First Forecast of the Jute crop in Bengal for season 1896, issued by the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

Division.	District.	Approximate normal area under jute.	Approximate area sown last year (1895).	Estimated area sown this year (1896).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1895)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1896)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Annas	Annas.		
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ..	11,100	10,900	10,700	11½	15½	In the Sadar and Raniganj subdivisions, the area sown this year will be less than that sown last year, for want of timely and sufficient rain from March to May.	
	Midnapore .	20,000	11,100	8,900	12½	14½	The diminution in area is due to want of rain at the time of sowing. The outturn is likely to be better than that of last year.	
	Hooghly ..	14,300	12,000	7,000	8	14	The area shown in column 5 has been obtained from the reports of the four subdivisions of this district, but the Subdivisional Officer of Serampore thinks, and I endorse his opinion, that the approximate normal area under jute shown in column 3 has actually been sown this year.	
Presidency ...	24-Parganas ..	42,000	35,300	36,200	12½	13½	The late rains have done much good to the jute crop, and the outturn is expected to be better than that of last year.	
	Nadia ..	47,000	44,000	46,400	13	15	Owing to timely rainfall in May last, a larger area has been sown with jute this year than last year. The recent rain has also proved generally beneficial to the crop. A better outturn is expected this year than that of last year.	

Division.	District.	Approximate normal area under jute.	Approximate area sown last year (1895).	Estimated area sown this year (1896).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1895)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1896)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Annas.	Annas.		
Presidency—*concld.*	Murshidabad	30,600	20,300	19,300	11	11	The decrease in the area sown this year as compared with the normal area and with the area sown last year is due to the want of timely rain. For the same reason, the seeds have not germinated in some places. The crop is rather late and the outturn has in consequence been estimated at 11 annas.	
	Jessore	41,500	34,100	41,000	14	16	The increase in area is due to timely rainfall at the sowing season, and to the high price at which jute was sold last year. The outturn is expected to be better than that of last year owing to favourable rainfall since the sowing season.	
	Khulna ...	22,500	21,600	20,700	15½	14	The decrease in the area sown is at Satkhira alone, and is due to the want of rain in the latter part of April and beginning of May. Decrease in the outturn is expected at the Sadar and Satkhira subdivisions, owing to the want of timely rainfall.	
Rajshahi	Rajshahi ...	104,500	103,300	104,000	16	16	The area sown is estimated to be nearly equal to the normal. An average outturn is expected.	
	Dinajpur ...	99,500	107,500	107,500	18	12	The heavy rains during the month of May last have damaged the seedlings. Hence a smaller outturn is expected.	
	Jalpaiguri ...	64,000	64,900	65,400	10½	13½	The increase in area sown this year is due to the extension of jute cultivation in the Duars, and also to the growing demand for jute. Frequent falls of rain after sowing are interfering with the work of weeding.	
	Darjeeling (plains).	13,800	13,800	13,800	10	12	Owing to seasonable rainfall, a larger outturn is expected this year than last year.	

	Rangpur	278,500	278,000	267,300	16	13	The normal area has been sown in the Sadar, Kurigram and Nilphamari subdivisions. The area sown in Gaibanda is 11,200 acres less than the normal. This, the Subdivisional Officer explains, is due to want of rain during March and April. Want of rain at the beginning retarded the sowing, and excessive rainfall afterwards is said to have interfered with weeding operations. The figure in column 7 represents the average of the outturns for the four subdivisions. My own opinion is, that at present the crop promises to be a normal one of 16 annas.
	Bogra	76,000	100,000	100,000	13	10	Excessive rainfall at the time of sowing flooded the seedlings, and the prospects of the crop have been damaged.
	Pabna ...	180,900	175,500	158,300	17	16	Want of early rainfall caused the sowing of the crop to be very late; and hence the decrease in the area sown. If the rivers do not rise too quickly, an average crop may be reaped.
	Dacca	219,300	178,300	176,400	14	11	The decrease in the area sown, as well as in the estimate of the outturn of the crop, is due to the want of timely rainfall.
	Mymensingh	570,800	558,000	558,700	15¾	13⅝	The increase in the area under cultivation is reported to be due to the great demand for, and the high price of jute last year. The outturn is expected to be less for want of rain in the sowing season, and heavy showers in May, which retarded the growth of the plants.
Dacca ...	Faridpur ...	86,000	86,000	86,000	14	14	An 18-anna crop would have been estimated, had not the crop in thanas Bhushn, Faridpur, and Balakandi suffered for want of timely rain during the sowing season and too much rain later on.
	Backergunge	6,400	6,400	6,400	11	16	The present rainfall is benefiting the jute crop. The general impression, which I have got from my recent tours in Bhola and in the north of the Sadar Subdivision, is that we may expect an average outturn.
	Tippera ...	225,000	231,200	235,800	18	17	The increase in area is in the Brahmanbaria subdivision, and is due to the demand for jute towards the close of last year. The decrease in outturn, as compared with that of last year, is due to want of timely rainfall.
Chittagong ...	Noakhali ...	9,500	9,500	9,500	14	11	The outturn is expected to be less than that of the previous year, owing to insufficiency of rainfall in the sowing season.

Division.	District.	Approximate normal area under jute.	Approximate area sown last year (1895)	Estimated area sown this year (1896).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1895)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1896)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Annas.	Annas.		
Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur ...	22,400	22,400	22,400	16	13	Unfavourable rainfall during the sowing season considerably retarded the sowing of the crop this year. The outturn has, therefore, been estimated below the average.	
	Purnea ...	62,200	75,500	75,500	15	16	The increase of one anna over last year's outturn is due to the better distribution of rainfall this year. The increase in the area sown this year over the normal area is due to the great demand for, and high price of jute. The opening of branch firms by Messrs. Ralli Brothers, of Calcutta, at Araria and Forbesganj has also given an impetus to the cultivation of this crop.	
	Malda ...	45,000	35,500	35,000	12	8	On account of prolonged drought, the area sown this year is less than the normal area. For the same reason, the outturn this year will be half of the average outturn.	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	5,500	4,900	3,000	13	13	Prolonged drought at the beginning of the season is the cause of the decrease in area, shown in column 5.	
	Balasore ...	3,600	2,700	2,600	12	12	The decrease in the area sown this year as compared with the normal and last year's area, is due to want of rain at the time of sowing.	
	Total ...	2,302,800	2,242,700	2,217,500	17*	14*		* Estimated by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

N B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BENGAL METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE TRIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING WITH THE YEAR 1895-96.

THE following is published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

The 30th June 1896. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

ACCORDING to the standing orders of the Government of Bengal, the present report is for the triennial period ending with the year 1895-96. The last full report was for the period 1890—93, and two brief reports have since been submitted to the Government of Bengal in 1894 and 1895. This report will hence deal not only with the facts of the past year, but also with the full details of the years 1893-94 and 1894-95.

2. During the greater part of the year just closed the Bengal Meteorological Department was under my control, Mr. Pedler, the permanent incumbent, having been absent on furlough from 12th April 1895 to 20th November 1895. As stated in the previous two reports, I also officiated for Mr. Pedler from 27th April to 17th July 1893, when he was absent on privilege leave, and again from 5th August to 8th November 1893, when his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India to officiate as Meteorological Reporter to that Government.

3. The changes in the administration of the Department during the past year have been of minor importance. The principles of the working of the Department, explained in previous Administration Reports, have been steadily maintained, and no changes of importance have been introduced throughout the triennial period.

4. The number of meteorological observatories submitting reports to the Bengal Meteorological Office on the 31st of March 1896 was 71, or one less than that on the corresponding date of last year. The decrease was due to the fact that the voluntary observatory at Kalimpong, which was re-opened during the year 1894-95, after having been in abeyance during 1892 and 1893, had to be closed, as Mr. Sutherland, at whose instance the observatory was started, could not arrange to keep it up.

5. It was mentioned in last year's report that arrangements were made to start a voluntary observatory at the Dapoota tea estate in Tezpore (Assam). The observatory was fully equipped with the meteorological instruments necessary for a third-class observatory, and it was started on the 1st of April 1895. Mr. Welsh, the manager of the tea estate, continued to send in accurate observations until September 1895, when he declined to record observations any longer, and the observatory had to be closed.

6. The following table will show the number of observatories as it stood on the 31st of March 1894, 1895, and 1896:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4
1st-class observatory ...	1	1	1
2nd-class observatory ...	16	16	16
3rd-class observatory ...	38	37	37
Voluntary observatory ...	7	8	7
Other stations reporting for the Bay of Bengal storm signal service.	8	10	10
Total ...	70	72	71

7. The following table will show the names and distribution of the 71 observatories sending in reports to the Bengal Meteorological Office at the close of the year 1895-96:—

First-class observatory.	Second-class observatories.	Third-class observatories.	Voluntary observatories.	Other observatories reporting to the Meteorological Department but not under the control of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5
Bengal. Alipore.	Assam. Dhubri. Sibsagar. Silchar. Bengal. Berhampore. Burdwan. Chittagong. Cuttack. Darbhanga. Darjeeling. False Point. Hazaribagh. Narayanganj. Patna. Saugor Island. Burma. Akyab. Madras. Coconada.	Bengal. Arrah. Balasore. Bankura. Barisal. Bhagalpur. Bogra. Buxar. Chaibassa. Chapra. Comilla. Dehri. Dinajpur. Faridpur. Gaya. Gnateng. Jalpaiguri. Jessore. Krishnagar. Malda. Midnapore. Motihari. Bengal—*concld.* Muzaffarpur. Mymensingh. Naya Dumka. Noakhali. Puri. Purnea. Rampur Boalia. Ranchi. Raniganj. Rangpur. Sirajganj. Burma. Tavoy. Madras. Cuddalore. Gopalpur. Nellore. Pamban.	Bengal. Daltonganj. Demagiri. Lungleh. Shortt's Island. Assam. Tura. Sikkim. Gantak. Tibet. Yatung	Burma. Bassein. Diamond Island. Moulmein. Rangoon. Ceylon. Galle. Trincomallee. Madras. Masulipatam. Negapatam. Madras. Vizagapatam.

8. With reference to the above table, it should be noted that the observatory at Alipore is under the direct control of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India. The Daltonganj Observatory is in no way connected with the Imperial Meteorological Department, except that the Bengal Meteorological Office receives the observations recorded there. It is hence classed as a "Voluntary" observatory. The observer is paid for by the Government of Bengal, which also bears the cost of its up-keep. The Vizagapatam Observatory, which had for many years been under the direction of Mr. Nursing Row, and on his death under the direction of Mrs. Nursing Row, was made over to the Government of India in the year 1895. It is now under the control of a Committee of which the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India is the executive head and the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal one of its members.

Work at observatories in 1895-96.

9. The work at the observatories throughout the past year has, with a few exceptions enumerated below, been satisfactory. For instance, Ranchi, Daltonganj, and Muzaffarpur submitted observations of very doubtful value, while the observations submitted by the observers at Silchar, False Point, Jessore, Faridpur, Jalpaiguri, and Purnea were not of that standard of accuracy which might be expected from the observers. The details given later on of the working of these observatories, as well as of all the observatories under the control of this office, are based on the results of inspections made during the past three years, as also on the character of the observations submitted. The results of the inspections during the past year are also separately described.

10. *First-class observatory.*—The only observatory of this class is at *Alipore* (Calcutta). It is under the control of the Imperial Reporter, and is under the direct charge of the Second Assistant to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, who is stationed at Calcutta throughout the year. The daily observations are sent for publication in the Bengal Weather Report, and occasional extra reports during stormy weather. These observations have been submitted with the usual accuracy and punctuality.

11. *Second-class observatories.*—There are 16 observatories of this class under the Bengal Reporter (of these, 3 are in Assam, 11 in Bengal, 1 in Madras, and 1 in Burma). Out of these 16, 12 observatories were inspected during the past three years. Hence the work at these observatories can be judged by both the tests described above.

When inspected, the observatories at *Akyab*, *Bankipore*, *Berhampore*, *Burdwan*, *Chittagong*, *Cuttack*, *Darjeeling*, *Dhubri*, and *Hazaribagh* were found to be in good condition, and the observers appeared to know their work well. The observations have also been good throughout the past three years. The *Darbhanga* Observatory when inspected was found to be in much better condition than on two former visits, while the observations submitted have been correct. The *Dacca* Observatory was transferred to *Narayanganj* owing to the abolition of the Government Telegraph Office at the former station. The inspection was made when the observatory was in abeyance, and was about to be transferred to Narayanganj. Previous to the visit of inspection, the observations were satisfactory, and the instruments were found to be in good condition. The *Sibsagar* Observatory when inspected was very unsatisfactory. Since the inspection, the reports, though still at times of doubtful value, have shown considerable improvement.

The remaining four second-class observatories, viz., *Silchar* in Assam, *Coconada* in Madras, and *False Point* and *Saugor Island* in Bengal, could not be inspected during the past three years. Their condition can hence be judged only by the character of the observations submitted. In the case of *Silchar* no improvement seems to have been made by the observer in the accuracy of his observations. But as the observatory has not been inspected for many years, it cannot be said with certainty whether the doubtful observations are due to the change of corrections of the instruments or to the carelessness of the observer. The observer at *Coconada*, Mr. Gaëtane, continued to submit very accurate observations. The extra observations during stormy weather are also submitted with great promptness. *Saugor Island* and *False Point* are two of the most important stations in connection with the storm-warning system, and reports received from them are of the greatest value in determining the probable paths of cyclonic storms. It is much to be regretted that for some time observations taken at both of these places cannot be relied on as certain to be correct, and I have hesitation in acting on them without support from neighbouring stations.

12. *Third-class observatories.*—There are 37 observatories of this class under the Bengal Reporter (of which 1 is in Burma, 4 in Madras, and 32 in Bengal). Out of these 37 observatories, 30 were inspected during the triennial period in question.

Arrah was found to be in good condition on both the inspections, and the observations have been trustworthy with the exception of those of the barometer, which have at times been carelessly taken. *Balasore*, *Bankura*, *Bogra*, *Buxar*, *Chaibassa*, *Chapra*, *Krishnagar*, *Matihari*, *Dumka*, *Noakhali*, *Puri*, *Rampur Boalia*, *Sirajganj*, and *Tavoy* when inspected were found to be in good condition. The observations submitted have also been generally accurate. *Barisal* was inspected during each of the past three years. On the first and third occasions it was in an unsatisfactory condition. On the second occasion the condition was satisfactory. The observer is careless, and his observations are tainted by numerous errors. *Bhagalpur* was found to be in good condition on both inspections. Judging from the observations submitted, the observer seems to know his work well. *Dehri* was for some time past in an exceedingly bad condition. When visited in September 1893 it was not satisfactory, and inaccurate observations continued to be submitted even after the inspection. Shortly after that there was a change of observer, and when the observatory was inspected again in March 1895, it was found to be in good condition. The observations submitted since the time of the second inspection have been fairly accurate. *Dinajpur* was inspected in August 1894, when the observer was late in attendance and the condition of the observatory was bad. The observer was fined Rs. 10. On the second inspection in September 1895 the observer was punctual in attendance, and the condition of the observatory much better. The general character of his observations is fair. *Faridpur*, when inspected in August 1893, was found to be in a most unsatisfactory condition. The instruments had been neglected, and the observer was extremely careless in his work. The observations are of very doubtful value. Babu Mukund Lal, the observer at *Gaya*, in spite of the repeated warnings, continued to be a most careless observer. The observatory was inspected in July 1894, when it was far from being in a satisfactory condition. The observer was, however, given another chance, and

the observatory was again inspected in March 1895. As there did not appear to be any improvement in the condition of the observatory or in the value of the observations taken, the observer was dismissed, and, with the permission of the Government of Bengal, the Civil Hospital Assistant attached to the cholera hospital was appointed observer. *Jalpaiguri*, when inspected in April 1894, was found to be in good condition, but on the second visit in March 1895 it was in a disgraceful condition. The observer was dismissed, and the matter reported to the Government of Bengal and the postal authorities. It was again visited in August 1895, when everything was found to be in good order. The observations submitted during December 1894 and the early part of 1895 were worthless, but since the arrangement made by the Postmaster-General, Bengal, regarding the performance of the meteorological work by the head-clerk of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Jalpaiguri Division, came into force, there has been great improvement. *Jessore*, when inspected in November 1894, was found to be in charge of a temporary observer, who appeared not to have been properly trained and who allowed the instruments to get out of order. He was fined for carelessness. In August last the observatory was again visited, when the condition of the observatory was found to have improved. The old observer has returned from leave and taken up his meteorological duties. This observer (Babu Paresh Nath Roy Chowdhury) has served in this Department with credit for a long time. Hence it is much to be regretted that during the past cold season he submitted erroneous observations of the dry minimum thermometer for days together. *Malda*, when inspected in November last, was found to be in an extremely bad condition. The details of the inspection will be given later on. The observations submitted have always been of doubtful value. The observatory at *Midnapore* was inspected in February 1895, when the minimum thermometer was found to have a deposit of spirit in the upper part of the tube. The stem of the wet bulb hygrometer just above the bulb was encrusted, and all the instruments were dusty. The observatory, on the whole, was in a very unsatisfactory condition at the time of inspection. The observations submitted have, however, been fairly accurate. The *Muzaffarpur* Observatory was inspected in July 1894, when almost all the instruments were found to have been very much neglected, more especially the anemometer and the windvane. The observer was fined Rs. 5. The observatory was again inspected in November last, when it was still in an unsatisfactory condition. Details of inspection will be given later on. This station has always been unsatisfactory. *Purnea* was inspected in August 1894. The bulbs of the wet thermometers were found encrusted, and there was a deposit of spirit in the upper part of the tube of the wet minimum thermometer. The observer at the time of inspection was a new man, and his method of taking observations was in some respects defective. In February 1896 the observer went away on leave, and the observations submitted by the officiating observer for some time were erroneous. *Ranchi* was twice inspected during the past three years. On both these occasions it was found in an unsatisfactory condition, chiefly owing to frequent change of observers. It is at the present time one of the worst stations in Bengal. *Rangpur*, when inspected in March 1894, was unsatisfactory, and the observer was fined for neglecting the instruments. It was again inspected in September 1895, when it was in a fairly satisfactory condition. *Raniganj* was visited four times during the past three years. It appears that since the transfer of Babu Baburam Ash, the Nazir of the subdivisional office at Raniganj, who acted as observer, the observatory is gradually improving. On the first occasion of inspection in September 1893, the observatory was in an unsatisfactory condition; on the second occasion in July 1894 the condition was fair, and on the third and fourth occasions (June and November 1895) the condition was satisfactory.

The seven remaining third class observatories, viz., *Comilla*, *Gnatong*, and *Mymensingh* in Bengal and *Cuddalore*, *Gopalpur*, *Nellore*, and *Pamban* in Madras could not be visited during the past triennial period. *Comilla*, *Gnatong*, and *Mymensingh* submitted fairly accurate observations, but the observers at the two first named observatories have been careless in respect of framing the weather telegrams.

The Observers at *Gopalpur*, *Nellore*, and *Pamban* have submitted fairly accurate observations. *Cuddalore*, however, submitted inaccurate barometric

observations every now and then, and the observer does not seem to be careful in his work.

13. *Voluntary observatories.*—Mr. Tasker, Lighthouse-keeper, *Shortt's Island*, has continued to supply the Department with the daily observations taken by him, and has taken valuable extra observation during stormy weather. These observations proved of great value, being chiefly utilised in the discussion of the history of storms which visited that part of the Bay of Bengal. As a slight recompense for his trouble, Mr. Tasker was awarded a grant of Rs. 80 by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India out of the Special Storm Observation Fund.

The observations received from *Daltonganj*, especially those of the barometer, are worthless. This station being not easily accessible, could not be inspected, but arrangements are being made for the Instructor to visit this observatory shortly, when it is hoped the cause of the unsatisfactory nature the observations will be brought to light.

The observations received from the *Gantak* Observatory have been accurate, as also those received from *Yatung*. The latter observatory is now in charge of Mr. Hobson, who, like Mr. Taylor, now on leave, has readily helped the Department with his observations. The thanks of the Department are therefore due to Mr. White, Political Officer at Sikkim, at whose instance these two observatories were started, and to Mr. Taylor and Mr. Hobson for their assistance.

The observations from *Tura* and *Demagiri* are still being received, but they are not utilised in any way by this Department. These two observatories will not be closed until the wishes of the Imperal Reporter are known regarding them.

Lunglch has continued to submit observations of doubtful value. From the repeated applications received in this office for some remuneration for the observer at that station, which this office had to refuse for want of funds, it is evident that the observer there does not take much interest in his work while not paid for.

14. The thanks of the Department are also due to the Surveyor-General, Ceylon, for supplying this office with the daily observations taken at Galle and Trincomallee throughout the year and to Mr. Michie Smith, the Government Astronomer at Madras, for supplying the observations taken at the Madras Astronomical Observatory daily, as also extra observations during stormy weather whenever required.

15. *Awards for storm and special observations.*—The following observers under the Bengal Reporter have received awards for storm or other special o ons taken during the past year from the Meteorological Reporter to the G ent of India. The amounts depend chiefly upon the value of the o ons taken, and not on the number of storm observations submitted by tl rers:—

Station.	Amount.	Station.	Amount.
1	2	1	2
	Rs.		Rs.
Balasore	2	Gopalpur	8
Barisal	1	Jessore	1
Burdwan	1	Mymensingh ...	3
Chittagong	8	Patna ...	15
Coconada	20	Puri	8
Comilla	4	Rangpur	4
Dhubri	1	Saugor Island ...	20
False Point	8	Shortt's Island ...	80
Faridpur	3		

Observatory establishment.

16. The following table shows the names of the observers at all the observatories under the Bengal Reporter, and for the sake of comparison the table has been completed for the

triennial period. From the last column of the table can be seen the exact nature of observations taken at each observatory :—

Personnel of Observatories in Bengal, Assam, and Burma during the year 1893-94, 1894-95, 1895-96.

Station.	1893-94. Name of Observer	1893-94. Allowance.	1894-95. Name of Observer.	1894-95. Allowance.	1895-96. Name of Observer.	1895-96. Allowance.	Nature of observations taken during the past three years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2nd class.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Akyab	J. J. Brown	23	J. J. Brown	23	J. J. Brown R. E. A. Windle	23	B. C.
Berhampore	Mohendra Nath Roy	18	Mohendra Nath Roy	18	Mohendra Nath Roy	18	B.
Burdwan	Mokhoda Prosad Chowdhury Jogesh Chundra Chowdhury Purna Ch. Mukherjee	18	Mokhoda Prosad Chowdhury Purna Ch. Mukerjee Anukul Ch. Roy	18	Mokhoda Prosad Chowdhury Mongal Prosad Roy Chowdhury.	18	B.
Chittagong	C. La Porte	27	C. La Porte J. D. Rodrigues	27	C. La Porte	27	B. C. D.
Coconada	C. Gaetane	23	C. Gaetane	23	C. Gaetane	23	B. C.
Cuttack	S. J. Young	18	S. J. Young	18	S. Dutta S. J. Young R. Paul	18	B.
Dacca	E. O'Dougherty J. Garson	18	E. O'Dougherty	18*	E. O'Dougherty	18	B.
Darjeeling	P. Shattock M. Mackertich R. Thomas	22	M. Mackertich R. Thomas P. Shattock	22	M. Mackertich R. Thomas	22	B. D.
Darbhanga	Jogin Ch. Banerjee	10	Jogin Ch. Banerjee Deo Kumar Lal	10	Jogin Ch. Banerjee	10	B. (special case.)
Dhubri	Akhoy Kumar Sen Ananda Behari Das Gupta	22	Akhoy Kumar Sen Ananda Behari Das Gupta	22	Akhoy Kumar Sen Satish Ch. Sen Gupta	22	B. D.
False Point	E. Naylor	23	E. Naylor W. B. Sparker	23	E. Naylor W. B. Sparker	23	B. C.
Hazaribagh	Nathoo Lall	18	Nathoo Lall	18	Nathoo Lall	18	B.
Patna	Surjan Singh	18	Surjan Singh	18	Surjan Singh	18	B.
Saugor Island	J. A. Thomas T. W. DeSouza, Assistant Observer. G. H. Adshead	39 15	T. A. Thomas T. W. DeSouza R. Gilbert G. H. Adshead, Assistant Observer. T. W. DeSouza	30 15	R. Gilbert T. W. DeSouza A. D. Ribeiro T. W. DeSouza, Assistant Observer.	30 15	B. C. D. (special case.)
Sibsagar	Abinash Ch. Chatterji	18	Abinash Ch. Chatterjee	18	Abinash Ch. Chatterjee Ratneswar Gogoi	18	B.
Silchar	Ramesh Ch. Bhadra	18	Ramesh Ch. Bhadra	18	Ramesh Ch. Bhadra	18	B.
3rd class.							
Arrah	Ram Kissen	10	Ram Kissen	10	Ram Kissen Raj Kumar De Sircar	10	A.
Balasore	Abinash Ch. Ghosh Raj Kumar De Sircar	15	Abinash Ch. Ghosh Raj Kumar De Sircar	15	Abinash Ch. Ghosh Sham Soonder Dass	15	A. C.
Bankura	Bhoyrab Nath Chatterjee	10	Bhoyrab Nath Chatterjee	10	Bhoyrab Nath Chatterjee	10	A.
Bhagalpur	Bhukta Lall Misser Fida Hossain	10	Bhukta Lall Misser Fida Hossain	10	Bhukta Lall Misser Fida Hossain	10	A.
Bogra	Gangadhar Barik Nibaran Chandra Mozumdar	10	Gangadhar Barik Umesh Ch. Dutta	10	Gangadhar Barik Nibaran Ch. Mozumdar	10	A.
Barisal	Niranjan Das Hemonto Kumar Sen	15	Nibaran Ch. Das	15	Nibaran Chandra Das Hemonta Kumar Sen	10	A. C. up to 31st March 1895. A. from 1st April 1895.
Buxar	Baikunta Nath Guha	10	Baikunta Nath Guha	10	Baikunta Nath Guha	10	A.
Chapra	E. D. Penning G. G. Alley	10	E. D. Benning P. Hierchey	10	J. A. G. Robertson D. D. Khettry E. D. Penning	10	A.
Chaibassa	Gopi Mohan Roy Gohan Ram	10	Gopi Mohan Roy Sarat Ch. Bhattacherjee	10	Gopi Mohan Roy Sarat Chundra Bhattacherjee	10	A.
Comilla	Bisveswar Ghosh	10	Bisveswar Ghosh Narendra Kumar Nag	10	Bisveswar Ghosh Narendra Kumar Nag	10	A.
Cuddalore	K. Subramanya Iyer	15	K. Subramanya Iyer	15	K. Subramanya Iyer K. Gopalasamy Iyengar	10	A. C. up to 31st March 1895. A from 1st April 1895.
Dehri	Parbutty Churan Bhuttacharjee. Kally Prosanno Ghosh Sashi Bhushan Sircar Preo Nath Basu	10	Preo Nath Basu	10	Preo Nath Basu	10	A.
Dinajpur	Abdul Aziz Khan	10	Abdul Aziz Khan	10	Abdul Aziz Khan M. Hossen Umesh Ch. Ghattock	10	A.
Faridpur	Naresh Ch. Mozumdar	10	Naresh Ch. Mozumdar	10	Naresh Chundra Mozumdar	10	A.
Gaya	Mukunda Lall	10	Mukunda Lall	10	Mukunda Lall Jagobundhu Gupta	10	A.
Gnatong	M. M. Apcar A. E. Dubois N. S. Harvey	10	N. S. Harvey Durga Dutt Pant	10	N. S. Harvey Chandra Kumar Guha Bhagwat Prosad	10	A.
Gopalpore	J. Narayanmurty Naidu	15	J. Narainmurty Naidu Purushottum Chowdhury	15	J. Narainmurty Naidu J. W. Parker	15	A. C.
Jessore	Poresh Nath Roy Chowdhury Suresh Ch. Roy Chowdhury.	10	Poresh Nath Roy Chowdhury Joyhari Lall Chatterjee	10	Poresh Nath Roy Chowdhury	10	A.
Jalpaiguri	F. M. Bowers Munshi Wahiduddin Mahommed.	10	F. M. Bowers Preo Nath Sen Dina Nath Mitter Purna Chunder Banerjee	10	Bepin Behari Banerjee Dina Nath Mitter Mohendra Nath Sircar Abhoy Charn Banerjee	10	A.
Krishnagar	Pyari Lall Ghosh	10	Pyari Lall Ghosh	10	Pyari Lall Ghosh	10	A.
Madras	J. R. Gonsalvez E. Brown Chchingalroyen Mudelier R. H. Stewart	10	E. Brown	10†			
Malda	Modhu Sudan Dass	10	Modhu Sudan Dass	10	Modhu Sudan Dass	10	A.
Midnapore	Mohendra Nath Seal	10	Mohendra Nath Seal	10	Mohendra Nath Seal	10	A.
Motihari	Mohadev Pershad Saudagor Ram	10	Mohadev Pershad Saudagor Ram	10	Mohadev Pershad Saudagor Ram Rajendra Lall Banerjee	10	A.
Muzaffarpur	Jogendra Chandra Chatterjee	10	Jogendra Ch. Chatterjee	10	Jogendra Ch. Chatterjee	10	A.
Mymensingh	Subal Ch. Saha	10	Subal Ch. Saha	10	Subal Ch. Saha	10	A. C. up to 31st March 1895. A. from 1st April 1895.
Nellore	D. Conn	15	D. Conn	15	D. Conn	10	

* The Observatory was transferred to Narayanganj from 9th March 1894.
† Observatory closed from May 1894.

Station.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		Nature of observations taken during the past three years.
	Name of Observer.	Allowance.	Name of Observer.	Allowance.	Name of Observer.	Allowance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Noakhali	Gopal Ch. Paul ... / Purna Ch. Sen ... / Basanta Kumar Chackerbutty	10	Basanta Kumar Chackerbutty.	10	Basanta Kumar Chackerbutty	10	A.
Naya Dumka ...	Dwarka Nath Mukerjee ...	10	Dwarka Nath Mukerjee ... / Durga Pada Biswas ...	10	Dwarka Nath Mukerjee ... / Jogendra Chandra Das ...	10	A.
Puri	M. Francis	15	M. Francis	15	M Francis	15	A. C.
Purnea	Ananda Charan Ganguli ... / Kaly Kumar Chowdhury ... / Kunja Bihari Banerjee / Asit Kumar Ganguli, ... / Jogobondhu Gupta	10	Kaly Kumar Chowdhury ... / Dwarka Nath Dass ...	10	Kaly Kumar Chowdhury ... / Syed Akbal Hosain ...	10	A.
Pamban	N. Senthenchi Pillai ... / R. J. Etheraguico Nadoo ...	15	N. Senthenchi Pillai ...	15	N. Senthenchi Pillai ...	10	A. C. up to 31st March 1895. A from 1st April 1895.
Rampur Boalia	Charu Chandra Mitter ... / Bhusan Moni Dutta ...	10	Bhushan Moni Dutta ... ... / Charu Chandra Mitter ...	10	Charu Chandra Mitter / Bhushan Moni Dutta ...	10	A.
Ranchi ...	Asvini Kant Mookerjee ... / Shasadhar Mookerjee ... / Baranashi K. Ghosh	10	Rajendra Nath Roy ... ... / Asvini Kant Mookerjee ...	10	Rajendra Nath Roy ... ... / W. T. A. Kingsly	10	A.
Raniganj	Baburam Ash	10	Baburam Ash ... / Dina Bondhu Ghattak / Panchanan Biswas ...	10	Panchanan Biswas ... / Purno Chandra Chowdhury	10	A.
Rangpur	Bepin Ch. Mitter	10	Bepin Ch. Mitter ... ... / F. M. Bowers	10	Sashi Bhushan Banerjee / F. M. Bowers ...	10	A.
Sirajganj ...	G. C. Banerjee ... ... / D. N. Bhattacharjee ...	10	G. C. Banerjee ... ... / D. N. Bhattacharjee ...	10	G. C. Banerjee	10	A.
Tavoy	J. Carr	15	W. L. Xavier ... ... / J. Carr	15	J. Carr.	10	A. C. up to 31st March 1895 A. from 1st April 1895.

			Rs.
A,	indicates	observers who take 8 A.M. observations only, with an allowance of	10
B,	Ditto	8 A.M., 10 A.M., and 4 P.M. observations, with an allowance of ...	18
C,	Ditto	extra observations for storm-forecasting with an allowance of ..	5
D,	Ditto	who are in charge of anemographs with an allowance of	4

NOTE.—The Daltonganj Observatory, as stated before, is in no way connected with the Imperial Meteorological Department: hence it has been omitted from the above list.

17. In connection with the foregoing table it may be mentioned that the allowance of Rs. 5 per month hitherto granted to the observers at Barisal, Cuddalore, Nellore, Pamban, and Tavoy for taking extra observations during stormy weather has been withdrawn from 1st April 1895 under orders of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India. It has, however, been arranged that at the end of each year the observers at these stations will receive from the Storm and Special Investigation Fund one rupee for each telegram sent to the Bengal Reporter at his call.

Inspection of observatories.

18. The following observatories were inspected during the year 1895-96:—

Balasore.	Dhubri.	Motihari.
Bankura.	Dinajpur.	Muzaffarpur.
Barisal.	Hazaribagh.	Ranchi.
Bhagalpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Rangpur.
Bogra.	Jessore.	Raniganj (twice).
Burdwan.	Krishnagar.	Sirajganj.
Chapra.	Malda.	

With the exception of Jessore, they were all inspected by Babu Jati Lal De. Jessore was inspected by Mr. Eliot, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

The number of observatories inspected last year was 20, Raniganj being inspected twice. Altogether 21 visits of inspection were made.

19. The following is the result of inspection of the observatories. They are arranged according to the class, *i.e.*, second and third, and also alphabetically:—

20. *Second class.*—*Burdwan* was visited on 22nd June 1895. The instruments were all clean and in good condition. The observer was punctual in attendance. Babu Mokhoda Prosad Chowdhury, the observer, has served the Department for a long time, and has kept up the reputation of a good and careful observer.

Dhubri was inspected from 4th to 6th September 1895. The chief object of the visit was to leave a new barometer in place of one whose cistern was reported to have been cracked. With the exception of the wet minimum thermometer, whose bulb was encrusted and of the wind-vane, which was in want of oil, all other instruments were clean and in good condition. The anemometer was rather shaky. An iron bed plate has since been supplied to make it steady. A new barometer was brought into use, and the old one was taken away. On the whole, the observatory at the time of inspection was in a satisfactory condition.

Hazaribagh was inspected on the 17th and 18th June 1895. All the instruments were clean, and almost all of them in good condition. There was a slight deposit of spirit in the upper part of the tube of the wet minimum thermometer. The anemometer was well oiled, but it showed signs of wearing out. The wind-vane and rain-gauge required slight repairs, which the Civil Surgeon kindly undertook to have effected. Babu Nathu Lal, Civil Surgeon's clerk, continues to be the observer. He also is one of the oldest observers. At the time of inspection the observatory was in a satisfactory condition.

21. *Third class.*—*Balasore* was inspected from 23rd to 26th October 1895. For some time past the barometric readings appeared to be high as compared with those of the neighbouring stations. The Instructor was deputed to see if he could find out the cause of the apparently high readings. He reported:—"I have examined the observer thoroughly, but did not find anything wrong about him. The barometer was tested, and was found to be in excellent condition, indeed, even better than those used as standards. The correction of the barometer has changed from + ·010 to + ·005. The 8 A.M. readings on the 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th were taken by me personally. I cannot explain the cause of the high readings complained of, unless there be something wrong with the sea-level elevation. There is a G. T. S. bench-mark in the circuit-house, and orders have been issued by the Executive Engineer, Balasore Division, to redetermine the height above mean sea-level." The redetermined height above mean sea-level was reported to be 48 feet. Formerly it was taken to be 56 feet. Hence the present height is 8 feet less than the previous height. This added to ·005, the difference between the old and new corrections of the barometer makes ·013". The application of the newly-determined corrections now makes the barometric readings comparable with others. At the time of the inspection the observatory was in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Bankura was visited on the 6th and 7th November 1895. The bulb of the wet bulb hygrometer was thickly encrusted. The wind-vane was in want of oil, and was found working with a great deal of friction. The rain-gauge too was not perfectly level. These defects have been remedied. The observatory at the time of inspection was in a fair condition only.

Barisal was inspected on the 12th and 13th October 1895. The rain-gauge has been removed to a site close to the shed. This removal of the rain-gauge from its former site has resulted in the meteorological instruments being closer to each other than before. The anemometer and wind-vane were in want of oil, and on comparison the barometer was found to have changed its correction. As the instrument did not appear to be in very good condition, it was replaced by a better one. At the time of the inspection the observatory was in charge of a temporary observer.

Bhagalpur was inspected on the 19th and 20th November 1895. The observatory was in a fairly satisfactory condition. The shed was in a very bad state of repair, and the fencing round the rain-gauge required renewal. These repairs, though urgently needed, could not be carried out owing to the receipt of the estimate of cost of repairs too late, when there were no funds available.

Bogra was inspected from the 26th to 28th August 1895. The observatory was in a satisfactory condition, but the shed required repairs. This has since been carried out. Babu Gangadhar Barik, Civil Surgeon's clerk, continues to be the observer. He seemed well qualified to do the work.

Chapra was visited from 15th to 17th November 1895. The observatory was in a satisfactory condition. The fencing round the rain-gauge has since been repaired. The only defect in this observatory is the distance between the Telegraph office, where the thermometer shed is erected, and the District Board's office, where the wind instruments are exposed. Unfortunately, the site of the Telegraph office is not so open, and hence the wind instruments cannot be removed from the District Board's office.

Dinajpur was visited from 31st August to 2nd September 1895. A new thermometer shed had to be built, owing to the old one having fallen during a storm. When building the new shed the observer, without reference to this Office, erected a bamboo *jaffrey* fencing all round the shed, which extended from the ground to the top of the roof of the shed. This resulted in the external air being prevented from freely entering the shed. This was immediately removed, and a fence of wire netting erected in its place. The anemometer was found defective, and had to be replaced by another. The observatory was in a much better condition than that in which it was found on the previous inspection in August 1894.

Jessore was inspected on the 11th August 1895. It was a passing visit paid by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, who was accompanied by Babu Jati Lal De. The bulb of the wet bulb hygrometer was slightly encrusted, and the anemometer required cleaning. These defects were remedied. The observer was reading the barometer about ·004″ to ·006″ low owing to his defective eyesight. He was supplied with a lens. The Civil Surgeon's clerk, Babu Paresh Nath Roy Chowdhury, continues to be the observer.

Jalpaiguri was inspected on the 29th and 30th August 1895. The instruments were slightly dusty, and the bulb of the wet bulb hygrometer slightly encrusted. The anemometer and wind-vane were exceedingly dirty, and had to be thoroughly cleaned. The observer, who is the Head Clerk of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Jalpaiguri Division, was reading the barometer ·006″ low owing to incorrect adjustment of the vernier. He read the thermometers correctly. The observer was new to the work, and had not been properly trained by the late observer, but he was found to be eager to learn the work. This observatory has been in a most unsatisfactory condition for some time.

Krishnagar was visited on the 23rd and 24th August 1895. Everything was found to be in a satisfactory condition. Babu Piyari Lal Ghosh, Civil Surgeon's clerk, continues to be the observer. The correction of the barometer was found to have changed from—·010 to—·002.

Malda was inspected on the 23rd and 24th November 1895. The chief object of the visit was to leave a new barometer in place of the one which had gone out of order. The bulb of the wet bulb hygrometer was slightly encrusted. The rain-gauge, which is placed in the hollow of a masonry pillar 3½ feet high, was not level. The fencing round the shed required renewal, as it was entirely eaten up by white-ants. The following is a report of the Instructor:—"I reached the observatory at 7-55 A.M. on the 23rd. I waited till 8 A.M., but the observer not turning up till then, I took the observations myself. The observer came at 9 A.M. On the 24th I attended the observatory at 8 A.M., but the observer was absent. I took all the observations myself except that of the barometer, which was in the office-room of the Civil Surgeon's office under lock and key. He came at 8-20. He could read the instruments correctly if he liked, but he showed such a want of interest in his work that I doubt if he ever took his observations with any amount of care." The matter was reported to the Government of Bengal, and with their permission the observatory was transferred to the charge of the Postmaster with effect from 1st April 1896.

Muzaffarpur was visited from the 9th to 12th November 1895. The observatory was found to be in an extremely bad condition. The observer having neglected the instruments placed in his charge, more especially the wet thermometers and the wind instruments, the matter was reported to the Magistrate of

the district, who is also the Superintendent of the observatory. Having had occasion to go to Muzaffarpur, I, at the request of Mr. Pedler, consulted the Magistrate about the future working of the observatory. He suggested that the observership might be given to a probationer of his office who was reported to be intelligent and willing to do the work. Subsequently, however, it was reported that as the probationer could not learn the work, the old observer was allowed to remain.

Motihari was inspected on the 13th and 14th November 1895. With the exception of the wind-vane, which was a heavy instrument and was not working freely, all other instruments were clean and in good condition. The observatory at the time of the inspection was in a very satisfactory condition.

Ranchi was inspected from 12th to 14th June 1895. The barometric readings were very unsatisfactory for some time, and the chief object of the visit was to ascertain the cause of the incorrect readings. On examination of the barometer it was found that air had penetrated into the upper part of the tube of the instrument. The room in which the barometer is placed was repaired, and the barometer had to be removed from the position in which it was fixed by the Instructor in December 1894. The instrument, which was new when brought into use towards the end of 1894, must have been handled very roughly. It was removed without any reference to this office, in direct contravention of the rules of this Department. The condition of the observatory at the time of the inspection was unsatisfactory.

Rangpur was visited on the 3rd September. The station was on the way to Dhubri, and hence it too was inspected. With the exception of the anemometer, which was much in want of oil, all other instruments were clean and in good order. The shed was in a dilapidated condition, and has since been repaired. The condition of the observatory was fairly satisfactory.

Raniganj was visited on 21st June 1895. It was only a passing visit. The bulb of the wet bulb hygrometer was slightly encrusted, and the wind-vane, which was too heavy, was not working properly. It has since been replaced by a lighter instrument. The observatory was again inspected on 5th and 8th November 1895. The permanent observer was absent on leave, and the officiating observer, not knowing how to open the anemometer, could not clean the instrument. All other instruments were clean and in good condition. On both occasions the observatory was in a satisfactory condition.

Sirajganj was visited from 9th to 11th September 1895. The marine K. P. barometer in use had not been giving satisfaction for some time. The chief object of the visit was to leave a new barometer, as well as to examine the condition of the exposure of the several instruments which had to be removed from their previous position owing to the Telegraph office (attached to which is the observatory) having been removed to a new building. The following extracts from the inspection report will show the present condition of exposure of the instruments:—

"The present shed has been recently constructed. The old shed was on a site about two minutes' walk from the present site, the latter being almost alike to the former site as regards its surroundings. In the rainy season the whole of the low-lying lands is submerged under water. But the present site of the Telegraph office is a little elevated. There is a long row of yew and palm trees towards the south and east of the shed. The nearest tree towards the east is 21 feet off, and that towards the south 36 feet off. There are also trees to the north and the west, but they are too far off. The trees are tall, and the trunks are bare of branches up to a height of about 20 feet. The wind instruments are exposed on the roof of the Munsif's cutcherry. The south, west, and north are entirely open. To the east there are some trees more than 100 feet off. To the east-north-east there are some tall over-spreading trees, which very seriously interfere with the free exposure of the anemometer. The nearest tree in this direction is 90 feet off."

The wind-vane was one of the Roorkee pattern, and was too heavy to work in light winds. This has since been replaced. The old K. P. barometer was taken away, and a new Fortin instrument brought into use. The instruments were all clean, and seemed to have been well looked after. The observer, Babu G. C. Banerjee, who is a signaller of the Local Government Telegraph office, knows his work thoroughly. The observatory was in a satisfactory condition at the time of the inspection.

22. The following table will show the observatories which have been inspected in each of the three years 1893—96. Twelve observatories only were inspected in the year 1893-94. The reason for this small number of inspection visits has been given in the Administration Report of that year. In the year 1894-95, 32 observatories were inspected. In the year just closed 21 visits were paid to the different observatories. Under the arrangements sanctioned by the Government of India, the services of the Instructor were chiefly utilized in inspecting the observatories. For easy reference, the table has been so arranged as to show the condition in which each observatory was found at the time of the inspection during each year of the triennial period :—

Stations inspected.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Date of inspection.	Condition of observatory at the time of inspection.	Date of inspection.	Condition of observatory at the time of inspection.	Date of inspection.	Condition of observatory at the time of inspection.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Akyab	.....	.....	20th October	Very satisfactory	.....	.....
Arrah	17th and 18th September	Good	22nd March	Fairly satisfactory	.....	.....
Balasore	.....	.....	23rd and 24th January	Ditto	23rd to 26th October	Fairly satisfactory.
Bankipore	.....	.....	13th and 19th July	Satisfactory	.....	.....
Bankura	.....	.....	.....	.....	6th and 7th November	Fair.
Barisal	18th and 19th August	Unsatisfactory	3rd and 4th December	Satisfactory	12th and 13th October	Unsatisfactory.
Berhampore	.....	.....	9th and 10th August	Very satisfactory	.....	.....
Bhagalpur	.....	.....	30th and 31st July	Good	19th and 20th November	Fairly satisfactory.
Bogra	4th and 5th March	Satisfactory	.....	.....	26th to 28th August	Satisfactory.
Burdwan	.....	.....	16th and 17th August	Satisfactory	22nd June	Ditto.
Buxar	.....	.....	23rd March	Ditto	.....	.....
Chaibassa	6th and 7th July	Good	27th and 28th December	Fairly good	.....	.....
Chapra	.....	.....	21st July	Satisfactory	15th to 17th November	Satisfactory.
Chittagong	.....	.....	21st October	Good	.....	.....
Cuttack	.....	.....	15th and 21st January	Very satisfactory	.....	.....
Dacca	7th to 12th October	Satisfactory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darbhanga	.....	.....	27th to 29th July	Satisfactory	.....	.....
Darjeeling	.....	.....	27th April to 7th May	Ditto	.....	.....
Dehri	20th to 24th September	Unsatisfactory	20th March	Ditto	.....	.....
Dhubri	9th and 10th March	Satisfactory	.....	.....	4th to 6th September	Satisfactory.
Dinajpur	.....	.....	5th and 6th August	Unsatisfactory	31st August, 1st and 2nd September.	Ditto.
Faridpur	28th to 30th August	Most unsatisfactory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaya	.....	.....	15th to 19th July 1894 and 16th March 1895.	Most unsatisfactory	.....	.....
Hazaribagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	17th and 18th June	Satisfactory.
Jalpaiguri	.....	.....	26th April 1894 and 11th March 1895.	First occasion "good," second occasion "disgraceful."	29th and 30th August	Improving.
Jessore	.....	.....	30th November and 1st December.	Unsatisfactory	11th August	Good.
Krishnagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	23rd and 24th August	Satisfactory.
Malda	.....	.....	.....	.....	23rd and 24th November	Very unsatisfactory.
Midnapore	.....	.....	5th to 7th February	Very unsatisfactory	.....	.....
Motihari	.....	.....	26th July	Satisfactory	13th and 14th November	Very satisfactory.
Muzaffarpur	.....	.....	23rd and 24th July	Bad	9th to 12th November	Very unsatisfactory.
Naya Dumka	.....	.....	13th and 14th August	Satisfactory	.....	.....
Noakhali	.....	.....	6th and 7th December	Fair	.....	.....
Puri	.....	.....	18th and 19th January	Satisfactory	.....	.....
Purnea	.....	.....	2nd and 3rd August	Unsatisfactory	.....	.....
Rampur Boalia	1st and 2nd March	Satisfactory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ranchi	.....	.....	21st and 22nd December	Unsatisfactory	12th to 14th June	Unsatisfactory.
Rangpur	7th March	Unsatisfactory	.....	.....	3rd September	Fairly satisfactory.
Ranigunj	14th and 15th September	Ditto	11th and 12th July	Fair	21st June and 5th and 8th November.	Satisfactory.
Sibsagar	15th to 21st March	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sirajganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	9th to 11th September	Satisfactory.
Tavoy	.....	.....	10th October 1894	Very good	.....	.....

23. The following departmental observatories could not be inspected during any of the past three years :—

1. Coconada.
2. Comilla.
3. Cuddalore.
4. False Point.
5. Gnatong.
6. Gopalpur.
7. Mymensingh.
8. Nellore.
9. Pamban.
10. Saugor Island.
11. Silchar.

Instruments issued.

24. The number of instruments broken or allowed to get out of order may be looked on as a test of the care with which an observer does his work. Hence a table is appended below, showing the various instruments which have been issued to

all the observatories under the control of the Bengal Reporter during the past three years, including the voluntary observatories:—

List of Instruments issued to the Observatories in Bengal, Burma, and Assam during 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96.

STATION.	Barometer.	HYGROMETER. Dry.	HYGROMETER. Wet.	Maximum thermometer.	MINIMUM THERMOMETER. Dry.	MINIMUM THERMOMETER. Wet.	Anemometer.	Wind-vane.	Rain-gauge.	Measure glass.	Clock.	Lantern.	Barometer cage.	Thermometer cage.	Lens.	Sand glass.	Watch.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Akyab ..	C*	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	...	C	...	...	...	...	B, C	
Arrah ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Balasore ..	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	B	...	...	B*	...	...	...	...	...	
Bankura ...	A	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	C	
Berhampore ...	...	B		B		...	C	...	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bhagalpur ..	...	...	...	...	B	...	..	...	...	B	...	..	...	...	B	.	B, B†, C	
Bogra ..	...	..	..	...	...	...	C	B	...	A	...	...	..	...	..	..	C†	
Burdwan ...	A, B	B	..	A, A	..	...	A	A	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	A	...	
Barisal ...	C	...	...	..	A	...	..	...	B	A	...	...	..	...	...	C	A, †C†, C	
Buxar ...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong ...	B	...	..	C	...	A	A	...	A	A	..	..	...	...	...	A	...	
Chapra	...	...	...	..	..	B	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	
Chaibassa ...	A	...	...	B	B	...	A, A	A	...	B	..	..	.	. .	A	...	C	
Coconada ...	...	...	..	C	A, A, B, C	A	...	..	...	A	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	
Comilla ...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	.	..	...	.	..	..	B	
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	A	.	...	C	.	...	B	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	
Cuttack ..	(1) A	B	...	A	B	B	..	...	..	..	...	...	B	..	...	...	...	
Dapoota Tea Estate.‡	B	B	B	B, C	B	...	...	B	B	B	...		...	B	...	...	...	
Daltonganj‡(2)...	A	A	A	A	A	...	A	A	A	A	...	...	A	A	...	.	...	
Darjeeling ...	B	..	...	...	A	...		A	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	C	...	
Dehri ..	...	B	...	...	C	...	B	.	...	...	...		...	...	C	..	...	
Demagni ..	...	...		...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	
Dhubri .	A, C	...	...	A	..	A		B		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	B†, C	
Dinajpur ..	..	...		B	...	..	B, C	B	B	..	..	...	...	...	C	...	B	
Darbhanga ...	...	...	A	...	B	...	..	...	...	B	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	
False Point ...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	
Faridpur ...	...	...	...	B	.	...	.	...	B	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	A	
Gantak‡(3) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	A	..	...	...	
Gaya ..	...	..	.	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	..		.	...	
Gopalpore ...		...	...	...	A	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	
Gnalong ...	A, B, B*	..	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A, B	..	
Hazaribagh ...	A	..	..	...	B	...	...	A	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Jessore ...		...		...	ABC(a)	...	...	...	B	A	...	...	...	...	C	...	...	
Jalpaiguri ...	B	..	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		...	...	(a) For purposes of comparison.
Kalimpong ...	...	...	...	...	B, B	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kishnagar ..	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	A	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	C	
Lungleh ..		.	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	A	...	...	..	C	...	...	...	
Madras (Port Office).		...	.	...		...	.	...	...	...	A	A	..	..	...	..	...	Observatory closed from 1st May 1894.
Malda ...	C	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A, B	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Midnapore ..		..	...	...	...	...	A, B	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	B	A, A	...	
Motihari ...	B, C		...	A	...	...	.	C	...	..	..	...	B	...	..	...	...	
Muzaffarpur ...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	B	B	...	...	...	...	A	...	B†	
Mymensingh ..	...	A	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	A	...	...	
Nellore ..	.	.	.	...	..	...		...	...	C*	...	...	.	..	..	...		
Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A, † A	
Narayanganj (Dacca).	(4) A	...	A	...	...	..	..	..	...	B		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Naya Dumka ...	B	...	...	C	...	...	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	
Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	B	B	...	B	...	...	..	B	...	.	...	...	
Pamban ...		...	...	...	...	...	A	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	A, † C	
Puri ..	B	..	..	..	...	...	B	...	...	...	...	B	...	C	...	...	B	
Purnea ...	...	...	...	.	..	(5) A	..	...	A	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	B, † B	
Rampur Boalia	...	...	..		A	...	...	...	...	B	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Ranchi .	B, C	...	A	B	A	...	B	C	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C, C	
Raniganj ...	...	...	...	A	...	...	...	B	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rangpur ..	..	...	...	C	...	...	..	...	C	...	...	...	C	...	...	...	C	
Saugor Island ...	.	...	...	C	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sirajganj ...	C	.	...	A	...	...	A	C	...	...	...	...	C	...	C	...	...	
Sibsagar ...	A	..	...	A	A	...	A	...	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C	
Silchar ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shortt's Island ..	...	...	...	...	B	...	A, B, C	...	...	B	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tavoy ..	(6) B	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	B	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Yatung‡ ...	...	...	...	B	B	...	..	...	B	B, B§	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

A, 1893-94 | B, 1894-95 | C, 1895-96.

* In store.
† Returned after repair.
‡ Equipment of the new observatory.
§ Spare glass.
(1) It was issued in March 1893, but arrived at Cuttack in April 1893.
(2) Instruments were issued from Calcutta on the 14th March 1893, but the observatory was started in April 1893.
(3) Observatory was started in March 1893. Instruments were transferred from Pedong, with the exception of anemometer and wind-vane which were supplied from Calcutta.
(4) This barometer was issued in March 1893 for taking comparative observations. It was brought into regular use from May 1893.
(5) Wet minimum thermometer was issued in February 1893. It was brought into use in April 1893.
(6) Barometer was issued in October 1894 for comparative observations, and has now been kept in store.

25. The foregoing list shows that the instruments have on the whole been carefully looked after, and there have been very few breakages due to neglect on the part of the observers.

Work at and inspection of rain-gauge stations.

26. Considering the various classes of officers who are employed in the work of rainfall registration in Bengal (such as sub-postmasters, writer-constables, civil hospital assistants, &c.), it is only fair to say that the work

has been done satisfactorily on the whole. There have, of course, been cases where the reverse has been the result, but they are few in number. Delays have occurred in the submission of returns to this Office, and in all cases where this has continued for some time, the matter was reported to the district officer with a view to make the rain-registering officers punctual. The Department continues to be indebted to several gentlemen, chiefly tea and indigo planters, who regularly send copies of their rainfall records.

27. Last year the Civil Hospital Assistant of Dewanganj in the district of Mymensingh refused to do the rainfall work, which he has been doing for a long time past, unless he was specially paid for it. The matter was brought to the notice of the Government of Bengal with a view to issue general orders about the duties of the rain-registering officers in the Province. The Government of Bengal in their circular No. 5T.—R. of 25th September 1895 (addressed to all district officers) have ruled "that the duty of reporting the rainfall at each place where a rain-gauge is kept should be made over by the district officer to some official who is in a suitable position to carry it out. He should be given to understand that the work forms part of his regular duty, but will not entitle him to any additional remuneration, and that neglect to report accurately and punctually will be punished."

28. The number of rainfall stations at the close of the past year was 327, or two more than the number in 1894-95 and seven more than that in 1893-94. The two new stations that have been started are—Khargpur, in the district of Monghyr, and Dhumcole in Murshidabad.

29. The Government of Bengal in their circular No. 3187Agri., dated 8th July 1895, again drew the attention of the district officers to the necessity of frequent inspection of rain-gauges. But it appears from the reports received in this office that only 101 rain-gauges out of a total of 327 were inspected during the past year as against 120 inspected during 1894-95. Some of the rain-gauges were inspected twice, three times, or even four times during the year. In this way 141 inspection visits were made, against 174 in 1894-95. Both the number, (*i.e.*, the number of rain-gauges inspected and the number of inspection visits paid) were less than those shown in last year's Administration Report. The following table shows the number of rain-gauge stations inspected during the past three years:—

Official year.	Number of rain-gauge stations.	Number of rain-gauge stations inspected.
1	2	3
1893-94 ...	320	19
1894-95 ...	325	120
1895-96 ...	327	100

30. The distribution of the 327 rainfall stations in the various districts, &c., is shown in the table below. The table also shows the number of rain-gauge stations inspected in each district during the past year:—

District.	Number of rain-gauge stations.	Number of rain-gauge stations inspected.	District.	Number of rain-gauge stations.	Number of rain-gauge stations inspected.	District.	Number of rain-gauge stations.	Number of rain-gauge stations inspected.
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Burdwan	5	1	Bogra	4	Nil	Darbhanga	5	1
Birbhum	6	5	Pabna	2	1	Monghyr	10	6
Bankura	10	1	Dacca	5	1	Bhagalpur	8	3
Midnapore	8	4	Mymensingh	9	7	Purnea	7	2
Hooghly	3	Nil	Faridpur	3	2	Malda	4	3
Howrah	3	Nil	Backergunge	7	5	Sonthal Parganas ...	17	8
24-Parganas	8	4	Hill Tippera	1	Nil	Cuttack	9	3
Nadia	5	5	Tippera	8	2	Balasore	7	Nil
Murshidabad	9	2	Noakhali	4	1	Puri	9	1
Jessore	5	4	Chittagong	8	Nil	Hazaribagh	9	Nil
Khulna	5	1	Lushai Hills	3	1	Lohardaga	9	Nil
Rajshahi	5	Nil	Patna	6	Nil	Palamau	4	2
Dinajpur	7	2	Gaya	9	5	Manbhum	7	4
Jalpaiguri	5	1	Shahabad	13	2	Singhbhum	7	3
Darjeeling	7	1	Saran	7	Nil	Orissa Tributary Mahals	9	Nil
Kuch Behar	5	Nil	Champaran	4	2	Tibet	1	Nil
Rangpur	8	1	Muzaffarpur	7	4	British Bhutan	1	Nil

31. From the above table it will be seen that not a single rain-gauge was inspected in the districts of Hooghly, Howrah, Rajshahi, Kuch Bihar, Bogra, Chittagong, Patna, Saran, Balasore, Hazaribagh, and Lohardaga.

32. Dr. Kelly, Civil Medical Officer of Sonthal Parganas, Dr. Crawford, Civil Surgeon of Monghyr, and Mr. Macpherson, Collector of Gaya, were especially active in inspecting the rain-gauges in their respective districts.

Departmental reports.

33. The short annual report on the meteorology of Bengal in the year 1894, with two maps illustrating the actual and percentage rainfall, was prepared and submitted to the Government of Bengal on the 20th June 1895 for incorporation in the Annual Administration Report of that Government.

34. The report on the meteorology of Bengal for the monsoon season of 1895 was prepared and submitted to the Government with the usual number of illustrative maps prepared by hand. The report was submitted to the Government of Bengal on the 7th January 1896, and was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th January 1896.

35. The weekly and monthly meteorological and rainfall reports for Bengal and Assam continued to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. There has been no change in these reports.

36. It appears that the Weekly Rainfall and Meteorological Report has not been of much value to the public. The reason probably is that the detailed information is given in the monthly reports, which are issued in the Gazette generally in the second week of the month next to that to which it refers. Mr. Pedler has submitted a scheme to the Government of Bengal in which he has proposed to discontinue the printing of the weekly report in the *Calcutta Gazette* from 1st May 1896.

37. During the monsoon season the usual three sets of rainfall charts showing the actual rainfall, the variation from the normal, and the percentage rainfall, were prepared by hand each month from May to October 1896, and submitted to the Government of Bengal and the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.

38. The Bay of Bengal Daily Weather Report with chart was issued daily throughout the year without any exception. No change was made in this report. It was issued to the subscribers in Calcutta generally not later than 11 A.M. This report was supplied to 50 Government officials free of charge, and to 30 subscribers at the rate of Rs. 2 per month. The receipts from subscribers during the year have been sufficient to cover the cost of the lithographic establishment consisting of three pressmen, and two peons. At the close of the year there was a considerable balance in hand, which is kept to provide repairs to presses, &c., when required.

39. The Bengal Daily Weather Report, dealing with the provinces of Bengal and Assam, was published last year from 29th April to 31st October. No change whatever was made in this report. The report was issued to 104 Government officials free of charge, and to 18 subscribers at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per month. It was printed at the Bengal Secretariat Press and issued from the Press.

40. It will be remembered that a few years ago, at the request of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, a scheme was submitted to that body for improving the daily report issued by this Office, but as they took no further action in the matter, the subject was allowed to drop. The question of amalgamating the two reports and issuing one report only dealing with the observations taken at the coast stations, as well as at inland stations, during the monsoon period, *i.e.*, from May to October every year, was again taken up during the year. Mr. Pedler drew up a scheme showing the advantages that will be gained if the two reports were amalgamated during the monsoon period, and submitted it to the Government of Bengal on the 17th March 1896.

41. The change of class of the weather telegrams from "ordinary" to "urgent" in the case of the Bengal stations, which send weather telegrams for the second report (Bengal Daily Weather Report) issued during the monsoon period every year, was one of the chief reasons which led to the proposal by Mr. Pedler of the amalgamation of the two reports noticed above. The telegrams being classed "urgent" are received in the Office before 11 o'clock, and hence Mr. Pedler suggested the publication of a report containing the observations of the stations round the Bay of Bengal (which now report for the Bay of Bengal Report) and of the inland stations (which had hitherto reported only

for the Bengal Report). This report can be issued about midday, and takes the place of one report issued about 11 in the morning and the second about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

42. The code introduced in the year 1892 for telegraphing weather conditions in the Bay of Bengal to outward-bound vessels passing Saugor Island Light-house and to vessels at certain ports on the Madras and Burma coasts was revised during the past year. The code was modified to some extent, and arrangements have been made to issue additional information for later periods than 8 A.M. (the time to which the four-flag-signal telegrams had hitherto referred). A fifth flag (Pilot Jack, *i.e.*, the Union Jack with the border of white one-fifth the breadth of the Jack) has been added, and it will be hoisted only when information for hours other than 8 A. M. are telegraphed to Saugor Island and other places where the flags are hoisted. The position of the fifth flag will indicate the hour to which the weather information refers. The revised code was brought into use on the 1st March 1896.

43. The daily 8-word telegrams to the port authorities at Madras, Akyab, Rangoon, Negapatam, and Coconada were continued throughout the year. In the case of the port of Chittagong the telegram was sent, as sanctioned by the Government of Bengal, only during the period 16th May to 15th October. During stormy weather, however, these code messages were replaced by messages in ordinary language, giving detailed accounts of the intensity, direction of movement, &c., of the storms.

44. The system of forwarding meteorological information from the pilot-brigs at the Sandheads by flag-hoists by the pilots of inward-bound vessels when passing Saugor Island has been continued, and 323 telegrams and post-cards were received in this way during the year.

45. The system of telegraphing a summary of the weather (by means of a code specially devised for the purpose) experienced by the Commanders of the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company during their voyages from Madras to Rangoon, Calcutta to Rangoon, &c., has been continued.

46. A small establishment of six temporary clerks was sanctioned by the Government of Bengal during the year for a period of five months from 1st November 1895 to 31st March 1896. They were employed in calculating mean meteorological values from the available data up to the year 1895, which work was required in connection with the variation columns of the Bengal Daily Weather Report. The means hitherto given in this report were the same as those which have been used for the past seven years. It was hence desirable to bring them up to date by recalculating the values, using the observations recorded during these last seven years.

47. The working of the system of storm signals has remained unaltered.

Storm signals.

The work of informing local authorities of the formation or existence of storms is steadily on the increase. The Deputy Conservator of the Calcutta Port, the Collector of Cuttack, and the Executive Engineer, Balasore Division, have been added to the list of officers who receive warning telegrams from this Office.

48. The dates of the principal storms and barometric depressions occurring during the past year are given in the first of the two following tables, and the action taken in the matter of issuing storm warnings and hoisting storm signals is indicated in the second of these tables :—

Table giving a brief statement of the Storms which affected the Bay of Bengal Coasts during the year 1895.

Number of storm.	Period of depression or storm.	Character of storm.	Coast affected.
1			
1	April 22nd to 25th ...	Small cyclonic storm formed in the south or south-west of the Bay on about the 22nd of April, which gradually drifted northwards or north-eastwards, intensifying in its advance, and finally crossed the coast near Akyab on the night of the 25th. It gave squally unsettled weather with rain at the head of the Bay and in Lower Bengal, and also caused heavy rain in East Bengal.	Burma coast.

Number of storm.	Period of depression or storm.	Character of storm.	Coast affected.
1	2	3	4
2	June 17th to 19th ..	Barometric depression originating in the east of the Bay and advancing in a north-westerly direction across the Bay, became well defined near the Orissa coast about the 17th. It remained off the Orissa coast for two days, and the centre crossed between False Point and Puri, moving in a westerly direction, about noon on the 19th.	Orissa coast.
3	June 26th to 28th ...	Barometric depression formed in the east of the Bay on the 26th, which advanced slowly north-westward, and crossed the coast between Saugor Island and Balasore on the 28th, giving decidedly heavy rain over the extreme south-west of the province.	Orissa and Bengal coasts.
4	July 17th to 19th ..	Feeble barometric depression generated off Circars coast on the 17th, and developing off Ganjam coast on the 18th, passed inland north of Gopalpur on the 19th.	Ganjam coast.
5	July 30th and 31st ...	Feeble barometric depression formed in the north-west angle of the Bay on the 30th, the centre of which crossed the coast and moved into the east of Chota Nagpur on the 31st.	Orissa coast.
6	August 11th to 13th ..	Diffused barometric depression, which developed in the south of Burma about the 10th, and after passing from the north-west of the Bay across Orissa, turned north over Chota Nagpur, and broke up against the Himalayas.	Bengal and Orissa coasts.
7	September 2nd to 5th .	Small cyclonic storm formed in the centre or east of the Bay about the 1st and moved in a westerly direction, passing over the Circars about the 5th.	Circars and Ganjam coasts.
8	September 17th to 19th	Small cyclonic storm, which began to develop about the 17th, and whose centre was on the 18th in the north-west angle of the Bay. It crossed the coast between Saugor Island and Balasore between the 18th and 19th.	Orissa coast.
9	September 28th to October 2nd.	Small cyclonic storm, which had generated in the west of the Bay at the end of September. At first it moved in a westerly direction towards the Madras coast, and then recurved and advanced in a north and north-easterly direction. On 1st of October the centre was to the south-east of False Point, and on the evening of that day it was near to Saugor Island, and on the morning of the 2nd close to Narayanganj.	Orissa and Bengal coasts.
10	October 24th to 26th ..	Barometric depression formed off the Madras coast on the 24th; on the 25th the centre was about east of Madras, and by the 26th it had passed inland between Masulipatam and Nellore.	Coromandel coast.
11	November 5th to 9th ..	Barometric depression formed near Diamond Island about the 5th, and moving towards Orissa coast became diffused, and disappeared about the 9th.	Burma coast.
12	December 11th and 12th	Small cyclonic storm formed with centre south-east of Gopalpur about the 11th. At 2 P.M. on the 11th the storm centre had moved near to Gopalpur and was to the east-south-east of that station, and had therefore continued its north-westerly advance. The storm then ceased to advance towards the coast, rapidly recurved, and immediately commenced to advance with greatly increased velocity in a north-easterly direction. At 8 P.M. of the 11th, the centre was to the south-south-east of Saugor Island, and at 2 A.M. of the 12th it was some little distance to the south-west of Chittagong. Between 5 A.M. and 8 A.M. the centre had passed inland, apparently between Chittagong and Noakhali.	Orissa and Bengal coasts.
13	December 28th and 29th	Cyclonic storm formed in the extreme south-west of the Bay on the 28th, and afterwards drifted in a westerly direction across the extreme south of the Peninsula and over Ceylon. The storm on the morning of the 29th was apparently more to the westward than on the 28th, and it was to the south of the Peninsula, while on the 30th it had again advanced westwards, and was probably in the Arabian Sea.	Coromandel coast

Table showing the action taken by the Calcutta Meteorological Office in warning the coasts affected by the storms enumerated in the previous table.

Storm number.	Hoisting of Storm Signals.			Warning of Ports by cautionary telegrams.	
	Ports ordered to hoist signals.	When hoisted.	When lowered.	Ports warned by cautionary telegrams.	Time and date of despatch of cautionary telegrams.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	.....	....	.....	Akyab .. Bassein ... Rangoon ... Moulmein ... Chittagong ...	10-5 A.M. of 25th, 10-10 A.M. of 26th April. 10-13 A.M. of 25th; 10-10 A.M. of 26th April.
2	Saugor Island ... Mud Point ... Diamond Harbour Budge-Budge ... Calcutta ... Chandbali False Point .. Balasore ... Puri ..	10-50 A.M. of 18th June .. 10-55 ,, of 18th ,, ... 10-47 ,, of 18th ,, ... 10-55 ,, of 18th ,, .. 11-10 ,, of 18th ,, .. 11-16 ,, of 18th ,, .. 11-15 ,, of 18th ,, ... 1-15 P.M. of 18th ,, .. 11-35 A.M. of 18th ,, ..	4-25 A.M. of 20th June 4-27 ,, of 20th ,, 4-27 ,, of 20th ,, 4-50 ,, of 20th ,, 5-30 ,, of 20th ,, 7-15 ,, of 20th ,, 8-30 ,, of 20th ,, 12-30 P.M. of 20th 8-55 A.M. of 20th ,,	Gopalpur ... Bimlipatam ... Vizagapatam ... Chandbali ... False Point .. Balasore .. Puri .. Calcutta .. Madras ...	5-35 A.M. of 18th; 10-20 A.M. of 18th; 10-55 A.M. of 19th, 3-47 A.M. of 20th June. 5-35 A.M. of 18th; 10-10 A.M. of 18th, 10-20 A.M. of 19th June. 5-44 A.M. of 18th, 10-15 A.M. of 18th; 10-27 A.M. of 19th June. 10-50 A.M. of 18th; 4 A.M. of 20th June. 11-15 A.M. of 18th, 10-55 A.M. of 19th, 4-50 A.M. of 20th June.
3	Saugor Island ... Mud Point ... Diamond Harbour Budge-Budge .. Calcutta ... Balasore ...	10-50 A.M. of 28th June ... 10-53 ,, of 28th ,, 10-55 ,, of 28th ,, .. 11-15 ,, of 28th ,, . 11-10 ,, of 28th ,, . 2 P.M. of 28th ,,	4-56 A.M of 29th June 4-22 ,, of 29th ,, 3-50 ,, of 29th ,, 4-25 ,, of 29th ,, 5-15 ,, of 29th ,, 12-15 P.M. of 29th ,,	Chandbali ... False Point .. Balasore .. Puri ... Calcutta ...	10-10 A.M. of 27th; 11-20 A.M. of 28th June. 10-17 A.M. of 27th June. 10-17 A.M. of 27th, 11-20 A.M. of 28th June. 10-50 A.M. of 28th June.
4	Saugor Island ... Mud Point ... Diamond Harbour Budge-Budge .. Calcutta .. False Point ... Chandbali ... Puri ...	11-21 A.M. of 18th July 11-23 ,, of 18th ,, ... 11-14 ,, of 18th ,, ... 11-22 ,, of 18th ,, ... 11-10 ,, of 18th ,, .. 12 ,, of 18th ,, .. 11-40 ,, of 18th ,, ... 11-38 ,, of 18th ,, ..	4-19 A.M. of 19th July 4-30 ,, of 19th ,, 7-9 ,, of 19th ,, 7-15 ,, of 19th ,, 5-10 ,, of 19th ,, 9 ,, of 19th ,, 6-45 ,, of 19th ,, 7-22 ,, of 19th ,,	Gopalpur ... Bimlipatam ... Vizagapatam .. Coconada .. Madras ... Calcutta ...	10-14 A.M. of 17th; 10-30 A.M. of 18th; 3-45 A.M. of 19th July. 10-20 A.M. of 17th; 10-45 A.M. of 18th July. 10-45 A.M. of 18th; 4 A.M. of 19th July.
5	Saugor Island ... Mud Point .. Diamond Harbour Budge-Budge .. Calcutta Balasore ... Puri ... Chandbali .. False Point ...	10-43 A.M. of 30th July ... 11-3 ,, of 30th ,, .. 10-50 ,, of 30th ,, .. 10-47 ,, of 30th ,, ... 11 ,, of 30th ,, .. 1-15 P.M. of 30th ,, .. 11-40 A.M. of 30th ,, ... 11-15 ,, of 30th ,, ... 11-30 ,, of 30th ,, ...	4-10 A.M. of 31st July 4-3 ,, of 31st ,, 4 ,, of 31st ,, 5-5 ,, of 31st ,, 6-30 ,, of 31st ,, 11-15 ,, of 31st ,, 7-35 ,, of 31st ,, 6-55 ,, of 31st ,, 7-18 ,, of 31st ,,	Calcutta ...	11 A.M. of 30th; 4-5 A.M. of 31st July.
6	.....	....	.....	Chandbali ... False Point ... Gopalpur .. Bimlipatam .. Balasore ... Puri ... Madras ...	10-25 A.M. of 11th, 10-10 A.M. of 12th August. 10-32 A.M. of 11th; 10-22 A.M. of 12th August. 10-37 A.M. of 11th August.
7	.....	.....	...	Gopalpur ... Bimlipatam ... Vizagapatam Coconada ... Puri Madras ... Balasore ... False Point ... Chandbali .. Masulipatam ..	10-27 A.M. of 2nd, 10-25 A.M. of 3rd; 10-17 A.M. of 4th; 5 A.M. of 5th, 10-17 A.M. of 5th September. 10-33 A.M. of 2nd; 10-32 A.M. of 3rd; 10-25 A.M. of 4th, 10-38 A.M. of 5th September. 10-45 A.M. of 2nd, 10-40 A.M. of 3rd September. 10-25 A.M. of 4th; 10-38 A.M. of 5th September. 10-27 A.M. of 2nd; 10-25 A.M. of 3rd; 10-20 A.M. of 4th; 10-25 A.M. of 5th September. 10-20 A.M. of 4th, 10-25 A.M. of 5th September. 5 A.M. of 5th; 10-17 A.M. of 5th September.
8	Calcutta ... Saugor Island ... Mud Point ... Diamond Harbour Budge-Budge ... False Point ... Chandbali ... Balasore .. Puri ...	11-5 A.M. of 18th Sept. ... 10-44 ,, of 18th ,, ... 10-55 ,, of 18th ,, ... 10-50 ,, of 18th ,, . 10-50 ,, of 18th ,, ... 11-17 ,, of 18th ,, .. 11-30 ,, of 18th ,, ... 2 P.M. of 18th ,, ... 12-53 ,, of 18th ,, ...	6-40 A.M. of 19th Sept. 4-51 ,, of 19th ,, 4-53 ,, of 19th ,, 4-55 ,, of 19th ,, 5-5 ,, of 19th ,, 6 ,, of 19th ,, 6-35 ,, of 19th ,, 11-30 ,, of 19th ,, 9-20 ,, of 21st ,,	False Point .. Chandbali ... Balasore ... Puri ... Calcutta ...	9-55 A.M. of 17th; 10-11 A.M. of 18th, 4-15 A.M. of 19th September. 10 A.M. of 17th; 10-17 A.M. of 18th, 4-22 A.M. of 19th September. 10 A.M. of 17th; 11 A.M. of 18th September. 11 A.M. of 16th; 6-6 A.M. of 19th September.
9	Calcutta ... Saugor Island ... Mud Point ... Diamond Harbour Budge-Budge ... Puri ... False Point ... Chandbali ... Balasore ...	10-30 A.M. of 1st Oct. ... 9-47 ,, of 1st ,, ... 9-52 ,, of 1st ,, .. 10 ,, of 1st ,, ... 10 ,, of 1st ,, ... 6-5 P.M. of 30th Sept. ... 4-35 ,, of 30th ,, ... 4-55 ,, of 30th ,, .. 11-30 A.M. of 1st Oct. .	7-45 ,, of 2nd Oct. 6-30 ,, of 2nd ,, 6-21 ,, of 2nd ,, 6-30 ,, of 2nd ,, 6-25 ,, of 2nd ,, 8-5 ,, of 2nd ,, 6-52 ,, of 2nd ,, 6-50 ,, of 2nd ,, 12 ,, of 2nd ,,	Masulipatam ... Negapatam ... Madras ... Gopalpur ... Bimlipatam ... Vizagapatam ... Coconada ... Calcutta ...	10-40 A.M. of 28th; 10-40 A.M. of 29th; 10-30 A.M. of 30th September; 10-46 A.M. of 1st October. 10-40 A.M. of 28th, 10-40 A.M. of 29th, 10-30 A.M. of 30th September. 10-50 A.M. of 28th; 10-47 A.M. of 29th; 11-5 A.M. of 30th September; 10-35 A.M. of 1st October. 10-55 A.M. of 30th September, 10-46 A.M. of 1st October. 10-44 A.M. of 1st, 5-28 P.M. of 1st October.
10	.....	.....	.....	Madras ... Vizagapatam ... Coconada, ... Masulipatam ...	10-2 A.M. of 25th; 3-30 P.M. of 25th; 3-42 A.M. of 26th October. 10-10 A.M. of 25th; 3-35 A.M. of 26th October. 10-10 A.M. of 25th; 3-35 P.M. of 25th, 3-35 A.M. of 26th October

journey. The Protector should report to what extent he has awarded compensation under that section, and what amounts have been paid for the expenses of sending the rejected recruits back to their homes.

Sanitation and management of the depôts.

7. The total admissions into hospital amounted to 582 and the total mortality to 41, as against 824 and 109, respectively, in the previous year. The following table shows the admissions into hospital as compared with the three previous years:—

Year.	Total strength.	Admission into hospital.	Percentage to total.	Number of deaths.	Percentage to strength.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1892 ...	15,055	669	4·44	56	0·37
1893 ...	13,220	359	2·71	14	0·10
1894 ...	21,181	824	3·89	109	0·51
1895 ...	14,584	582	3·99	41	0·28

This shows a considerable improvement over the death-rate in the previous year. The chief causes of sickness during the year were (*a*) malarial fevers, 157 cases with 6 deaths; (*b*) chest affections, 115 cases with 16 deaths; and (*c*) dysentery, 65 cases with 6 deaths. It is satisfactory to learn that there were only three cases of cholera in the depôts, of which two proved fatal.

Embarkation of emigrants.

8. The number of emigrants embarked was 10,688 against 15,924 in 1894. Of this number, 9,071 were conveyed to British Colonies and 1,617 to the Dutch Colony of Surinam. The emigrants were conveyed in 11 sailing vessels and eight steamers, the average number of emigrants carried in each vessel being 562, and is practically the same as in the previous year. The longest duration of a voyage was 105 days against 120 days in 1894, the average duration being 69 days as against 77. The aggregate mortality on the 19 voyages amounted to 119 against 336 on the 28 voyages of 1894, a satisfactory improvement. Measles in an epidemic form broke out in the sailing vessels *Jura* and *Ems*, resulting in 23 deaths in the former and 14 in the latter, but no vessel had to be detained on account of epidemic disease during the year under review.

Returned emigrants.

9. The number of emigrants returned in 1895 was 6,514 against 3,804 in 1894 There were 8 sailing ships and 10 steamers employed to convey them against 5 sailing ships and 10 steamers in 1894, the average number carried in each vessel being 361 against 253 in the previous year. The longest duration of a voyage was 164 days from Demerara and the shortest 17 days from Mauritius.

The aggregate number of deaths was 127, or 1·88 per cent. of the number of returned emigrants, against 2·15 in 1894. Besides these, of 28 children born on the voyage, 7 died. Among the emigrants who returned from the colonies, there were 27 lepers, of whom 12 came from Demerara, 7 from Mauritius, 4 from Fiji, 2 from Natal, 1 from Trinidad, and 1 from Grenada. It is said that during the past year no case of the disease in a sufficiently developed condition to be recognizable was allowed to leave this country for the colonies.

In 1895 there were 10 colonies that returned emigrants to India against 6 in 1894, and the aggregate ascertained savings amounted to Rs. 13,38,683-4 against Rs. 5,94,965-4-1 in the previous year, giving an average of Rs. 205-8-1 per emigrant embarked, against Rs. 156-6-5 in the previous year. The largest average savings per head, taking each colony separately, were again, as in the preceding year, those of the returned emigrants from Natal, and amounted to Rs. 337-10, and the smallest were those of the returned emigrants from the French colonies, and amounted to Rs. 3-13-8.

Administration of estates.

10. The aggregate number of estates under administration was 434, valued at Rs. 84,028-8-4, against 498, valued at Rs. 83,093-2-10, in 1894. Of the number under administration, 209, valued at Rs. 31,824-14, were finally administered, the sum of Rs. 26,884-4-11 having been paid to the heirs traced in respect of 149

estates, and Rs. 4,949-9-1 standing at the credit of the remaining 60 estates having lapsed to the Indian and Colonial Governments concerned, owing to absence of heirs in some cases, and the impossibility of finding them in others. Besides these, heirs were traced in respect of 58 estates, valued at Rs. 25,008-1-6, which sum was in course of payment at the close of the year. So that enquiries for heirs were completed in 267 estates, or 61·52 per cent., against 310 estates, or 62·2 per cent., in 1894. The remaining 167 estates, valued at Rs. 27,195-8-10, were still under enquiry.

The attention of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh will again be invited to the Protector's remarks on the want of village directories for the nine districts in Oudh, which still remain to be published.

Financial.

11. The year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 1,066-13-9 against Rs. 16,661-2 in the previous year. Owing to a smaller number of recruits despatched, the receipts derived from the consolidated fee of Rs. 3 per head on each cooly embarked fell from Rs. 48,456 to Rs. 31,101, plus Rs. 10 on account of miscellaneous receipts, or Rs. 17,345 less than in 1894. A decrease of Rs. 1,750-11-9 is also noticed in the charges which, in the previous year, amounted to Rs. 31,794-14.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to express his approval generally of the satisfactory character of the report under review, but hopes that effective measures will be taken during the present year to put a stop to the abuse mentioned in paragraph 6 above.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the report and of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, for information.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, for information, and to all Commissioners of Divisions for information and circulation to all District Officers subordinate to them.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER, BENGAL, FOR THE YEAR 1895.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—SANITATION.

Darjeeling, the 30th June 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 405T—M.

READ—

The Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, for the year 1895.

Read again—

The Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, for the year 1894, with the Resolution of Government recorded thereon.

The report is submitted by Surgeon-Captain Dyson, who took charge of the duties of Sanitary Commissioner on the 26th August 1895, in succession to Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Gregg, whose term of office had expired. Owing to delays in the offices of some Civil Surgeons, the report was received a month after it was due, and two of the appendices are still incomplete. The reasons for this should be separately reported. Taking the Province as a whole, the past year appears to have been distinctly healthier than 1894. There was a marked decrease in the mortality from cholera and fever in Bihar, accompanied by a slight increase in these diseases in Bengal Proper. In Orissa the mortality from all causes declined, and the same may be said of Chota Nagpur. At the same time, the birth-rate rose everywhere except in the Patna Division; but the registration of births is admitted to be defective, and it is impossible to say how far the variations in the rate are due to physical causes, or how far they depend upon the vigilance and activity of the registering agency. The question of improving this agency is now under consideration in connection with a general scheme for reorganizing the Sanitary Department in Bengal.

Birth-rate.

2. The number of births registered in Bengal rose from 23,32,247 in 1894, representing a birth-rate of 32·81 per thousand of population, to 24,58,623, or a birth-rate of 34·59 per thousand in 1895. The rate varied from 31·23 in the Presidency Division to 41·06 in Chittagong, where a considerable improvement has taken place in the registration of births. Among districts, Noakhali and Backergunge stood highest with birth-rates of 46·61 and 45·92, while Calcutta recorded only 16·05, and the 24-Parganas stood next lowest with a birth-rate of 25·73. In 147 towns where births were registered, the rate rose from 22·77 to 23·91, and in 554 rural areas the birth-rate was 35·13 as against 33·32 in the preceding year. Only four towns—Jamalpur in Monghyr, Chatra in Hazaribagh, Jamui in Monghyr, and Roserah in Darbhanga—show a birth-rate in excess of 40 per thousand, and the rate varied from 44·17 in Jamalpur to 5·49 in Jhalakati in Backergunge. On the other hand, no less than 42 rural areas returned rates of 45 per thousand and over; and after full allowance has been made for the excess of males over females in some towns, and for the fact that many women who live in towns return to their homes in rural areas for their confinement, the standard of birth registration in rural circles appears to be considerably higher than it is in towns. This conclusion is to some extent borne out by the fact that the rural birth statistics show the normal proportion of 106 male births to every 100 female births, while the town statistics give a proportion of 110 male births to 100 female births, though it is not suggested that men living in towns marry later in life than men living in villages.

Death-rate in towns.

3. The total number of deaths registered during 1895 was 22,31,458, or 31·39 per thousand, as compared with 24,79,096, or 34·88 per thousand, in the preceding year. In

urban areas the rate of mortality declined from 35·34 to 34·46, the figures varying from 59·44 in the small Municipality of Bhadreshwar in Hooghly, to 12·68 in Jhalakati in Backergunge. Only sixteen towns returned a death-rate in excess of 44·8 per thousand, the average rate estimated by Mr. Hardy* for Bengal. On the other hand, no less than 27 towns showed a death-rate of less than 25 per thousand, which in most cases is probably due to defective registration. The general death-rate of Calcutta rose in 1895 from 32·92 to 39·66, or by nearly 7 per thousand. This was due to the fact that the mortality from cholera in the town increased from 2·48 to 3·07, and that from small-pox from ·59 to 3·25; while the fever death-rate rose from 13·15 to 16·64. A comparison of the mortality by sexes shows that the general death-rate of males rose from 28·83 to 34·77, and that of females from 40·70 to 48·95. The increase in either case is remarkable; and if it be true, as was assumed in last year's Resolution, that the death-rate among females more truely represents the mortality caused by the actual conditions of life in Calcutta, the statistics point to a serious falling off in the healthiness of the town.

*Census of India, Volume II, Appendix III.

Death-rate in rural areas.

4. The death-rate in rural areas fell from 34·85 to 31·24; the highest mortality for such areas being recorded in Jessore (41·52), Nadia (38·85), Darjeeling (38·41), Pabna (37·78), Rajshahi (37·71), Hooghly (37·15), Jalpaiguri (36·08), and Dinajpur (35·95). This accords fairly well with popular impressions as to the comparative healthiness of different districts, and is in marked contrast with the statistics recorded in 1894, when, owing to the prevalence of fever, most of the Bihar districts showed an exceptionally high death-rate. Darjeeling owes its high place in the list to the peculiar unhealthiness of the Terai. In 23 rural areas enumerated by the Sanitary Commissioner in paragraph 17 of the Report, the death-rate varied from 70·50 in Kushtia to 45·17 in Narail. It is hoped that the reorganization of the Sanitary Department and the extension of the powers of Union Committees now under consideration, will render it possible in future to deal more effectively with unhealthy tracts of this kind.

Death-rate by sex and age.

5. The death-rate of males fell from 37·16 to 33·76, and that of females from 32·61 to 29·04. The following table shows the mortality according to age during the last two years:—

	In 1895.		In 1894.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
1	2	3	4	5
Under 1 year	448,307	195·50	486,640	212·22
1 year and under 5 years ...	325,915	40·81	357,810	44·80
5 to 10 years	182,813	17·05	201,209	18·77
10 „ 15 „	100,879	13·01	111,906	14·43
15 „ 20 „	103,780	17·63	108,605	18·45
20 „ 30 „	222,131	19·13	242,468	20·88
30 „ 40 „	215,623	21·35	238,162	23·59
40 „ 50 „	186,352	27·28	212,684	31·18
50 „ 60 „	165,764	40·77	191,475	47·09
60 years and upwards ...	279,894	72·91	328,137	85·48
Total ...	22,31,458	31·39	24,79,096	34·88

The figures show a decrease of 16·72 in the death-rate among infants under one year. The Sanitary Commissioner discusses at some length the

difference between the mortality of the sexes at different age periods, and observes that the results worked out by him from the Bengal statistics do not agree with those arrived at by Mr. Hardy in the note already referred to. His conclusions, however, are based upon less comprehensive data than those made use of by Mr. Hardy, and do not take into account the special methods employed by the latter to eliminate certain accidental and systematic errors which are found to arise in the reporting of ages in India.

Convictions for non-registration.

6. The number of persons convicted for neglect to register births and deaths rose from 1,923 to 2,049, and the amount of fines imposed from Rs. 2,657 to 3,153. The figures, however, are incomplete, as no return has been received from the district of Dacca. Twenty-six persons were imprisoned, and a number of chaukidars were punished by departmental fines. No cases were instituted in the districts of Singhbhum, Lohardaga and Noakhali.

On the subject of these fines, the Army Sanitary Commission, in their criticism of the Bengal Report for 1893, make the following remarks:—

"No doubt the levy of fines was intended primarily to accustom or educate the people in this important sanitary matter. We have long been struck with the unsatisfactory way in which such fines were inflicted, and were much impressed by the remarks of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces on this subject, in his orders on the Sanitary Report of those Provinces for 1893. After illustrating by the figures for that year the want of method in inflicting such fines, he says:—'The fines range from Rs. 5 a head in Gadarwara to 4 annas a head in Hatta. In place of all this variety of practice, the Chief Commissioner would like to see the experiment tried of making fine the rule for breaches of the municipal bye-laws for the registration of births and deaths, but the fines should be nominal, ranging from one to four annas. Warnings are no good, but a man remembers when he has had to pay a fine, however small. The negligent citizen is not a criminal that he should be heavily punished, and fines that average five rupees a head are outrageous sentences, but it is necessary to bring all citizens to the recollection that their bye-laws do impose upon them a simple duty which they must discharge.' We would commend these remarks to the authorities in all the provinces of India."

The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that this is ordinarily a good rule to follow, but there are cases of wilful and persistent recalcitrancy in which a substantial penalty would rightly be inflicted.

Death-rate from various causes.

7. The following table shows the mortality from the principal diseases during the year, compared with 1894 and the average of ten years 1885 to 1894:—

Causes of death.	In 1895.			In 1894.			Average of past ten years, 1885-94.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cholera	3·64	2·43	2·49	3·88	3·29	3·32	3·50	2·42	2·47
Small-pox	·91	·14	·18	·18	·11	·11	·26	·14	·15
Fever	18·43	23·22	22·89	19·19	25·62	25·32	19·29	18·89	18·90
Dysentery and diarrhœa	3·52	·55	·70	3·84	·67	·82	2·97	·63	·74
Injury	·46	·40	·41	·50	·42	·43	·44	·41	·41
Other causes	7·49	4·46	4·61	7·73	4·70	4·85	6·75	3·35	3·52
All causes	34·46	31·24	31·39	35·34	34·85	34·88	26·24	25·27	25·31

These figures bring out that in respect of all diseases except fever, rural areas are more healthy than urban. Their liability to fever is probably due mainly to defective drainage, impure water, and inadequate conservancy, all of them preventible causes which the people themselves may be expected to remove as soon as the requisite legal machinery has been provided. The following table, which has been prepared in the manner suggested in paragraph 11 of the Resolution on the report for 1894, illustrates the comparative mortality from the chief diseases in each of the main divisions of the province:—

Causes of death.	Divisions.	In 1895.	In 1894.	In 1885—94.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1894.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1885—94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cholera ...	Bengal ...	3·44	2·35	2·28	1·09 *I*	1·16 *I*
	Orissa ...	2·24	3·51	4·87	1·27 *D*	2·63 *D*
	Bihar ...	1·39	4·88	2·60	3·49 *D*	1·21 *D*
	Chota Nagpur	·66	2·88	1·42	2·22 *D*	·76 *D*
Small-pox ...	Orissa ...	·42	·60	·65	·18 *D*	·23 *D*
	Bengal ...	·24	·08	·08	·16 *I*	·16 *I*
	Bihar ...	·07	·10	·16	·03 *D*	·09 *D*
	Chota Nagpur	·01	·08	·19	·07 *D*	·18 *D*
Fever ...	Bengal ...	24·19	23·12	18·68	1·07 *I*	5·51 *I*
	Bihar ...	23·41	30·66	18·70	7·25 *D*	4·71 *I*
	Chota Nagpur	19·96	23·49	15·81	3·53 *D*	4·15 *I*
	Orissa ...	12·29	15·61	9·55	3·41 *D*	2·65 *I*
Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Orissa ...	2·68	3·24	2·92	·56 *D*	·24 *D*
	Chota Nagpur	·83	1·13	1·04	·30 *D*	·21 *D*
	Bengal ...	·64	·63	·61	·01 *I*	·03 *I*
	Bihar ...	·45	·67	·55	·22 *D*	·10 *D*

The value of the average for ten years shown in the fifth column is greatly discounted by doubts as to the accuracy of the statistics recorded for the earlier years of the period, nor can it be assumed that the proportion of error has been uniform in different districts or different years. The decline in mortality from fever and cholera in Bihar during the past year is remarkable, and it is to be hoped that this may indicate a cessation of the unhealthy conditions which have prevailed in that part of the Province in recent years. The relatively high death-rate from cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa, and small-pox in Orissa is probably due to the constant movements of pilgrims in that division. The low fever mortality, on the other hand, seems to indicate that the purely local conditions are fairly healthy.

Cholera.

8. The total number of deaths from cholera was 1,77,087, or 2·49 per thousand, as compared with 2,36,150, or 3·32 per thousand, in the preceding year. The districts which suffered most from the disease were Dacca (7·08), Faridpur (6·03), Nadia (5 36), Jessore (5·35), Mymensingh (4·75) and Howrah (4·51). Nearly all the districts which had the highest mortality in 1894 showed comparatively low rates in the past year, while in Palamau the mortality fell from 11·16 to ·52, and in Shahabad from 9·44 to 2·23. An interesting diagram is given at page 20 of the Report, illustrating the seasonal incidence of cholera in the main divisions of the Province, and showing at the same time the monthly rainfall; but, as the Sanitary Commissioner observes, it proves nothing. Even the standard doctrine that cholera is least prevalent when the rainfall is at its highest seems not to hold good in Bihar and Orissa, where high rates of mortality were recorded during the rains; while in Chota Nagpur the death-rate was at its lowest in December, the month of maximum prevalence in Bengal Proper. The Sanitary Commissioner has wisely abstained from discussing any of the current theories of the causation of cholera, and confines himself to the safe observation that the improvement of the local water-supply in small towns and villages, and its protection from outside pollution, will bring its own reward in a reduction of the disease.

Small-pox.

9. The number of deaths from small-pox rose from 8,404, or ·11 per thousand, the lowest mortality on record, to 13,020, or ·18 per thousand. The highest death-rates were recorded in Calcutta (3·25), Faridpur (·72), Cuttack (·66), Howrah (·63), and Midnapore (·58). Mortality was also high in the small municipalities near Calcutta, North Dum-Dum registering 3·65, Barnagore 2·21, South Dum-Dum 1·99, Bally 1·49, and Cossipore-Chitpur 1·14. Among rural areas, Panskura and Daspur in Midnapore registered 5·00 and 3·06 respectively, and Patamundi in Cuttack recorded 2·86. No deaths occurred in Singhbhum, only two in Darjeeling, and three in Lohardaga. The subject will be treated at greater length in reviewing the Vaccination Report.

Commissioner observes, the term is loosely construed by the illiterate agency responsible for reporting deaths, so that pneumonia, phthisis and other diseases attended with a rise of temperature, and practically nearly all diseases except small-pox and cholera, come to be registered as fever. During the past year the deaths reported as due to fever numbered 16,34,254, or 22·99 per thousand, as compared with 17,99,833, or 25·32 per thousand, in 1894. The following statement compares the death-rate of 1895 with that of 1894, and with the average rate for the ten years 1885—94:—

No.	Districts.	Ratio per 1,000 of population in—			Increase or decrease as compared with 1894.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1885—94.
		1895.	1894.	Average of ten years 1885—94.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jessore ...	33·43	30·83	26·01	2·60 *I*	7·42 *I*
2	Dinajpur ...	32·83	34·41	27·20	1·58 *D*	5·63 *I*
3	Jalpaiguri ...	32·56	33·83	27·46	1·27 *D*	5·10 *I*
4	Rajshahi ...	31·68	31·05	29·11	·63 *I*	2·57 *I*
5	Purnea ...	31·33	30·17	22·19	1·16 *I*	9·14 *I*
6	Pubna ...	31·28	25·24	23·23	6·04 *I*	8·05 *I*
7	Malda ...	30·71	33·97	24·16	3·26 *D*	6·55 *I*
8	Nadia ...	29·48	32·61	23·92	3·13 *D*	5·56 *I*
9	Rangpur ...	29·29	30·78	26·41	1·49 *D*	2·88 *I*
10	Hooghly ...	28·48	25·46	18·58	3·02 *I*	9·90 *I*
11	Bhagalpur ...	26·71	33·03	22·63	6·32 *D*	4·08 *I*
12	Darjeeling ...	26·41	28·96	19·00	2·55 *D*	7·41 *I*
13	Muzaffarpur ...	26·33	33·31	16·31	6·98 *D*	10·02 *I*
14	Hazaribagh ...	25·76	30·62	20·90	4·86 *D*	4·86 *I*
15	Chittagong ...	25·46	21·64	15·79	3·82 *I*	9·67 *I*
16	Burdwan ...	25·07	25·52	18·16	·45 *D*	6·91 *I*
17	Darbhanga ...	24·92	29·99	16·07	5·07 *D*	8·85 *I*
18	Bogra ...	24·54	21·56	20·13	2·98 *I*	4·41 *I*
19	Monghyr ...	24·43	36·26	24·66	11·83 *D*	·23 *D*
20	Murshidabad ...	24·10	29·39	22·76	5·29 *D*	1·34 *I*
21	Birbhum ...	23·84	24·93	19·30	1·09 *D*	4·54 *I*
22	Faridpur ...	23·84	21·13	15·05	2·71 *I*	8·79 *I*
23	Gaya ...	23·07	33·52	22·36	10·45 *D*	·71 *I*
24	Champaran ...	22·86	26·30	16·44	3·44 *D*	6·42 *I*
25	Palamau ...	22·55	27·33	21·03	4·78 *D*	1·52 *I*
26	Khulna ...	22·20	19·62	18·96	2·58 *I*	3·24 *I*
27	Mymensingh ...	21·57	19·67	13·53	1·90 *I*	8·04 *I*
28	24-Parganas ...	21·05	17·25	15·34	3·80 *I*	5·71 *I*
29	Bankura ...	20·93	21·86	14·03	·93 *D*	6·90 *I*
30	Sonthal Parganas ...	20·48	22·48	13·43	2·00 *D*	7·05 *I*
31	Patna ...	20·46	29·75	18·33	9·29 *D*	2·13 *I*
32	Shahabad ...	20·16	38·23	23·07	18·07 *D*	2·91 *D*
33	Backergungo ...	19·89	17·91	17·06	1·98 *I*	2·83 *I*
34	Manbhum ...	19·81	21·59	13·65	1·78 *D*	6·16 *I*
35	Noakhali ...	19·40	19·22	18·58	·18 *I*	·82 *I*
36	Midnapore ...	19·13	19·39	17·00	·26 *D*	2·13 *I*
37	Dacca ...	19·01	17·61	13·54	1·40 *I*	5·47 *I*
38	Tippera ...	18·25	16·07	12·63	2·18 *I*	5·62 *I*
39	Calcutta ...	16·64	13·15	8·65	3·49 *I*	7·99 *I*
40	Howrah ...	16·20	13·09	10·08	3·11 *I*	6·12 *I*
41	Singhbhum ...	15·60	19·94	12·60	4·34 *D*	3·00 *I*
42	Lohardaga ...	14·88	17·82	11·63	2·94 *D*	3·25 *I*
43	Cuttack ...	14·02	19·28	11·20	5·26 *D*	2·82 *I*
44	Saran ...	13·89	22·16	10·49	8·27 *D*	3·40 *I*
45	Balasore ...	13·67	14·94	10·72	1·27 *D*	2·95 *I*
46	Puri ...	6·92	8·78	4·94	1·86 *D*	1·98 *I*
	Total for the Province ...	22·99	25·32	18·00	2·33 *D*	4·99 *I*

The conspicuous feature of the similar statement which was published last year was the high mortality recorded in the Bihar districts, which now occupy a place more in accordance with the popular estimate of their comparative healthiness. Jessore (33·43), Dinajpur, (32·83), and Jalpaiguri (32·56) now head the list, while Rajshahi, Purnea, Pabna, Malda, Nadia, Rangpur and Hooghly follow with rates only slightly lower than those quoted. All of these, with the exception of Hooghly, stand high in the column showing the average mortality for the last ten years, and the substantial agreement that exists between these two columns may be taken as a fair test of the normal prevalence of fever in the districts concerned. In all the soil is alluvial and the natural drainage has been more or less obstructed by changes of level and the shifting of the courses of the rivers. At the same time, as the Sanitary Commissioner points out, malarial fever is by no means confined to alluvial areas with defective drainage, but prevails also on the laterite soils of Western Bengal and in the more rocky districts of Chota Nagpur, where surface drainage is rapid and the river channels are not liable to change. Hazaribagh, for example, shows a higher death-rate than Chittagong and Burdwan; while in Lohardaga, where the physical conditions are precisely similar, the fever mortality is far lower than in Hazaribagh.

Death-rates in excess of 40 per thousand were recorded in the following circles:—

District.	Circle.	Death-rate.
1	2	3
Nadia	Kushtia	55·07
Khulna	Chanduria	47·82
Darjeeling	Siliguri	46·28
Pabna	Chatmohar	45 73
Jessore	Salikha	45·13
Jalpaiguri	Falakata	44·33
Mymensingh	Phulbaria	44·25
Pabna	Dulai	43·90
Rajshahi	Burigaon	43·32
Nadia	Kumarkhali	42·49
Malda	Malda	42·18
Nadia	Santipur	41·44
Jalpaiguri	Alipore	41·09
24-Parganas	Khardaha	40·47
Bhagalpur	Kishanganj	40·28

In the divisions of Burdwan, Chittagong, Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur no death-rate in excess of 40 per thousand was registered. The mortality of the Darjeeling Terai (Siliguri Circle) was again the highest (46·28), but was more than 9· per thousand less than in 1894. Another dispensary has been opened in this tract; a special Hospital Assistant has been appointed to travel about and treat the sick in their villages; and attempts are being made to induce peeple to boil all water used for drinking.

Sale of quinine at post-offices.

11. The system of selling quinine by the dose at post-offices continues to make progress, and nearly three millions of pice-packets were sold during the year. The following table shows side by side the number of deaths from fever in each district, and

the quantity of quinine sold, stated in parcels containing 102 pice-packets apiece:—

Number.	Districts.	Number of deaths in from fever each district.	Number of parcels of quinine sold.	Number.	Districts.	Number of deaths from fever in each district.	Number of parcels of quinine sold.	Number.	Districts.	Number of deaths from fever in each district.	Number of parcels of quinine sold.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Mymensingh ...	74,925	1,886	16	Pabna	48,580	1,287	31	Khulna	26,158	1,743
2	Muzaffarpur ...	71,550	142	17	Champaran ...	43,891	137	32	Malda	25,027	263
3	Darbhanga ...	69,530	34	18	Shahabad	41,619	635	33	Manbhum	23,649	154
4	Jessore ...	63,150	2,969	19	Rajshahi	41,618	257	34	Bankura	21,392	491
5	Purnea ...	60,933	558	20	24-Parganas ...	39,845	775	35	Jalpaiguri	22,191	116
6	Rangpur ...	60,510	484	21	Patna	36,194	90	36	Bogra	20,066	296
7	Bhagalpur ...	54,307	619	22	Sonthal Parganas	35,928	166	37	Noakhali	19,691	188
8	Dinajpur ...	51,085	269	23	Burdwan ...	34,899	1,358	38	Birbhum	19,021	237
9	Midnapore ...	50,340	1,020	24	Saran	34,261	226	39	Lohardagga	16,799	90
10	Monghyr ...	49,742	197	25	Chittagong ...	32,851	532	40	Balasore	13,600	142
11	Gaya ...	49,366	173	26	Tipperah	29,554	423	41	Palamau	13,462	113
12	Nadia ...	48,471	2,389	27	Murshidabad ...	30,148	656	42	Howrah	12,375	243
13	Dacca ...	45,548	398	28	Hazaribagh ...	29,983	167	43	Singhbhum	5,512	50
14	Faridpur ...	43,485	1,400	29	Hooghly	29,484	1,050	44	Puri	6,542	126
15	Backergunge ...	42,551	2,904	30	Cuttack	27,177	204	45	Darjeeling	5,896	117
									Total for the Province	1,622,909	28,530

The varying relations between the two sets of figures are curious, and doubtless depend to a large extent on the intelligence of the people themselves, and their readiness to avail themselves of the facilities afforded for procuring cheap quinine. With few exceptions, which may be explained by local conditions, the sales are largest in the typical fever districts of Bengal; in Bihar, where fever has set in only of late years, the people have been more backward; while in Orissa and Chota Nagpur the sales are comparatively small. Another aspect of the question is illustrated by the following statement which compares the demand for quinine with the fever mortality month by month during the past year:—

Months.	Number of parcels of quinine sold. (Each parcel contains 102 five-grain pice packets.)	Total deaths from fever.
1	2	3
January	1,955	1,48,492
February	1,117	1,09,468
March	1,084	1,13,019
April	1,661	1,49,509
May	1,485	1,18,518
June	1,248	1,03,256
July	2,178	1,15,096
August	2,621	1,12,395
September	2,663	1,27,927
October	4,179	1,45,234
November	4,831	1,59,177
December	3,513	2,20,818
Total ...	28,530	16,22,909

Mortality from other causes.

12. The deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa during 1895 numbered 49,871, or ·70 per thousand of the population, against 58,812, or ·82 per thousand, in the preceding year. Calcutta returned the highest death-rate (4·79), and Howrah (4·65). Darjeeling (3·99), Balasore (3·21) and Puri (3·20) came next in order. The same five

districts have headed the list, though in a different order, for the last three years. In urban areas the death-rate from these causes fell from 3·84 to 3·52, and in rural circles from ·67 to ·55. During the last two years, November, December and January were the months of maximum mortality, the December death-rate being in each case the highest of the three. The number of deaths from injury fell from 30,715, or ·43 per thousand, in 1894, to 29,178, or ·41 per thousand, in 1895. Deaths from causes other than those noticed at length above numbered 3,28,048, or 4·61 per thousand, against 3,45,182, or 4·85 per thousand, in 1894.

Expenditure on urban sanitation.

13. The following table compares the total expenditure incurred by municipalities during the last two official years on sanitary purposes:—

Heads of Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.		Difference.	
	1894-95.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Conservancy, including establishment, road-watering, latrines, &c.	8,79,988	8,39,684	40,304	.....
2. Drainage	2,73,741	2,86,684	.....	12,943
3. Water-supply	7,97,609	1,56,433	6,41,176	.....
4. Disposal of the dead ...	6,180	5,488	692	.....
5. Market and slaughter-house	21,137	18,453	2,684	.....
6. Treatment of sick ...	3,31,052	2,82,189	48,863	.....
7. Vaccination	18,644	18,828	.....	184
8. Other sanitary works ...	16,484	11,268	5,216	.....
Total ...	23,44,835	16,19,027	7,38,935	13,127
Construction and maintenance of roads.	5,17,833	4,95,941	21,892	.....
Total, inculding roads ...	28,62,668	21,14,968	7,60,827	13,127
	Net increase being ...		7,47,700	

The table has been prepared in accordance with the instructions given in the Resolution on last year's report, and includes capital expenditure. The bulk of the increase shown is due to the outlay incurred on the Howrah water-works during 1894-95. The statement given in paragraph 57 of the report, purporting to show the effect on the public health of important works of drainage and water-supply, is for the most part inconclusive owing to the doubtful accuracy of the statistics of mortality. In the town of Calcutta, however, the mortality has fallen from 37·5 to 28·37 since the introduction of drainage and a filter water-supply; the health of Rangpur seems to have been appreciably improved by drainage, and the death-rate of Bhagalpur has fallen from 40·4 to 30·50 since the introduction of filtered water. It is too early yet to draw any conclusions as to the influence of the improved water-supply recently provided in Arrah and Cossipore-Chitpur.

Urban and rural sanitation.

14. The list, given in appendix IV to the report, of improvements carried out in towns and rural areas by Municipalities, District Boards, and private individuals, is incomplete, no statistics having been furnished from ten districts. Among such improvements were included the extension of the water-supply in Burdwan, water-works and drainage survey in Howrah, a filtered water-supply in Cossipore-Chitpur, the extension of a similar supply in Maniktola, the settling tanks and a market in Darjeeling, water-works in Arrah, drainage works in Patna and Muzaffarpur, extension of water-works to the poorer quarters of Bhagalpur, improvement of the water-supply of Purulia, and a variety of minor works of a sanitary nature. The total cost of the urban projects amounted to Rs. 10,10,506 against Rs. 3,59,771 in the previous year. No large works were undertaken by

the District Boards, but a number of wells were sunk and tanks excavated, and in some districts money was spent on the improvement of road-side drainage. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,03,912 against Rs. 1,19,731 in 1894, but as the figures are admittedly incomplete, no useful comparison is possible. The contributions of private individuals declined from Rs. 2,51,453 to Rs. 1,88,875. Rural sanitation can as yet hardly be said to exist. The resources of District Boards and Road Committees are at present unequal to meeting the growing demand for improved communications, and village water-supply and conservancy must await the creation of Union Committees, equipped with the power to raise the necessary funds, and supervised by a staff of trained Sanitary Inspectors working under the orders of the District Board. In the matter of the disposal of night-soil by Municipalities, much has been done by Surgeon-Captain Dyson, since he has been in charge of the office of Sanitary Commissioner, to improve the system of trenching by explaining to local authorities the theory on which the process is based, and by showing that, if properly carried out, a sewage farm may be made a profitable undertaking.

The Sanitary Board.

15. The Sanitary Board dealt with a wide range of subjects during the year, among which the following were the most important:—

(1) The improvement of the Darjeeling water-supply by the construction of settling tanks.

(2) The introduction into Darjeeling of Pasteur-Chamberland germ filters. This project was sanctioned by Sir Charles Elliott, against the advice of the Board, on the ground that the terms offered by the contractors were so favourable that the Municipality could not lose even if the experiment proved a failure.

(3) A scheme for supplying filtered water to the town of Gaya. This is much wanted, and the project prepared promises to give an excellent supply of naturally filtered water at a moderate cost. The Municipality are now considering the question of funds.

(4) The sewerage of the town of Dacca, and the provision of an unfiltered water-supply for flushing drains and watering streets at a cost of Rs. 13,50,000. It is doubtful whether the Municipality will be able to afford so large a sum, unless they improve their financial position by a substantial increase of taxation.

(5) The drainage and sewerage of the town of Howrah. This is a difficult problem, and it is as yet uncertain which of several systems it will be best to adopt. The Municipality will, it is understood, hardly be in a position to deal with the matter effectively until certain questions relating to their water-supply have been disposed of.

(6) The drainage of the town of Krishnagar by the excavation of the Angona khal, a project which has been the subject of much discussion and is now under revision by the Sanitary Board.

(7) The extension of the Bhagalpur water-supply to the poorer quarters of the town at a cost of Rs. 3,14,000. This scheme, which was initiated by Mr. Skrine when Collector of Bhagalpur, was completely revised in the Sanitary Board's office, and was sanctioned during the year.

(8) A scheme which owes its origin to the liberality of the Maharani Surnamoyee, C.I., for supplying Berhampore with filtered water. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to say that, owing to the wisdom and liberality of the Maharani, certain difficulties which had arisen as to the source of supply, and as to the instalments in which her donation of Rs. 2,21,000 should be paid, have now been overcome, and there is every prospect of work being commenced within the next three months.

Besides these large schemes, a number of minor sanitary works, including schemes for supplying filtered water to Faridpur and Pabna, and surveys for surface drainage in nine municipalities, were dealt with by the Sanitary Board during the year.

Analysis of water.

16. The proceedings of the Sanitary Board also raise incidentally some obscure and difficult questions relating to the examination of water with reference to its fitness for drinking, which it will be convenient to discuss here. In order to relieve the Chemical Examiner to Government of the work which devolved upon him in connection with the analysis of samples of drinking water for municipal and local areas, arrangements were made in January 1894, with Mr. Norman Rudolf, Analytical and Consulting Chemist and Assayer at Sewan in the district of Saran, for the conduct of such analyses, and local bodies were instructed to send samples of water to him for examination on payment of prescribed fees. The Sanitary Board, however, represented that the analysis of water was too important a matter to be left to the accident of a private practitioner, however capable, being willing to carry it on, and that it would be a better and more permanent plan to strengthen the establishment of the Chemical Examiner, and entrust the work to him. Sir Charles Elliott agreed in this view, and as it happened that Mr. Rudolf was giving up his business at the time, the opportunity was taken to adopt the Board's suggestion. Local bodies were instructed to send samples of water for analysis to the Chemical Examiner in future, and that officer's establishment was increased.

In the course of the discussion which ended in this decision, the Sanitary Board were asked to consider, in consultation with the Chemical Examiner, (*a*) what it would cost to make bacteriological analyses of water in selected cases, (*b*) whether the results of the chemical analyses ordinarily made should not be expressed on the system known as Wigner's scale, which assigns arbitrary values to the various component elements and determines the character of the water accordingly.

This inquiry elicited a lucid and valuable opinion by Surgeon-Captain Evans, which is quoted at length in Appendix V to the Sanitary Commissioner's Report. On the general question of the value of bacteriological analyses *per se*, if conducted under the most favourable conditions, Dr. Evans observed:—

"I would point out that the number of pathogenic organisms which can at the present time be identified, either by their morphological characters or micro-chemical reactions, is extremely limited. In the majority of instances inoculation experiment on lower animals is the only means of deciding whether an organism possesses pathogenic properties. Given cases where disease outbreaks are attributed to the water-supply, are thorough and complete investigations to be undertaken? If so, it should be understood that the work requires very considerable time and a well-furnished laboratory. It is enough to form the sole occupation of any one man, and he cannot be even supposed to undertake it at the proposed rate of remuneration, that is to say, if he has to earn his living as well.

"Bacteriological examinations of waters, undertaken in any other spirit than the thorough method which had been indicated, are less valuable than a chemical analysis. For if otherwise undertaken, it is only possible to say that one sample of water contains so many more organisms per cubic centimetre than another, a circumstance which is very trivial indeed in this climate, unless some of the organisms can be shown to possess pathogenic properties. Distilled water in this laboratory after standing a few days contains very many organisms, probably all quite harmless. The most common diseases in this part of India are malaria, dysentery, cholera, and diarrhœa. Cholera has been shown to be associated with, or to proceed from, the entry of a species of comma bacillus into the intestinal tract. The etiology of malaria, dysentery, and diarrhœa is not yet established definitely. Accordingly, I can restrict my remarks to the etiology of cholera. There are apparently many species of comma bacilli, and all have not been proved to possess pathogenic properties. What steps are contemplated, suppose that comma bacilli are found in the cultures obtained from the water of a certain tank? Apart from an outbreak of the disease among persons drinking the tank water, such a result may with some degree of certainty be expected, for comma bacilli will probably be found in a large proportion of the tanks in Lower Bengal, and that, too, without any outbreak of cholera among the people drinking the tank water. It has lately been shown that cholera bacilli are more potent under certain conditions, and that their pathogenic properties can be exaggerated. When their pathogenic properties are not exaggerated, pure cultures have been imbibed without apparent risk.

"Accordingly, it is only fair to ask, before systematic examinations of water are initiated, whether it is contemplated to take any action on the inferences which may be drawn from the results of such examinations. Should cholera be prevalent among a community using a

certain water-supply, probably the use of that water-supply would be prohibited before bacteriological examination could possibly be carried out, as it is a matter of a few days. The examination would then be confirmative only. Should more than one water-supply be in use among a community under such conditions, then bacteriological examination might serve to indicate which water-supply was at fault. Under such circumstances, the individual making the investigation ought, in my opinion, under the conditions which prevail in this country, to visit the infected districts and collect the water samples himself.

"The object of my remarks is not to depreciate the value of bacteriological investigation, but to indicate that it should be seriously, and not lightly, undertaken, nor too much expected from it. It is a science yet in its infancy practically, and hence not exact, nor applicable in many cases where exact results are demanded. Original bacteriological research is one thing, but the application of bacteriology in practical work is another."

He added that such analyses, in order to be of any use either as determining the quality of water for drinking or as indicating the cause of an outbreak of disease, must be made as soon as the sample of water has been drawn. On this point Mr. Hankin, Chemical Examiner to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, writes as follows in his pamphlet on the Bacteriological test of the purity of water :—

"In all cases the water to be examined must be tested as soon after collecting as possible. This is necessary because many microbes can grow and reproduce in water. Consequently if water is tested immedately after taking out of the filter well and then again some hours later, two or three times as many microbes will be found in the latter case. Care must be taken to avoid this source of error, especially in the warm weather, as microbes grow more quickly at a higher temperature. In the hot weather, well water or other waters should be tested within an hour of collection. In the cold weather two hours may elapse without introducing any great error."

It is clear from these opinions that bacteriological analyses of water sent from a distance cannot be usefully conducted by the Chemical Examiner, for the simple reason that the condition of the water when it reaches the laboratory may and probably will be entirely different from his condition when drawn. It is shown, however, in the pamphlet already quoted, that colonies of microbes may, subject to certain precautions which any intelligent layman can readily learn to apply, be collected in sterilized gelatine and counted with the object of ascertaining how many colonies occur in a given quantity of water. This process, which is understood to be in use at the chief London water-works, requires no scientific knowledge to carry it out, and it is intended merely to serve as a test of the condition of the filter-beds. If the number of microbes, whether harmless or the reverse, exceeds a certain standard, it follows that the water is imperfectly filtered, and that the condition of the filter-beds requires to be looked into. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that this system might at any rate be tried in all municipalities which have a filtered water-supply, and he desires the Sanitary Commissioner to make the necessary arrangements in communication with the municipalities concerned. The cost will be small, and the work can, it is anticipated, be done by the Engineer in charge of the water-works.

Dr. Evans's views on the subject of Wigner's scale and on the best means of establishing local, as opposed to general, standards by which to judge of the quality of a given water-supply, are set forth at length in the extract from his report annexed to this Resolution. In the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, he shows clearly that no chemical test of the purity of water admits of being precisely formulated and universally applied; that varying local standards have been established in England; that these standards are probably not applicable to the water ordinarily in use in Bengal; that no local standards have as yet been arrived at for India; and that it will take a considerable time to establish such standards even for the few places provided with a filtered water-supply, while for the country at large the attainment of such a result is indefinitely remote. All that can at present be done is to encourage local authorities to send water for chemical analysis; and to endeavour by degrees to train up a body of men who shall be capable of carrying out on the spot the initial processes of bacteriological analysis, leaving the later stages to be conducted by an expert in a central laboratory equipped with the necessary appliances. Thus in course of time standards of purity will be worked out, and it will be possible to say whether a given sample of water conforms to the standard accepted as pure for the locality from which the water comes.

17. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Gregg, who was in charge of the Department up to the 25th August 1895, spent 58 days on tour, and inspected 18 municipalities, most of them in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. Surgeon-Captain Dyson was on tour for 45 days, during which time he inspected 8 municipalities, the Sonpur fair, several rural areas, and the Emigration Department at Goalundo. In the Metropolitan and Eastern Bengal Circle, Drs. Oldham, Sinha, and Deare spent 105 days on tour. The officers in charge of the Northern Bengal Circle were out for 146 days, and Dr. Vaughan, in Western Bengal, made a tour of 135 days. The Sanitary Commissioner acknowledges the assistance he has received from District Officers and Civil Surgeons when on visits of inspection; but as regards municipalities, he observes—

Inspections.

"I have also been courteously received by non-official Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of municipalities, and by those of the Municipal Commissioners whom I have chanced to meet; but although I always gave due notice of my inspections, and expressed a desire to see, converse, and go round the town with the members of the Municipal Committee, I regret to say that, in no case, as yet, have any of them, except the Chairman sometimes, taken advantage of my visit to discuss sanitation, or shown the slightest inclination to go round with me. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioners also complain of the want of interest taken in their inspections by the Municipal Commissioners, whom their visits most concern. This is much to be regretted, as so much practical good might result from advice given and discussed on the spot, which reams of correspondence afterwards would probably fail to effect. To me this lack of interest in Bengal, in connection with the Sanitary Officer's visits, is in remarkable contrast to the eagerness with which he is received in the Punjab, where I was for six years a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. There, as a rule, most of the members of the Municipal Committee make it a point of accompanying the Sanitary Officer when he inspects a town. The result is a maximum of work with a minimum of correspondence—an example which might very advantageously be followed in Bengal."

The Lieutenant Governor trusts that the Sanitary Commissioner will have no occasion to repeat this complaint. Municipal Commissioners should be the first to realise the advantages which they will derive from personal communication with an expert on the subject of the sanitary improvements of which all towns in Bengal stands so badly in need.

18. The Sanitary Commissioner speaks with approval of the useful inspections made by Dr. Vaughan, and the good work done by Dr. Deare in overcoming the opposition to vaccination offered by the Ferazi Muhammadans of Eastern Bengal, a subject which will be more fully noticed in reviewing the Vaccination Report. Dr. Dyson also mentions the assistance he has derived from his Personal Assistant, Mr. A. A. Price. The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due to these officers and to Dr. Dyson himself for the impulse he has given to sanitary improvement in municipalities, especially in the matter of conservancy and the management of trenching grounds. His Honour desires also to thank the President and Members of the Sanitary Board and the Sanitary Engineer for the valuable advice given by them on a variety of difficult questions.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE LICENSED WAREHOUSE AND FIRE BRIGADE ACT, 1893 IN CALCUTTA DURING THE YEAR 1895-96.

No. 2709M.—The following report is published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 3rd July 1896.

No. 33J., dated Calcutta, the 29th June 1896.

From—H. C. WILLIAMS, Esq., Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report under section 41 of Act I of 1893 (B.C.) of the Warehouses in Calcutta for the year ended 31st March 1896.

2. The Commissioners, at their ordinary monthly meeting held on the 7th June 1894, fixed the fees leviable under section 10, Act I of 1893 (B.C.) for 1894-95, at the rate of 10 per cent. on the annual valuation of warehouses, and the fees were continued to be levied accordingly during the year under report.

3. The following statement shows the number of applications for licenses received and what happened to them:—

Applications—		Total.	Nature of application.	Number sanctioned.	Number refused.	Number pending.
Pending since last year.	Received during the year.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	218	225	Hay, wood, &c. ...	216	4	5
5	10	15	Jute ...	12	2	1
12	228	240	.....	228	6	6

4. During the year under review 297 licenses were issued for 1894-95 and 520 for 1895-96, and the following statement shows the aggregate amount of receipts up to the end of the year:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
License fees for 1894-95	6,001	0	0
Ditto for 1895-96	29,792	8	0
Amount of fines	848	0	0
Mutation fees	110	0	0
Total ...	36,751	8	0

5. Of 278 warehouses, which had been licensed in 1894-95, the licenses of 254 were renewed, those of 14 cancelled, as they were reported vacant or unoccupied, or having less than 50 maunds of inflammable material in stock, while the license fees of 10 still remained unrealised when the year came to a close.

6. The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements of the Warehouse Fund during the year 1895-96:—

Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To jute warehouse license fees	35,793 8 0		By contribution to the Fire-brigade (exclusive of Rs. 27,004 paid from General Fund).	27,004 0 0	
„ miscellaneous receipts and fines.	958 0 0				
		36,751 8 0			27,004 0 0
Balance at commencement of the year—			Balance at close of the year—		
Cash in the Bank of Bengal ...	6,364 8 0		Cash in the Bank of Bengal	3,436 0 0	
„ with Treasurer ...	55 8 0		„ with Treasurer ...	424 0 0	
				3,860 0 0	
Due from General Fund ...	95 0 0		Due from General Fund ...	12,402 8 0	
		6,515 0 0			16,262 8 0
Total ...	.....	43,266 8 0	Total ...	.....	43,266 8 0

List of Warehouses other than Jute licensed in 1895-96.

Ward No.	Serial No.	Locality of warehouse.	Name of license-holder.	Description of warehouse.	Annual license fee.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs. A. P.
1	1	1-H-1, Baug Bazar Street ...	Hullodhur Mondul ...	Wood ...	16 0 0
1	2	176-H-3, Upper Chitpur Road...	Preonath Ghuttack ...	Do. ...	26 8 0
1	3	177-H-1, ditto ..	Bottokristo Bose	Do. ...	9 0 0
1	4	199-1-H-1, ditto ...	Rashbehary Hazra... ...	Straw ...	19 8 0
1	5	199-1-H-1, ditto ...	Jebonkristo Hazra and others...	Hay and straw	46 8 0
1	6	199-1-1-H-1, ditto ...	Thacoram Dass	Ditto	26 8 0
1	7	199-1-1-H-2, ditto ...	Bidhoobhusun Dutt ...	Ditto	19 8 0
1	8	199-6-H-4, ditto ...	Chunder Coomar Neogy ...	Ditto	12 0 0
1	9	199-1-1-H-4, ditto ...	Fuckeer Dass Hazra ...	Ditto	8 0 0
1	10	199-1-2-H-2, ditto ...	Mohesh Chunder Roy ...	Ditto	29 8 0
1	11	199-6-H-2, ditto ...	Nundo Lall Chatterjee ...	Ditto	24 0 0
1	12	199-6-H-3, ditto ...	Issur Chunder Hazra ...	Ditto	23 0 0
1	13	199-6-H-3, ditto ...	Ramkulpo Khan	Straw ...	11 8 0
1	14	199-6-H-3, ditto ...	Aghore Chunder Khan ...	Hay and straw	11 8 0
1	15	199-6-H-5, ditto ...	Kherod Chunder Samanto & ors.	Ditto	25 0 0
1	16	161-H-81, ditto ...	Shaik Motiullah	Firewood ...	6 0 0
1	17	161-H-82, ditto ...	Shaik Sabucktullah ...	Ditto ...	6 0 0
1	18	161-H-18, ditto ...	Shaik Sabeeruddy	Ditto ...	9 8 0
1	19	82-2-H-1, Cornwallis Street ...	Abinash Chunder Ghose ...	Wood ...	17 8 0
1	20	82-2-H-2, ditto ...	Kedar Nath Bhattacherjee ...	Timber ...	22 8 0
1	21	82-2-H-3, ditto ...	Abinash Chunder Ghose ...	Ditto ...	16 0 0
1	22	83-H-4, ditto ...	Sooresh Chunder Rokhit ...	Wood ...	12 8 0
1	23	137-H-5, ditto ...	Soilessur Mitter	Timber ...	12 8 0
1	24	138-H-4, ditto ...	Kirtibas Nundy	Ditto ...	16 0 0
1	24a	138-H-4, ditto ...	Kherodaprosad Paul ...	Ditto ...	16 0 0
1	25	138, ditto ...	Abinash Chunder Ghose ...	Ditto ...	6 8 0
1	26	46, Canal West Road ...	Nogendra Nath Sett ...	Firewood ...	8 0 0
1	27	46, ditto ...	Alikjaun Mondul	Ditto ...	9 0 0
1	28	43-2-1, ditto ...	Dwarka Nath Moohoory ...	Ditto ...	36 0 0
1	29	43-3, ditto ...	Panchowry Biswas ...	Ditto ...	20 0 0
1	30	43-2-1, ditto ...	Mohiny Dassee	Ditto ...	8 8 0
1	31	40, ditto ...	T. N. Mookhopadhya ...	Wood ...	26 0 0
1	31a	37-H-3, ditto ...	Mohindro Nath Mookerjee ...	Firewood ...	3 8 0
1	32	22-H-2-1, Gailiffe Street ...	Behary Lall Bose	Ditto ...	12 0 0
1	33	22-H-3, ditto ...	Gobindo Chunder Dass ...	Ditto ...	12 0 0
1	34	22-H-4, ditto ...	Khetter Nath Mitter ...	Ditto ...	12 0 0
1	35	22-5, ditto ...	Sooklall Mitter	Ditto ...	12 0 0
1	36	23, ditto ...	Khanto Bewah	Ditto ...	6 0 0
1	37	71, Shampooker Street ...	Godadhur Dass	Timber ...	12 0 0
1	38	5-H-3, Shambazar Bridge Road	Shaik Foyem Goledar ...	Firewood ...	4 8 0
1	39	15-H-27-1, Ooltadanga Road ...	Gonopoty Roy	Ditto ...	8 0 0
1	40	86-H-1, ditto ...	Prannath Hazra	Ditto ...	8 8 0
1	41	86-H-2, ditto ...	Moocheram Ghose ...	Ditto ...	9 8 0
2	42	1-H-91, Bonomally Sircar's Street	Womeeruddy	Ditto ...	10 0 0
2	43	2-H-2, ditto ...	Lall Chand	Ditto ...	8 0 0
2	44	212, Upper Chitpur Road ...	Nobodeep Chuckerbutty ...	Hay and straw	12 0 0
2	45	212, ditto ...	Gonesh Chunder Baduck ...	Ditto	12 0 0
2	46	212, ditto ...	Preonath Goolooye ...	Ditto	12 0 0
2	47	243-H-13, ditto ...	Bholanath Condoo... ...	Wood ..	23 0 0
2	48	243-H-14, ditto ...	Sitanath Mookerjee ...	Do. ...	14 0 0
2	49	243-H-20, ditto ...	Mutty Lall Roy	Do. ...	24 0 0
2	50	262-H-2, ditto ...	Gopee Nath Chatterjee ...	Timber ...	23 8 0
2	51	335, ditto ...	Fuckeer Chand Mullick ...	Firewood ...	7 0 0
2	52	32, H-6, Kasi Mitter's Ghat Street	Boykanto Nath Dutt ...	Wood ...	71 8 0
2	53	33, Sova Bazar Street ...	Foolchand	Firewood ...	12 0 0
2	54	58, ditto ...	Shaik Dilloo	Ditto ...	12 0 0
3	55	4-H, Balakhana Street ...	Gsnendro Nath Bose ...	Wood ...	13 0 0
3	56	3-H-2, Brindabun Bose's Lane	Roma Nath Nundy ...	Timber ...	16 8 0
3	57	139, Upper Chitpur Road ...	Shaik Asseruddy	Firewood ...	14 0 0
3	58	139-H-1, ditto ...	Prannath Dutt	Teakwood ...	18 0 0
3	59	140-H-1, ditto ...	Busseeruddy	Firewood ...	10 8 0
3	60	140-H-1, ditto ...	Abbas	Ditto ...	10 8 0
3	61	73, Cornwallis Street ...	Rambrohmo Dey	Timber ...	15 0 0
3	62	148, ditto ...	Ram Chunder Mohinder ...	Ditto ...	15 0 0
3	63	22-H-5-1-1, Canal West Road	Shaik Abdool Rohoman ...	Firewood ...	6 0 0
3	64	163-H-9, Musjeedbaree Street	Shaik Jokoo	Ditto ...	9 0 0
4	65	15-H-4, Canal West Road ...	Someeruddy Goledar ...	Wood ...	16 0 0
4	66	17-H-1, ditto ...	Ansooddee Mullick and others	Do. ...	28 0 0
4	67	17-H-3, ditto ...	Budderuddin Sirdar ...	Firewood ...	9 0 0
4	68	17-H-6, ditto ...	Shaik Nundo	Ditto ...	13 0 0
4	69	17-17, ditto ...	Aswinee Coomar Bhur ...	Ditto ...	8 0 0
4	70	17-H-11, ditto ...	Hajee Someeruddy ...	Ditto ...	9 8 0
4	71	17-H-13, ditto ...	Nibarun Chunder Dey ...	Ditto ...	9 8 0
4	72	17-11-14, ditto ...	Khetter Mohun Bhuttacharji ...	Ditto ...	5 8 0
4	73	17-H-16, ditto ...	Chooramoney Bose... ...	Wood ...	9 0 0

Ward No.	Serial No.	Locality of warehouse.	Name of liscense-holder.	Description of warehouse.	Annual license fee.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs. A. P.
4	74	17-H-34, Canal West Road ...	Rhedoynath Sircar ...	Wood ...	6 0 0
4	75	17-H-35, ditto ...	Kalikomul Bhuttacharji ...	Do. ...	8 0 0
4	76	17-H-36, ditto ...	Serajuddin Mirdya ...	Do. ...	7 8 0
4	77	17-H-49, ditto ...	Girish Chunder Haldar ..	Firewood ...	13 8 0
4	78	18-H-4, ditto ...	Kristo Chunder Dass ...	Ditto ...	12 0 0
4	79	19-4, ditto ...	Abinash Chunder Sen ...	Ditto ...	12 0 0
4	80	19-H-3, ditto ...	Koylash Chunder Raha ...	Ditto ...	12 0 0
4	81	19-H-2, ditto ...	Raichurn Dey	Ditto ...	6 8 0
4	82	19, ditto ...	Raichurn Ghose and others ...	Ditto ...	9 0 0
4	83	19-4, ditto ...	Sitanath Raha	Ditto ...	6 0 0
4	84	19-H-9, ditto ...	Ram Chunder Dass ...	Ditto ...	8 0 0
4	85	19-H-8, ditto ...	Ramdoyal Shome	Ditto ...	7 8 0
4	86	19-1, ditto ...	Lall Behary Sen	Ditto ...	7 8 0
4	87	19-H-41, ditto ...	Sitanath Raha	Ditto ...	6 0 0
4	88	19-H-11, ditto ...	Bhoobun Mohun Ghose ...	Ditto ...	7 0 0
4	89	18-H-2, ditto ...	Dinonath Chuckerbutty ...	Wood ...	8 0 0
4	90	15-H-3, ditto ...	Raichurn Ghose	Firewood ...	13 0 0
4	91	3-H-4, Gas Street ...	Montajally	Ditto ..	6 0 0
4	92	3-H-3, ditto	Mofizuddy Mullick ...	Ditto ...	6 0 0
4	93	4-1-H-1, ditto	Emdad Mullick	Straw and wood	8 0 0
4	94	5-3-H-1, ditto	Khodabux	Firewood ..	10 8 0
4	95	6-H-2, ditto	Someeruddin Sircar ...	Ditto ...	15 0 0
4	96	3-H-89, ditto	Abserally Khan	Ditto ...	4 8 0
4	97	5-H-1, ditto	Shaik Kobedally	Ditto ..	6 0 0
4	98	5-1, ditto	Modun Sirdar	Wood ...	9 8 0
4	99	114-H-1, Manicktola Street ...	Gagun Chunder Naiek ...	Firewood ...	12 0 0
4	100	13-H-20, Manicktola Road ...	Jotish Chunder Koonkry ...	Ditto ...	12 0 0
5	101	31-1, Burtola Street ...	Shamsuddy Mullick ...	Ditto ...	10 8 0
5	102	22, Durponarain Tagore's Street	Adam Khan	Ditto ...	10 8 0
5	103	61-H-1, 62-H-1 & 63-H-1, Durmahatta Street.	Issur Chunder Mookerjee ...	Wood ...	96 0 0
5	104	64-H-3, ditto ...	Ram Gopal Mitter... ...	Do. ...	83 0 0
5	105	64-H-1, ditto ...	Boikonto Nath Boral ...	Do. ...	28 0 0
5	106	64-H-1-2, ditto ...	Poorna Chunder Cowar and others.	Do. ...	53 0 0
5	107	65-H-3, ditto ...	Juggessur Serkel and others ...	Do. ...	21 0 0
5	108	65-H-5 & 65-H-6, Durmahatta St.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	18 8 0
5	109	65-H-6-1, ditto	Heralal Sircar	Do. ...	10 8 0
5	110	65-1-H-4-1, ditto	Radha Churn Pal	Do. ...	9 8 0
5	111	65-1-H-5-1, ditto	Ramdas Ramkanye Dey ...	Do. ...	6 0 0
5	112	65-1-H-6 & 65-1-H-7, Durmahatta Street.	Ram Chunder Chatterjee and others.	Do. ...	34 8 0
5	113	65-1-H-8, ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	10 8 0
5	114	65-1-H-9, ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	16 0 0
5	115	65-1-H-10, ditto ...	Nerodmohon Roy	Do. ...	20 8 0
5	116	65-1-H-12, ditto ...	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal ...	Do. ...	20 8 0
5	117	65-1-H-13, ditto ...	Gopal Chunder Sickdar ...	Do. ...	20 8 0
5	118	65-1-H-15, ditto ...	Heeralal Sircar	Do. ...	22 0 0
5	119	65-1-H-14-1, ditto ...	Ramgopal Sickdar *alias* Gopal Chunder Sickdar.	Do. ...	12 0 0
5	120	65-1-H-14, ditto ...	Radha Churn Pal	Do. ...	8 0 0
5	121	65-1-H-15-1, ditto ...	Amrito Lall Ghose ...	Do. ...	12 0 0
5	122	65-1-H-16, ditto ...	Ram Chunder Chatterjee and others.	Do. ...	10 0 0
5	123	65-1-H-17, ditto ...	Shama Churn Serkel ...	Do. ...	10 8 0
5	124	65-1-H-18, ditto ...	Ramdas Ramkanye Dey ...	Do. ...	12 8 0
5	125	65-1-H-19, ditto ...	Juggut Chunder Bose and others	Do. ...	11 8 0
5	126	65-1-H-19-1, ditto ...	Ramchunder Chunder and others	Do. ...	11 8 0
5	127	65-1-H-20, ditto ...	Kally Churn Shaw and others	Do. ...	13 0 0
5	128	65-1-H-21, ditto ...	Kalachand Shaw	Do. ...	13 0 0
5	129	65-1-H-3-1, ditto ...	Ditto	Do. ...	10 8 0
5	130	65-1-H-3-2, ditto ...	Dinonath Bose and Doorga Churn Mitter.	Do. ...	6 0 0
5	131	65-1-H-3-3, ditto ...	Ramdas Ramkanye Dey ...	Do. ...	4 8 0
5	132	65-1-H-34, ditto ...	Radha Churn Pal	Do. ...	7 0 0
5	133	65-H-35, ditto ...	Kally Churn Shaw and Hurry Nath Shaw.	Do. ...	7 0 0
5	134	65-1-H-36, ditto ...	Dinonath Bose and Doorga Churn Mitter.	Do. ...	8 0 0
5	135	65-1-H-36-1, ditto ...	Hurry Nath Shaw ...	Do. ...	9 8 0
5	136	65-1-H-37, ditto ...	Grish Chunder Bose and Ram Chunder Chunder.	Do. ...	12 8 0
5	137	65-1-H-38, ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	7 0 0
5	138	65-1-H-40, ditto ...	Ram Chunder Chatterjee and others.	Do. ...	7 0 0
5	139	65-1-H-39, ditto ...	Prandhon Dutt ...	Do. ...	18 0 0
5	140	65-1-H-41, ditto ...	Grish Chunder Bose and Aviram Sett.	Do. ...	21 8 0

Ward No.	Serial No.	Locality of warehouse.	Name of license-holder.	Description of warehouse.	Annual license fee.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs. A. P.
5	41	65-1-H-42, Durmahatta Street....	G. C. Bose and Rai Charn Biswas.	Wood ...	13 0 0
5	142	65-1-H-43, ditto ...	G. C. Bose and Hurish Ch. Mitter.	Do. ...	19 0 0
5	143	65-1-H-44, ditto ...	G. C. Bose and Rai Churn Biswas.	Do. ...	18 8 0
5	144	65-1-H-45, ditto ...	Bhutnath Thacoordas Bera ..	Do. ...	13 8 0
5	145	66-H-1, ditto ...	G. C. Bose and Rhedoynath Biswas.	Do. ...	34 8 0
5	146	67-H-1, ditto ...	Hurry Nath Shaw ...	Do. ...	33 8 0
5	147	68-H-1, ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	23 0 0
5	148	68-H-1-½, ditto ...	Sreehurry Shaw ...	Do. ...	24 0 0
5	149	69, ditto ..	Grish Chunder Bose ...	Do. ...	64 0 0
5	150	182-H-2 & 183-H-1, ditto ...	Grish Chunder Bose and others	Do. ...	42 0 0
5	151	186-H-1, ditto ...	G. C. Bose and Rhedoynath Biswas.	Do. ...	31 8 0
5	152	185-H-1, ditto ...	Dinonath Bose and Doorga Ch. Mitter.	Do. ...	15 8 0
5	153	184-H-1-1, ditto ...	Grish Chunder Bose ...	Do. ...	8 0 0
5	154	187 H-1-2, ditto ...	Ganendro Narain Dey ...	Do. ...	23 8 0
5	155	187-H-2, ditto ...	Amirto Lall Ghose ...	Do. ...	32 0 0
5	156	187-H-5, ditto ...	G. C. Bose and Hurish Ch. Mitter.	Do. ...	64 8 0
5	157	187-H-6, ditto ...	Soshee Bhusun Bose ...	Do. ...	42 8 0
5	158	187-H-8, ditto ...	G. C. Bose and Aviram Sett ...	Do. ...	23 8 0
5	159	187-H-7, ditto ...	Soshee Bhusun Nundy ...	Do. ...	19 8 0
5	160	187-H-9, ditto ...	Sreenath Singh ...	Do. ...	37 0 0
5	161	187-H-9-3 & 187-H-9-4, ditto ...	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal ...	Do. ...	50 0 0
5	162	187-H-12 ditto	Ramdas Gangooly ...	Do. ...	51 8 0
5	163	187-H-12-1, ditto ...	The Oriental Trading Co., Ld.	Do. ...	50 0 0
5	164	187-H-13, ditto ...	Upendra Nath Cowar ...	Do. ...	18 8 0
5	165	187-H-15, ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	30 0 0
5	166	187-H-16-3, 187-H-16-4, ditto	Kala Chand Shaw ...	Do. ...	112 8 0
5	167	187-H-16, ditto	Kedar Nath Banerjee & Co. ...	Do. ...	36 0 0
5	168	65-1-H-33, ditto ...	Radha Churn Pal	Do. ...	10 0 0
5	169	25-H-7 & 25-H-8, Jorabagan St.	Ram Chunder Chatterjee and Juggesur Serkel.	Do. ...	30 0 0
5	170	25-H-7 & 25-H-8, ditto ...	Ramgopal Sikdar and Gopal Ch. Sikdar.	Do. ...	6 0 0
5	171	62-H-7, Strand Road ...	Messrs. Mullik & Co. ...	Do. ...	69 8 0
5	172	67-17-H-2, ditto ...	Bhickraj Sagormull ...	Do. ...	80 0 0
5	173	67-20-H-1, ditto ...	Shewbux Golapray ...	Do. ...	163 0 0
5	174	67-21-H-3, ditto ...	Grish Chunder Bose and others	Do. ...	18 0 0
5	175	67-23-H-2, ditto ...	Memraj Murbedhur Bogla ...	Do. ...	218 0 0
5	176	67-22, ditto ...	Rai Bhugwandas Bogla Bahadur	Do. ...	304 8 0
5	177	67-H-26, ditto ...	Golap Roy Sewbux ...	Do. ...	120 0 0
5	178	67-H-24, ditto ...	Megraj Khemka	Do. ...	42 0 0
5	179	67-H-24, ditto ...	Ramsing Punjabee ...	Do. ...	60 0 0
5	180	67-18, ditto ...	Ganendro Narain Dey ...	Do. ...	30 0 0
6	181	85-H-6, Upper Chitpur Road ...	Sobadar Ahmed	Timber, &c....	9 8 0
6	182	5-H-1, Mitter's Lane ...	Ditto ...	Wood ...	13 0 0
6	183	24-H-51A, Raja Rajendro Mallik's Street.	Tincouree Sen	Firewood ...	9 8 0
7	184	20, Armenian Street ...	Someeruddy	Ditto ...	12 0 0
7	185	27, ditto ...	Shaik Toribut and Someeruddy	Straw ...	10 8 0
8	186	225, Bow Bazar Street ...	Grish Chunder Mondul ...	Timber ...	42 0 0
8	187	235-2-H-1, ditto ...	Kedar Nath Banerjee ...	Do. ...	25 0 0
8	188	236, ditto ...	Nundo Lall Cowar... ...	Do. ...	23 8 0
8	189	23-H-4, Chatawalla Gully ...	Shaik Ismile	Firewood ...	6 0 0
8	190	5, Dhurmtola Lane ...	Ainuddy	Ditto ...	10 8 0
8	191	19, Machooa Bazar Street ...	Neharuddy Mullick ...	Straw ...	2 0 0
8	192	19, ditto ...	Shaik Uzirally Meah ...	Do. ...	7 0 0
9	193	151, Amherst Street ...	Boistab Churn Dey ...	Timber ...	16 8 0
9	194	4, ditto ...	Shaik Abdool Rohoman ...	Straw ...	7 0 0
9	195	136-H-1, ditto ...	Rajbullub Chatterjee ...	Timber ...	18 0 0
9	196	167-H-1, Bow Bazar Street ...	Ashutosh Roy	Wood ...	15 8 0
9	197	167-H-5, ditto ...	Umesh Chunder Chunder ...	Timber ...	31 0 0
9	198	171-H-1, ditto ...	Jodoonath Mitter ...	Do. ...	23 0 0
9	199	172-H-11-1, ditto ...	Nilmoney Dey & Co. ...	Do. ...	37 0 0
9	200	199-H-1, ditto ...	Ambica Churn Mookerjee ...	Do. ...	54 8 0
9	201	207-H-1, ditto ...	Mohesh Chunder Singha ...	Do. ...	30 0 0
9	202	7 & 4, Upper Circular Road ...	Kedar Nath Ghose ...	Do. ...	33 0 0
9	203	6, ditto ...	Nonpe Lall Neogee ...	Wood ...	14 0 0
9	204	7 & 8, ditto ...	Kedar Nath Ghose ...	Timber ...	24 0 0
9	205	36, ditto ...	Dinoo Mistri ...	Straw ...	4 8 0

Ward No.	Serial No.	Locality of warehouse.	Name of license-holder.	Description of warehouse.	Annual license fee.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs. A. P.
9	206	1, Canal West Road ...	Shama Churn Sen ...	Wood ...	10 0 0
9	206a	14, Gas Street ...	Oriental Gas Company, "Ld."	Gas ...	Nil.
9	207	64-H-29, Machooa Bazar Street	Umesh Chunder Chatterjee ...	Firewood ...	6 8 0
9	208	27-H-1, Mirzapur Street ...	Russick Lall Chatterjee ...	Timber ...	42 8 0
9	209	28-H-1, ditto ...	Khetter Chunder Banerjee ...	Do. ...	54 8 0
9	210	29, ditto ...	Chuckerbutty, Dey & Co. ...	Do. ...	24 0 0
9	211	29-H-7, ditto ...	Jogendro Nath Shaw ...	Do. ...	20 0 0
9	212	31-H-2, ditto ...	Boikonto Nath Chuckerbutty ...	Do. ...	20 8 0
9	213	62-H-18, ditto ...	Dutt, Chuckerbutty & Co. ...	Do. ..	13 8 0
9	214	63-H-2, ditto ..	Nundo Lall Mullick ...	Do. ...	27 8 0
9	215	1 & 2, Old Boituckhana Bazar Road.	Kedar Nath Ghose ...	Do. ...	24 0 0
9	216	3, 4, 8, 9, & 10, ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	27 8 0
9	217	5-H-1, ditto ...	Ram Chunder Paul ...	Do. ...	12 0 0
9	218	11-H-1, ditto ...	Sreekanto Bhuttacharjee ...	Wood ...	14 0 0
9	219	168-H-1, ditto ...	Ditto ...	Timber ...	32 0 0
9	220	2, Ramkanto Mistri's Lane ...	Rhishikesh Chatterjee ...	Do. ...	12 0 0
10	221	77, Bow Bazar Street ...	Kalipado Chatterjee ...	Do. ...	24 0 0
11	222	90-H-1-1, ditto ...	Hurry Dass Mal ...	Do. ...	34 0 0
11	223	120-H-1, ditto ...	Poorno Chunder Mondul ...	Do. ..	17 0 0
11	224	121-H-1, ditto ...	Kalidas Sircar, carrying on business in the name of Pitamber Sircar.	Do. ...	32 0 0
11	225	132-H-1, ditto ...	Issur Chunder Mookerjee ...	Do. ..	31 0 0
12	226	7, Mangoe Lane ...	Akhat Chinaman ...	Wood ...	36 0 0
12	227	7, Strand Road, South ...	Messrs. Ahmuty & Co. ...	Tar & varnish	162 0 0
12	228	40, Bentinck Street ...	,, Mackintosh, Burn & Co.	Timber ...	80 0 0
13	229	3-H-12-1, Free School Street ...	Nasiruddy	Straw & hay	12 8 0
13	230	72, ditto ...	Halim Mullik	Ditto ...	21 8 0
13	231	72, ditto ...	Shamsuddy	Ditto ...	31 0 0
13	232	72, ditto ...	Shaik Dewanally	Hay ...	16 8 0
13	233	3-H-7, Grant Street ...	Pooran Shaw	Straw ...	24 0 0
13	234	8, Jaun Bazar Street ...	Ramnarain Howly and Gour Ghose.	Do. ...	10 0 0
13	235	133-H-8, ditto ...	Rajibally	Wood ...	12 0 0
13	236	134-H-31, ditto ...	Taka Shaw	Hay ...	28 0 0
13	237	134-H-45, ditto ...	Gobordhone Shaw	Do. ...	26 8 0
13	238	134-1-H-29, ditto ...	Rutton Shaw	Straw ...	25 0 0
13	239	153-1-H-52, ditto ...	Bhujoo Shaw	Hay ...	41 8 0
13	240	34, ditto ...	Uttum Churn Coondoo ...	Timber ...	34 0 0
14	241	99, Ripon Street ...	Shaik Tareef	Straw ..	12 0 0
19	242	10, Andogopal Palit's Lane ...	Jadub Chunder Rokhit ...	Timber ...	9 0 0
19	243	17-1 & 18, ditto ...	Notober Dass	Ditto ...	12 8 0
19	244	2-1-H-1, Baliaghatta Road ...	Roma Nath Sikdar ...	Firewood ...	1 8 0
19	245	2-1-H-2, ditto ...	Kripasindhu Adhikary and others, carrying on business as Jugo Mohun Biswas.	Ditto ..	6 0 0
19	246	2, ditto ...	Dadhi Dass	Ditto ...	2 0 0
19	247	2-1-H-28, ditto ...	Dwarka Nath Sikdar ...	Ditto ..	2 8 0
19	248	2-1-H-5, ditto ...	Rajendro Nath Dutt ...	Ditto ...	1 0 0
19	249	2-1-H-7 & 2-1-H-8, ditto ...	Dinonath Dey & Ramchunder Dey.	Ditto ...	5 8 0
19	250	2-1-H-9-1, ditto ...	Shaik Mohomedally ...	Ditto ...	2 0 0
19	251	2-1-H-9, ditto ...	Abdool Sobhan	Ditto ...	2 0 0
19	252	2-1-H-12, ditto ...	Goomany Goledar	Ditto ...	1 8 0
19	253	2-1-H-14, ditto ...	Ramchunder Chuckerbutty ...	Ditto ...	1 0 0
19	254	3-15, 3-16, & 3-17, ditto ...	Kanye Nuskur	Ditto ...	6 0 0
19	255	2-1-H-16, ditto ...	Roghoo Nath Naiek ...	Ditto ...	2 0 0
19	256	3-19, ditto ...	Hari Ojoha	Ditto ...	2 0 0
19	257	3-19, ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	2 0 0
19	258	2-1-H-19, ditto ...	Khodabux Mollah	Ditto ..	2 0 0
19	259	2-1-H-20, ditto ...	Essof Meah	Ditto ...	1 0 0
19	260	2-1-H-21, ditto ...	Roghoonath Naiek ...	Ditto ...	2 0 0
19	261	2-1-H-21-1, ditto ...	Essof Meah	Ditto ...	2 0 0
19	262	2-1-H-22, ditto ...	Khodabux Mollah ...		2 0 0
19	263	2-1-H-23, ditto ...	Dinonath Dey and Ram Chunder Dey.	Ditto ...	1 8 0
19	264	2-1-H-24, ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	1 8 0
19	265	3-A-H-25, ditto ...	Dursatullah	Ditto ...	1 0 0
19	266	2-1-H-26, ditto ...	Saboor Mullick	Ditto ..	1 8 0
19	267	2-1-H-27, ditto ...	Rasoonally	Ditto ...	2 0 0
19	268	2-1-H-28, ditto ...	Dwarka Nath Sickdar ...	Ditto ...	2 8 0
19	269	3-A-H-29, dtito ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	2 8 0
19	270	2-1-H-29, ditto ...	Ramnath Sickdar	Ditto ...	2 0 0
19	271	2-1-H-32, ditto ...	Kedar Nath Biswas ...	Ditto ...	1 8 0
19	272	3-37, ditto ...	Kanye Naskur	Ditto ...	2 0 0
19	273	2-1-H-33, ditto ...	Nilmadhub Coondoo ...	Ditto ...	2 0 0
19	274	2-1-H-34, ditto ...	Kedar Nath Biswas ...	Ditto ...	2 0 0

Ward No.	Serial No.	Locality of warehouse.	Name of license-holder.	Description of warehouse.	Annual license-fee.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs. A. P.
19	275	2-1-H-35, Baliaghatta Road ...	Dinonath Dey and Ram Chunder Dey.	Firewood ...	2 8 0
19	276	2-1-H-38, ditto ...	Rajbullub Mahapatro ...	Ditto ...	1 8 0
19	277	7, ditto ...	Prithibipoti Mookerji ...	Ditto ...	10 8 0
19	278	1-H-1, Canal South Road ...	Radha Kristo Chuckerbutty and others.	Ditto ...	28 0 0
19	279	2-H-1, ditto ...	Ramchunder Gun	Ditto ...	11 0 0
19	280	3-H-1, ditto ...	Juggessur Dey and Goburdhun Pal.	Ditto ...	28 0 0
19	281	4-H-1, ditto ...	Soshibhusun Dey	Ditto ...	48 8 0
19	282	6-H-1 and 6-H-2, ditto ...	Ramcoomar Das	Ditto ...	23 0 0
19	283	7-H-1 and 7-H-2, ditto ...	Jadub Chunder Chunder and others.	Ditto ...	22 0 0
19	284	8-H-1, do. ditto ...	Mohima Churn Dey ...	Ditto ...	27 8 0
19	285	11-H-1, do. ditto ...	Dwarka Nath Biswas ...	Ditto ...	17 8 0
19	286	12-H-1, do. ...	Nasir Goledar	Ditto ...	4 8 0
19	287	12-H-1-1, do. ditto ...	Rampado Coondoo... ...	Ditto ...	8 0 0
19	288	14-1-H-1, do. ditto ...	Jogendra Nath Sircar ...	Ditto ...	20 0 0
19	289	15-H-1, do. ditto ...	Bissessur Roy	Ditto ...	9 8 0
19	290	16-H-1, do. ditto ...	Boikanto Nath Coondoo ...	Ditto ...	30 0 0
19	291	20-H-1, do. ...	Umachurn Dalal	Ditto ...	11 0 0
19	292	21-H-1, do. ...	Nosiruddin Goledar ...	Ditto ...	15 8 0
19	293	22-H-1, do. ...	Sotish Chunder Biswas ...	Ditto ...	13 8 0
19	294	22-H-2, ditto ...	Dwarkanath Biswas ...	Ditto ...	9 0 0
19	295	2-H-5, Chingreeghatta Lane ...	Umesh Chunder Mitter ...	Straw ...	1 0 0
19	296	2, Convent Road	Madhab Chunder Ghose ...	Firewood ...	6 0 0
19	297	8, Gooreepara Road ...	Law, Ghose & Co. ...	Timber ...	24 0 0
19	298	1-H-1, Hareetola Road ...	Adhor Chunder Sircar ...	Firewood ...	21 0 0
19	299	142-H-24, Lower Circular Road	Kedar Nath Ghose ...	Ditto ...	11 0 0
19	300	142-H-24, ditto ...	Adhor Chunder Sircar ...	Ditto ...	10 8 0
19	301	47, Middle Road, Entally ...	Nobokristo Nag	Timber ...	12 0 0
19	302	68-1, South Road, ditto ...	Amulla Chunder Khan ...	Teakwood ...	20 0 0
20	303	38-H-3, Baniapooker Road ..	Lalmahomed	Timber ...	5 0 0
20	304	2, Jaunnogore Road ...	Ramchunder Mahinder ...	Teakwood ...	8 0 0
20	305	2-H-3, ditto ...	Babujaun Goledar ...	Straw ...	8 0 0
21	306	12, Chuckerbere Lane ...	Umachurn Bose	Do. ...	7 8 0
21	307	220, Lower Circular Road ...	Mozahur Goledar ...	Do. ...	12 0 0
21	308	136, Russa Road, South ...	Hurrish Chunder Ghose ...	Timber ...	10 8 0
21	309	78, Tollygunge Road ...	Pootee Bewa	Straw ...	4 8 0
21	310	71, ditto ...	Preonath Mitter	Do. ...	4 8 0
21	311	73, ditto ...	Nimchand Nundy... ...	Do. ...	3 8 0
21	312	72, ditto ...	Gobindo Chunder Das. ...	Firewood ...	4 8 0
21	313	74, ditto ...	Brojonath Dass and Gobindo Chunder Banerjee.	Ditto ...	6 0 0
21	314	75, ditto ...	Adhur Chunder Sett ...	Straw ...	2 0 0
21	315	76, ditto ...	Brojonath Bose	Do. ...	4 8 0
21	316	77, ditto ...	Shibchunder Bose	Do. ...	4 8 0
21	317	109, ditto ...	Hurrynarain Banerjee ...	Firewood ...	10 8 0
22	318	76, Bocoolbagan Road ...	Kedar Nath Dutt	Timber ...	4 8 0
22	319	4-H-1, Chawlputty Road ...	Dinonath Paul	Straw ...	9 8 0
22	320	5-H-2, ditto ...	Mutty Lall Laha	Do. ...	8 8 0
22	321	55, ditto ...	Barodaprosad and Rajonikanto Das.	Do. ...	9 8 0
22	322	62-H-1, ditto ...	Kally Nath Chuckerbutty ...	Do. ...	12 0 0
22	323	7, ditto ...	Kally Churn Dey and Kaminey Dasi.	Do. ...	7 8 0
22	324	53-H-1, ditto ...	Radhakanto Bhuttacharjee ...	Do. ...	9 0 0
22	325	13, ditto ...	Dinonath Pal ...	Do. ...	2 8 0
22	326	21, Chuckerbere Road, South ...	Abdul Hakim Goledar ...	Firewood ...	12 0 0
22	327	23, Kalighat Road ...	Jotadharee Moonshee ...	Teakwood ...	5 8 0
22	328	25-1, ditto ...	Promotho Nath Ghose ...	Timber ..	5 0 0
22	329	48-H-15, ditto ...	Hari Churn Shaw	Firewood and straw.	8 0 0
22	330	8-H-1, Katua Khooti Road ...	Bosiruddin Goledar ...	Firewood ...	7 8 0
22	331	9-H-4, ditto ...	Koylash Chunder Nundy ...	Ditto ...	7 0 0
22	332	6, ditto ...	Shaik Enaetullah ...	Ditto ...	6 0 0
22	333	7, ditto ...	Sheik Sitab Goledar ...	Ditto ...	5 0 0
22	334	6-1, ditto ...	Thacoordas Ghose ...	Straw ...	5 0 0
22	335	234, Lower Circular Road ...	Kritarthamoney Dasi ...	Do. ...	4 8 0
22	336	8-1, Muddun Pal's Lane ...	Ram Chunder Nundy ...	Firewood ...	10 0 0
22	337	9-H-5, ditto ...	Budruddin Goledar ...	Ditto ...	5 0 0
22	338	15 & 15-1-H-1, ditto ...	Kristo Chunder Sircar ...	Timber ...	14 0 0
22	339	31, ditto ...	Komeruddy Goledar ...	Firewood ...	6 0 0
22	340	36, ditto ...	Nehazuddy Goledar ...	Ditto ...	6 8 0
22	341	36-H-1, ditto ...	Sheik Table Goledar ...	Ditto ...	6 0 0
22	342	4, ditto ...	Banikanto Gangooly ...	Straw and hay	7 8 0
22	343	63, Russa Road, North ...	Bissessur Banerji & Co. ...	Timber ...	12 0 0
22	344	151, Russa Road, South ...	Gossaindas Shaw ...	Firewood ...	9 8 0

Ward No.	Serial No.	Locality of warehouse.	Name of license-holder.	Description of warehouse.	Annual license fee.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs. A. P.
22	345	5, Russa Road, South ...	Jatadhari Moonshee ...	Teakwood ...	7 0 0
22	346	8, Shumbhoo Nath Pundit's Street.	Protap Chunder Dutt ...	Straw ...	3 8 0
22	347	1-H-1, Strand Road ...	Sheik Haniff ...	Firewood ...	8 0 0
22	348	16-H-2, ditto ...	Audoyto Churn Mytee ...	Straw ...	8 8 0
22	349	29-H-1, ditto ...	Judhistir Mondul ...	Do. ...	7 8 0
22	350	38, ditto ...	Audhor Chunder Shaw ...	Timber ...	6 0 0
22	351	62-H-1, ditto ...	Kalachand Cowar ...	Straw ...	10 8 0
22	352	63-H-2, ditto ...	Mohadeb Mondul ...	Do. ...	10 8 0
22	353	61, ditto ...	Mohendro Chunder Dutt ...	Wood ...	6 0 0
22	354	87, ditto ...	Bissesur Chatterji ...	Firewood ...	6 0 0
22	355	23, ditto ...	Jogendro Narain Mitter and others.	Wood ...	6 0 0
22	356	124, Tollygunge Road ...	Sagore Dhara ...	Straw and wood	6 0 0
22	357	2-H-33, Ulfutbagan Road ...	Bolaki Shaw	Straw ...	4 0 0
23	358	44, Chetla Road ...	Okhim Chunder Chuckerbutty	Wood and straw	5 0 0
23	359	66, ditto ...	Gopal Chunder Dey ...	Firewood ...	1 8 0
23	360	72, Moyerpur Road ...	Ambika Churn Dey ...	Straw ...	6 0 0
24	361	12-H-1, Bhookoylas Road ...	Bholanath Sadkhan ...	Do. ...	9 8 0
25	362	132-H-1, Circular Garden Reach Road.	Romjanally Biswas, carrying on business as Misser Goledar.	Wood	6 0 0
25	363	144, ditto ...	Ashadullah Goledar ...	Timber ...	6 0 0
25	364	89-H-2, Diamond Harbour Road	Dinonath Banerji	Wood ..	16 0 0
25	365	90-1-H-5, ditto ...	Troylokho Nath Dutt ...	Do. ...	6 0 0
25	366	89-H-3, 89-H-4 & 90-H-2, Diamond Harbour Road.	Kally Churn Pal and others ...	Do. ...	24 0 0
25	367	90-H-1, ditto ...	Rajchunder Sircar ...	Do. ...	10 0 0
25	368	90-1-H-2, ditto ...	Radhanath Ghose	Do. ...	10 0 0
25	369	90-1-H-3, ditto ...	Audhor Chunder Dutt ...	Do. ..	10 0 0
25	370	1-2, Munshigunge Road ...	Omed Khan	Firewood ...	10 0 0
25	371	1-3, ditto ...	Ainuddy	Ditto ...	12 0 0
25	372	4-4, ditto ...	Umasundary and Kaminysundary Dasi.	Ditto ...	13 0 0
25	373	4-5, ditto ...	Hidayetally	Ditto	13 0 0
25	374	4-6, ditto ...	Nerode Coomar Banerji ...	Ditto ...	13 0 0
25	375	5-1, ditto ...	Akshoy Coomar Sen ...	Straw ...	9 0 0
25	376	6-1, ditto ...	Goluck Nath Mitter ...	Do. ...	15 8 0
25	377	6-H-3 ditto ...	Judoonath Roy	Wood ...	5 0 0
25	378	6-5, ditto ...	Nabocoomar Haldar ...	Straw ...	13 0 0
25	379	6-7, ditto ...	Udoychand Shaw	Do. ...	13 0 0
25	380	9-18, ditto ...	Meajan Goledar	Do. ...	9 8 0
25	381	12-5, ditto ...	Kedar Nath Chatterji ...	Wood ...	16 8 0
25	382	12-6, ditto ...	Aseeruddy Goledar ...	Firewood ...	12 0 0
25	383	27, ditto ...	Hurromoney Bewah ...	Straw ...	8 0 0
25	384	33, ditto ...	Behary Lal Sen	Wood & straw	8 8 0
25	385	33-1-H-1, ditto ...	Afzul Khan	Straw ...	9 0 0
25	386	33-1-H-2, ditto ...	Jodoonath Roy	Wood ...	12 0 0
25	387	33-2-H-2, ditto ...	Brindabun Singh	Wood & straw	14 0 0
25	388	33-2-H-9, ditto ...	Gobindo Chunder Das ...	Ditto ...	12 0 0
25	389	33-2-H-5, ditto ...	Janokee Nath Shaw ...	Straw ...	12 0 0
25	390	35-1, ditto ...	Mundar Shaw	Wood ...	8 0 0
25	391	29-H-1, ditto ...	Hurry Churn Das ...	Hay ...	5 8 0
25	392	36, ditto ...	Umesh Chunder Banerji ...	Straw ...	6 0 0
25	393	32, Puddopuker Street ...	Narain Chunder Seal ...	Timber ...	21 8 0
25	394	86, ditto ...	Troylockho Nath Roy ...	Do. ...	18 0 0
25	395	36, Ramcomul Mookerjee's Street	Ramdoyal Sircar	Do. ...	4 0 0
25	396	10, Watgunge Street ...	Jogendro Nath Banerji ...	Do. ...	9 8 0

List of Jute Warehouses licensed in 1895-96.

1	1	178 to 178-4, Upper Chitpur Road, and 2 and 2-2, Ramkanto Bose's Street.	Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co. ...	Jute ...	216 0 0
1	2	202-1, Upper Chitpur Road, and 45, Doorga Churn Mookerjee's Street.	Ambica Churn Mitter ...	Do. ...	180 0 0
1	3	206, Upper Chitpur Road ...	Kanye Lal Khan ...	Do. ...	180 0 0
1	4	1, Chitpur Bridge Road ...	Messrs. George, Henderson & Co.	Do. ...	140 0 0
1	5	6, ditto ...	Obhoy Churn Ghottuck ...	Do. ...	18 0 0
1	6	37-1, Canal West Road ...	Hurrish Chunder Dutt ...	Do. ...	48 0 0
1	7	39-1, ditto ...	Soorjee Coomar, Gooroo Churn Shaw.	Do. ...	72 0 0
1	8	39-2, ditto ...	Hurrish Chunder Dutt ...	Do. ...	120 0 0
1	9	39-3, ditto ...	Kally Sunker Taruck Nath Koondoo.	Do. ...	60 0 0

Ward No.	Serial No.	Locality of warehouse.	Name of license-holder.	Description of warehouse.	Annual license fee.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs. A. P.
1	10	5, Doorga Churn Mookerjee's Street.	Jugulkishore Agurwalla ...	Jute ...	198 0 0
1	11	6, ditto ...	Doyal Chand Shaw ...	Do. ...	80 8 0
1	12	7, ditto ...	Peary Mohun Biswas ...	Do. ...	36 0 0
1	13	42 and 43, ditto ...	Dinobondhoo Pranbondhoo Shaw Chowdry.	Do. ...	432 0 0
1	14	41 and 41-1, ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	120 0 0
1	15	7, Dhuniabagan Lane ...	Raichurn Shaw ...	Do. ...	45 0 0
1	16	5-1, Gopaul Chunder Newgee's Lane.	Sarodaprosad Mookerjee ...	Do. ...	24 0 0
1	17	16, ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	24 0 0
1	18	12, Gailiffe Street ...	Nilmadhub Sickdar and Jadub Chunder Sickdar.	Do. ...	48 0 0
2	19	1, Aheeretola Street ...	Thansing Koromchand ...	Do. ...	120 0 0
2	20	5, ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	180 0 0
2	21	169, ditto ...	Kissenchand Bhoomsing ...	Do. ...	300 0 0
2	22	170, ditto ..	Ditto ...	Do. ...	136 8 0
2	23	172, ditto ...	Idol Gopeenath Jeo, Sristeedhur Dey, Sebayet.	Do. ...	120 0 0
2	24	20, Bonomally Sircar's Street	Gooroo Churn Paul and others	Do. ...	42 0 0
2	25	247-48, Upper Chitpur Road ...	Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co. ...	Do. ...	750 0 0
2	26	77, Durmahatta Street ...	Behary Lal Pyne ...	Do. ...	108 0 0
2	27	76-2, 80 and 80-1, Durmahatta Street.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	330 0 0
2	28	87 to 87-53, ditto ...	Benarusee Dass ...	Do. ...	750 0 0
2	29	135, ditto ...	Bhimchurn, Soroop Chunder Roy.	Do. ...	360 0 0
2	30	138-39, ditto ...	Audoito Churn Mondol and others.	Do. ...	36 0 0
2	31	140-7 to 140-14, ditto ...	Monmohiney Dassee ...	Do. ...	183 0 0
2	32	143 and 143-1, ditto ...	Gooroogobindo Shaw ...	Do. ...	750 0 0
2	33	144, ditto ...	The Secretary to the Port Commissioners.	Do. ...	480 0 0
2	34	108, ditto ...	Mothoora Mohun Nundy ...	Do. ...	64 8 0
2	35	81, ditto ...	Behary Lal Pyne ...	Do. ...	70 0 0
2	36	1, Gailiffe Street ...	Messrs. George Henderson & Co.	Do. ...	260 0 0
2	37	1-1, ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	180 0 0
2	38	16, Hurro Chunder Mullick's Lane.	Goroo Churn Shaw ...	Do. ...	90 0 0
2	39	24, ditto ...	Soorjee Coomar Biswas and others.	Do. ...	30 0 0
2	40	4, Hurro Chunder Mullick's Street.	Prolhad Chunder Shaw ...	Do. ...	80 0 0
2	41	5, ditto ...	Jogobondhoo, Shoshimohun Shaw Poramanick.	Do. ...	144 0 0
2	42	6, ditto ...	Mokoondasoondory Dassee ...	Do. ...	91 0 0
2	43	7 and 7-1, ditto ...	Jogendro Nath Chuckerbutty...	Do. ...	64 0 0
2	44	11, ditto ...	Dwarka Nath Shaw ...	Do. ...	90 0 0
2	45	12, ditto ...	Brojolal Roy Benodelal Roy ...	Do. ...	348 0 0
2	46	13, ditto ...	Aughore Nath Mozoomdar ...	Do. ...	117 0 0
2	47	13-6, ditto ...	Bissonath, Luckhinath Poramanick.	Do. ...	96 0 0
2	48	16, ditto ...	Harendro Coomar Roy Chowdry and others.	Do. ...	96 0 0
2	49	17 and 18, ditto ...	Radharomon Shaw ...	Do. ...	97 0 0
2	50	19, ditto ...	Nilmadhub Shaw and others ...	Do. ...	216 0 0
2	51	23, ditto ...	Radharomon Shaw ...	Do. ...	90 0 0
2	52	27, ditto ...	Chunderseekhur Radhikalal Shaw.	Do. ...	60 0 0
2	53	28, ditto ...	Benodebehary Khan ...	Do. ...	72 0 0
2	54	20 and 21, ditto ...	Sosheebhusan Shaw Chowdry	Do. ...	96 0 0
2	55	9 and 10, ditto ...	Radharomon Shaw and others	Do. ...	144 0 0
2	56	15, Kasi Mitter's Ghat Street	Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co. ...	Do. ...	84 0 0
2	57	29, ditto ...	Fotickchand Mozoomdar ...	Do. ...	150 0 0
2	58	27-2 and 28, ditto ...	Kissory Mohun Roy ...	Do. ...	246 0 0
2	59	17-1, and 18, Manick Bose's Ghat Street.	Monmotho Nath Dutt ...	Do. ...	60 0 0
2	60	18-1, ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	16 0 0
2	61	31 to 31-4, ditto ...	Sreemati Radharani Dassee ...	Do. ...	90 0 0
2	62	36 and 36-1 to 36-7, ditto ...	,, Kaminey Dassee ...	Do. ...	153 8 0
2	63	44, ditto ...	Debendrodeb Dass ...	Do. ...	168 0 0
2	64	46, ditto ...	Nittyanundo Shaw ...	Do. ...	163 0 0

Ward No.	Serial No.	Locality of warehouse.	Name of license-holder.	Description of warehouse.	Annual license fee.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs. A. P.
2	65	58, Nimtolla Ghat Street ...	Managing Agent, India Pressing Co., "Ld."	Jute ...	486 0 0
2	66	62, ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	750 0 0
2	67	82, ditto ...	Judoonath Shaw Chowdry ...	Do. ...	240 0 0
2	68	1, Noyan Soor's Lane ...	Sabitry Soondary Dassee ...	Do. ...	84 0 0
2	69	7, ditto ...	Sumbhoo Nath and Gobindo Nath Shaw Chowdry.	Do. ...	100 0 0
2	70	8, ditto ...	Buddon Chunder and Gooroogobindo Shaw.	Do. ...	130 0 0
2	71	9, ditto ...	Nobin Chunder Coondoo and Hurry Nath Coondoo.	Do. ...	120 0 0
2	72	3 to 3-3, Sovabazar Street ...	Rash Behary Shaw and others...	Do. ...	750 0 0
2	73	5, ditto ...	Bissumbhur Mullick ...	Do. ...	250 0 0
2	74	7, ditto ...	Chunder Seekhur and Sreekanto Shaw Poramanic.	Do. ...	96 0 0
2	75	10, ditto ...	Jullodhur Shaw and others ...	Do. ...	134 0 0
2	76	12, ditto ...	Sarodaprosad Soor ...	Do. ...	60 0 0
2	77	71-1, ditto ...	Dino Nath Shaw ...	Do. ...	72 0 0
2	78	72, ditto ...	Damodur Poramanick and others.	Do. ...	180 0 0
2	79	78 and 79, ditto ...	Mothoorakanto Shaw Chowdry	Do. ...	252 0 0
2	80	90, ditto ...	Sreeram Chunder Shaw and others.	Do. ...	241 0 0
2	81	91 and 92, ditto ...	Audoito Churn Mondal and others.	Do. ...	180 0 0
2	82	73, ditto ...	Dhaniram Kasinath Shaw ...	Do. ...	258 0 0
2	83	93 and 94, ditto ...	Lalbehary Sadhukhan ...	Do. ...	72 0 0
2	84	95 and 96, ditto ...	Juggut Mohun Shaw ...	Do. ...	240 0 0
2	85	97, ditto ...	Sitanath Shaw Chowdry ...	Do. ...	42 0 0
2	86	98, ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	300 0 0
2	87	98-1, ditto ...	Juggobondhoo and Sarat Chunder Shaw Chowdry.	Do. ...	90 0 0
2	88	98-2, ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	300 0 0
2	89	100, ditto ...	Audoito Churn Mondal and others.	Do. ...	150 0 0
3	90	1, Budreedas' Temple Street ...	Gopee Mohun Roy ...	Do. ...	96 0 0
3	91	19, ditto ...	Hurrish Chunder Dutt ...	Do. ...	30 0 0
3	92	24, ditto ...	Gooroo Churn Shaw ...	Do. ...	60 0 0
3	93	25, ditto ...	Trannath Banerjee ...	Do. ...	48 0 0
3	94	24A, Canal West Road ...	Lalit Mohun Brindaban Shaw	Do. ...	72 0 0
3	95	25, ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	54 0 0
3	96	29, ditto ...	Gopee Mohun Roy ...	Do. ...	131 0 0
3	96a*	23, ditto ...	Messrs. Marcus, Koch & Co. ...	Do. ...	10 0 0
3	97	29-1, ditto ...	Gopee Mohun Roy ...	Do. ...	96 0 0
3	98	31, ditto ...	Mohima Churn Coondoo ...	Do. ...	84 0 0
3	99	32, ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	72 0 0
3	100	35-4-1, ditto ...	Taraprosonno Roy and others	Do. ...	98 0 0
3	101	36-5, ditto ...	Parbutty Churn Roy and others	Do. ...	120 0 0
3	102	58, Goureebaree Lane ...	Hurrish Chunder Dutt ...	Do. ...	72 0 0
3	103	4, Halsee Bagan Lane ...	Lalit Mohun, Brindabun Chunder Shaw.	Do. ...	54 0 0
5	104	193, Durmahatta Street, and 58, Strand Road.	Messrs. Stanley & Co. ...	Do. ...	378 0 0
5	105	195, Durmahatta Street ...	Audoito Churn Mondul ...	Do. ...	48 0 0
5	106	202, ditto ...	Gobin Chand, Nobin Chand Dutt.	Do. ...	400 0 0
5	107	26 and 27, Jorabagan Street ...	Peary Mohun Dutt ...	Do. ...	147 8 0
5	108	28, ditto ...	Rameesur Aitch ...	Do. ...	98 0 0
5	109	43, Nimtolla Ghat Street ...	Messrs. C. D. Mangtia ...	Do. ...	300 0 0
5	110	26 and 27-H-1-A, Strand Road.	Managing Agent, I. G. S. N. Co., "Ld."	Do. ...	307 8 0
5	111	57, ditto ...	Judoonath Shaw Chowdry ...	Do. ...	174 0 0
5	112	67-27-H-1-B, ditto ...	Managing Agent, I. G. S. N. Co., "Ld."	Do. ...	307 8 0
5	113	67-5, ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	540 0 0
5	114	67-9-H-1, ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	445 0 0
5	115	67-9, ditto ...	Managing Agent, E. S. N. Co., "Ld."	Do. ...	660 0 0
5	116	67-2 & 67-31-H-1 ditto ...	Messrs. Stanley & Co. ...	Do. ...	750 0 0
9	117	135, Baliaghatta Road ...	" George Henderson & Co.	Do. ...	120 0 0
9	118	308, Upper Circular Road ...	The Manager, E. B. Railway...	Do. ...	600 0 0
19	119	6, Gooreapara Road ...	Messrs. Bird & Co. ...	Do. ...	200 0 0
25	120	9, Circular Garden Reach Road	" Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.	Do. ...	288 0 0

* Temporary license for one month (November 1895) only.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 6th July, 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·48. Weather hot and cloudy. Heavy rain throughout the district. Prospects of crops excellent. Fodder and water ample. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	11 to 16	per rupee.
Kalna	12 to 13¼	
Katwa	13⅛	
Raniganj	15	

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·71, Contai 3·63, Tamluk 6·94, Ghatal 4·04. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *aman* paddy is going on. Prospects of indigo, sugarcane jute, and *aus* paddy good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Contai	18 to 20	
Tamluk	13	
Ghatal	14 to 16	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·18. Weather hot and cloudy. *Aus* and jute plants thriving well. Sowing of *aman* continues. Transplantation has commenced in low lands. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice sells at—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10 to 13	per rupee.
Barasat	11	
Basirhat	12¾	
Diamond Harbour	11½	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·15, Jangipur 3·16, Kandi 2·08. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of *aman* has begun. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·89, Bagerhat 4·15, Satkhira 2·04. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional rain. Prospects of crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	11 to 12	0	per rupee.
Bagerhat	11	15	
Satkhira	11	0	

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 2·58. Weather hot and cloudy. Standing crops doing well. Common rice sells from 13 to 15 seers per rupee. No report of cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 3·06. Harvesting of *aus* going on. Transplantation of *aman* continues. Prospects fair. Common rice selling from 10 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Pabna.—Rainfall 2·58. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of crops favourable. Fodder available. Rice selling from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall ·98. Weather excessively hot. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 11 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 2·31. Weather hot. Agricultural operations in progress. Water and fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease. Rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·41. Paddy and *makai* sowings and *marua* transplantation in progress. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices slightly rising in Barh. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Paddy and maize are being sown, and *marua* being transplanted. Price of common rice at Sadar 14 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·57. Sowings progressing. Rice being transplanted in places. Price of common rice at Sadar 17 seers, against normal 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·39, Madhubani 8·51, Samastipur 1·12. *Bhadoi* cultivation being vigorously pushed on. Sowing of paddy in progress. Sugarcane promising. Common rice selling at 16¼ seers per rupee.

Bhagalpur.—There has been rain all over the district. Prospects of crops fair. More rain wanted, especially in Supaul. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported to be abating in Banka, while it is prevailing in Supaul and Madhipura.

Purnea.—Rainfall 2·94. Recent rain benefited the standing crops. More rain wanted for winter rice. No cattle-disease. Common rice 15 to 17 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall 5·22. Weather seasonable. Agricultural prospects generally favourable. In Jajpur the *beali* (early rice) has suffered somewhat from floods. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

		Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	... ...	18	14	per rupee.
Jajpur	... ...	22	12	
Kendrapara	... ...	26	4	
Banki	... ...	27	15	

Hazaribagh.—Ploughing and sowing in progress. Prospects of sugarcane good. Rice sells at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There has been seasonable rain in all parts of the Province during the week. The general agricultural prospects continue favourable. All standing crops are flourishing, and the cultivation of *bhadoi* crops and winter rice is generally making good progress. In Bhagalpur and Purnea more rain is needed. The supply of fodder and water is generally ample. Cattle are in good condition except in parts of Bhagalpur, where cattle-disease is said to be prevalent. The price of common rice continues high, and in some of the districts of Central and Eastern Ben al it is said to be still rising.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 7th July, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD AND SALT IN THE HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL, DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 30TH JUNE 1896.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in th

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU (*Sorghum Vulgare*		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan ...	11 8	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 0	12 12	13 8	18 12	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ...	11 4	12 0	15 12	...	...	...	11 4	12 0	13 8	13 8	15 0	17 4	...	...	...
3	Bankura ...	12 8	12 8	15 8	16 4	16 4	...	13 12	13 12	16 0	17 8	17 4	21 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	13 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 8	11 0	14 8	15 8	14 0	19 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 11	11 9	15 0	...	...	...
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 6	10 8	13 5	14 8	14 0	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 to 8 0	7 8	9 4	11 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...
8	Calcutta	11 7	11 7	12 12	16 0	16 0	16 13	7 2	7 4	8 14	11 0	11 7	12 4	16 0	16 0	17 1
9	Nadia ...	13 1	14 8	16 0	20 0	17 12	24 9	7 10	6 10	7 4	12 5	12 7	16 0	...	...	...
10	Murshidabad ...	14 8	14 8	17 0	21 0	21 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	12 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...
11	Jessore ...	13 4	13 4	13 0	13 4	16 0	...	10 0	10 0	12 12	12 0	13 0	18 14	...	...	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	16 0	11 0	12 0	19 0	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION. 13	Rajshahi ...	15 0	15 0	16 8	24 0	24 0	30 0	11 4	11 4	15 0	12 0	12 8	16 2	...	...	...
14	Dinajpur ...	11 4	12 0	13 4	24 0	...	...	10 3	10 13	11 0	12 9½	16 3	15 6		...	...
15	Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...
17	Rangpur	10 8	10 10½	13 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	9 0	10 8	11 1	13 8	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	13 8	13 2	15 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 0	12 0	12 12	17 4	...	...	...
19	Pabna	16 8	16 14	16 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	6 6	6 9	6 12	12 12	13 5	18 0		...	...
DACCA DIVISION. 20	Dacca	11 0	11 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	16 8	8 12	8 12	12 12	11 0	10 8	16 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	13 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur	...	...	16 0	...	...	24 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	10 12	18 8	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 4	16 8	10 8	11 0	20 0	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 9 seers (panga), Katwa 11 seers 11 chitaks (karkatch), and Ranig 10½ seers.
B. At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt (karkatch) is 11½ seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt (panga) is 9½ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 8 seers (panga), Tamluk 10 seers (panga), and Ghatal 10 seers chitaks (crushed).
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 11½ seers and Johanabad 9 seers 2 chitaks (panga).
F. At Uluberia the retail price of salt (panga) is 10 seers 10½ chitaks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10 seers, Barasat 10 seers, Magra 9 seers, and Baduria 10 seers 10 chitaks.

...e 30th June 1896.

...ONTH.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

...CUMBU. ...m typhoi-...m.)		MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)			KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria italica.*)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer arietinum.*)			SKILLED LABOUR—COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
...turn.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
														BENGAL.		
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	18 0	14 1 to 22 8	15 0	12 0 to 15 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 8	18 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	Birbhum.	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Bankura.	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	12 0	17 0	11 4 to 15 0	7 8 to 15 0	7 8 to 12 0	Midnapore.	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	16 0	15 0 to 20 0	12 0 to 20 0	12 0 to 15 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	15 0 to 20 0	Howrah.	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	15 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
5	15 3	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 5	13 5	14 8	15 3	16 0 to 16 8	15 0 to 16 8	16 0 to 17 0	Calcutta.	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	22 1	7 8 to 15 0	15 0	7 8 to 15 0	Nadia.	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	5-11-6 to 7 8	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0 to 10 0	10 0 to 10 0	10 0 to 20 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	10 0 to 10 0	10 0 to 30 0	10 0 to 30 0	Khulna.	12	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 4	19 8	10 0 to 16 0	10 0 to 16 0	10 0 to 16 0	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	15 10	15 10	10 0 to 18 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Dinajpur.	14	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 20 0	12 0 to 20 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
...	...	10 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 8	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 30 0	10 0 to 30 0	Darjeeling.	16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	12 0	17 0	5 0	15 0 to 25 0	10 0 to 20 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 14	15 0		10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Bogra.	18	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	12 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	Pabna.	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	12 8	7 0 to 15 0	7 0 to 15 0	7 0 to 15 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8		10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Mymensingh.	21	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	16 0	8 0 to 16 0	8 0 to 16 0	8 0 to 16 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	8 0 to 15 0	7 8 to 15 0	7 8 to 15 0	Backergunge.	23	

...ira 10½ seers.
...8 seers 11½ chitaks.

...m 8 seers, and Nilphamari 9 seers.

...Kadamgani 10 seers, Manikganj 9 seers, Mirkadim ...ked), Jamalpur 8 seers (crushed), Kagmari 10 ...ed) and Goalunda 10 seers (panga).

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 6	10 0	10 0	18 5	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	11 5	14 0 to 16 0	10 7	12 0	19 0	...	...	...
26	Chittagong ...		10 14	9 12	...	...	...		9 8	12 0		11 0	14 8	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna ...	14 0 / 13 0	15 0 Red. / ... White.	17 8 / 15 8	21 0	21 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 8	17 8	17 14	18 0	18 0	...
28	Gaya ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	18 4	24 0	10 4	10 0	10 8	14 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	15 4	15 8
29	Shahabad ...	13 0	14 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...
30	Saran ...	13 12	13 8	15 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...
31	Champaran ...	14 8	14 8	17 0	24 0	23 8	26 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	17 0	17 8	16 0	...	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	12 12	13 8	14 8	19 0	19 8	22 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	13 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	12 0	14 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr ...	13 0	13 0 to 14 0	16 0 to 17 0	20 0	24 0	24 0 to 25 0	11 8	13 0	10 0	12 4	14 0	14 0 to 15 0	...	...	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	13 14	12 8	16 6	20 8	18 12	23 15	11 15	9 8	13 14	15 2	16 0	17 10	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	16 0	14 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 0	12 8	13 0	16 8	...	...	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	10 8	11 0	13 8	16 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	14 4	14 8	17 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	13 12	13 12	13 2	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 13	17 12	17 12	19 11	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...
41	Puri ...	11 13	11 13	10 8	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 8	15 12	21 0	21 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ...	10 8	10 8 Red.	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...
43	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	10 8 / 7 0 to 9 0	11 7 White. / 7 8 to 9 0	11 0 / 8 0 to 10 8	...	14 0	15 0	11 0	11 8	13 0	14 12	14 8	17 0	...	...	...
44	Palamau (Daltonganj).	9 9	10 2	13 8	15 8	18 9	20 4	9 0	9 13	10 11	10 11	10 11	12 15	...	...	...
45	Manbhum (Purulia).	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	20 0	16 0	...	...
46	Singhbhum (Chaibasa).	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 8 seers and Chandpur 9 seers.
V. At Feni Hát the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10½ seers, Bihar 10 seers, and Dinapore 10 seers.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers, Aurangabad 9 seers, and Nawada 9 seers.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 11 seers, Bhabhua 10 seers, and Sasaram 10½ seers.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11½ seers and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers 6 chittaks.
p. At Bettiah the retail price of salt (panga) is 10 seers per rupee.
q. In the Sitamarhi and Hajipur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
s. In the Samastipur and Madhubani subdivisions the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
t. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 10½ seers and Jamui 10 seers.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

1896—(concluded).

...R CUMBU. (...sum typhoi...um.) Next preceding return.	...R CUMBU. (...sum typhoi...um.) Corresponding return of last year.	MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*) Present return.	MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*) Next preceding return.	MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*) Corresponding return of last year.	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria italica.*) Present return.	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria italica.*) Next preceding return.	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria italica.*) Corresponding return of last year.	GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KANDALAY OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer aristinum.*) Present return.	GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KANDALAY OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer aristinum.*) Next preceding return.	GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KANDALAY OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer aristinum.*) Corresponding return of last year.
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 5
..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	13 0	13 0	12 4
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10 12	12 0
..	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	15 0	19 8	19 0	20 0
..	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	11 12	17 0	17 4	19 8
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	20 0
..	...	20 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	18 12	18 4	18 8
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	20 8	20 8	19 8
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	18 8
..	...	26 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	18 8
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 to 14 0	18 0	19 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 21 0
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 15	18 12	20 8
..	...	25 0	...	...	...	...	..	18 0	18 0	16 0
0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	20 0	20 0	19 0
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0
•	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 18 6	17 12	15 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chhola. 13 0	13 0	14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 17 0	16 0	16 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 11	14 7
...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	13 8
...	...	25 0	25 0	28 0	..	...	...	12 8	12 0 to 13 0	12 0
...	...	16 4	...	15 12	...	...	...	11 13	12 11	15 12
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	16 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0

...R MONTH. ...N- of last year.	SKILLED LABOUR—COMMON MASON, CARPENTER OR BLACKSMITH. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	Number.	
A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.			
0	6 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 15 0	6 0 to 20 0	Tippera.	24	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.
0	10 0 to 18 0	8 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 15 0	Noakhali.	25	
0		7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 18 0	Chittagong.	26	
		BIHAR				
8	7 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 0 to 8 0	Patna.	27	PATNA DIVISION.
0	3 0 to 10 0	5 10 to 12 0	5 10 to 12 0	Gaya.	28	
4	6 0 to 10 0	3 8 to 10 4	3 8 to 10 4	Shahabad.	29	
0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Saran.	30	
		8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	Champaran.	31	
7 8		7 8 to 8 0	3 12 to 9 6	Muzaffarpur.	32	
5 10	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	6 9 to 7 8	Darbhanga.	33	
7 8	7 8 to 15 0	5 10 to 9 6	5 10 to 11 4	Monghyr.	34	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.
		5 10 to 9 6	7 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
8 0	8 0 to 20 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
9 0	9 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
7 8	7 8 to 18 12	7 8 to 18 12	7 8 to 15 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
		ORISSA.				
4 4	7 8 to 11 4	7 8 to 11 4	9 8 to 11 4	Cuttack.	39	ORISSA DIVISION.
8 0	7 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 12 0		Balasore.	40	
7 8	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Puri.	41	
		CHOTA NAGPUR				
7 8	7 0 to 8 8	7 0 to 9 0	7 8 to 8 8	Hazaribagh	42	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVI
7 8	5 10 to 18 12	5 10 to 11 4	5 10 to 11 4	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	43	
7 8	7 8 to 9 6	7 8 to 9 6	7 8 to 9 6	Palamau (Daltonganj).	44	
11 4	11 4 to 22 8	15 0 to 22 8	11 4 to 22 8	Manbhum (Purulia).	45	
15 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	Singhbhum (Chaibassa).	46	

Madhipura 9 seers, and Supaul 9 seers.

Godda 9 seers (mixed), Jamtara 9 seers (panga),

Pakaur not reported, and Rajmahal 9 seers (mixed).

h. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jajpur 9 seers (panga), and Kendrapara 9 seers (panga).

i. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

j. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

k. At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.

l. At Govindpur the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c

Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Calcutta ..	5 2 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	3 3 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6
Burdwan ...	3 13 0	3 13 0	...	3 2 3	3 0 0	...	3 7 0	3 5 0	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	3 1 0	3 6 0	...	2 10 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	6 4 0	6 0 0	...	3 1 0	3 0 0	...	2 6 9	2 6 6	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	5 8 0	5 8 9	...	3 5 0	3 5 4	...	3 5 0	3 5 4	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	4 7 0	4 8 0	3 1 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	2 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	2 14 0	...	2 8 0	2 1
Chittagong ...	...	4 0 0	3 4 0	..	3 10 0	2 10 0	...	3 12 0	3 14 0	...	...	...
Patna ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	2 6 0	2 3 0	2 3 6	2 13 0 3 1 2	Red. 2 10 6 White. ...	2 3 6 ...	1 13 0	1 14 0	1 10
Muzaffarpur ...	5 0 0	4 12 0	...	3 1 3	2 12 0	...	3 1 0	3 1 0	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	...
Bhagalpur ...	3 5 7	4 0 0	...	2 10 9	2 8 0	...	2 14 6	3 2 0	...	2 0 0	2 0 3	...
Cuttack ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	2 2 0	2 3 0	2 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
Ranchi ...	3 10 0	3 9 0	...	2 11 6	2 10 9	...	3 12 0 4 6 0 to 5 11 0	Red. 3 10 0 White. 5 5 0	...	...	2 14 0	...

Calcutta,

The 7th July 1896.

CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			MARWA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 2 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 10 0
...	...		...	...	..	...	...	2 6 0	2 6 0	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2 6 6	2 8 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 8 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 11 0	2 10 0	2 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 4 0
2 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 15 0
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 0	2 1 0	...
..	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	2 2 0	2 3 0	2 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3 0	3 1 0 to 3 5 0	...

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zeamays*).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR—CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 13 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...
...	...	...	3 7 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2 0	4 8 0	...	Mustard. 5 8 0 / Rapeseed. 4 8 0	1 5 0 0 / 4 12 0	...
...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	4 0 0	4 7 0	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...
2 0 0	2 0 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	1 14 0	1 14 3	...
...	...	...	3 8 0	3 4 0	2 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 14 0	1 14 0	1 12 6	1 12 0	1 11 0	1 12 6	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
2 0 0	2 0 0	...	2 10 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 12 0	1 13 0	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 12 10	4 12 0	...
...	...	...	2 7 0	2 4 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 15 0	3 6 0	...
.	...	...	6 10 6	6 2 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	Mustard. 5 5 0 / Rapeseed. 4 12 0	1 5 5 0 / 4 8 0	...

STANDARD SEERS.

TIL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 12 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	4 6 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 0 0	4 14 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	4 4 0	3 8 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 8 0	3 12 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 5 0	4 0 0	...	23 0 0	23 0 0	...	5 0 0 at Sirajganj.	5 0 0	5 8 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	17 12 0	17 12 0	...	5 4 0	6 3 6	...
...	...	...	5 6 0	5 7 0	...	...	...	...	5 0 0 at Narayanganj.	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 0 0	5 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...
...	...	...	3 5 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	18 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
3 6 0	3 6 0	...	4 11 0	4 11 0	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 6 0 to 5 0 0	4 5 0 to 5 0 0	...	23 0 0	23 0 0	...	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
35 0 0	35 0 0	34 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	275 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	275 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	...	6 8 0	6 8 0 per kahan.	6 8 0
33 4 0	33 0 0	...	... Madhakati.	...	...	...	...	.. Uncleaned.	...	...	...
36 0 0	36 0 0	..	6 8 0 Palla. 8 12 0	8 0 0 10 0 0	...	0 12 0 to 2 6 0 0 14 0 to 2 8 0	0 12 0 to 2 6 0 0 14 0 to 2 8 0	per piece. Cleaned. per piece.	...	...	...
42 0 0	42 0 0	...	9 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
33 4 0	35 0 0	.	8 14 0	...	...	55 0 0 per 20 maunds.	...	..	16 Bundles per rupee.	16	...
41 8 0	41 0 0	..	12 0 0	...	...	25 0 0 per maund.	...	..	2 2 0 Green per	1 14 0 maund.	...
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 0 0	30 0 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	...	...	...	0 5 0 per maund.	0 5 0	...
29 0 0	28 8 0	..	4 0 0	3 4 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	32 0 0	...	8 0 0	10 8 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
35 10 0	35 10 0	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	22 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0 per kahan.	20 0 0
35 8 9 to 42 10 6	35 8 9 to 37 3 10		7 8 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 14 0 0	...	2 0 0 to 2 8 0 per piece.	2 0 0 to 2 8 0 per piece.	...	0 4 0 per maund.	0 4 0 per maund.	...

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 30th June 1896.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS. IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
s. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
12 0 kahan.	5 12 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 9 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
0 0 kahan.	14 0 0	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 8 0	...	0 8 0	0 7 0	...	3 8 0	Crushed. 3 8 0	...	2. Burdwan.
2 0 kahan.	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	0 3 0	0 2 9	...	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	...	3. Midnapore.
0 0 per maund.	1 0 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	8 8 0	8 8 0	7 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	4 2 6	Panga. 4 2 6	3 9 3	4. Pabna.
ndles rupee.	4 bundles per rupee.	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	5 0 0	...	4 0 0	Panga. 4 0 0	...	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 9 0	5 9 0	...	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 5 2	4 2 0	Panga. 3 14 0	3 9 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 6 0	..	3 12 0	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
10 0 per maund.	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 12 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	7 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 3 3	5 4 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	10. Bhagalpur.
8 0 per kahan.	2 8 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	Karkatch 3 6 0	3 10 0	11. Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	1 0 0 Per maund	1 0 0	...	4 6 0	Panga. 4 11 0	4 5 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of June 1896.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·529		
The average pressure of June from 24 years' registers ...	29·549		
The highest pressure in the month	29·739	3rd	10
The lowest pressure in the month	28·975	28th	16
The range of pressure	0·764		
	Hours		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	135·4		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	403·4		
	°		
The mean temperature of the month	83·5		
The average temperature of June from 24 years' registers ...	85·0		
The highest temperature in the month	93·9	9th	
The lowest temperature in the month	72·7	1st	
The range of temperature during the month	21·2		
The mean daily range of temperature	12·6		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	18·7	12th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	85		
The average humidity of June from 24 years' registers ...	81		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·973		
The average vapour tension of June from 9 years' registers ...	0·998		
The mean cloud proportion of the month ...	6·80		
The average cloud proportion of June from 19 years' registers	7·00		
	Inches.		
The total rainfall of the month	16·42		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	14·94		
The average fall of June from 48 years' registers ...	12·08		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	2·82	26th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	20		
The average number of rainy days in June from 24 years' registers	19		
	°		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	144·6		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	54·9		
The greatest sun temperature	157·3	8th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	63·9	8th and 14th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	75·5		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	2·1		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	3·7	18th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	133·2		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	422·0	28th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	26·0	28th 2 to 3, A.M., 8 to 9 A.M. and 9 to 10 A.M.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 63, N.E. 42, E. 49, S.E. 74, S. 254, S.W. 165, W. 22, N.W. 27, Calm 24.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0·5° higher; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

G. W. KÜCHLER,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 6th July 1896.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of June 1896.

	Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month	29·568	
	⊖	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	86·5	
The highest temperature during the month	96·2	5th.
The lowest temperature during the month	73·3	1st & 3rd.
The absolute range of temperature during the month	22·9	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	14·0	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ...	19·7	11th.
	%	
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	80	
	Inch.	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	1·006	
	Inches.	
The total rainfall of the month	15·21	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	2·34	28th.
	Days.	
The number of rainy days in the month	17	

G. W. KÜCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 6th July 1896.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 28th June to 4th July 1896.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	HYGROMETRY. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1896.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
June ...	28th ...	29·155	81·9	88·5	13·2	75·3	78·8	78·0	·950	77·7	96	2·34
,, ...	29th ...	·579	83·8	90·7	13·9	76·8	83·3	83·4	1·079	81·6	80	0·03
,, ...	30th ...	·610	84·1	91·9	15·6	76·3	88·5	82·9	1·051	80·8	78	1·91
July ...	1st ...	·595	87·8	94·5	13·4	81·1	90·4	84·5	1·106	82·3	77	Nil
,, ...	2nd ...	·602	85·7	93·5	15·7	77·8	87·9	82·9	1·059	81·0	80	0·90
,, ...	3rd ...	·582	86·0	93·7	15·5	78·2	86·6	83·5	1·108	82·4	88	1·81
,, ...	4th ...	·554	?	Not recorded. Shed under repair.	?	80·8	88·4	84·0	1·107	82·3	82	0·06

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days		29·525
		⊖
The mean temperature of the six days		84·9
		°
The extreme variation of temperature		19·2
		°
The maximum temperature		94·5
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days		83
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 28th June to 4th July 1896		7·10

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 6th July 1896.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 28th June to 4th July 1896.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1896.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
June	28th	126·2	0·2	29·200	80·4	84·4	8·6	75·8	78·1	0·931	77·1	89	NW, SW and S	390	2·01	Cloudy, o, d, p q.
,	29th	144·7	8·4	·540	84·2	88·6	11·6	77·0	80·5	·996	79·1	85	S, SSW and S by W.	211	0·03	Partially cloudy, o, d.
,	30th	149·5	6·9	·563	84·5	89·3	12 9	76·4	81·1	1·021	79·9	86	S and SSW ...	128	1·98	Partially cloudy, o, p.
July	1st	146 9	7·0	·559	85 9	91·9	10·7	8: ·2	82·1	1·046	80·6	85	SSW and variable	97	0·47	Partially cloudy o t, p.
,	2nd	146·4	4·4	·563	83·6	90·8	12·8	78·0	80·6	1·007	79·4	88	Calm and variable	66	1·67	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p, t.
,	3rd	146·0	3·8	·543	84·1	90·4	12·4	78·0	81·5	1·044	80·6	90	WSW, calm and variable.	43	Nil	Chiefly cloudy o, t, <.
,	4th	144·3	2·0	·528	84·1	89·8	9·4	80·4	81·1	1·023	79·9	87	Calm and variable	47	0·06	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, t, ≏.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		29·499
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·533
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		32·7
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		94·2
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		83 8
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		83·6
The extreme variation of temperature		16·1
The maximum temperature		91·9
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		26
		%
The mean relative humidity		87
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		85
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 28th June to 4th July 1896		6·22
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		3·48
The total fall from 1st January to 4th July 1896		23·22
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		23·64

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the ermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the w Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet ove the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, merly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning; squally, ≏ dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 6th July 1896.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of May 1896.

Date.			River Ganges.																River Bhagirathi.		River Jalangi.		River Brahmaputra.	
			Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gauhati.	
		Miles.	65		134	48	90		177	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	591	120						
		Distance.	From Allahabad ...		From Allahabad ...	From Mirzapur ...	From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar ...	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibganj ...	From Benares	From Rampur Boalia ...						
			Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1st	...	...	Below zero. 2·92	203·30	Below zero. 4·06	192·80	Below zero. 4·83	164·22	4·20	138·43	Below zero. 0·58	101·27	Below zero. 1·25	66·75	Below zero. 2·19	39·81	5·83	14·77	0·48	34·22	2·96	7·28	5·60	154·36
2nd	...	...	3·00	203·22	4·02	192·78	4·83	164·22	4·20	138·43	0·58	101·27	1·33	66·67	2·19	39·81	5·42	14·36	0·50	34·24	2·71	7·01	5·70	154·46
3rd	...	...	3·00	203·22	4·04	192·76	4·83	164·22	4·20	138·43	0·58	101·27	1·42	66·58	2·21	39·79	4·83	13·77	0·50	34·24	1·83	6·13	6·45	155·21
4th	...	...	3·00	203·22	4·06	192·74	4·83	164·22	4·20	138·43	0·75	101·10	1·42	66·58	2·23	39·77	4·58	13·52	0·50	34·24	1·54	5·84	7·30	156·06
5th	...	...	3·06	203·14	4·08	192·72	4·92	164·13	4·20	138·43	0·75	101·10	1·42	66·58	2·25	39·75	4·25	13·19	0·50	34·24	0·59	4·80	8·25	157·01
6th	...	...	3·08	203·14	4·10	192·70	4·92	164·13	4·20	138·43	0·67	101·18	1·50	66·50	2·25	39·75	4·25	13·19	0·50	34·24	0·03	4·33	8·70	157·46
7th	...	...	3·17	203·05	4·12	192·68	4·92	164·13	4·20	138·43	0·62	101·23	1·33	66·67	2·23	39·77	4·08	13·02	0·48	34·22	0·05	4·25	8·40	157·16
8th	...	...	3·17	203·05	4·14	192·66	4·92	164·13	4·40	138·61	0·27	101·58	1·08	66·92	2·21	39·79	4·17	13·11	0·43	34·22	0·09	4·21	7·90	156·66
9th	...	...	3·17	203·05	4·17	192·63	4·92	164·13	4·60	138·83	0·33	101·52	1·08	66·92	2·19	39·81	4·75	13·69	0·52	34·26	0·17	4·47	7·75	156·51
10th	...	...	3·33	202·89	4·19	192·61	4·92	164·13	4·80	139·03	0·33	101·52	0·92	67·08	2·02	39·98	5·17	14·11	0·54	34·28	0·12	4·42	7·05	155·81
11th	...	...	3·33	202·89	4·21	192·59	4·92	164·13	4·80	139·03	0·33	101·52	0·92	67·08	1·86	40·04	5·25	14·19	0·56	34·30	0·21	4·51	7·10	155·86
12th	...	...	3·33	202·89	4·25	192·55	5·00	164·05	4·80	139·03	0·25	101·60	0·92	67·08	1·79	40·11	5·25	14·19	0·58	34·32	0·25	4·55	6·70	155·46
13th	...	...	3·42	202·80	4·29	192·51	5·00	164·05	4·80	139·03	0·12	101·73	0·92	67·08	1·79	40·21	5·25	14·19	0·58	34·32	0·25	4·55	6·70	155·46
14th	...	...	3·42	202·80	4·33	192·47	5·00	164·05	4·80	139·03	0·02	101·83	0·83	67·17	1·75	40·25	5·17	14·11	0·58	34·32	0·96	5·26	6·50	155·26
15th	...	...	3·50	202·72	4·35	192·45	5·00	164·05	4·80	139·03	0·02	101·83	0·83	67·17	1·73	40·27	5·00	13·94	0·60	34·34	1·12	5·42	6·30	155·06
16th	...	...	3·50	202·72	4·37	192·43	5·00	164·05	5·30	139·53	Above zero. 0·02	101·83	0·75	67·25	1·73	40·27	4·92	13·86	0·60	34·34	1·54	5·84	6·20	154·96
17th	...	...	3·50	202·72	4·39	192·41	5·00	164·05	5·60	139·83	0·04	101·89	0·67	67·33	1·73	40·27	4·81	13·77	0·60	34·34	1·54	5·84	6·70	155·46
18th	...	...	3·58	202·64	4·42	192·38	5·00	164·05	5·90	140·13	0·04	101·89	0·67	67·33	1·75	40·25	4·83	13·77	0·60	34·34	1·46	5·76	7·15	155·91
19th	...	...	3·58	202·64	4·42	192·38	5·00	164·05	6·00	140·23	0·35	102·20	0·58	67·42	1·67	40·33	4·92	13·86	0·58	34·32	1·46	5·76	8·30	157·06
20th	...	...	3·58	202·64	4·42	192·38	5·08	163·97	6·10	140·33	0·67	102·52	0·58	67·42	1·58	40·42	4·92	13·86	0·58	34·32	1·37	5·67	9·22	157·98
21st	...	...	3·75	202·47	4·42	192·38	5·08	163·97	6·20	140·43	0·92	102·77	0·50	67·50	1·56	40·44	5·00	13·94	0·58	34·32	0·71	5·01	9·55	158·31
22nd	...	...	3·75	202·47	4·42	192·38	5·08	163·97	6·20	140·43	1·08	102·93	0·33	67·67	1·39	40·61	5·08	14·02	0·58	34·32	Below 0·13	4·17	9·60	158·36
23rd	...	...	3·83	202·39	4·42	192·38	5·08	163·97	6·10	140·33	1·17	102·02	0·33	67·67	1·25	40·75	5·25	14·19	0·58	34·32	Below 0·23	4·08	9·40	158·16
24th	...	...	3·75	202·47	4·42	192·38	5·08	163·97	6·10	140·33	1·33	103·18	0·33	67·67	1·04	4·96	5·75	14·69	0·60	34·34	Above zero. 0·12	4·42	9·45	158·21
25th	...	...	3·75	202·47	4·42	192·38	5·08	163·97	5·90	140·13	1·42	103·27	0·25	67·75	0·92	41·08	6·00	14·94	0·61	34·34	1·51	5·80	9·50	158·26
26th	...	...	3·83	202·39	4·44	192·36	5·08	163·97	5·80	140·03	1·42	102·27	0·25	67·75	0·79	41·21	6·25	15·19	0·61	34·34	1·33	5·63	9·51	158·31
27th	...	...	3·92	202·30	4·19	192·61	5·17	163·88	5·60	139·83	1·19	103·04	0·17	67·83	0·58	41·42	6·58	15·52	0·60	34·34	1·62	5·92	9·10	157·86
28th	...	...	2·67	2 3 55	3·92	1:2·88	5·17	163·88	5·40	139·63	1·08	102·93	0·17	67·83	0·58	41·42	7·00	15·94	0·60	34·34	2·08	6·38	9·05	157·81
29th	...	...	2·42	203·80	3·83	192·97	5·17	163·88	5·40	139·63	0·92	102·77	0·17	67·83	0·58	41·42	7·00	15·94	0·58	34·32	2·17	6·47	9·40	158·16
30th	...	...	2·33	203·89	3·75	193·05	5·08	163·97	5·40	139·63	0·92	102·77	0·08	67·92	0·54	41·46	7·67	15·61	0·58	34·32	2·25	6·55	10·00	158·76
31st	...	...	2·33	203·89	3·67	193·13	4·83	164·22	5·60	139·83	0·83	102·68	Above 1·08	68·08	0·54	41·46	8·00	16·04	0·58	34·32	2·50	6·80	12·60	160·86
													Below 0·08	67·92	0·50	41·50	8·00	16·04	0·58	34·32	2·12	6·42	14·10	162·86

CALCUTTA,
The 7th July 1896.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 4th July 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 4th July 1896.			Week ending Saturday, the 6th July 1895.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	266	36,825	473	438	1,00,050	1,698
Jute	18	4,300	89	9	4,250	60
Firewood	78	41,025	617	111	72,675	1,065
Other articles	701	1,97,442	2,961	576	1,70,875	2,227
Total ...	1,063	2,79,592	4,140	1,134	3,47,850	5,050

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of April 1896, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1896.		1895.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,452	.....	2,236	23	1,452	2,259	... ..	807
Cotton, raw	.....	26	124	9	26	133	.....	107
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	169	.....	.....	.....	169	.....	169	.....
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Piece-goods, European	366	.....	286	.....	366	286	80	.....
Ditto, Indian	2	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Non-intoxicating—								
Others	3	.....	3	2	3	5	.....	2
Dyes and Tans—								
Cutch	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Turmeric	7	98	1	144	105	145	.....	40
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	33	.....	33
Rice in the husk	13	10	3	521	23	524	.....	501
Do. not in the husk	28	248	5	995	276	1,000	.....	724
Gram and pulse	63	1,079	101	1,224	1,142	1,325	.....	183
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw	.....	17	... ..	22	17	22	.....	5
Skins of Sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Jute—								
Raw	.....	211	.....	215	211	215	.....	4
Gunny-bags and cloth	25	2	36	4	27	40	.....	13
Leather, manufactured	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	... ..
Liquors—								
Wines	5	.....	4	.....	5	4	1	.....
Metals—								
Brass, wrought	15	14	6	11	29	17	12	.....
Iron	53	11	98	.....	64	98	.....	34
Others	15	18	11	15	33	26	7	.....
Oils—								
Kerosine	220	.....	211	1	220	212	8	.....
Castor	2	.....	12	.....	2	12	.....	10
Cocoanut	10	.....	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....
Others	227	.....	250	.....	227	250	.....	23
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	20	222	15	253	242	268	.....	26
Rape and mustard	187	16	348	10	203	358	.....	155
Others	.....	23	.....	6	23	6	17	.....
Paper and pasteboard	20	.....	10	.....	20	10	10	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	3	.....	2	.....	3	2	1	.....
Dried Fruits and Nuts	.....	1	.....	2	1	2	.....	1
Others	289	261	240	245	550	485	65	.....
Salt	370	17	330	2	387	332	55	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	5	693	.....	1,156	698	1,156	.....	458
Pepper	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Ginger	.....	.....	.....	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chillies	33	32	25	25	65	50	15	.....
Cardamoms	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Others	9	13	9	6	22	15	7	.....
Stone and lime	10	.....	1,025	1	10	1,026	.....	1,016
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	6	39	4	69	45	73	.....	28
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	180	1,447	109	493	1,627	602	1,025	.....
Timber	11	.....	16	3	11	19	.....	8
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	184	63	103	32	247	135	112	.....
All other articles of merchandise	1,423	279	392	273	1,701	665	1,036	.....
Total ...	5,426	4,810	6,073	5,762	10,236	11,835	2,631	4,190

CALCUTTA, *the 1st July 1896.*

HARRY STEUART,
Joint-Auditor and Examiner of Accounts.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 9th May 1896, on 157 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles ru		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	To
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	14,029	7,071 11 5	1,94,491 0	3,689 0 3	161 15 0	10,942 10 8	2,384	3,810	6
Or per mile of railway	89·36	45·04 0 0	1,236·80 0	23·50 0 0	1·16 0 0	69·70 0 0	15·18	24·27	3
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	273,843	1,74,361 7 9	38,73,742 0	82,431 11 3	2,260 14 9	2,59,724 1 0	42,367	75,588	117,
Total for 18 weeks ...	287,872	1,81,433 3 2	40,68,233 0	86,120 11 6	3,112 13 9	2,70,666 12 5	44,751	79,398	124,
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 9th May 1896.			Receipts for week ending 189 .			Total receipts from 1st April to 9th May 1896.			Total receipts from 1st April 189 to 189 .			Total increase in 189 .	Total decrease 189 .
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
157	10,943	69·70	.....	.....	.....	157	70,035	446·07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 8th July 1896.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 29 of 1896.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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RETURNS OF THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

No. I.

Abstract of Joint Stock Companies for the year 1895-96.

	Companies divided into Shares.			Companies limited by guarantee, *i.e.*, possessing no Capital paid up.	
	Number of Companies.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Number of Companies.	Number of members.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.		
Working at close of 1894-95	508	16,41,41,278	12,53,71,478	6	13,920
Registered during 1895-96	81	1,95,01,625	17,67,365	20	72,200
Capital increased during 1895-96	11	11,38,415	1,13,12,254	.....	.....
Capital decreased during 1895-96	1	1,50,000	1,50,000	.....	.....
Ceased to work during 1895-96	28	76,47,150	59,86,780	.....	.....
Working at close of 1895-96	561	17,69,84,168	13,23,14,317	26	86,120

No. II.

Joint Stock Companies registered during the year 1895-96.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—BANKING LOAN AND INSURANCE COMPANIES—*contd.*				
		(*a*). *Banking and Loan Companies.*				
983	9th April 1895 ...	Ghatail Loan and Insurance Co., Ld.	Banking business	20,000	1,030	Ghatail, Tangail, Mymensingh.
1023	7th October 1895	Cachar Land and Loan Corporation, Ld.	Ditto ...	1,00,000	...	Vakilpara Road, Silchar, Cachar.
			Total of Banking and Loan Companies.	1,20,000	1,030	

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—BANKING LOAN, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES—*concluded.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(*b.*) *Insurance Companies.*				
982	5th April 1895 ...	Tippera Jiban Bima Co., Ld. ...	Life Insurance ...	12,000	760	Comilla Gangaganj, Tippera.
990	20th May ,, ...	Malda Marriage Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	800	...	English Bazar, Malda.
997	8th July ,, ...	Hindu Bibaha Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ...	1,675	...	Danga, Tangail, Mymensingh.
1000	17th ,, ,, ...	Salil Arrah Marriage Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	...	Arrah, Tangail, Mymensingh.
1005	2nd Aug. ,, ...	Jagannath Ghat Union Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	...	No. 49-7-1, Strand Road Calcutta.
1008	9th ,, ,, ...	Panga Lakhmipriya Marriage Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	...	Panga, Rangpur.
1022	25th Oct. ,, ...	Koteswar Universal Helping Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	10,000	...	Sangardabri, post office.
1034	15th Nov. ,, ...	East Bengal Provident Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	8,400	...	Gharaildanga, Rangpur.
1042	16th Dec. ,, ...	Danga New Universal Marriage Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,500	...	Danga, Tangail, Mymensingh.
1046	27th ,, ,, ...	Kholarpar Rin Sodha Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	...	
1047	27th ,, ,, ...	Northern Bengal Marriage Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	...	
1048	31st Dec. ,, ...	Barabari Rin Sodha Sahayya Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	...	Barabari, K. D. Railway, Rangpur.
1050	15th Jan. 1896 ...	Universal Helping Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,500	...	Madhuthalibandar, Faridpur.
1051	15th ,, ,, ...	Chakir Pashar Rajarhat Rin Sodha Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	15,000	...	
1055	25th ,, ,, ...	Nunkhaoya Rin Sodha, Bhandar Ld.	Ditto ...	10,000	...	
1056	25th ,, ,, ...	Nunkhooya General Marriage Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	10,000	...	
1058	28th ,, ,, ...	Bibaha Sahayya Jeatha Tahabil Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	...	
1059	3rd Feb. ,, ...	East Bengal Friend Fund Co, Ld.	Ditto ...	5,600	...	
1068	18th ,, ,, ...	Nagarpur Tin Griha Nirman Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ...	7,500	...	Nagarpur, Tangail, Mymensingh.
1069	19th ,, ,, ...	Nalsindura Krishi Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	...	Nilsundera, post office Gharialdanga, Rangpur
1071	20th ,, ,, ...	Ghatail Family Wedding Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,500	...	Ghatail, Kalihati Mymensingh.
1072	21st ,, ,, ...	Fagunda Jana Hotaisi Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	11,200	...	
1074	24th ,, ,, ...	Kalihati Bibaha Sahayya Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	6,000	...	Kalihati, Tangail, Mymensingh.
1078	18th March ,, ...	Paraliya Cheap Debt Fund, Ld. Arthat Paraliya Sulabh Rin Sodha Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	...	Paraliya, Kaliganj, Rangpur.
1079	19th ,, ,, ...	Saidpur Marriage and House Building Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,500	...	Saidpur, Bhushna, Faridpur.
1080	20th ,, ,, ...	Bhangamore Sammilani Sahayya Bhandar Ld.	Ditto ...	18,000	...	
1081	20th ,, ,, ...	Saidpur Hitarthi Sampradaya, Ld.	Ditto ...	1,750	...	Saidpur, Bhushna, Faridpur.
1082	27th ,, ,, ...	Nagarpur Rin Sodha Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	3,000	...	Nagarpur, Tangail, Mymensingh.
				2,62,625	760	
			Total Banking Loan and Insurance Companies.	3,82,625	1,790	
		II.—TRADING COMPANIES.				
		(*a*) *Merchants and Traders.*				
989	8th May 1895 ...	Cachar Rice Supply Co., Ld. ...	To prepare rice by mill and other agricultural business.	30,000	...	Nunaikhal Basti, Post office, Lala Cachar.
991	6th June ,, ...	Twinning Calcutta Theatrical Co., Ld.	To carry on the business of Theatre proprietors and managers.	25,000	...	
995	5th July ,, ...	Shalimar Works, Ld. ...	Builders, Contractors and Mechanical Engineers.	2,50,000	...	6, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
1003	25th ,, ,, ...	Ballaghatta Co., Ld.	General Trade ...	50,000	...	No. 1, Clive Row, Calcutta.
1011	20th Aug. ,, ...	Bharat Samiti Ld.	Ditto ...	5,00,000	...	Silchar, Cachar.
1025	21st Oct. ,, ...	Woodlands Hotel Co., Ld. ...	To establish Hotel at Darjeeling.	1,20,000	...	Woodland's Hotel, Darjeeling.
1027	24th ,, ,, ...	Chittagong Oriental Co., Ld....	Carrying on the business of printing, etc.	10,000	...	Chaukbazar, Chittagong.
		Carried forward ...	.....	9,35,000		

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—TRADING COMPANIES —*concld.*				
		(*a*) *Merchants and Traders* —concld.				
		Brought over ...	.....	9,85,000		
1031	4th Nov. 1895 ...	Chota Nagpur Trading Co., Ld.	General trade ...	20,000	...	
1032	5th ,, ,, ...	Sylhet Union Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	...	Sylhet Town.
1036	26th ,, ,, ...	Mrittinga Star Co., Ld. ...	Ditto	20,000	...	
1060	5th Feb. 1896 ...	Sylhet Trading Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	...	
				11,45,000	...	
		(*b*)—*Navigation.*				
1026	24th Oct. 1895...	Bengal Assam Steamship Co., Ld.	Navigating business.	15,00,000	...	
		(*c*)—*Railways and Tramways.*				
987	2nd May ,, ...	Bengal District Road Tramways Co., (Howrah—Amta) Ld.	Constructing Tramways from Howrah to Amta.	9,00,000	...	Jackson House, No. 34, Jackson's Lane, Calcutta.
994	19th June ,, ...	Bengal District Road Tramways Co., (Howrah—Sheakhalla), Ld.	Constructing Tramways from Howrah to Sheakhalla.	5,40,000	...	Ditto, ditto.
1045	27th Dec. ,, ...	Joyganj Railway Co., Ld. ...	Constructing a Branch railway between Nelphamari and Joyganj.	2,50,000	...	No. 44, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
				16,90,000	...	
		(*d*).—*Co-operative Associations.*				
984	18th April ,, ...	Samastipur Co-operative Stores Association Ld.	Trade in Co-operative stores.	5,000	...	Samastipur, Darbhanga.
1002	23rd July 1895 ...	General Supply Stores Co., Ld.	Co-operative business to supply all articles of food and clothing.	18,000	...	Saidpur Bazar, Rangpur.
				23,000		
		(*e*) *Shipping, Landing and Warehousing.*		...	...	
			Total of Trading Companies.	43,58,000		
		III.—MILLS AND PRESSES.				
		(*a*) *Cotton Mills.*				
		(*b*) *Jute Mills.*				
999	12th July 1895 ...	Khardah Co., Ld.	Spinning and weaving Jute, &c.	12,00,000	...	No. 22, Strand Road, Calcutta.
1007	8th Aug. ,, ...	Gordon Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,00,000	71,750	No. 5, Hare Street Calcutta.
1019	30th ,, ,, ...	Standard Jute Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	10,00,000	1,73,100	No. 5, Clive Row, Calcutta.
1016	11th Sept. ,, ...	National Jute Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	10,00,000		
1021	21st ,, ,, ...	Alliance Jute Mills Co., Ld. ...	Spinning and weaving jute.	11,00,000	...	No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
1029	29th Oct. ,, ...	Gouripore Co., Ld.	Manufacturing gunny bags.	35,00,000	12,03,150	No. 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
1035	21st Nov. ,, ...	Shalimar Jute Co., Ld. ...	Manufacturing and weaving jute, &c.	3,00,000		
				84,00,000	14,48,000	
		(*c*) *Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk, Hemp, &c.*				
		(*d*) *Cotton and Jute Screws, and Presses.*				
		(*e*) *Other Mills and Presses.*				
1022	5th Oct. 1895 ...	Shalimar Mills Co., Ld. ...	Mills for linseed, rapeseed, &c.	1,50,000	...	No. 38, Strand Road, Calcutta.
1033	11th Nov. ,, ...	Howrah Oil Mills Co. Ld. ...	Manufacturing oil	1,00,000	...	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
				2,50,000		
			Total of Mills and Presses.	86,50,000	14,48,000	

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		IV.—Tea and other Planting Companies.		Rs.	Rs.	
		(*a*) *Tea.*				
985	16th April 1895 ...	Engo Tea Co., Ld.	Cultivation and manufacture of tea.	1,20,000	1,20,000	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
992	15th June ,, ...	Rhoni Tea Co., Ld.	Cultivation and manufacture of tea.	4,50,000		No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
993	18th ,, ,, ...	Banarhat Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	5,00,000		Ditto.
1001	17th July ,, ...	Teliapara Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,00,000	37,700	No. 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.
1004	30th ,, ,, ...	Bhutan Dooars Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	4,00,000		No. 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
1015	10th Sept. ,, ...	Hasimara Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	8,50,000		Ditto.
1018	16th ,, ,, ...	Koddom Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	50,000		No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
1024	14th Oct. ,, ...	Katalguri Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivate tea ...	75,000		Jalpaiguri town.
1041	14th Dec. ,, ...	Birpara Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation and manufacture of tea.	7,50,000		
1049	11th Jan. 1896 ...	Phaskowa Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,50,000		
1054	18th ,, ,, ...	Jainto Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	4,00,000		No. 31, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
1066	11th Feb. ,, ...	Kamar Koochee Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	50,000		No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
1073	21st ,, ,, ...	Deckajuli Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	60,000		No. 31, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
1077	14th March ,, ...	Chundowa Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	6,00,000		No. 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
1083	31st ,, ,, ...	Manjha Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	24,000		
			Total ...	48,79,000	1,57,700	
		(*b*) *Others.*				
		V.—Mining and Quarrying Companies.				
		(*a*) *Coal.*				
996	5th July 1895 ...	Jherriah Colliery Co., Ld. ...	Mining coal ...	2,00,000	1,24,875	Giridih, Hazaribagh.
998	12th ,, ,, ...	Royalty Coal Syndicate, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	35,000	35,000	Ditto.
1010	15th Aug. ,, ...	Victoria Coal Mining Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000		Konnagar, Hooghly.
1014	9th Sept. ,, ...	Jherriah Joyrampore Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	34,000		
1044	21st Dec. ,, ...	Banjora Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	40,000		No. 12, Jackson's Lane, Calcutta.
1075	26th Feb. 1896 ...	Shampore Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,00,000		No. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
1076	29th ,, ,, ...	Khasianara Syndicate, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,50,000		No. 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
			Total ...	9,79,000	1,59,875	
		(*b*) *Others.*				
981	5th April 1895 ...	Kera Iron stone Syndicate, Ld.	Prospecting and mining.	1,25,000		No. 93, Clive Street, Calcutta.
			Total, mining and quarrying, &c.	11,04,000	1,59,875	
		VI.—Ice Manufacturing Companies.				
		VII.—Sugar Manufacturing Companies.				
		VIII.—Breweries.				
		IX.—Other Companies.				
986	26th April 1895 ...	Sulkea Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Manufacturing umbrellas, &c.	1,00,000		No. 37, Dharrumtolla Road, Howrah.
1039	28th Nov. ,, ...	Pioneer Fibre Co., Ld. ...	To extract fibres from plants and trees.	28,000		No. 13, British Indian Street, Calcutta.
			Total others ...	1,28,000		
			Grand total ...	1,95,01,625	17,67,365	

No. III.

Companies Limited by Guarantee, Registered during the year 1895-96.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Number of members.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		I.—Banking Loan and Insurance Companies.			
		(a) *Banking and Loan Companies.*			
		(b) *Insurance Companies.*			
988	4th May 1895	Rangpur Parivarik Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	Life Insurance	1,200	Radhaballabh, Kotowali, Rangpur.
1006	8th Aug. ,,	Magra Marriage Relief Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	3,000	Magra (Dholkan), Tangail, Mymensingh.
1009	12th ,, ,,	Mutual Nominee Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,500	Chilmari, Kurigram, Rangpur.
1013	3rd Sept. ,,	Nowdabash Marriage Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	4,000	Nowdabash, Kaliganj, Rangpur.
1017	14th ,, ,,	Kulaghat, Sulava, Bibaha Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	4,500	Kulaghat, Badabadi, Rangpur.
1020	20th ,, ,,	Mutual Co-operative Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,500	Netrakona, Mymensingh.
1030	30th Oct. ,,	Shaptana Sulava Rin Sodha Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	Saptana, Kurigram, Rangpur.
1037	26th Nov. ,,	Panga Desh Hitaishi Rin Sodha Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	Panga, Badabadi, Rangpur.
1038	28th ,, ,,	General Marriage Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	Nawabganj, Rangpur.
1040	4th Dec. ,,	Khuniagach Rin Sodha Fund Ld.	Ditto ...	2,500	Khuniagach, Badabadi, Rangpur
1043	17th ,, ,,	Teesta Rin Sodha Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	.....
1052	17th Jan. 1896	Paramali Rin Sodha Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	Paramali, Nageswari, Rangpur.
1053	18th ,, ,,	Baraibadi Marriage Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	Baraibadi do. do.
1057	27th ,, ,,	Khuniagach Marriage Provision Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	2,500	,, ...
1061	6th Feb. ,,	Teesta Marriage Provision Fund, Ld,	Ditto ...	3,000	Ratipur, Barabari, Rangpur.
1062	7th ,, ,,	Public Marriage Provision Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	3,000	Chandanpat Post Office, Syampur, Rangpur.
1063	10th ,, ,,	Rangpur Mussalman Siksa Bibaha Mrita Byakter Paribarbarger Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	Ditto ...	Unlimited Members.	Munsiparah, Rangpur town.
1064	11th ,, ,,	Bezagram Rin Sadha Sohayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	Bezagram, Kaliganj, Rangpur.
1067	14th ,, ,,	Khalahati Bibahabritti Bhandar, Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	.....
1070	19th ,, ,,	Dulali North-Bengal Marriage Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	4,500	Nithak Post Office, Mogulhat, Rangpur.
		II. Trading Companies.			
		(a) *Merchants and Traders.*			
		(b) *Navigation.*			
		(c) *Railways and Tramways.*			
		(d) *Co-operative Associations.*			
		(e) *Shipping, Landing and Warehousing.*			
		III.—Mills and Presses.			
		(a) *Cotton Mills.*			
		(b) *Jute Mills.*			
		(c) *Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk, Hemp, etc.*			
		(d) *Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses.*			
		(e) *Other Mills and Presses.*			
		IV.—Tea and other Planting Companies.			
		(a) *Tea.*			
		(b) *Coffee and Cinchona.*			
		(c) *Others.*			
		V.—Mining and Quarrying Companies.			
		(a) *Coal.*			
		(b *Others.*			
		VI.—Ice Manufacturing Companies.			
		II.—Sugar Manufacturing Companies.			
		VIII.—Breweries.			

No. IV.

Joint Stock Companies that have increased their Capital during the year 1895-96.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Date of increase.	Previous Capital.		Present Capital.		Difference.	
				Nominal.	Paid-up.	Nominal.	Paid-up.	Nominal.	Paid up.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		I.—Banking, Loan and Insurance Companies.							
		(a) *Banking and Loan Companies.*							
		(b) *Insurance Companies.*							
		II.—Trading Companies.							
		(a) *Merchants and Traders.*							
696	24th July 1891	Nagra Timber Co., Ld. ...	9th Jan. 1896	40,000	40,000	1,00,000	40,000	60,000	...
		(b) *Navigation.*							
		(c) *Railways and Tramways.*							
613	23rd June 1890	Bengal Provincial Railway Co., Ld.	18th Dec. 1895	8,50,000	2,02,179	11,00,000	7,90,275	2,50,000	5,88,096
		(d) *Co-operative Associations.*							
		(e) *Shipping, Landing and Warehousing.*							
		III.—Mills and Presses.							
		(a) *Cotton Mills.*							
		(b) *Jute Mills.*							
		(c) *Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk, Hemp, &c.*							
		(d) *Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses.*							
		(e) *Other Mills and Presses.*							
		IV.—Tea and other Planting Companies.							
		(a) *Tea.*							
464	17th Feb. 1883	Bagracote Tea Co., Ld. ...	1st April 1895	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,50,000	4,50,000	50,000	50,000
468	1st March ,,	Nedeem Tea Co., Ld. ...	8th July ,,	3,00,000	3,00,000	6,00,000	5,87,500	3,00,000	2,87,500
513	16th May 1885	Arya Tea Co., Ld. ...	23rd Jan. 1896	36,575	36,190	59,990	36,190	23,415	...
519	5th Jan. 1886	Chulsa Tea Co. (Duars), Ld.	1st April 1895	4,50,000	4,50,000	5,40,000	5,40,000	90,000	90,000
683	30th Sept. 1890	Nuddea Tea Co., Ld. ...	23rd Jan. 1896	80,000	60,214	1,00,000	79,940	20,000	19,726
683	10th April 1891	Atal Tea Co., Ld. ...	16th Aug. 1895	1,50,000	1,50,000	2,25,000	2,25,000	75,000	75,000
704	24th Sept. ,,	Killing Valley Tea Association, Ld.	9th Jan. 1896	80,000	80,000	1,30,000	1,10,000	50,000	30,000
		(b) *Others.*							
		V.—Mining and Quarrying Companies.							
		(a) *Coal.*							
592	8th Feb. 1890	Damuda Coal Co., Ld. ...	11th Dec. 1895	4,00,000	4,00,000	6,00,000	4,40,000	2,00,000	40,000
		(b) *Others.*							
		VI.—Ice Manufacturing Companies.							
		VII.—Sugar Manufacturing Companies.							
		VIII.—Breweries.							
		IX.—Other Companies.							
719	23rd Mar. 1892	Bengal Safety Match Manufacturing Co., Ld.	9th Sept. 1895	40,000	36,641	60,000	37,193	20,000	552

No. V.

Joint Stock Companies that have reduced their Capital during the year 1895-96.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Date of reduction.	Previous Capital.		Present Capital.		Difference.	
				Nominal.	Paid-up.	Nominal.	Paid-up.	Nominal.	Paid-up.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		I.—Banking, Loan, and Insurance Companies.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		(a) *Banking and Loan Companies.*							
		(b) *Insurance Companies.*							
		II.—Trading Companies.							
		(a) *Merchants and Traders.*							
		(b) *Navigation.*							
		(c) *Railways and Tramways.*							
		(d) *Co-operative Associations.*							
		(e) *Shipping, Landing, and Warehousing.*							
		III.—Mills and Presses.							
		(a) *Cotton Mills.*							
		(b) *Jute Mills.*							
		(c) *Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk, Hemp, &c.*							
		(d) *Cotton and Juté Screws and Presses.*							
		(e) *Other Mills and Presses.*							
		IV.—Tea and other Planting Companies.							
		(a) *Tea.*							
50	25th February 1888.	Jetinga Valley Tea Company, Limited.	18th May 1895	3,00,000	3,00,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
		(b) *Others.*							
		V.—Mining and Quarrying Companies.							
		(a) *Coal.*							
		(b) *Others.*							
		VI.—Ice Manufacturing Companies.							
		VII.—Sugar Manufacturing Companies.							
		VIII.—Breweries.							
		IX.—Other Companies.							

No. VI.

Joint Stock Companies that having ceased to work have gone into liquidation or have been finally dissolved (or otherwise become defunct) during the year 1895-96.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Date of going into liquidation.	Date of final dissolution.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.		
		I.—BANKING, LOAN, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
		(a) *Banking and Loan Companies.*				
		(b) *Insurance Companies.*				
547	9th Nov. 1887	Reliance Marine Insurance Office, Ld.	20,00,000	52,500	27th July 1892	22nd Jan. 1896.
800	18th Dec. 1893	National Fund Co., Ld.	15,000	941	25th Mar. 1896.	
839	19th Mar. 1894	Woozirpur Paribarik Dhana Sanchoy Fund Co., Ld.	1,800	1,017	14th Feb. ,,	
840	20th ,, ,,	Hindu Bibaha Fund Co., Ld. ...	18,000	1,422	27th ,, ,,	
884	8th June ,,	Hossunpur Paribarik Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	4,050	... ..	2nd Jan. ,,	
896	21st ,, ,,	New Indian Relief Fund Co., Ld.	2,500	.....	17th Mar. ,,	
915	20th July ,,	Dassani Life Insurance Co., Ld....	10,000	.....	12th ,, ,,	
926	5th Sept. ,,	Barisal Janma Mirtu Sahayya Samiti Co., Ld.	800	.....	17th Sept. 1895.	
		II.—TRADING COMPANIES.				
		(a) *Merchants and Traders.*				
594	24th Feb. 1890	Calcutta Skating and Amusement Club, Ld.	1,00,000	.....	.....	Defunct.
606	16th May ,,	Tangrah Tannery and Manure Co., Ld.	1,00,000	94,700	13th Mar. 1896.	
		(b) *Navigation.*				
		(c) *Railways and Tramways.*				
		(d) *Co-operative Associations.*				
		(e) *Shipping, Landing and Warehousing.*				
		III.—MILLS AND PRESSES.				
		(a) *Cotton Mills.*				
		(b) *Jute Mills.*				
34	12th April 1876	Gauripur Co., Ld.	12,00,000	12,00,000	1st Nov. 1895.	
		(c) *Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk, Hemp, &c.*				
		(d) *Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses.*				
		(e) *Other Mills and Presses.*				
		IV.—TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES.				
		(a) *Tea.*				
78	13th May 1862	Ramghur Co., Ld. ..	10,00,000	4,50,000	18th July 1895	
276	31st Dec. 1878	Puttareah Tea Co., Ld. ..	2,00,000	2,00,000	20th April ,,	
313	20th Mar. 1875	Gielle Tea Co., Ld. ...	5,00,000	4,00,000	4th Sept. 1894	30th May 1895.
352	23rd ,, 1877	Dhunseri Tea Co., Ld. ...	1,60,000	1,60,000	4th Nov. 1892	5th Sept. ,,
384	25th ,, 1879	Kettola Tea Co., Ld. ...	1,50,000	1,50,000	10th Jan. 1896	
432	21st ,, 1882	Tengri Tea Co., Ld. ...	5,25,000	5,25,500	4th June 1895	30th Oct. ,,
479	9th Aug. 1883	Mohurgong Tea Co., Ld. ..	1,60,000	1,60,000	5th Aug. ,,	5th Aug. ,,
486	28th Nov. ,,	Bargong Tea Co., Ld. ..	1,50,000	1,45,500	27th Dec. ,,	
494	27th Mar. 1884	Matelli Tea Co., Ld. ...	3,50,000	3,50,000	31st ,, ,,	
531	8th July 1886	Singlo Tea Co., Ld. ...	12,00,000	12,00,000	17th May ,,	
573	27th Mar. 1889	Sath Bhaia Tea Co., Ld. ..	1,00,000	1,00,000	12th Oct. ,,	
595	25th Feb. 1890	Negale Tea Co., Ld. ..	1,00,000	79,550	13th Dec. ,,	
601	3rd April ,,	Kisna Tea Co., Ld. ...	8,00,000	4,00,000	17th May	
675	9th Mar. 1891	Belgachi Tea Co., Ld. ..	1,50,000	.....	19th April ,,	29th Nov.
686	22nd April ,,	Jaboka Tea Co., Ld. ...	5,00,000	4,50,000	17th May ,,	
		(b) *Others.*				

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Date of going into liquidation.	Date of final dissolution.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.		
		V.—Mining and Quarrying Companies.				
		(a) *Coal.*				
		(b) *Others.*				
477	14th July 1883	Arakan Petroleum Oil Co., Ld. ...	4,00,000	3,60,650	2nd Aug. 1895.	
631	30th Sept. 1890	Patkoom Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	1,50,000	99,500	31st Dec. ,,	
643	16th Oct. ,,	Sonagirl Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	1,10,000	.....	.....	Defunct.
653	7th Nov. ,,	Jutput Gold Mining Co., Ld. ...	3,00,000	.....	21st Sept. 1891	8th Jan. 1896.
654	21st Jan. 1891	Cosye River Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	1,00,000	.....	4th Feb. 1896.	
		VI.—Ice Manufacturing Companies.				
		VII.—Sugar Manufacturing Companies.				
		VIII.—Breweries.				
		IX.—Other Companies.				
635	3rd Oct. 1890	Bengal Tarpaulin Manufacturing Co., Ld.	50,000	.....	.....	Defunct.

No. VII.

Companies limited by guarantee that having ceased to work have gone into liquidation or have been finally dissolved (or otherwise become defunct) during the year 1895-96.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Number of members.	Date of going into liquidation.	Date of final dissolution.
1	2	3	4	5	

Nil.

No. VIII.

List of Joint Stock Companies at work on 31st March 1896.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4		6	7
		I.—Banking, Loan, and Insurance Companies.		Rs.	Rs.	
		(a) *Banking and Loan Companies.*				
221	7th April 1869	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	Banking business ...	2,25,00,000	2,25,00,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
225	12th June 1870	Faridpur Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	19,820	Faridpur town.
226	26th Mar. 1871	Tippera Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	1,00,000	Gangagaraj, Comilla, Tipperah.
269	23rd Sept. 1873	Mymensingh Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ...	1,00,000	80,400	Mymensingh town.
270	17th Nov. ,,	Barisal Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	16,000	Barisal town.
301	5th ... 1874	Bogra Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	13,260	Bogra town.
328	26th Sept. 1875	Nasirabad Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ...	50,000	22,160	Nasirabad town, Mymensingh.
333	12th April 1876	Jessore Loan Co., Ld. ...	Lending money ...	2,00,000	1,00,000	Jessore town.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—BANKING, LOAN, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES —*continued.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(*a*) *Banking and Loan Companies*—concld.				
336	26th June 1876	Sahar Serpur Loan Office, Ld.	Lending money ...	20,000	16,170	Serpur town, Mymensingh.
342	29th July ,,	Munshiganj Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	12,010	Munshiganj, Dacca.
399	26th Feb. 1880	Hindu Union Bank, Ld. ...	Banking business ...	20,000	5,100	Jamalpur, Monghyr.
401	29th Mar. ,,	Dacca Loan Office, Ld. ...	Lending money ...	2,00,000	1,39,060	No. 25, Islampur, Dacca.
418	13th Aug. 1881	Sylhet Loan Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	13,000	Sylhet town.
467	21st Feb. 1883	Chota Nagpur Banking Association, Ld.	Banking business ...	50,000	38,110	Hazaribagh
478	8th Aug. ,,	Pabna Bank, Ld. ...	Lending money ...	20,000	16,400	Raghabpore, Pabna.
484	19th Sept. ,,	Kishorganj Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ...	50,000	39,180	Kishorganj, Mymensingh.
509	2nd Mar. 1885	Noakhali Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	12,150	Noakhali Sadr.
537	12th Feb. 1887	Tangail Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	50,000	40,840	Tangail, Mymensingh.
540	27th July 1887	Ghatail Sammitoni Dhana Bhandar Co., Ld.	Lending money ...	20,000	20,000	Ghatail station, Gopalpur, Mymensingh.
542	4th Aug. ,,	Kurigram Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	20,000	Madhapara, Kurigram.
546	15th Sept. ,,	Khulna Loan Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	15,000	15,000	Khulna town.
553	2nd May 1888	Digh Pait Milit Dhana Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,00,000	30,000	Digh Pait, Jamalpur, Mymensingh.
574	23rd May 1889	Jalpaiguri Banking and Trading Corporation, Ld.	Banking business ...	1,00,000	33,363	Jalpaiguri.
597	24th Mar. 1890	Bankipore Loan Office, Ld.	Lending money ...	50,000	18,688	Bankipore, Patna.
663	13th Jan. 1891	Umballa Bank, Ld. ...	Banking business ...	2,00,000	.....	No. 6, Strand Road, Calcutta.
728	22nd Aug. 1892	Bagerhat Loan Co., Ld. ...	Lending money ...	10,000	10,000	Chandra Kanta Das' Place, Bagerhat.
743	23rd Feb. 1893	Madaripur Loan Office, Ld.	Banking business ...	20,000	10,000	Town Madaripur, Faridpur.
826	27th ,, 1894	Rangpur Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	20,000	Nobabganj, Rangpur.
907	26th July ,,	Nilphamari Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	6,628	Nilphamari, Rangpur.
959	20th Dec. ,,	Gaya Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	50,000	11,213	Gaya in Bihar.
960	29th ,, ,,	Bank of Calcutta, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	15,00,000	.....	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
962	5th Jan. 1895	India Debenture Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	.....	No. 5-8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
983	8th April ,,	Ghatail Loan and Insurance Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	1,080	Ghatail, Tangail, Mymensingh.
1,023	7th Oct. ,,	Cachar Land and Loan Corporation Ld.	Ditto ...	1,00,090	.....	Vakilpara Road, Silchar, Cachar.
				2,57,45,000	2,33,87,602	
		(*b*) *Insurance Companies.*				
545	5th Sept. 1887	Triton Insurance Co., Ld.	Insurance business	22,50,000	4,50,000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
748	27th April 1893	Khulna Family Relief Association Co., Ld.	Life insurance ...	2,000	1,340	Khulna.
751	16th May ,,	Tangail Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	15,000	2,580	Tangail town, Mymensingh.
752	20th ,, ,,	Bagerhat Mutual Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	7,500	4,405	Bagerhat, Khulna.
755	3rd June ,,	Basabati Poor Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500	273	Basabati, Bagerhat, Khulna.
756	7th ,, ,,	Cachar Marine Fire Life Insurance and Banking Co., Ld.	Marine, fire, life insurance and banking business.	1,00,000	2,000	Silchar.
757	10th ,, ,,	Government Security Benevolent Fund, Ld.	Life insurance ...	96,000	1,272	Barisal.
759	16th ,, ,,	Patuakhali Paribarik Hitaisi Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	8,400	7,077	Patuakhali.
760	17th ,, ,,	Chuckervartipara (Basabati) Mutual Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	937	Aushtosh Chakrovarty's premises, Basabati, Khulna.
768	29th July 1893	Rayerkati Family Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500	315	Rayerkati, Backerganj.
770	7th Aug. ,,	Family Maintenance Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	6,000	110	Chaudhurani's Ghat, Kalighat 24-Parganas.
772	17th ,, ,,	Indian Provident Association, Ld.	Ditto ...	10,000	.....	
773	17th ,, ,,	Bagerhat Hindu Marriage Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	10,000	1,202	Bagerhat, Khulna
774	21st ,, ,,	Sarupkati Hitaisi Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	3,000	569	Sarupkati Bandar Backerganj.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE COMPANIES—*contd.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(*b*) *Insurance Companies*—contd.				
775	26th Aug. 1893	Bengal Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Life Insurance ...	5,000	.....	No. 7, Madan Pal's Lane, Bhawanipur.
776	2nd Sept. ,,	Vakilpara Universal Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	250	196	Bagerhat, Khulna.
777	4th ,, ,,	Purvapara Family Relief Association Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500	496	Rayerkati, Backerganj.
778	8th ,, ,,	Jolabari Life Insurance Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	10,000	518	Jolabari, Backerganj.
780	11th ,, ,,	Shekhak Surhid Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	10,938	1,579	Jhalakati, Backerganj.
781	14th ,, ,,	Ghatbhoge Mansa Union Family Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,000	102	Ghatbhoge, Alaipur, Khulna.
782	18th ,, ,,	Bagerhat Family Pension Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500	.....	Bagerhat.
783	25th ,, ,,	Indian Metropolitan Life Assurance Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,00,000	2,586	No. 7, Church Lane, Calcutta.
784	25th ,, ,,	Basanda Provident Fund Union, Ld.	Ditto ...	7,200	3,706	Basanda, Jhalakati, Backerganj.
785	28th ,, ,,	General Relief Association Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	15,900	633	Dacca, Madur Junda.
790	6th Oct. ,,	Banaiganti National Brothers Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	375	303	Banaiganti, Bagerhat.
793	23rd Nov. ,,	Basabati Nagpara Helping Pension Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	500	.....	Basabati, Khulna.
795	4th Dec. ,,	Bhandaria Bharat Hitaisi Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	3,700	165	Bhandaria Bandar, Backerganj.
796	12th ,, ,,	Chitalmari Money Collecting Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,875	808	Chitalmari Bandar, Khulna.
797	13th ,, ,,	Universal Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,500	814	Rayerkati, Dakhinpara, Pirojpur, Backerganj.
798	15th ,, ,,	Rajapur Victoria Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	3,000	.....	Rajapur, Backerganj.
799	16th ,, ,,	Gratuity Fund Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	500	.....	Jangalbodhal, Madhupara, Jessore.
801	19th ,, ,,	Champatola Jatrapur Union Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,875	711	Champatola, Khulna.
802	19th ,, ,,	Karamara Poor Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ..	625	251	Karamara, Bagerhat, Khulna.
803	28th ,, ,,	Woozirpur Family Life Provident Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	7,500	.....	Woozirpur, Backerganj.
804	4th Jan. 1894	Birth Provident Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500	97	Kuliadhair, Bagerhat, Khulna.
806	8th ,, ,,	Karapara Savings Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,000	323	Karapara, Khulna.
810	16th ,, ,,	Kartikdia Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,000	.....	
811	18th ,, ,,	Basabati Nagpara Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ..	1,250	.....	
812	23rd ,, ,,	Backerganj National Family Provident Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,200	.....	Rayerkati, Backerganj.
813	29th ,, ,,	Barisal Sadharan Sahayya Samiti, Ld	Ditto ...	500	500	Biraj Mohan Roy Chaudhuri's premises, Barisal.
814	3rd Feb. ,,	Baghutia Matrimonial Association Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	4,200	191	Baghutia, Jessore.
816	6th ,, ,,	Union Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,500	.....	Sasibhusan Mitra's premises, Rayerkati, Backerganj.
817	8th ,, ,,	Beneficial Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	10,500	2,281	Abdul Aziz Chaudhuri's premises, Barisal.
819	12th ,, ,,	Universal Children Relief Association, Ld.	Ditto ...	469	128	Bagerhat, Khulna.
821	13th ,, ,,	Rarhipara Bishot Family Provision Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	2,500	167	Rarhipara in Khulna
822	16th ,, ,,	Poor Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,500	205	Baruikhali, Kachua, Khulna.
824	19th ,, ,,	Provident Association, Ld.	Ditto ...	7,000	7,000	Sarup Chandra Guha's premises, Barisal.
825	21st ,, ,,	Charkati Family Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	250	98	Charkati, Kachua, Khulna.
827	28th ,, ,,	Barisal Nirupaya Sahayya Samiti Fund, Ld.	ditto ...	1,250	998	Kalibari Mohala, Barisal.
828	28th ,, ,,	Karapara Family Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	313	95	Karapara, Khulna.
829	28th ,, ,,	Telak Poor Family Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	625	.....	Telak, Khulna.
830	7th Mar. ,,	Utter Sahabazpore Bhabi Hitaisi Dhanagar Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,500	681	Kaliganj, Mehendiganj, Barisal.
831	13th ,, ,,	Avoynagar Family Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,000	97	Avoynagar, Narail, Jessore.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—BANKING LOAN AND INSURANCE COMPANIES —*continued.* (*b*) *Insurance Companies*—contd.		Rs.	Rs.	
832	18th Mar. 1894	Maghia Universal Charitable Co., Ld.	Life Insurance ...	2,000	.....	Maghia, Kachua, Khulna.
835	17th ,, ,,	Rayerkati Poor Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	6,250	.....	Rayerkati, Barisal.
836	19th ,, ,,	Itena Family Relief Association Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,000	192	Itena, Jessore.
837	19th ,, ,,	Chandsi Sangraha Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	7,200	463	Chandsi, Backergani.
838	19th ,, ,,	Bar Paika Janahitaisi Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500	155	Bar Paika, Jhalakati, Barisal.
841	26th ,, ,,	Chingrakhali Poor Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	3,125	182	Chingrakhali, Khulna.
842	27th ,, ,,	Great National Family Supporting Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	3,125	.....	Maghia Barabati, Kachua, Khulna.
843	2nd April ,,	Fraternal Help Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	.....	Kalaskati, Backergani.
844	2nd ,, ,,	Bamorta Mutual Donation, Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	375	.....	Bamorta, Khulna.
845	3rd ,, ,,	Edilpur Paribarik Sangraha Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ...	2,000	.....	Tangra, Gossainhat, Faridpur.
847	10th ,, ,,	Ranmoty Benevolent Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500	.....	
848	11th ,, ,,	Baghutia Public Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	375	101	Baghutia, Jessore.
849	11th ,, ,,	Banagram Life Assurance, Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	875	.....	Banagram, Khulna.
851	16th ,, ,,	Daibuajnahati Surhid Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	981	Daibuajnahati, Khulna.
852	16th ,, ,,	Parmadhudia Poor Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	250	.....	Parmadhudia, Khulna.
853	16th ,, ,,	Sangdia National Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	938	93	Sangdia, Khulna.
854	17th ,, ,,	General Assistance Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,750	296	Nobogram, Barisal.
855	20th ,, ,,	Panjia Mutual Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,250	148	Panjia, Jessore.
856	23rd ,, ,,	Gopalpur Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	375	125	Gopalpur, Kachua, Khulna.
857	23rd ,, ,,	Baitpur Fattehpur Union Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	625	90	Baitpur, Bagerhat, Khulna.
859	27th ,, ,,	Narayanpur Janahitakari Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	720	501	Town Barisal.
860	1st May ,,	Rahamatpur Useful Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	330	330	Rahamatpur, Barisal.
861	4th ,, ,,	Kachua Daridrata Nibarani Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,100	226	Kachua, Khulna.
862	4th ,, ,,	Nathullabad Hindu Bibaha Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	750	93	Nathullabad, Jhalakati, Barisal.
863	7th ,, ,,	Biddyanandakati Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	625	88	Biddyanandakati, Jessore.
865	10th ,, ,,	Baniganti Chuckravartipara Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500	123	Baniganti, Khulna.
866	11th ,, ,,	Porgola Bharat Bandhu Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	375	61	Porgola, Backergani.
867	11th ,, ,,	Niogipara Family Relief Fund Co., Ld. (Utterpara).	Ditto ...	250	.....	Utterpara, Khulna.
868	14th ,, ,,	Juluhar Sadharan Sahayya Samiti Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	925	469	Juluhar, Backergani.
869	15th ,, ,,	Jalabari Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	.....	Jalabari, Backergani.
870	17th ,, ,,	Maghia Khalisakhali Family Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	625	.....	Maghia, Khulna.
871	19th ,, ,,	Ponabalia Garib Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500	.....	Ponabalia, Jhalakati, Backergani.
872	19th ,, ,,	Oriental Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	.....	Dinonath Bose's house, Rayerkati Barisal.
873	19th ,, ,,	Raghunathpur Family Marriage Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,000	.....	Raghunathpur, Kachua, Khulna.
874	21st ,, ,,	Ujjalpur National Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,094	167	Ujjalpur, Jessore.
875	21st ,, ,,	Amarajuri Union Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,875	.....	Amarajuri Bandar, Barisal.
876	21st ,, ,,	Khanpura Marriage Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500	245	Khanpura, Barisal.
877	21st ,, ,,	Rahimabad Helping Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	750	.....	Rahimabad, Khulna.
878	30th ,, ,,	Debipur Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,250	.....	Debipur, Khulna.
879	4th June ,,	Muniganj Poor Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	375	.....	Puratan Bazar, Bagerhat, Khulna.
881	5th ,, ,,	Ranipur Unnati Sadhan Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,500	66	Ranipur, Barisal.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—BANKING, LOAN, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES—*contd.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(b) *Insurance Companies*—contd				
882	8th June 1894	Eastern Poor Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Life Insurance ...	2,293	.....	Harabilas Pal's house, Juluhar, Barisal.
883	8th ,, ,,	Gorib Arthagam Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	375	.....	Ranamti, Barisal.
885	14th ,, ,,	Durgapur Poor Supplying Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500	.....	Durgapur, Khulna,
886	16th ,, ,,	Baukhir Daridra Dukha Nibarani Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,250	.....	Baukhir, Kritipasa. Barisal.
887	16th ,, ,,	Sahibganj Sahayya Bhandar Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,250	.....	Sahibganj, Bandar, Barisal.
889	16th ,, ,,	Mulghar Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,500	.....	Mulghar, Khulna.
890	16th ,, ,,	Ghatak and Bosepara Mutual Provident Co., Ld. (Baniaganti).	Ditto ...	125	.....	Baniaganti, Khulna.
891	18th ,, ,,	Muktearpara Union Relief Co., Ld. (Bagerhat).	Ditto ...	1,000	.....	Bagerhat.
892	18th ,, ,,	Bidhi Bedhini Samiti, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	6,900	.....	Kalaskati, Barisal.
893	18th ,, ,,	Tangail Reciprocal Helping Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	750	675	Tangail, Mymensingh.
894	19th ,, ,,	Jhalakati Poor Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	600	.....	Jhalakati, Barisal.
895	19th ,, ,,	Hoybatpur Jiban Bima Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	260	130	Hoybatpur, Kobirajbadi (Barisal).
897	23rd ,, ,,	Pecuniary Helping Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,500	.....	Odhoukati, Barisal.
898	23rd ,, ,,	Kalighat Family Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	18,000	.....	
899	26th ,, ,,	Idilkati Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	.....	Idilkati, Barisal.
900	29th ,, ,,	Baulpur Mutual Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,500	.....	Baulpur, Khulna.
901	10th July ,,	Madaripur Special Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	9,000	.....	
902	17th ,, ,,	Bonogram Bhattacharjeepara Universal Helping Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,875	.....	Bonogram, Khulna.
903	19th ,, ,,	Beldakhan Janahitaisi Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,500	.....	Boldakhan, Barisal.
904	20th ,, ,,	Janma Bhandar Co., Ld. (Nathullabad)	Ditto ...	875	59	Nathullabad, Jhalakati, Barisal.
905	23rd ,, ,,	Durgapur Marriage and Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	750	.....	Durgapur, Chitalmari Post Office, Khulna.
909	3rd Aug. ,,	Gava Bibahaboy Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ...	5,625	334	Gava, Backerganj.
910	3rd ,, ,,	Kandiala Sulov Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ...	3,000	.....	Kandiala, Barisal.
911	4th ,, ,,	Kritipasa Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ...	450	.....	Kritipasa, Barisal.
914	17th ,, ,,	Kharamkhali Death, Birth and Marriage Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,000	.....	Kharamkhali, Khulna.
916	20th ,, ,,	Jatiya Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ...	875	875	Sarup Chandra Guha Chaudhury's premises Ramchandrapur, Barisal.
917	20th ,, ,,	Baukati Hitaisi Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500	500	Baukati, Jalakati Barisal.
918	20th ,, ,,	Chupnagor Poor Family Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500	64	Chupnagor, Khulna.
919	21st ,, ,,	Sarva Janahitaisi Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,500	2,105	Baukati, Barisal.
920	23rd ,, ,,	Dadpur Desahitaisi Bibaha Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500	.....	Dadpur, Paterhat Post Office, Barisal.
922	29th ,, ,,	Maheswarpasa Great Family Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	00	.....	Maheswarpasa Khulna.
927	10th Sept. ,,	Umajuri Benevolent Fund Ld.	Ditto ...	1,750	.....	
928	11th ,, ,,	Mollarkacherrybati Family Relief Association Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	500	.....	
930	15th ,, ,,	Betda Janahitaisi Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,125	.....	Betda, Nobogram Post Office, Barisal.
931	20th ,, ,,	Kangal Bhandar Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,000	1,903	Nathullabad, Barisal.
932	24th ,, ,,	Birth and Marriage Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,350	229	Sarupkati, Backerganj.
933	25th ,, ,,	Kalkini Sadharan Sahayya Samiti Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,344	.....	Kalkini, Faridpur
934	25th ,, ,,	Chakravarti Janahitaisi Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,050	.....	Juluhar Bhandar Barisal.
937	31st Oct. ,,	Santoshpur Birth, Marriage, and Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	750	.....	Santoshpur, Chitalmari Post Office, Khulna.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Companies.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—BANKING, LOAN, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES—*concld.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(b) *Insurance Companies*—concld.				
938	31st Oct. 1894	New Indian Life Assurance Co., Ld.	Life Insurance ...	20,000	.....	26, Akhil Mistry's Lane, Calcutta.
943	16th Nov. ,,	Aghorbari Sarvadina Hitaisi Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,325	.....	Aghorbari, Barisal.
944	17th ,, ,,	Sadharan Artha Sangraha Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ...	500	.....	Dehergati, Barisal.
948	26th ,, ,,	Jivika Sangsthan Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ...	375	136	Billogram Barisal.
954	14th Dec. ,,	Baghutia Benevolent Association Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	750	.....	Baghutia, Jessore.
955	18th ,, ,,	Tangail Universal Marriage Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,200	244	Tangail, Mymensingh.
956	19th ,, ,,	Fuljhuri Sahayya Samiti Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	3,750	.....	
957	20th ,, ,,	Jautha Sahayya Tahabil Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,750	.....	
958	20th ,, ,,	Morelganj Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	375	.....	Morelganj, Khulna.
969	29th Jan. 1895	Phulbari Sadharan Hita Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,000	.....	
982	5th April ,,	Tipperah Jiban Bima Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	12,000	760	Comilla, Ganganganj, Tippera.
990	20th May ,,	Malda Marriage Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	300	.....	English Bazar, Malda.
997	8th July ,,	Hindu Bibaha Sahayya Samiti Ld.	Ditto ...	1,875	.....	Danga, Tangail, Mymensingh.
1000	17th ,, ,,	Salil Arrah Marriage Fund Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	.....	Arrah, Tangail, Mymensingh.
1005	2nd Aug. ,,	Jagannath Ghat Union Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	.....	No. 49-7-1, Strand Road, Calcutta.
1008	9th ,, ,,	Panga Lakhmipriya Marriage Fund Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	.....	Panga, Rangpur.
1023	25th Oct. ,,	Koteswar Universal Helping Fund Ld.	Ditto	10,000	.....	Songardabri, Gharaildanga P. O., Rangpur.
1034	15th Nov. ,,	East Bengal Provident Fund & Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	6,400	.....	
1042	16th Dec. ,,	Danga New Universal Marriage Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,500	.....	Danga, Tangail, Mymensingh.
1046	27th ,, ,,	Kholarpar Rin Sodha Fund Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	.....	
1047	27th ,, ,,	Northern Bengal Marriage Fund Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	.....	
1048	31st ,, ,,	Barabari Rin Sodha Sahayya Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	.....	Barabari K. D. Railway, Rangpur.
1050	15th Jan. 1896	Universal Helping Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,500	.....	Madhuthali, Bandar, Faridpur.
1051	15th ,, ,,	Chakir Pashar Rajarhat Rin Sodha Bhander Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	15,000	.....	
1055	25th ,, ,,	Nunkhaoya Rin Sodha Bhandar Ld.	Ditto ...	10,000	.....	
1056	25th ,, ,,	Nunkhaoya General Marriage Fund Ld.	Ditto ...	10,000	.....	
1058	28th ,, ,,	Biboha Sahayya Jautha Tahabil Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	.....	
1059	3rd Feb. ,,	East Bengal Friend Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,600	.....	
1068	18th ,, ,,	Nagpur Tin Griha Nirman Sarayya Samiti Ld.	Ditto ...	7,500	.....	Nagarpur, Tangail, Mymensingh.
1069	19th ,, ,,	Nalsindura Krisi Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	.....	Nalsindura, Gharaildanga P. O., Rangpur.
1071	20th ,, ,,	Ghatail Family Wedding Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,500	.....	Ghatail, Kalihati, Mymensingh.
1072	21st ,, ,,	Fagunda Jana Hitaisi Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	12,200	.....	
1074	24th ,, ,,	Kalihati Bihaha Sahayya Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	6,000	.....	Kalihati, Tangail Mymensingh.
1078	18th Mar. ,,	Paraliya Cheap Debt Fund Ld., Arthat Paraliya Sulabh Rin Sodha Fund Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	.....	Paraliya, Kaliganj, Rangpur.
1079	19th ,, ,,	Saidpur Marriage and House Building Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,500	.....	Saidpur, Bhushna, Faridpur.
1080	20th ,, ,,	Bhangamore Sammilani Sahayya Bhandar Ld.	Ditto ...	18,000	.....	
1081	20th ,, ,,	Saidpur Hitarthi Sampradoya Ld.	Ditto ...	1,750	.....	Ditto.
1082	27th ,, ,,	Nagarpur Rin Sodha Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	3,000	.....	Nagarpur, Tangail, Mymensingh
				32,01,774	5,10,969	
			Total Banking, Loan and Insurance Companies.	2,99,46,774	2,38,98,891	

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—TRADING COMPANIES.		Rs.	Rs.	
		(a) Merchants and Traders.				
90	1st April 1863	R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ld.	Carrying on business of chemists and druggists.	5,00,000	4,67,000	No. 15, Government Place, Calcutta.
274	18th Dec. 1878	Agricultural Phosphates Co., Ld.	Manufacture of phosphates.	1,00,000	85,000	No. 7, Church Lane, Calcutta.
383	20th Mar. 1879	Narail Trading Co., Ld. ...	General trade and lending money.	20,000	6,668	Narail, Jessore.
411	7th Feb. 1881	Pingna Trading Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	60,000	Pingna, Mymensingh.
440	31st May 1882	Co-operative Pharmacy Co., Ld.	Business of chemists and druggists.	50,000	30,000	No. 54, Sobha Bazar Street, Calcutta.
523	4th Feb. 1886	Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and General Purveying Co., Ld.	Hotel-keeping and general dealers.	12,00,000	12,00,000	Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
549	8th Dec. 1887	Indian Tea Supply Co., Ld.	Dealer in Indian teas.	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
556	15th June 1888	H. Dear & Co., Ld. ...	Mercantile business	6,00,000	6,00,000	Nos. 5-3, Clive Street, Calcutta.
568	20th Feb. 1889	Chota Nagpur Carrying Co., Ld.	Carrying passengers and goods from Ranchi.	20,000	7,980	Hazaribagh.
570	5th Mar. ,,	Kayastha Trading Co., Ld.	General trade ...	20,000	9,060	Dumraon, Shahabad.
584	7th Nov. ,,	Jessop & Co., Ld. ...	Brass and iron founders.	9,00,000	9,00,000	No. 93, Clive Street, Calcutta.
591	4th Feb. 1890	Rajshahi Dhanee Co., Ld. ...	General trade ...	20,000	1,463	Lalore, Rajshahi.
674	24th Feb. 1891	Bengal Timber Trading Co., Ld.	Trading in timber	1,00,000	1,00,000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
692	29th May ,,	Hitabadi Printing and Publishing Co., Ld.	Printing and publishing newspapers.	25,000	3,350	No. 63, Bechu Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.
696	24th July ,,	Nagra Timber Co., Ld. ...	To work in timber	1,00,000	40,000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
698	8th Aug. ,,	Elysium Dramatic Co., Ld.	To establish a theatre in the heart of the town.	3,00,000	1,76,723	No. 76, Russa Road, Calcutta.
702	10th Sept. ,,	Tangail Trading Co., Ld. ...	General trade ...	50,000	3,050	Tangail, Mymensingh.
708	5th Dec. ,,	Bihar Trading Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	7,768	Bankipore, Patna.
710	11th ,, ,,	John King & Co., Ld. ...	Engineers and contractors.	3,00,000	3,00,000	Victoria Engine Works, Howrah.
714	2nd Jan. 1892	Khulna Trading Co., Ld. ...	General trade ...	50,000	1,484	Khulna Sadr.
716	18th ,, ,,	Kurigram Model Co., Ld. ...	Stamp vendors and general traders.	20,000	20,000	Madhyapara, Kurigram, Rangpur.
720	25th Mar. ,,	Oriental Trading Co., Ld. ...	Trade in timber ...	30,000	10,451	No. 187, Darmahatta Street, Calcutta.
729	1st Sept. ,,	Himalayan Trading Co., Ld.	General trade ...	50,000	.....	
750	12th May 1893	India Publishers, Ld. ...	Newspaper proprietary business.	2,00,000	1,30,000	No. 19, British Indian Street, Calcutta.
765	19th July ,,	East Bengal Joint Stock Co., Ld.	General trade ...	20,000	.....	Muktagacha, Mymensingh.
789	3rd Oct. ,,	Koka Dahara Trading Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	1,757	Koka Dahara, Tangail, Mymensingh.
807	10th Jan. 1894	Arrah Trading Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	1,310	Arrah, Tangail, Mymensingh.
808	16th ,, ,,	Ayurvedic Medicine Manufacturing Co. of India, Ld.	Manufacturing and selling Ayurvedic and other medicines.	20,000	2,598	Kalna, Burdwan.
858	24th April ,,	Parry & Co., Ld. ...	Builders and contractors.	3,00,000	.....	No. 13, Garden Reach Road, in the Suburbs of Calcutta.
906	25th July ,,	Indian Imperial Financial Association, Ld.	Brokers ...	50,000	46,500	No. 106, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta.
942	12th Nov. ,,	Jalpaiguri Club, Ld. ...	Amusements ...	75,000	.....	Jalpaiguri.
965	11th Jan. 1895	Kinmond & Co., Ld. ...	Builders and contractors.	25,000	11,000	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
980	30th Mar. ,,	Burn & Co., Ld. ...	Engineers, builders, and contractors.	18,00,000	18,00,000	No. 7, Hastings Street.
989	8th May ,,	Cachar Rice Supply Co., Ld.	To prepare rice by mill and other agricultural business.	30,000	.....	Nunaikhal Busti, Lala, Post Office, Cachar.
991	6th June ,,	Twifining Calcutta Theatrical Co., Ld.	To carry on the business of theatre proprietor & managers.	25,000	.....	
995	5th July ,,	Shalimar Works, Ld. ...	Builders, contractors, and mechanical engineers.	2,50,000	.....	No. 6, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
1003	25th ,, ,,	Balliaghatta Co., Ld. ...	General trade ...	50,000	.....	No. 1, Clive Row, Calcutta.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—TRADING COMPANIES—*contd.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(a) *Merchants and Traders*—concld.				
1011	20th Aug. 1895	Bharat Samiti, Ld. ...	General trade ...	5,00,000	.....	Silchar, Cachar.
1025	21st Oct. ,,	Woodlands Hotel Co., Ld. ...	To establish hotel at Darjeeling.	1,20,000	.....	Woodlands Hotel, Darjeeling
1027	24th ,, ,,	Chittagong Oriental Co., Ld.	Carrying on the business of printing, etc.	10,000	.....	Chaukbazár, Chittagong.
1031	4th Nov. ,,	Chota Nagpur Trading Co., Ld.	General trade ...	20,000	.....	
1032	5th ,, ,,	Sylhet Union Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	.....	Sylhet town.
1036	26th ,, ,,	Mrittinga Star Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	.....	
1060	5th Feb. 1896	Sylhet Trading Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	.....	
				85,50,000	63,23,162	
		(b) *Navigation.*				
456	8th Nov. 1882	Calcutta Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	Navigating in Bengal.	8,40,000	8,40,000	No. 38, Strand Road, Calcutta.
620	14th Aug. 1890	India General Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	Conveying goods and passengers.	80,00,000	70,74,400	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
705	3rd Oct. 1891	Eastern Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	Navigating business	3,00,000	.....	
1026	24th Oct. 1895	Bengal-Assam Steamship Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	15,00,000	.....	
				1,06,40,000	79,14,400	
		(c) *Railways and Tramways.*				
386	10th April 1879	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Co., Ld.	Constructing and working steam tramway.	17,50,000	17,50,000	Nos. 5-8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
425	30th Jan. 1882	Deoghur Railway Co., Ld.	Constructing railway from Baidyanath to Deoghur.	2,75,000	2,75,000	No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
492	18th Feb. 1884	Tarakessur Railway Co., Ld.	Constructing railway from Searaphuli to Tarakessur.	17,50,000	17,50,000	Nos. 5-8, Strand Road, Calcutta.
567	15th Feb. 1889	Rangoon Steam Tramway Co., Ld.	Constructing tramway in Rangoon.	7,50,000	6,00,000	Nos. 5-8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
618	23rd June 1890	Bengal Provincial Railway Co., Ld.	Constructing railway from Tarakessur to Mogra.	11,00,000	7,90,275	No. 300 Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
788	2nd Oct. 1893	Tezpore-Balipara Tramway Co., Ld.	Constructing tramway in Tezpore in Assam.	4,00,000	4,00,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
987	2nd May 1895	Bengal District Road Tramway Co. (Howrah-Amta), Ld.	Constructing tramways from Howrah to Amta.	9,00,000	.....	Jackson House, No. 34, Jackson's Lane, Calcutta.
994	19th June ,,	Bengal District Road Tramway Co. (Howrah-Sheakhala), Ld.	Constructing tramways from Howrah to Sheakhala.	5,40,000	.....	Ditto ditto.
1045	27th Dec. ,,	Joyganj Railway Co., Ld.	Constructing a branch railway between Nilphamari and Joyganj.	2,50,000	.....	No. 44, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
				77,15,000	55,65,275	
		(d) *Co-operative Associations.*				
50	13th Feb. 1873	Asansol E. I. R. Co-operative Society, Ld.	Providing wines and spirits for the railway employés.	10,000	10,000	Durand Road, E. I. R.
263	25th May ,,	Buxar Co-operative Society, Ld.	Selling wine, beer, and oilman's stores.	4,000	4,000	No. 2, Buxar Road, Buxar.
439	30th May 1882	Northern Bengal Railway Co-operative Supply Association, Ld.	Supplying stores for the railway employés.	11,400	11,400	Saidpur, N. B. Ry.
548	30th Nov. 1887	Asansol Railway Co-operative Ice and Aërated Water Supply, Ld.	Supplying ice and aërated water for the railway employés.	16,000	16,000	Ice House Tank, Asansol.
617	4th Aug. 1890	Jamalpur Co-operative Stores Association, Ld.	Trade in co-operative stores.	8,000	4,800	Jamalpur, E. I. R.
695	10th July 1891	South Sylhet Supply Society, Ld.	Ditto ...	12,000	.....	Matiganj, South Sylhet.
786	28th Sept. 1893	Indian Pioneers Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	20,000	5,650	No. 18, Shama Charan De's Street, Calcutta.
984	18th April 1895	Samastipur Co-operative Stores Association, Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	.....	Samastipur, Darbhanga.
1002	23rd July ,,	General Supply Stores Co., Ld.	Co-operative business to supply all articles of feeding & clothing.	18,000	.....	Saidpur Bazár, Rangpur.
				1,04,400	51,850	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—TRADING COMPANIES—*concld.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(e) Shipping, Landing, and Warehousing.				
114	7th Aug. 1863	Calcutta Landing and Shipping Co., Ld.	Landing and shipping cargo.	5,00,000	4,20,000	No. 24, Strand Road, Calcutta.
120	15th Sept. ,,	Howrah Docking Co., Ld. ...	Improvement of existing docks and buildings, and working others.	8,00,000	8,00,000	No. 5, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
				13,00,000	12,20,000	
			Total of Trading Companies.	2,83,09,400	2,10,74,687	
		III.—MILLS AND PRESSES.				
		(a) Cotton Mills.				
128	9th Oct. 1863	Goosery Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Manufacturing cotton, twist, and cloth, &c.	15,00,000	15,00,000	No. 104, Clive Street, Calcutta
244	7th Aug. 1872	Bowreah Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Spinning and weaving cotton.	18,00,000	18,00,000	No. 5, Mission Row, Calcutta.
307	18th Dec. 1874	Dunbar Cotton Mill, Ld. ...	Ditto, &c. ...	14,00,000	11,09,500	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
354	19th April 1877	Empress of India Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Manufacturing cotton.	8,75,000	8,75,000	No. 55, Canning Street, Calcutta.
600	18th ,, 1890	Bengal Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Spinning and weaving cotton, &c.	10,00,000	3,80,650	No. 2, Amratola Street, Calcutta.
				65,75,000	56,65,150	
		(b) Jute Mills.				
361	28th Sept. 1877	Kamarhatty Co., Ld. ...	Manufacturing and weaving jute.	8,00,000	4,00,000	No. 4, Clive Row Calcutta.
405	5th Oct. 1880	Union Jute Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ..	12,00,000	9,00,000	No. 4, Clive Row Calcutta.
461	30th Dec. 1882	Kanknarrah Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	14,00,000	9,10,000	No. 4, Clive Row Calcutta.
585	28th Nov. 1889	Sibpur Jute Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Spinning and weaving jute, &c.	10,00,000	10,00,000	No. 19, Radhi Bazar Stree Calcutta.
619	8th Aug. 1890	Central Jute Mills Co , Ld.*	Ditto ...	7,00,000	7,00,000	No. 7, Clive Row Calcutta.
625	18th Sept. ,,	Howrah Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto .	43,75,000	26,25,000	No. 9, Clive Row Calcutta.
627	24th ,, ,,	Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	14,00,000	14,00,000	No. 5, Mission Row, Calcutta.
719	16th Mar. 1892	Hooghly Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto .	37,80,000	33,60,000	No. 5-8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
725	1st Aug. ,,	Soorah Jute Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	7,00,000	7,00,000	No. 12, Jackson Lane, Calcutta.
908	1st ,, 1894	Clive Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	11,00,000	8,07,050	No. 101, Clive Street, Calcutta
940.	6th Nov. ,,	Sirajganj Jute Co., Ld. ...	Manufacturing jute, &c.	10,87,250	10,87,250	No. 7, Clive Row Calcutta.
961	31st Dec. ,,	Budge-Budge Jute Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	27,00,000	18,84,660	Ditto ditto.
999	12th July 1895	Khardah Co., Ld. ...	Spinning and weaving jute &c.	12,00,000	.....	No. 22, Strand Road, Calcutta.
1007	8th Aug. ,,	Gordon Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,00,000	71,750	No. 5 Hare Street Calcutta.
1012	30th ,, ,,	Standard Jute Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	10,00,000	1,73,100	No. 5, Clive Row Calcutta.
1016	11th Sept. ,,	National Jute Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	10,00,000	.....	
1021	21st ,, ,,	Alliance Jute Mills Co., Ld.	Spinning and weaving jute.	11,00,000	.....	No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
1029	29th Oct. ,,	Gauripur Co., Ld. ...	Manufacturing gunny bags.	35,00,000	12,03,150	No. 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.
1035	21st Nov. ,,	Shalimar Jute Co., Ld. ...	Manufacturing and weaving jute, &c.	3,00,000	.....	
				2,86,42,250	1,72,21,960	
		(c) Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk, Hemp, &c.				
415	20th June 1881	Bengal Silk Co., Ld. ...	Spinning and weaving silk.	9,00,000	5,80,500	No. 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
741	25th Jan. 1893	Oriental Hosiery Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Manufacturing thread from cotton, wool, silk, and other knitted articles.	2,00,000	34 250	No. 4, Clive Street, Calcutta.
				11,00,000	6,14,750	

* Registered afresh on the 21st March 1896.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		III.—Mills and Presses—*concld.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(d) Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses.				
213	16th Sept. 1867	Nasmyth's Patent Press Co., Ld.	Pressing cotton, jute, &c.	4,00,000	4,00,000	No. 10, Clive Row, Calcutta.
257	10th April 1873	Calcutta Hydraulic Press Co., Ld.	Pressing and screwing cotton, jute, and jute cuttings.	1,70,000	1,70,000	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
280	25th Feb. 1874	Watson's Patent Press Co., Ld.	Pressing and selling jute, jute cuttings, &c.	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
287	13th July ,,	Riverside Press Co. (Watson's Patent), Ld.	Pressing and screwing, cotton, jute, &c.	3,00,000	2,99,800	No. 1, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta.
290	24th ,, ,,	Strand Bank Press Co. (Watson's Patent), Ld.	Pressing jute, hides, &c.	2,50,000	2,50,000	No. 3, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.
382	17th Mar. 1879	Chitpur Hydraulic Pressing Co., Ld.	Pressing cotton, jute, and other materials.	4,00,000	4,00,000	No. 14-2, Clive Row, Calcutta.
420	20th Sept. 1881	Canal Press Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,40,000	2,40 000	No. 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
443	25th July 1882	Camperdown Pressing Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,00,000	4,30,000	Ditto ditto.
480	13th Aug. 1883	India Pressing Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,50,000	1,50,000	No. 5, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta.
610	18th June 1890	New Agra Pressing Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	70,000	70,000	No. 7, Mission Row, Calcutta.
791	7th Oct. 1893	Ghaziabad Pressing Co., Ld.	Pressing jute, cotton, &c.	1,00,000	.....	
805	4th Jan. 1894	Sulkea Pressing Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	1,00,000	No. 12, Jackson's Lane, Calcutta.
967	21st ,, 1895	Pugh, Schollay & Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,00,000	.....	No. 4, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.
974	2nd Mar. ,,	Howrah Hydraulic Press Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,75,000	2,75,000	No. 4, Mission Row, Calcutta.
				33,55,000	30,84,800	
		(e) Other Mills and Presses.				
182	21st April 1865	Calcutta Central Press Co., Ld.	Printing, &c. ...	75,000	70,700	No. 5, Council House Street, Calcutta.
444	28th July 1882	Titaghur Paper Mills Co., Ld.	Manufacturing paper	10,00,000	10,00,000	No. 136, Canning Street, Calcutta.
569	23rd Feb. 1889	Dehing Saw Mills Co., Ld.	Saw millers ...	1,00,000	40,700	No. 39, Cotton Street, Calcutta.
583	22nd Oct. ,,	Sissi Saw Mills and Trading Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	Dibrughur, Assam.
587	18th Dec. ,,	Calcutta Flour Mills Co., Ld.	Milling and preparing flour.	2,25,000	2,25,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
590	28th Jan. 1890	Bengal Paper Mills Co., Ld.	Manufacturing paper	12,00,000	9,50,000	No. 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
709	9th Dec. 1891	Dacca Steam Mill Co., Ld.	Manufacturing oil, &c.	30,000	29,000	Factory premises, Sutrapur, Dacca.
717	10th Feb. 1892	Imperial Paper Mills Co., Ld.	Manufacturing paper	12,00,000	12,00,000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
727	5th Aug. ,,	Berhampore Shambhu Mill Co., Ld.	Manufacturing oil, soorkee and flour.	50,000	42,500	Doyanagar, Berhampore, Murshidabad.
733	22nd Oct. ,,	Cachar Saw Mill and Trading Co., Ld.	Saw and other mills for manufacturing oil, flour, &c.	50,000	.....	Silchar, Cachar.
744	10th Mar. 1893	Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co., Ld.	Manufacturing flour, oil, &c.	1,50,000	1,50,000	No. 1, Juggernath Dutt's Lane, Narkoldanga.
941	9th Nov. 1894	Howrah Flour Mills Co., Ld.	Manufacturing flour, &c.	2,50,000	1,47,312	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
947	22nd ,, ,,	Bengal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	6,00,000	4,87,275	No. 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
971	18th Feb. 1895	Chittagong Cotton and Oil Mills Co., Ld.	Mills for oil, soorkie, cotton, &c.	20,000	14,875	Korbaniganj, Chittagong.
1022	5th Oct. ,,	Shalimar Mills Co., Ld. ...	Mills for linseed, rapeseed, &c.	1,50,000	.....	No. 38, Strand Road, Calcutta.
1033	11th Nov. ,,	Howrah oil mills Co., Ld. ...	Manufacturing oil...	1,00,000	.....	No. 7, Clive Row Calcutta.
				54,00,000	45,07,362	
			Total Mills and Presses.	4,50,72,250	3,10,94,022	

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		IV.—TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES.		Rs.	Rs.	
		(a) Tea.				
39	23rd Nov. 1859	Bengal Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea ...	10,00,000	9,48,520	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
40	21st Feb. 1860	Balasun Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
63	7th Aug. 1861	East India Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	10,00,000	10,00,000	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
81	20th Nov. 1862	Soom Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
89	31st Mar. 1863	Dohra Dun Tea Co., Ld.* ...	Ditto ...	20,00,000	8,78,000	Dehra Dun.
100	2nd May ,,	Central Cachar Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	10,00,000	10,00,000	No. 3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
103	6th ,, ,,	Bishnath Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	11,00,000	8,25,000	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
111	15th July ,,	Eastern Cachar Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	7,00,000	7,00,000	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
137	12th Dec. ,,	Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	8,00,000	6,54,300	No. 3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
139	4th Jan. 1864	Durrung Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	5,00,000	4,65,000	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
144	20th Feb. ,,	Tukvar Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ..	12,00,000	7,34,300	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
207	24th Jan 1867	Kuttal Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	1,00,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
212	8th Aug. ,,	Chandypore Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,50,000	2,50,000	No. 2, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.
218	15th ,, 1868	New Mutual Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea, &c.	1,20,000	1,17,750	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
220	19th Jan. 1869	Arcuttipore Tea Co., Ld. ...	Manufacturing tea	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 7, Church Lane, Calcutta.
227	30th May 1871	Cutlacherra Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ..	2,70,000	2,50,000	No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
233	15th Nov. ,,	Singell Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ..	6,25,000	6,25,000	No. 38, Strand Road, Calcutta.
237	23rd Mar. 1872	Hoolungooree Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto .	4,00,000	4,00,000	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
238	4th April ,,	Central Terai Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	4,00,000	4,00,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
242	15th July ,,	Dessai and Parbuttiah Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,80,000	1,80,000	No. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
251	27th Feb. 1873	Holta Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,50,000	3,50,000	No. 3-7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
265	23rd July ,,	Kalacherra Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,75,000	2,75,000	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
271	26th Nov. ,,	Singbulli and Murmah Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	4,00,000	3,00,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
278	10th Jan. 1874	Springside Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea	1,68,000	1,68,000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
281	5th Mar. ,,	Mothola Co., Ld. ...	Ditto .	1,50,000	1,38,000	No. 4, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
292	7th Aug. ,,	Joonktollee Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ..	80,000	80,000	No. 4, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
293	1st Sept. ,,	Burkhola Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ..	2,70,000	2,70,000	No. 5-8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
294	15th ,, ,,	Tingling Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,50,000	1,50,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
300	9th Oct. ,,	Phœnix Tea Co. (of Cachar), Ld.	Ditto ..	6,25,000	5,35,000	No. 5, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
306	5th Dec. ,,	Lackatoorah Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ..	2,25,000	2,25,000	No. 7, Church Lane, Calcutta.
311	26th Feb. 1875	Second Mutual Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto .	2,35,500	2,17,500	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
312	6th Mar. ,,	Mim Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,60,000	1,59,000	No. 83 Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta.
314	5th ,, ,,	Hoolmari Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,20,000	1,20,000	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
316	1st May ,,	Sapakati Tea Co., Ld. ...	Manufacturing tea...	88,000	88,000	No. 5, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
317	3rd ,, ,,	Rajabari Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
330	25th Jan. 1876	North-Western Cachar Tea Co., Ld.	Cultivation of tea ...	2,76,000	2,76,000	No. 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.
331	21st Feb. ,,	Runglee Rungliot Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,40,000	1,40,000	No. 6, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.
341	25th July ,,	Amluckie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation and manufacture of tea.	4,46,500	4,45,700	No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
345	31st Aug. ,,	Cachar Native Joint Stock Co., Ld.	Cultivation of tea ...	1,00,000	68,905	Silchar, Cachar.

* Since transferred to the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies of North Western Provinces and Oudh.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		IV.—TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES—*contd.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(*a*) *Tea*—contd.				
147	20th Nov. 1876	Teesta Valley Tea Co., Ld....	Cultivation of tea ...	3,50,000	3,20,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
149	5th Jan. 1877	Dehing Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation and manufacture of tea	10,00,000	9,00,000	No. 4, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
156	2nd May ,,	Good Hope Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea ...	1,15,000	1,00,000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
159	16th July ,,	Hotewar Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	56,000	56,000	Dorunda in Chota Nagpur.
164	10th Jan. 1878	Singtom Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation and manufacture of tea.	1,60,000	1,60,000	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
168	12th July ,,	Hindu Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea ...	35,000	24,500	Darjeeling.
173	27th Sept. ,,	Loobah Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	7,00,000	5,45,300	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
177	16th Jan. 1879	Longview Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea ...	3,44,000	3,44,000	No. 4 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
178	16th ,, ,,	Darjeeling Tea and Cinchona Association, Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea and cinchona.	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
190	29th May ,,	Jalpaiguri Tea Co. Ld. ...	Cultivation of tea ...	50,000	50,000	Jalpaiguri.
192	8th Aug. ,,	Washabarie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,50,000	1,50,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
197	5th Feb. 1880	Karnafuli Association, Ld.	Ditto ...	3,60,000	3,00,000	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
198	14th ,, ,,	Nahartoli Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,60,000	1,60,000	Ditto ditto
210	7th ,, 1881	Ringtong Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,00,000	2,00,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
213	30th Mar. ,,	Sungma Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,30,000	1,23,500	No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
214	12th April ,,	Khobong Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,25,000	3,25,000	No. 3-7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
227	15th Feb. 1882	Rungamattee Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,75,000	1,75,000	No. 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.
231	14th Mar. ,,	Baintbaree Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,60,000	1,60,000	No. 14, Old Court House Street. Calcutta.
237	25th April ,,	Ellenbarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation and manufacture of tea.	1,50,000	1,50,000	No. 14, Clive, Street, Calcutta.
248	5th Sept. ,,	Pashok Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,50,000	2,50,000	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
253	28th ,, ,,	Northern Bengal Tea Corporation, Ld.	Ditto ...	1,00,000	85,400	Jalpaiguri.
258	2nd Dec. ,,	Gurjang Jhora Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	50,000	50,000	Ditto.
260	29th ,, ,,	Phulbari Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto	5,12,000	5,12,000	No. 7, Hare Street, Calcutta.
264	17th Feb. 1883	Bagracote Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	4,50,000	4,50,000	No. 10, Hare Street, Calcutta.
266	19th ,, ,,	Banitgoorie Tea Co. (Duars) Ld.	Ditto ...	1,70,000	1,70,000	Ditto ditto.
268	1st Mar. ,,	Nedeem Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	6,00,000	5,87,500	No. 14, Old Court House Street Calcutta.
274	11th July ,,	Bor Pukhurie Tea Co., Ld.	Cultivation of tea ...	1,50,000	1,50,000	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
275	12th ,, ,,	Gyabaree Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
298	28th May 1884	Kaliti Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	80,000	80,000	No. 14, Old Court House Street. Calcutta.
300	19th July ,,	Tezpore and Gogra Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	6,50,000	5,98,800	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
301	14th Aug. ,,	Iringmarrah Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000	1,60,000	No. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
305	3rd Jan. 1885	Manabarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.
307	10th Feb. ,,	Nogadhoolie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,76,000	1,76,000	No. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
308	23rd ,, ,,	Hopetown Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	1,00,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
310	21st Mar. ,,	Hope Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,60,000	3,60,000	No. 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.
313	16th May ,,	Arya Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	59,990	36,190	Darjeeling.
314	26th ,, ,,	New Cinnatolliah Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	10,000	10,000	No. 3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
316	22nd Dec. ,,	Mandakata Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	Ditto ditto.
317	22nd ,, ,,	Chincoorie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	Ditto ditto.
318	29th ,, ,,	Killcott Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 7, Hare Street Calcutta.
319	5th Jan. 1886	Chulsa Tea Co. (Duars), Ld.	Ditto ...	5,40,000	5,40,000	No. 10, Hare Street, Calcutta.
320	5th ,, ,,	Zurantee Tea Co. (Duars), Ld.	Ditto ...	1,90,000	1,90,000	Ditto ditto.
322	16th ,, ,,	Kallinugger and Khoreil Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		IV.—TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES—*contd.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(*a*) *Tea*—contd.				
524	20th Feb. 1886	Bannockburn Tea Co., Ld.	Cultivate tea, &c. ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 108, Clive Street, Calcutta.
526	18th Mar. ,,	Jalpur Tea Estates, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	Ditto ditto.
530	26th June ,,	Shakomato Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,50,000	2,50,000	No. 4, Mango Lane, Calcutta.
533	29th July ,,	Chalouni Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.
550	25th Feb. 1888	Jetinga Valley Tea Co., Ld.	Cultivate tea ...	1,50,000	1,50,000	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
555	5th June ,,	Okayti Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivate tea, &c. ...	2,00,000	1,00,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.
558	17th July ,,	New Glencoe Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivate tea ...	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
559	2nd Aug. ,,	Carron Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,50,000	1,50,000	No. 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.
560	23rd ,, ,,	Nagaissuree Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	Ditto ditto.
562	27th Sept. ,,	Gungaram Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivate tea, &c. ...	1,00,000	1,00,000	Ditto ditto.
563	7th Nov. ,,	Kumai Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
572	27th March 1889	Huldibaree Tea Association, Ld.	Cultivate tea ...	3,00,000	2,00,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.
576	24th June ,,	New Chumta Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	1,00,000	Ditto ditto.
579	6th Aug. ,,	Hantapara Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivate tea, &c. ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
580	15th ,, ,,	Anjuman Tea Co., Ld ...	Cultivate tea ...	2,25,000	2,24,450	Jalpaiguri.
582	25th Sept. ,,	Chengmari Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivate tea, &c. ...	5,00,000	5,00,000	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
596	21st Mar. 1890	Kumlai Tea Association, Ld.	Cultivate tea ...	1,60,000	1,60,000	No. 5, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
603	3rd May ,,	Jaigon Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
604	14th ,, ,,	Gairkhata Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,50,000	2,50,000	No. 7, Church Lane, Calcutta.
609	9th June ,,	Jheereeghat Native Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	20,000	Silchar.
612	21st ,, ,,	Tyroon Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	1,00,000	No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
615	19th July ,,	Lohagur Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,10,000	2,10,000	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
628	25th Sept. ,,	Altadanga Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	30,000	29,280	Jalpaiguri.
633	30th ,, ,,	Nuddea Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	79,940	Amla, Naddia.
653	10th April 1891	Atal Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,25,000	2,25,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
657	5th May ,,	Pahargoomeah Tea Association, Ld.	Cultivate tea, &c. ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
693	8th June ,,	Chamurchi Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	75,000	75,000	Jalpaiguri.
704	24th Sept. ,,	Killing Valley Tea Association, Ld.	Ditto ...	1,30,000	1,10,000	No. 5, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
706	23rd Oct. ,,	Nurbong Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,80,000	1,80,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
713	31st Dec. ,,	Glenburn Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,70,000	.....	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
715	15th Jan. 1892	Monabarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,60,000	1,28,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.
739	29th Dec. ,,	Central Duars Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	4,00,000	4,00,000	Ditto ditto.
742	4th Feb. 1893	Tilkah Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivate tea ...	40,000	.....	No. 68, Strand Road, Calcutta.
745	6th April ,,	Thorajan Tea and Saw Mills Co., Ld.	Planting tea, &c. ...	1,00,000	1,00,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
753	26th May ,,	Rajnagar Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivate tea, &c. ...	4,00,000	3,20,000	No. 3-7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
754	2nd June ,,	Chota Nagpur Tea Co., Ld....	Ditto ...	85,000	75,000	No. 3-7 Clive Street, Calcutta.
762	29th June ,,	Baradighi Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 4 Clive Row, Calcutta.
792	6th Nov. 1893	Sylhet-Tippera Tea Co., Ld.	Cultivation and manufacture of tea	5,00,000	3,98,750	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
794	29th ,, ,,	British Sylhet Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	Ditto ditto.
815	5th Feb. 1894	Silicah Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,25,000	86,600	No. 3-7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
818	9th ,, ,,	Dum-Duma Jhar Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	60,000	60,000	Darjeeling.
823	16th ,, ,,	Chooabhutti Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,60,000	1,26,025	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		IV.—Tea and other Planting Companies—*concld.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(*a*) *Tea*—concld.				
834	14th Mar. 1894	Hatti Khira Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation and manufacture of tea.	6,00,000	5,59,680	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
888	16th June ,,	Chand Khira Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,50,000	2,50,000	Ditto ditto.
925	5th Sept. ,,	Geilli Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	4,00,000	4,00,000	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
936	2nd Oct. ,,	Putinbaree Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	15,000	.....	
949	1st Dec. ,,	Assam United Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	4,00,000	.....	
950	1st ,, ,,	Chundee Cherra Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	3,00,000	.....	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta
	3rd ,, ,,	Punkabaree Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,50 000	1,47,500	No. 30, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
963	7th Jan. 1895	Grob Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	5,00,000	5,00,000	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
964	7th ,, ,,	Dalgaon Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,00,000	.....	Ditto ditto.
966	18th ,, ,,	South Cachar Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,40,000	.....	No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
973	1st Mar. ,,	Selim Hill Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
975	9th ,, ,,	Nahorjan Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	.....	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
977	14th ,, ,,	Samanbagh Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,50,000	.....	No. 3-7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
979	22nd ,, ,,	Awwal Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	10,000	.....	
985	18th April ,,	Engo Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,20,000	1,20,000	No. 7, Clive Row, Calcutta.
992	15th June ,,	Rhoni Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	4,50,000	.....	Ditto ditto.
993	18th ,, ,,	Banarhat Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	5,00,000	.....	Ditto ditto.
1001	17th July ,,	Telipara Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,00,000	37,700	No. 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.
1004	30th ,, ,,	Bhutan Duars Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	4,00,000	.....	No. 5, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
1015	10th Sept. ,,	Hasimara Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	8,50,000	.....	Ditto ditto
1018	16th ,, ,,	Koddom Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto	50,000	.....	No. 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
1021	14th Oct. ,,	Katalguri Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivate tea ...	75,000	.....	Jalpaiguri town.
1041	14th Dec. ,,	Birpora Tea Co., Ld. ...	Cultivation and manufacture of tea.	7,50,000	.....	
1049	11th Jan. 1896	Paskowa Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,50,000	.....	
1054	18th ,, ,,	Jainte Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	4,00,000	.....	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
1066	11th Feb. ,,	KamarKoochee Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	50,000	.....	No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
1073	21st ,, ,,	Deckajulli Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	60,000	.....	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
1077	14th March ,,	Chundowa Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	6,00,000	.....	No. 5, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
1083	31st ,, ,,	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	24,000	... ..	
				4,46,00,990	3,44,46,090	
		(*b*) *Others.*				
322	29th June 1875	Sylhet Cultivating Co., Ld.	Agriculture ...	20,000	17,275	Panchas, Sylhet.
630	30th Sept. 1890	Patkoom Indigo and Trading Co., Ld.	Planting indigo ...	2,25,000	2,25,000	No. 4, Clive Row Calcutta.
637	6th Oct. ,,	Ramnugger Indigo Concern, Ld.	Ditto ...	1,40,000	1,40,000	No. 22, Strand Road, Calcutta.
809	17th Jan. 1894	Indian Husbandry Co., Ld.	Cultivating paddy, jute, vegetable, &c.	1,00,000	.....	
939	5th Nov. ,,	Saran Co., Ld. ...	Planting and manufacturing indigo.	2,40,000	2,40,000	No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
				7,25,000	6,22,275	
			Total Tea and other Planting Companies.	4,53,25,990	3,50,68,365	
		V.—Mining and Quarrying Companies.				
		(*a*) *Coal.*				
20	24th July 1858	Bengal Coal Co., Ld. ...	Mining coal ...	24,00,000	24,00,000	No. 10-1, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
255	8th April 1873	Raniganj Coal Association, Ld.	Ditto ...	9,00,000	8,25,000	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		V.—MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANIES—*contd.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(*a*) *Coal*—concld.				
262	6th May 1873	New Birbhum Coal Co., Ld.	Mining Coal ...	7,20,000	7,20,000	No. 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
320	19th June 1875	Burrakur Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
592	8th Feb. 1890	Damuda Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	6,00,000	4,40,000	No. 5-6, Hare Street, Calcutta.
660	18th Dec. ,,	Bengal-Nagpur Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,25,000	2,25,000	No. 21, Canning Street, Calcutta.
670	10th Feb. 1891	Borrea Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	5,00,000	5,00,000	No. 136, Canning Street, Calcutta.
679	26th Mar. ,,	Manbhum Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	40,000	No. 8, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
730	2nd Sept. 1892	South Burrakur Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,00,000	5,00,000	No. 100, Clive Street Calcutta.
731	17th ,, ,,	Baraboni Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000	1,99,800	No. 57, Cotton Street, Calcutta.
735	6th Dec. ,,	Burma Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	7,50,000	7,49,750	No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
769	4th Aug. 1893	Katras-Jheria Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,00,000	3,20,450	No. 7 Clive Row, Calcutta.
771	14th ,, ,,	Adjai Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,50,000	3,11,000	Ditto ditto.
912	6th Aug. 1894	Banali Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	.....	No. 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.
945	19th Nov. ,,	Giridih Colliery Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,80,000	1,80,000	Giridih.
970	29th Jan. 1895	Singaran Coal Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ...	3,50,000	3,50,000	No. 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.
972	27th Feb. ,,	Asansol Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,00,000	80,000	No. 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
976	12th Mar. ,,	Equitable Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	12,00,000	10,00,000	No. 1-2, Clive Ghât Street, Calcutta.
996	5th July ,,	Jherriah Colliery Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	2,00,000	1,24,875	Giridih, Hazaribagh.
998	12th ,, ,,	Royalty Coal Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ...	35,000	35,000	Giridih.
1010	15th Aug. ,,	Victoria Coal Mining Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	20,000	... ..	Konnagar, Hooghly.
1014	9th Sept. ,,	Jherrea-Joyrampore Coal Co. Ld.	Ditto ...	34,000	.....	
1044	21st Dec. ,,	Banjora Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	40,000	.....	No. 12, Jackson's Lane, Calcutta.
1075	26th Feb. 1896	Shampore Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ..	3,00,000	.....	No. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
1076	29th ,, ,,	Khasiamara Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ...	3,50,000	.....	No. 5, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
				1,09,54,000	93,00,875	
		(*b*) *Others.*				
339	30th June 1876	Rajmahal Stone Co., Ld. ...	Mining stone ...	2,50,000	2,50,000	No. 13, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
381	15th Feb. 1879	Bengal Stone Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	80,000	80,000	No. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
766	20th July 1893	Sutna Stone and Lime Co., Ld.	Mining and quarrying stone, lime, &c.	48,000	48,000	No. 101, Clive Street, Calcutta.
913	6th Aug. 1894	Bengal Mica Co., Ld. ...	Mining mica ...	1,00,000	.....	
614	27th June 1890	Kharsawan Gold Syndicate, Ld.	Prospecting and mining.	2,00,000	1,65,000	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
618	8th Aug. ,,	Western Bengal Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ...	5,50,000	5,15,000	No. 7, Church Lane, Calcutta.
621	30th ,, ,,	Bengal Gold and Silver Mining Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	16,00,000	12,00,000	Ditto ditto.
628	4th Sept. ,,	Sonapet Proprietary Gold Mining Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	17,24,000	17,24,000	No. 136, Canning Street, Calcutta.
629	27th ,, ,,	Dumra Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ...	5,55,500	5,55,500	No. 5, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
639	8th Oct. ,,	Western Patkoom Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ...	12,12,000	12,12,000	Ditto ditto.
650	5th Nov. ,,	Excelsior Land and Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ...	1,50,000	.....	No. 60 Cross Street, Calcutta.
657	29th ,, ,,	Palganj Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ...	3,00,000	3,00,000	No. 5-8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
665	22nd Jan. 1891	Sonepur Syndicate, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	60,000	47,438	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
667	28th ,, ,,	Barabhum Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	32,000	32,000	No. 38, Strand Road, Calcutta.
668	6th Feb. ,,	Beru Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ...	1,00,000	.....	No. 6, New China Bazár, Calcutta.
669	9th ,, ,,	Burma Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ...	50,000	.....	No. 3, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
73	24th ,, ,,	Sonapahar Gold Prospecting and Mining Co. Ld.	Ditto ...	6,00,000	4,78,410	No. 3-7, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4		6	7
		V.—Mining and Quarrying Companies—*concld.*		Rs.	Rs.	
		(b) *Others*—concld.				
676	10th Mar. 1891	Pachete Trading Corporation, Ld.	Prospecting and mining.	5,00,000	4,00,000	No. 3-7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
677	21st ,, ,,	Rajdoha Mining Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	25,00,000	7,41,724	No. 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
681	31st ,, ,,	Metala Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ...	2,20,000	.....	No. 2, Radha Bazár Lane, Calcutta.
682	6th April ,,	Singhbhum Mining and Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ...	1,00,000	.....	No. 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
699	13th Aug. ,,	Kallyanpur, Bihar Gold Mining Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	9,00,000	.....	No. 26, Strand Road, Calcutta.
749	4th May 1893	Amda Mining Co., Ld. ..	Ditto ...	2,00,000	.....	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
951	5th April 1895	Kera Iron Stone Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ...	1,25,000	.....	No. 93, Clive Street, Calcutta.
				1,21,56,500	77,44,072	
			Total of Mining and Quarrying Companies.	2,31,10,500	1,70,44,947	
		VI.—Ice Manufacturing Companies.				
367	9th July 1878	Bengal Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Manufacturing ice ...	5,00,000	4,95,000	No. 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
389	28th May 1879	Jamalpur Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Ditto ..	18,254	17,800	Jamalpur, E. I. R.
481	14th Aug. 1883	Crystal Ice Supply Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	No. 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
656	22nd Nov. 1890	Oriental Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,00,000	44,300	No. 4, Hatti Bagan Road, Entally.
721	6th April 1892	Dacca Ice Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	3,000	.....	
			Total of Ice Manufacturing Companies.	8,21,254	7,57,100	
		VII.—Sugar Manufacturing Companies.				
319	11th June 1875	Carew & Co., Ld.	Manufacturing sugar.	16,00,000	16,00,000	No. 25 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
				16,00,000	16,00,000	
		VIII.—Breweries.				
		IX.—Other Companies.				
470	14th Mar. 1883	Bengal Telephone Co., Ld.	Constructing telephonic lines.	10,00,000	8,80,000	No. 7, Council House Street, Calcutta.
586	3rd Dec. 1889	Mehes Chundra Land Reclamation and Agricultural Improvement Co., Ld.	Promoting agricultural improvements, &c.	2,50,000	2,50,000	No. 2-1, Mehes Chandra Chaudhury's Lane, Bhawanipur, Calcutta.
593	22nd Feb. 1890	Pioneer Glass Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Manufacturing glass	2,30,000	2,23,335	No. 3, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.
651	6th Nov. ,,	"Peshwa" Floating Syndicate, Ld.	To set afloat wreck steamer *Peshwa*.	30,000	.....	No. 219, Old China Bazár Street, Calcutta.
654	13th ,, ,,	Thompson's Carriage Co., Ld.	Conducting carriage service in Calcutta.	5,000	.....	No. 4, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
685	20th April 1891	Garden Reach Land Syndicate, Ld.	Traffic in lands and houses in Calcutta and suburbs.	8,00,000	3,07,062	No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
700	17th Aug. ,,	Indian Metals Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Manufacturing brass, copper, kansa, &c.	2,00,000	.....	
707	27th Oct. ,,	Thomson's Ink and Chemical Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Manufacturing and selling ink.	50,000	16,825	No. 69, New China Bazár Street, Calcutta.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		IX.—OTHER COMPANIES—*concld.*		Rs.	Rs.	
711	11th Dec. 1891	Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Relieving and maintaining family of a deceased member.	50,000	12,000	Town Barisal.
712	12th ,, ,,	India General Gas Co., Ld.	Manufacturing gas	4,00,000	.....	Bankipore, Patna.
719	23rd Mar. 1892	Bengal Safety Match Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Manufacturing safety matches.	60,000	37,193	No. 15, Pollock Street, Calcutta.
722	18th April ,,	Indian Match Factory, Ld.	Manufacturing matches.	70,000	47,240	No. 66, College Street, Calcutta.
734	2nd Nov. ,,	Indian Ærating Gas Factories, Ld.	Manufacturing carbonic acid gas.	2,00,000	.....	
738	28th Dec. ,,	"Ruby" Patent Mica Non-conducting Boiler Composition Syndicate, Ld.	Manufacturing mica engine packing and lubricants.	1,10,000	.....	No. 102 Clive Street, Calcutta.
740	7th Jan. 1893	National Union Fund Co., Ld.	Provide for payment of a lump sum of money to the heirs of a deceased shareholder.	5,000	2,700	No. 4, Nobokumar Raha's Lane, Calcutta.
746	20th April ,,	Chota Nagpur Free Labour Supply Co., Ld.	Supplying labour, both skilled and unskilled, to those who may be in need of them.	20,000	1,200	Hazaribagh.
880	5th June 1894	Bengal-Nagpur Lime Co. Ld.	Burning lime ...	1,00,000	.....	No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
986	26th April 1895	Sulkea Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Manufacturing umbrellas, etc.	1,00,000	.....	No. 37, Dhurrumtola Road, Howrah.
1039	28th Nov. ,,	Pioneer Fibre Co., Ld. ...	To extract fibres fron plants and trees.	28,000	.....	No. 13, British Indian Street, Calcutta.
			Total Others ...	37,98,000	17,76,605	

No. IX.

List of Companies limited by guarantee at work on 31st March 1896.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of the Company.	Number of members.	Situation of registered office.
	2	3	4	5	6
		I.—BANKING, LOAN, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
		(*a*) *Banking and Loan Companies.*			
		(*b*) *Insurance Companies.*			
763	1st July 1893	Kurigram Mutual Helping Fund, Ld.	Life insurance business.	1,200	Madhyapara, Kurigram.
620	13th Feb. 1894	National Marriage Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	Kurigram, Rangpur.
833	15th Mar. ,,	Bikrampur Sangsthan Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ...	20	Lohaganj, Dacca.
924	3rd Sept. ,,	Sadya Puskarini Sahayya Bhandar, Ld	Ditto ...	1,500	Sadya Puskarini Syampur Post-office, Kurigram Rangpur.
968	23rd Jan. 1895	Mrittinga Marriage Fund, Ld. ...	Ditto ...	6,000	Barabari, Kurigram. K.-D. Ry., Rangpur.
988	4th May ,,	Rangpur Parivarik Sahayya Simithi, Ld.	Ditto ...	1,200	Radhabullobh, Kotowali, Rangpur.
1006	8th August ,,	Mogra Marriage Relief Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	3,000	Mogra (Dholkan) Tangail, Mymensingh.
1009	12th ,, ,,	Mutual Nominee Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,500	Chilmari, Kurigram, Rangpur.
1013	3rd Sept. ,,	Nowdabash Marriage Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	4,000	Nawdabash, Kaliganj, Rangpur.
1017	14th ,, ,,	Kulaghat Sulava Bibah Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	4,500	Kulaghat, Badabadi, Rangpur.
1020	20th ,, ,,	Mutual Co-operative Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ...	1,500	Netrakona, Mymensingh.
1030	30th Oct. ,,	Shaptana Sulava Rin Sodha Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	Shaptana, Kurigram, Rangpur.
1037	26th Nov. ,,	Panga Desh Hitaishi Rin Sodha Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	Panga, Badabadi, Rangpur.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of the Company.	Number of members.	Situation of registered office.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		I.—BANKING, LOAN, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES—*concld.*			
		(*b*) *Insurance Companies*—concld.			
1038	28th Nov. 1895	General Marriage Fund Co., Ld.	Life Insurance business.	5,000	Nawabganj, Rangpur.
1040	4th Dec. ,,	Khuniagach Rin Sodha Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	2,500	Khuniagach, Badabadi, Rangpur.
1043	17th ,, ,,	Teesta Rin Sodha Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	.....
1052	17th Jan. 1896	Paramali Rin Sodha Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	Paramali, Nagesvari, Rangpur.
1053	10th ,, ,,	Barai Badi Marriage Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	Baraibadi, Nagesvari, Rangpur.
1057	27th ,, ,,	Khuniagach Marriage Provision Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	2,500	.....
1061	6th Feb. ,,	Teesta Marriage Provision Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	3,000	Ratipur, Barabari, Rangpur.
1062	7th ,, ,,	Public Marriage Provision Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	3,000	Chandanpat, Post-office Sympore, Rangpur.
1063	10th ,, ,,	Rangpur Mussalman Sikai Bibaha Mrita Byakter Paribar bargar Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	Ditto ...	Unlimited numbers.	Munshiparah, Rangpur town.
1064	11th ,, ,,	Bezagram Rin Sodha Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	Besagram, Kaliganj, Rangpur.
1067	14th ,, ,,	Kholahati Bebaha Britti Bhandar, Ld.	Ditto ...	5,000	.....
1070	19th ,, ,,	Dulali North Bengal Marriage Fund, Ld.	Ditto ...	4,500	Nethak, Post-office Mugulhat, Rangpur.
		II.—TRADING COMPANIES.			
		(*a*) *Merchants and Traders.*			
		(*b*) *Navigation.*			
		(*c*) *Railways and Tramways.*			
		(*d*) *Co-operative Associations.*			
		(*e*) *Shipping, Landing, and Warehousing.*			
		III.—MILLS AND PRESSES.			
		(*a*) *Cotton Mills.*			
		(*b*) *Jute Mills.*			
		(*c*) *Mills for Cotton, Jute, Wool Silk, Hemp, &c.*			
		(*d*) *Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses.*			
		(*e*) *Other Mills and Presses.*			
		IV.—TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES.			
		(*a*) *Tea.*			
		(*b*) *Coffee and Cinchona.*			
		(*c*) *Others.*			
		V.—MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANIES.			
		VI.—ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.			
		VII.—SUGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.			
		VIII.—BREWERIES.			
		IX.—OTHERS.			
761	20th June 1893	Bengal Chamber of Commerce ...	To promote and protect trade, commerce, &c.	200	No. 1, Clive Street, Calcutta.

No. X.

Statement of fees realized during the year 1895-96.

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realized.	Amount.	Fees realized under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bagracote Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording special resolutions	79	15 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto notice of increase of capital.	57	25 0 0	
Chulsa Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolutions	79	10 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto notice of increase of capital.	57	45 0 0	
Manbhoom Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Tukvar Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Garden Reach Land Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Tespore Baripara Tramway Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Munshiganj Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Killing Valley Tea Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Chandsi Sangraha Bhander Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto articles of association.	76	5 0 0	
South Burrakar Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Dehing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of change of situation.	64	5 0 0	
Mothola Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	64	5 0 0	
Joonktollee Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	64	5 0 0	
Kera Iron Stone Syndicate, Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of association	40	140 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of ditto	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	For filing and recording agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Borrea Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Sonapet Proprietary Gold Mining Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Killing Valley Tea Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Selim Hill Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Durrung Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Kera Iron Stone Syndicate, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Rungpu Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Second Mutual Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
New Mutual Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Ghatail Loan and Insurance Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of association	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto articles of ditto	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Samanbagh Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Hantapara Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Joonktolee Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
General Assistance Fund Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ghat Bhoge Mansa Union Family Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Barisal Sadharan Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Indian Pioneers Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Dehra Dun Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto new articles of association.	76	5 0 0	
Financial Board of the Methodist and Episcopal Church in India.	For searching	.....	.....	1 0 0
Singaran Coal Syndicate, Ld. ...	For filing and recording shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Indian Metropolitan Life Assurance Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Burkhola Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Darjeeling Tea and Cinchona Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Financial Board of the Methodist and Episcopal Church in India.	For copying memorandum of association	.....	.....	2 4 0
Khulna Trading Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bengal Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
British Sylhet Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance shee ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders ...		5 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realized.	Amount.	Fees realized under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Benefit Fund.	For filing and recording list of Governing body.	...	...	5 0 0
Universal Mutual Family Relief Fund.	Ditto ditto list of Directors	...	...	5 0 0
Provident Association, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Chingrakhali Poor Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Chota Nagpur Banking Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Sissi Saw Mills and Trading Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Universal Children's Relief Association Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Tyroon Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corpn.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Balasun Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Teesta Valley Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Amluckie Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Engo Tea Co., Ld.	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	135 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto articles of association.	40	5 0 0	
Rajabari Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Mim Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Katras Jherriah Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bengal Stone Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Nahartoli Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Hoolumgooree Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Strand Bank Press Co., (Watson's Patent) Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
General Assistance Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Bagerhat Pooratan Basar Hindu Marriage Fund.	Ditto ditto certified copy of rules.	...	...	5 0 0
Calcutta Deaf and Dumb school ...	For copying Memorandum of Association and certified copy of rules.	...	...	1 8 0
Hope Town Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Belgachi Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto resolutions for winding up.	173	10 0 0	
Kornafuli Association Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholder's list	48	5 0 0	
Runglee Rungliot Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Daibujnahati Surhid Bhander Co, Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Puttareah Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto resolution for winding up.	173	5 0 0	
Anglo-Indian Club	For searching	...	...	1 0 0
Calcutta Skating and Amusement Club, Ld.	Ditto	220 (c)	1 0 0	
Jalpaiguri Club, Ld.	Ditto	220 (c)	1 0 0	
Caledonian Society	Ditto	...	...	1 0 0
Rajnagar Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Arya Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Rangpur Loan Office Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Baniaganti National Brothers Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Barisal Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Anglo-Indian Club	For copying memo. of association and certified copy of rules.	.....	.....	1 8 0
Adjai Coal Co., Ld.	For filing and recording notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Katras Jherriah Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	64	5 0 0	
Eastern Cachar Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Loobah Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Baintbaree Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Naga Dhoolie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Dessai and Parbuttia Tea Co., Ld....	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Cutlacherra Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Anjuman Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Sulkea Manufatturing Co., Ld. ...	For registering memo. of association ...	40	125 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realized.	Amount.	Fees realized under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Silloah Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Calcutta Hydraulic Press Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Hoolmaree Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Khobong Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Samastipur Co-operative Stores Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Jivika Sanasthan Samiti, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto proceedings of general meeting.	75	5 0 0	
Gopalpur Relief Fund Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Kettela Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Washabarie Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Baitpur Fatheypur Union Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
East India Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution	Ditto ditto list of governing body.	.....	.....	5 0 0
Bannockburn Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto three balance sheets.	74	15 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto three shareholders' lists.	48	15 0 0	
Baghutia Public Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Sadharan Arthasangraha Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ditto proceedings of general meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Calcutta Hydraulic Press Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Calcutta Christian Schools Society ...	For searching	.....	.....	1 0 0
Ditto ditto ...	For copying memo. of association ...	.....	.....	1 4 0
Bishnath Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bengal-Nagpur Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto two balance sheets	74	10 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Clive Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Bengal District Road Tramways (Howrah-Amta), Ld.	For registering memo. of association ...	40	525 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Children's Provident Fund	For filing and recording proceedings of meeting.	.....	.....	5 0 0
Ramnagar Indigo Concern, Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Pashok Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bogra Loan Office, Ld.	For searching	220 (c)	1 0 0	
Ditto ditto	For copying Articles of Association ...	200	2 0 0	
Kumlai Tea Association, Ld ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Adjai Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Rangpur Parivarik Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	210 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto Articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Tarkeswar Railway Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Nurbong Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Narayanpur Jana Hitakari Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bengal Gold and Silver Mining Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association.	Ditto ditto Annual Report...	.....	.....	5 0 0
Triton Insurance Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Kachua Daridrata Nibarapi Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ayurvedic Medicine Manufacturing Co. of India, Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Gyabari Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Punkabaree Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Shakomato Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Cachar Rice Supply Co., Ld. ...	For registering Memorandum of Association.	40	60 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realized.	Amount.	Fees realiz under Act 2 of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Khulna Family Relief Association Co., Ld.	For filing and recording notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Asansol E. I. Railway Co-operative Society, Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Chumta Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Engo Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Choonabhutti Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	64	5 0 0	
Rangoon Steam Tramway Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Iringmara Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Standard Balers, Ld. ...	For searching	220	1 0 0	
Jalpaiguri Club Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording 11 agreements ...	28	55 0 0	
Samanbagh Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Singlo Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Jaboka Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0	
Kisna Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Gairkhata Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Vakilpara Universal Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Northern Bengal Tea Corporation, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Tarkesvar Railway Co., Ld. ...	For searching	220 (e)	1 0 0	
Rungamattee Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Jetinga Valley Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Choonabhuti Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Rangpur Parivarik Sahayya Samiti Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Jaipur Tea Estate, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bargong Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bor Pukhiria Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Chandkhira Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Hotewar Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Singlo Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto Special resolutions for winding-up.	173	15 0 0	
Kisna Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	173	15 0 0	
Jaboka Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	173	15 0 0	
Bengal Telephone Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Jetinga Valley Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto High Court order for reduction of capital.	13	5 0 0	
Deoghur Railway Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Malda Marriage Fund Co., Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	For registering articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	For registering notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Juluhar Sadharan Sahayya Samiti Fund Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Nathullabad Hindu Bibaha Bhandar Co , Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Agricultural Phosphates Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Porgola Bharat Bandhu Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
New Indian Relief Fund Co., Ld.,...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Serajganj Jute Co., Ld. ...	For searching	220 (e)	1 0 0	
Jalpaiguri Banking and Trading Corporation Ld.	For filing and recording shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Kachua Daridrata Nibarani Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Abhayanagar Family Pension Fund Co , Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Samanbagh Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realized.	Amount.	Fees realized under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Vidyasagar Institute ...	For filing and recording list of Governing body.	.....	.....	5 0 0
Okayti Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Serajganj Jute Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Sissi Saw Mills & Trading Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto notice of change of Directors.	70	5 0 0	
Altadanga Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Jessore Loan Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Dacca Loan Office Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Geilli Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto Liquidators' final Return.	187	5 0 0	
Gyabaree Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Pahargooniah Tea Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders list	48	5 0 0	
Chota Nagpur Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Tangail Universal Marriage Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Faridpur Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Hattikhira Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Sadyapuskarini Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Tangail Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Oriental Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto 2 balance sheets	74	10 0 0	
Huldibari Tea Association Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Pubna Bank, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Hosseinpur Paribarik Sahayya Samiti Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolutions for winding up	173	15 0 0	
Sath Bhaia Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bannockburn Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Nasirabad Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Arrah Trading Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders list	48	5 0 0	
Salil Arrah Marriage Fund, Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of association	40	40 0 0	
Manabarric Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Twinning Calcutta Theatrical Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of association	40	60 0 0	
Giridih Colliery Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
New Indian Relief Fund Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Northern Bengal Railway Co-operative Supply Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Bannockburn Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of change of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Tipperah Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Budge Budge Jute Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Chandkhira Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Nigali Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Tangail Universal Marriage Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Sadyapuskarini Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto amended articles	76	5 0 0	
Northern Bengal Railway Co-operative Supply Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Shekhak Surhid Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Tangail Trading Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Selim Hill Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Lohagur Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Hatiwar Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Kumai Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Nedeem Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Chengmaric Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Kaliti Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Kallacherra Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
India Debenture Co., Ld	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Mim Tea Co., Ld.	For searching	220(c)	1 0 0	
Suvarnavanik Charitable Association	For filing and recording annual report ...	.....	.....	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realised.	Amount.	Fees realised under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mim Tea Co., Ld.	For copying memo. of association ...	220(c)	2 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	.....	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto special resolution	.....	3 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto shareholders' list	.....	5 0 0	
Gurjung Jhora Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Chamurchi Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Rhoni Tea Co., Ld.	For registering memo. of association ...	40	300 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Nagra Timber Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bengal Timber Trading Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Indian Tea Supply Co., Ld.... ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Pingna Trading Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Thorajan Tea & Saw Mills Co., Ld..	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Borrea Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Jalpaiguri Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
R. Scott Thomson & Co. Ld. ...	Ditto ditto 4 balance sheets...	74	20 0 0	
Banarhat Tea Co., Ld.	For registering memo. of association ...	40	325 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Bengal Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	For filing and recording two balance sheets	74	10 0 0	
Gyabaree Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto new articles of association.	76	5 0 0	
Bengal District Road Tramways Co., (Howrah-Sheakhala), Ld.	For registering memo. of association ...	40	345 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Ellenbarree Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Hope Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Chalauni Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Pabna Bank, Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Thorajan Tea & Saw Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Oriental Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Nilphamari Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Sylhet Cultivating Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Baraboni Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of change of situation of [the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Bagerhat Loan Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bikrampore Sangsthan Samiti, Ld....	Ditto ditto special resolutions	79	15 0 0	
Gurjung Jhora Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Tangail Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Tangail Reciprocal Helping Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto hareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Hindu Tea Co., Ld....	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders list	48	5 0 0	
Tippera Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolutian	79	5 0 0	
District Charitable Society	Ditto ditto annual report ...	.....	.....	5 0 0
Raniganj Coal Association Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditta ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Kishoreganj Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Poor Famiiy Relief Fund Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Dighpait Milita Dhanabhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders list	48	5 0 0	
Mim Tea Co., Ld.	For searching	220(c)	1 0 0	
Tangaii Trading Co., Ld.	For filing and recording special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto articles of association.	76	5 0 0	
National Fund Co. Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
General Supply Stores Co., Ld. ...	For registering memo] of association ...	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto articles of association.	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Bowreah Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realized.	Amount.	Fees realized under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Kurigram Model Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Madaripur Loan Office Ld.	Ditta ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Shikhak Surhid Bhandar Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Chamurchi Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Morelganj Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Karapara Savings Fund Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Baghutia Benevolent Association Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Shalimar Works, Ld.	For registering memo of association ...	40	200 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto articles of association.	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Loobah Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Eastern Cachar Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto	48	5 0 0	
Baintbaree Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto	48	5 0 0	
Grob Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto	48	5 0 0	
Hattikhira Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Jherriah Colliery Co., Ld.	For registering memo of association ...	40	175 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto articles of association.	40	5 0 0	
Gungram Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Hindu Union Bank, Ld.	Ditto difto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Jalpaiguri Banking and Trading Corporation, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Khanpura Marriage Fund Co., Ld....	Ditto ditto ditto ..	74	5 0 0	
Jherriah Colliery Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Bengal Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Needeem Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto notice of increase of capital.	57	150 0 0	
Loobah Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolutions	79	10 0 0	
Hindu Bibaha Sahayya Samiti Ld.	For registering memo of association ...	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto articles of association.	40	5 0 0	
Family Relief Fund Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto special resolutions	79	15 0 0	
Mymensingh Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ..	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Basanda Provident Fund Union Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Sonapet Proprietary Gold Mining Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Karapara Savings Fund Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bengal Silk Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolutions	79	10 0 0	
Ditto ditto	For searching	220(c)	1 0 0	
Royalty Coal Syndicate, Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of Association.	40	80 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Khardah Co., Ld.	Ditto memorandum of Association.	40	595 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Hindu Bibaha Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	For filing and recording notice of situation of the reigstered office.	64	5 0 0	
Jamalpur Co-operative Stores Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Chitpore Hydraulic Pressing Co., Ld.	For searching	220(c)	1 0 0	
Jherriah Colliery Co., Ld.	For filing and recording agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Mrittinga Marriage Fund, Ld. ...	For searching	220 (c)	1 0 0	
Teliapara Tea Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of Association.	40	295 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Ramgarh Co., Ld.	For filing and recording special resolution for winding up.	173	5 0 0	
Pioneer Glass Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Gielle Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ..	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Berhampore Shambhu Mill Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Chandipore Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Central Cachar Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realized.	Amount.	Fees realized under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Central Cachar Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Howrah Docking Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto 2 balance sheets ...	74	10 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Chandkhira Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Lohagar Tea Co , Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Teliapara Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Sahar Sherpur Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Standard Balers', Ld.	For searching	220 (e)	1 0 0	
Central Terai Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Nahorjan Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Ghatail Sanmilani Dhana Bhander Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Ghatail Loan and Insurance Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Co-operative Pharmacy Co., Ld. ...	For searching	220(e)	1 0 0	
General Index	Ditto	.....	1 0 0	
Kallinugger and Khoriel Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Mandakatta Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Chincoorie Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
New Cinnatolliah Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Balliaghatta Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of Association.	40	110 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto articles of Association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Janma Bhandar Co., Ld. (Nathullabad.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Altadanga Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Sapakati Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Co-operative Pharmacy Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto Balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bengal Safety Match Manufacturing Co. Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Hattikhira Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Dacca Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Panjia Mutual Relief Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Bhutan Duars Tea Co., Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of association	40	275 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto articles of association ..	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Calcutta Landing and Shipping Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Shalimar Works Ld.	Ditto ditto Notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Salil Arrah Marriage Fund Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	64	5 0 0	
Rarhipara Bishot Family Provision Fund Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	64	5 0 0	
Tangail Universal Marriage Fund Coy. Ld.	Ditto ditto Balance Sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto Shareholders, List	48	5 0 0	
Nilphamari Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto amended articles	76	5 0 0	
Bengal Safety Match Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto two balance sheets	74	10 0 0	
Sibpur Jute Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Jagannath Ghat Union Fund Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of association	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Mohurganj Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording liquidator's final Return.	187	5 0 0	
Anjuman Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
New Agra Pressing Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholder's list	48	5 0 0	
Bidya Nandakati Relief Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Magra Marriage Relief Fund, Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of association	40	390 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Central Jute Mills Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Northern Bengal Tea Corporation Ld.	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Gordon Mills Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of association	40	225 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Berobhoom Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholder's list	48	5 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realized.	Amount.	Fees realized under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Panga Lakhipriya Marriage Fund, Ld.	For registering Memorandum of association	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Gordon Mills Co., Ld.	For filing and recording Notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Singarun Coal Syndicate, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto Shareholders' List	48	5 0 0	
Mutual Nominee Relief Fund Co., Ld.	For registering Memo. of Association ...	40	340 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Kamarhatty Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto Shareholders' List	48	5 0 0	
Kanknarrah Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bonogram Bhattacharyyaparah Universal Helping Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Nilphamari Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Bogra Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Victoria Coal Mining Co., Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of association	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Atal Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto notice of Increase of capital.	57	40 0 0	
Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and General Purveying Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Chittagong Cotton and Oil Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Chitpur Hydraulic Pressing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bharat Samiti, Ld.	For registering memorandum of association	40	325 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto articles of ditto	40	5 0 0	
Bengal Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	For searching	220(e)	1 0 0	
Chupnagar Poor Family Relief Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Mrittinga Marriage Fund, Ld. ...	For searching	220(e)	1 0 0	
Jalpaiguri Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Patkoom Indigo and Trading Co., Ld.	For searching	220(e)	1 0 0	
Kurigram Mutual Helping Fund, Ld.	For filing and recording list of directors ...	70	5 0 0	
National Marriage Fund, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto list of directors ...	70	5 0 0	
Baghutia Metropolitan Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Patkoom Indigo and Trading Co., Ld.	For copying articles of association ...	220(c)	11 4 0	
Oriental Trading Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Berhamporo Shambhu Mill Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Tipererah Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolutions	79	10 0 0	
Jalpaiguri Banking and Trading Corporation, Ld.	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Mrittinga Marriage Fund, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto amended articles	78	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto list of directors ...	70	5 0 0	
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Fort Glostor Jute Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Standard Jute Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of association	40	575 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto articles of ditto	40	5 0 0	
Cachar Rice Supply Co., Ld. ...	For searching	220(e)	1 0 0	
Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Nasmyth's Patent Press Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Sutna Stone and Lime Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Asansol Railway Co-operative Ice and Ærated Water Society, Ld.	Ditto ditto four balance sheets	74	20 0 0	
Bhutan Duars Tea Co., Ld. ...	For searching	220(e)	1 0 0	
Baukati Hitaisi Fund Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Nowdabash Marriage Fund, Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of association.	40	490 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Sutna Stone and Lime Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Mahes Chandra Land Reclamation and Agricultural Improvement Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Panga Laksmi Priya Marriage Fund, Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Baukati Hitaisi Fund Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	64	5 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realized.	Amount.	Fees realized under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sarvajana Hitaisi Fund Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Dhunsiri Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto liquidator's account.	186	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto liquidator's final Return.	187	5 0 0	
India Publishers, Ld....	Ditto ditto four balance sheets	74	20 0 0	
Magra Marriage Relief Fund, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto list of directors ...	70	5 0 0	
Bar Paika Jana Hitaisi Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Barakar Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0	
Banali Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of change of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Baghutia Matrimonial Association Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholder's list	48	5 0 0	
Imperial Paper Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bengal Safety Match Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolutions.	79	10 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto notice of increase of capital.	57	5 0 0	
India Publishers, Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Jherria Joyrampore Coal Co., Ld.	For registering memo. of association ...	40	80 0 0	
Hasimara Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto	40	500 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto articles of association.	40	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Bankipore Loan Office Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
National Jute Mills Co., Ld. ...	For registering memo. of association ...	40	575 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto articles of Association.	40	5 0 0	
Uttra Sahabajpur Bhavi Hitaisi ... Dhanagar Fund Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bengal Safety Match Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of increase of capital.	57	20 0 0	
Howrah Hydraulic Press Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Kulaghat Sulava Bibaha Bhandar Co., Ld.	For registering memo. of association ...	40	540 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto articles of association.	40	5 0 0	
Rhoni Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Panga Laksmipriya Marriage Fund, Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolutions	79	45 0 0	
Koddom Tea Co., Ld.	For registering memo. of association ...	40	100 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto articles of association.	40	5 0 0	
Banali Coal Co., Ld.	For filing and recording notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Adjai Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Katras Jherriah Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Chota Nagpur Carrying Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Barishal Janma Mrittu Shahayya Samiti Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto Resolution for winding up.	178	5 0 0	
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Indian Pioneers Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Empress of India Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Bagerhat Hindu Marriage Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Matelli Tea Co., Ld.	For searching	220 (4)	1 0 0	
R. Scott Thomson and Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording 3 shareholders' list	48	15 0 0	
Ranaghat Mitra Sobha	For registering memo. of association with certified copy of rules.	...	...	55 0 0
Kuddom Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Mutual Co-operative Co., Ld. ...	For registering memo. of association ...	40	240 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto articles of association.	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Beneficial Fund Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Alliance Jute Mills Co., Ld. ...	For registering memo. of association ...	40	585 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto articles of association.	40	5 0 0	
Berhampur Sambhu Mill Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Vakilpara Universal Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purpose for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realised.	Amount.	Fees realised under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Shalimar Mills Co., Ld.	For registering memo. of association ...	40	150 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto articles of association.	40	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Alliance Jute Mills Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Parental Academic Institutions and Doveton College.	Ditto ditto annual report ...	...	...	5 0 0
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto rules	...	...	5 0 0
Sylhet Loan Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Tangail Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	10 0 0	
Jalabari Life Insurance Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Barpaika Jana Hitaisi Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Kangal Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Kalkini Sadharan Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Tippera Jiban Bima Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Madaripur Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto notice of change of situation.	64	5 0 0	
Burn & Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Tezpore-Balipara Tramway Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Cachar Land and Loan Corporation, Ld.	For registering memorandum of association.	40	125 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Noakhali Loan Office, Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bengal Telephone Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Dum-Duma Jhar Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Camperdown Pressing Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Canal Press Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Jherria-Joyrampur Coal Co., Ld. ...	For searching	220 (c)	1 0 0	
Tangra Tannery and Manure Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Tippera Jiban Bima Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Sath Bhia Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolution for winding up.	173	10 0 0	
Titaghur Paper Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Jherria-Joyrampur Coal Co., Ld. ...	For copying memorandum of association	220 (c)	1 4 0	
India General Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	For filing and recording two balance sheets	74	10 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Kuddom Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Katalguri Tea Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of association.	40	115 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
East India Coal Co., Ld.	For searching	220 (c)	1 0 0	
Atal Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Mim Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of change of situation.	64	5 0 0	
Woodlands Hotel Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of association.	40	135 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Katalguri Tea Co., Ld.	For searching	220 (c)	1 0 0	
Ditto	For copying memorandum of association	220 (c)	0 6 0	
Ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	...	2 4 0	
Jessop & Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Matelli Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolutions	79	10 0 0	
Soorah Jute Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Bengal-Assam Steamship Co., Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of association.	40	625 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Oriental Hosiery Manufacturing Co., Ld.	For filing and recording notice of change of situation.	64	5 0 0	
Chittagong Oriental Co., Ld. ...	For registering memo. of association ...	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Koteswar Universal Helping Fund, Ld.	Ditto memo. of association ...	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Rajmahal Stone Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' List	48	5 0 0	
National Union Fund Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto special resolution.	79	5 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realised.	Amount.	Fees realised under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	
Gourepore Co., Ld.	For filing and recording liquidators' consent.	43	5 0 0	
Ditto	For registering memo. of association ...	40	825 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Chamurchi Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting.	186	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto liquidators' final report.	187	5 0 0	
Shaptana Sulava Rin Shodh Shahayya Samiti, Ld.	For registering memo. of association ...	40	590 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Buxar E. I. Railway Co-operative Society Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	43	5 0 0	
Madaripore Loan Office, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto notice of change of situation.	64	5 0 0	
Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Katalguri Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting,	75	5 0 0	
Dum-Duma Jhar Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Salil-Arrah Marriage Fund Ld. ...	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto articles of association.	76	5 0 0	
Gourepore Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolution for winding up.	178	5 0 0	
Chota Nagpur Trading Co., Ld. ...	For registering memo. of association ...	40	40 0 0	
Aurvedic Medicine Manufacturing Co. of India, Ld.	For filing and recording shareholders' list.	43	5 0 0	
Sylhet Union Co., Ld.	For registering memo. of association ...	40	40 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Bank of Upper India, Ld.	For searching, ...	220 (e)	1 0 0	
Northern Bengal Tea Corporation, Ld.	For filing and recording proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Hindu Bibaha Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto	75	5 0 0	
Jatiya Sahayya Samiti, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet.	74	5 0 0	
Tangail Reciprocal Helping Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of change of situation.	64	5 0 0	
Howrah Oil Mills Co., Ld. ...	For registering memo. of association ...	40	125 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Tipperah Jiban Bima Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Bharat Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto	64	5 0 0	
General Index	For searching	220 (e)	1 0 0	
East Bengal Provident Fund Co., Ld.	For registering memo. of association ...	40	40 0 0	
Kokdahara Trading Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	43	5 0 0	
Jalpaiguri Banking and Trading Corporation, Ld.	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Hindu Bibaha Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	43	5 0 0	
Asansol Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	43	5 0 0	
India Publishers, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Giridih Colliery Co., Ld.	For searching	220 (e)	1 0 0	
Ditto	For copying shareholders' list	...	1 0 0	
Shalimar Jute Co., Ld.	For registering memo. of association ...	40	225 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
General Index	For searching	220 (e)	1 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto	,,	1 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto	,,	1 0 0	
Shalimar Jute Co., Ld.	Ditto	,,	1 0 0	
Birth and Marriage Fund Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto shareholders' list	43	5 0 0	
General Index	For searching	220 (e)	1 0 0	
Mrittinga Star Co., Ld.	For registering memorandam of association.	40	40 0 0	
Panga Desh-Hitaishi Reen Shodha Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	40	590 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	For registering articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Khulna Family Relief Association Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	43	5 0 0	
Sulkea Pressing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
General Marriage Fund Co., Ld. ...	For registering memorandam of association	40	590 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Pioneer Fibre Co., Ld.	Ditto memorandum of association	40	60 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Gourepore Co., Ld.	For filing and recording agreement ...	28	5 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realized.	Amount.	Fees realized under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Belgachi Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording liquidator's account.	186	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto ditto final report.	187	5 0 0	
Asiatic Society of Bengal	Ditto ditto 19 annual reports	...	...	95 0 0
National Union Fund Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bengal Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	For searching	220(e)	1 0 0	
Bengal Provincial Railway Co., Ld.	For filing and recording 2 balance sheets	74	10 0 0	
Pioneer Fibre Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Cachar Marine Fire Life Insurance and Banking Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Bengal Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	For copying balance sheet	220(e)	1 0 0	
Ting Ling Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Khuniagach Reensodha Fund, Ld.	For registering memorandum of association	40	340 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Gava Bibahaboy Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Standard Balers' Ld.	For searching	220(e)	1 0 0	
Nuddea Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording proceedings of meetings.	74	5 0 0	
Alliance Jute Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Panga Desa Hitaisi Reensodha Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Saptana Sullabh Reensodha Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	64	5 0 0	
Kulaghat Sulabh Bibaha Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ..	64	5 0 0	
Mutual Nominee Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	64	5 0 0	
Anjuman Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Wazirpore Family Life Provident Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Hantapara Tea Co., Ld.	For searching	220(e)	1 0 0	
Alliance Jute Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto	,,	1 0 0	
National Jute Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto	,,	1 0 0	
Bhutan Duars Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording 2 agreements ...	28	10 0 0	
Damuda Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto notice of increase of capital.	57	100 0 0	
Khuinagach Reensodha Fund, Ld. ..	Ditto ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
General Relief Association Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Mohesh Chandra Land Reclamation and Agricultural Improvement Co., Ld.	For filing and recording special resolution.	79	5 0 0	
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto liquidator's account.	186	5 0 0	
Altadanga Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Birpara Tea Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of association.	40	450 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Sonapahar Gold Prospecting and Mining Co., Ld.	For filing and recording proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet...	74	5 0 0	
Jalpaiguri Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Danga New Universal Marriage Fund Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Gurjan Jhora Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Hooghly Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	For searching	220(e)	1 0 0	
Patkoom Indigo and Trading Co, Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Patkoom Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Tista Reensodha Fund Co., Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of association	40	590 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Banjora Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto memorandum of association	40	80 0 0	
Bengal Provincial Railway Co., Ld.	For filing and recording shareholders' list.	48	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto special resolution.	79	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto notice of increase of capital.	57	85 0 0	
Banjora Coal Co., Ld.	For registering articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Kayastha Trading Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Nigali Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolution for winding up.	173	15 0 0	
Champatala-Jatrapur Union Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realised.	Amount.	Fees realised under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs A. P.	
Northern Bengal Railway Co-operative Supply Association Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Joyaganj Railway Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of association.	40	200 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Kholarpar Reensodha Fund, Ld. ..	Ditto memorandum of association.	40	40 0 0	
Northern Bengal Marriage Fund, Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	40	40 0 0	
Bengal Provincial Railway Co., Ld.	For filing and recording shareholders' List.	48	5 0 0	
New Birbhum Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto two balance sheets.	74	10 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list.	48	5 0 0	
Barganj Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolution for winding up.	178	5 0 0	
Sirajganj Jute, Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list.	48	5 0 0	
Nadia Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of increase of capital.	57	10 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto special resolutions.	79	10 0 0	
Jherriah Colliery Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list.	48	5 0 0	
Barabari Reensodha Sahayya Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of association.	40	40 0 0	
Patkoom Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	For filing and recording special resolution for winding up.	178	10 0 0	
John King and Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholder's list.	48	5 0 0	
Matelli Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolutions for winding up.	178	15 0 0	
Cachar Native Joint Stock Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Jhereeghat Native Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Hosseinpur Paribarik Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolution for winding up.	178	5 0 0	
Arya Tea Co. Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto notice of increase of capital.	57	5 0 0	
Kurigram Marriage Fund Ld. ...	For searching	220 (c)	1 0 0	
Mrittinga ditto ...	Ditto	...	1 0 0	
Chittagong Oriental Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Indian Imperial Financial Association, Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Jotput Gold Mining Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto High Court order for dissolution.	160	5 0 0	
Killing Valley Tea Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto notice of increase of capital.	57	25 0 0	
Nagra Timber Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto notice of increase of capital.	57	45 0 0	
Ketla Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto special resolution for winding up.	178	5 0 0	
Calcutta Central Press Co., Ld. ...	For searching	220 (c)	1 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	For copying balance sheet	...	1 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto shareholder's list ...	...	1 0 0	
Phaskowa Tea Co., Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of association.	40	200 0 0	
Ditto ...	For registering articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Bengal Coal Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording two balance sheets	74	10 0 0	
Sylhet Union Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Chittagong Cotton and Oil Mills Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Bihar Trading Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Jalpaiguri Club Co., Ld. ...	For searchin	220 (c)	1 0 0	
Northern Bengal Marriage Fund, Ld.	Ditto	...	1 0 0	
Jalpaiguri Club Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording three agreements	28	15 0 0	
Universal Helping Fund Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	For registering articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Chakdr Pashar Rajarhat Rin Sodha Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto memorandum of association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	For registering articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Royalty Coal Syndicate, Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
General Index	For searching	22 (c)	1 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purpose for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realised.	Amount.	Fees realised under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	
Northern Bengal Marriage Fund, Ld.	For copying memorandum of association.	...	1 10 0	
Jalpaiguri Club Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Paramali Reensodha Co., Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of association.	40	590 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	For registering articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Dassani Life Insurance Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Baraibadi Marriage Fund Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of association.	40	590 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	For registering articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Jainti Tea Co., Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of association.	40	275 0 0	
Ditto ...	For registering articles of association ..	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of the gistered office.	64	5 0 0	
Bengal Coal Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording three shareholders' lists.	48	15 0 0	
Bihar Trading Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Cossye River Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	For filing and recording special resolution for winding up.	178	5 0 0	
Reliance Marine Insurance Office, Ld.	Ditto ditto liquidator's account.	186	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto liquidator's final Return.	187	5 0 0	
Mrittinga Marriage Fund, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Barabari Reensodha Sahayya Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Panga Lakamipriya Marriage Fund, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Nadia Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	20 0 0	
Arya Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of increase of capital.	57	20 0 0	
Nunkhaoya Reensodha Bhandar, Ld.	For registering memorandum of association.	40	40 0 0	
Nunkhaoya General Marriage Fund, Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	40	40 0 0	
Khuniagach Marriage Provident Fund, Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	40	340 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Indian Imperial Financial Association, Ld.	For filing and recording special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Government Security Benevolent Fund, Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto	48	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	100 0 0	
Bengal Nagpur Coal Co., Ld. ...	For searching	220(c)	1 0 0	
Bibaha Sahayya Joutha Tahabil Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of association.	40	40 0 0	
Rhoni Tea Co., Ld.	For searching	220(c)	1 0 0	
Ditto ditto	For copying	...	4 4 0	
Baraboni Coal Co., Ld.	For filing and recording notice of change of situation.	64	5 0 0	
Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Teliapa Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
East Bengal Friend Fund Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of association.	40	40 0 0	
Universal Helping Fund Co., Ld.	For filing and recording notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Kurigram Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Cossye River Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolution for winding up.	178	15 0 0	
Goosery Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Sylhet Trading Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of association.	40	125 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Pneumatic Husking (Schumachers' Patent) Syndicate, Ld.	For filing and recording proceedings of meeting.	187	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto liquidator's account.	186	5 0 0	
Teesta Marriage Provision Fund, Ld.	For registering memorandum of association.	40	390 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Rajshahi Dhanee Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Public Marriage Provision Fund, Ld.	For registering memorandum of association.	40	390 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Watson's Patent Press Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Tagunda Jana Hitaisi Fund Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of association.	40	40 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realised.	Amount.	Fees realised under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Tagunda Jana Hitaisi Fund Co., Ld.	For registering articles of association	40	5 0 0	
Sissi Saw Mills and Trading Co., Ld.	For filing and recording notice of change of directors.	70	5 0 0	
Khulna Loan Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Sulkea Manufacturing Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Rangpur Musalman Siksa Bibaha Mrita Byaktir Paribarbarger Sahayya Bhander, Ld.	For registering memorandum of association.	40	100 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ring Tong Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Berasgram Reenasodha Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of association.	40	500 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Old Church Educational and Charitable Society.	Ditto memorandum of association.	.....	.....	50 0 0
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto certified copy of rules ...	.....	.....	5 0 0
Public Marriage Provision Fund, Ld.	For filing and recording notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Tista Marriage Provision Fund, Ld.	Ditto ditto ...	.....	5 0 0	
Kamar Koochee Tea Co., Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of association.	40	100 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Cachar Rice Supply Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
National Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolution for winding up.	173	5 0 0	
Bharat Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Kulaghat Sulabh Bibaha Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolutions	79	20 0 0	
Itena Family Relief Association Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Kholahati Bibaha Britti Bhandar, Ld.	For registering memorandum of association.	40	500 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Union Jute Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Woosirpur Paribarik Dhon Shanchaya Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto special resolution for winding up.	173	5 0 0	
Gordon Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Selim Hill Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Gaya Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Singaran Coal Syndicate, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Calcutta Trades Association ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet	74	5 0 0	
Nagarpur Tin Griha Nirman Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	For registering memorandum of association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Rangpur Musalman Siksa Bibaha Mrita Byaktir Paribarbarger Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	For filing and recording notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Nalsindura Krisi Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Banjora Coal Co., Ld.	For filing and recording notice of situation of the registered office.	.....	5 0 0	
Dulali North Bengal Marriage Fund, Ld.	For registering memorandum of association.	40	540 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Calcutta Hydraulic Press Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
John King & Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Ghatail Family Wedding Fund Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Dunbar Cotton Mill, Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realised.	Amount.	Fees realised under Act XXI of 1860
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	
Sibpur Jute Manufacturing Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Dehra Dun Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto High Court order for amending memorandum of association.	Section 9(2) of Act XII of 1895.	5 0 0	
Jamalpur Ice Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Deokajulu Tea Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of association.	40	105 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Atal Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bidyananda Kati Relief Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Calcutta Flour Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Singell Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Kalihati Bibaha Sahayya Co., Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of association.	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Chamurchi Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Ujjalpur National Pension Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bengal Silk Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Indian Imperial Financial Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Rarhipara Bishoț Family Provision Fund, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Kinmond & Co., Ld.	For searching	220(e)	1 0 0	
Howrah Mills Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditte shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Shampore Coal Co., Ld.	For registering memo. of association ...	40	225 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Kalihati Bibaha Sahayya Co., Ld....	For filing and recording notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Gourepore Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto two balance sheets	74	10 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Springside Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Hindu Bibaha Fund Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto special resolution for winding up.	178	5 0 0	
Asansol Railway Co-operative Ice and Aerated Water Society, Ld.	Ditto ditto three shareholders' list.	48	15 0 0	
Khasiamara Syndicate, Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of association.	40	250 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Hasimara Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Manja Tea Co., Ld.	For registering memo. of association ...	40	60 0 0	
Gurjang Jhora Tea Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
Sylhet-Tiperra Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Howrah Hydraulic Press Co., Ld....	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Mohes Chunder Land Reclamation and Agricultural Improvement Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of change of situation.	64	5 0 0	
Gaya Loan Office, Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bharat Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolutions	79	20 0 0	
Bengal Chamber of Commerce ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Bengal Telephone Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Baradighi Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
India Pressing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Chitpore Hydraulic Pressing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bengal Telephone Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Bagracote Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Baintgoorie Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Zurantee Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Chulsa Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realised.	Amount.	Fees realised under Act XX of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Howrah Flour Mills Co., Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Damuda Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bengal Paper Mill Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Ghatbhoge Mansa Union Family Relief Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Nadia Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto	74	5 0 0	
Cachar Land and Loan Corporation, Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Karapara Family Relief Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Central Duars Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Burrkura Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of change of situation.	64	5 0 0	
Union Jute Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	...	5 0 0	
Standard Jute Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	...	5 0 0	
Burrakar Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Howrah Oil Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Central Jute Mills Co., Ld.... ...	For filing and recording special resolution for winding up.	178	5 0 0	
Khasiamara Syndicate, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Howrah Flour Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Cachar Rice supply Co., Ld. ...	For copying memorandum of association...	220(e)	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	...	6 0 0	
Central Jute Mills Co., Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of association	40	425 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto agreement ..	28	5 0 0	
Carew and Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Good Hope Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Mrittinga Marriage Fund, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto special resolution	79	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto list of directors	70	5 0 0	
Jainti Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto two agreements	28	10 0 0	
Bengal Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Crystal Ice Supply Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Bengal Flour Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Jivika Sansthan Samiti, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Dassani Life Insurance Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto resolution for winding up	178	5 0 0	
Sarupkati Hitaisi Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Tangra Tannery and Manure Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto resolution for winding up.	178	5 0 0	
Tezpore and Gogra Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Great Oriental Family Relief Fund Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of association	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Assam United Tea Co., Ld. ...	For searching ...	220(e)	1 0 0	
New Glencoe Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Kuttal Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Washabarie Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Chandowa Tea Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of association	40	375 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Nadia Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording proceedings of meeting.	74	5 0 0	
General Index	For searching	220(e)	1 0 0	
Mothola Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Standard Jute Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Bagerhat Mutual Relief Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Chandowa Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto two agreements	28	10 0 0	
Indian Relief Fund Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto special resolution for winding up.	178	5 0 0	
Lachatoorah Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheets ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Arcuttipore Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Eastern Cachar Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Kalachera Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	...	5 0 0	
Baintbarie Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	...	5 0 0	
Kumai Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	...	5 0 0	
Nedeem Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	...	5 0 0	
Chengmari Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	...	5 0 0	
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	...	5 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realized.	Amount.	Fees realized under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	For filing and recording shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Hoolungoorie Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Choonabhuti Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Engo Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Empress of India Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
North Western Cachar Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Soorah Jute Mills Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Paraliya Cheap Debt Fund, Ld. arthat Paraliya Sulabh Rin Sodha Fund, Ld.	For registering memorandum of association	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Sungma Tea Co., Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Jeereeghat Native Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	48	5 0 0	
Rangoon Steam Tramway Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Saidpur Marriage and House Building Co., Ld.	For registering memorandum of association	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Garden Reach Land Syndicate, Ld.	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Monabari Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Standard Jute Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Longview Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Soom Tea Co., Ld, ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Banarhat Tea Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Bhangamore Sanmilani Sahayya Bhandar, Ld.	For registering memorandum of association	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Phœnix Tea Co. of Cachar, Ld. ...	For filing and recording balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Saidpur Hitarthi Sampradaya, Ld.	For registering memorandum of association	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Teesta Marriage Provision Fund, Ld.	For filing and recording list of Directors	70	5 0 0	
Rangpur Musalman Siksa Bibaha Mritabyaktir Paribarbarger Sahayya Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	.....	5 0 0	
Killing Valley Tea Association, Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Saran Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Burma Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Saptana Sulabh Reohsodha Sahayya Samiti, Ld.	Ditto ditto special resolutions	79	15 0 0	
Jainti Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto agreement ...	28	5 0 0	
Nadia Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Palganj Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.	Ditto ditto two balance sheets	74	10 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto two shareholders' lists.	48	10 0 0	
Rajdoha Mining Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto three balance sheets.	74	15 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto three shareholders' lists.	48	15 0 0	
Kumlai Tea Association, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Jaigon Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Hantapara Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Dessai and Parbuttia Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Ghatail Family Wedding Fund Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Khulna Trading Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Dehing Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Phoolbari Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	.....	5 0 0	
Killcott Tea Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	.....	5 0 0	
Manbhum Coal Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ..	74	5 0 0	
Tukvar Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	

Name of Company.	Purposes for which fee was paid.	Section of the Act under which realized.	Amount.	Fees realized under Act XXI of 1860.
1	2	3	4	
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Tukvar Co., Ld.	For filing and recording shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Chota Nagpur Tea Co., Ld.... ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Clive Mills Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Chandsi Sangraha Bhandar Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Kinmond & Co., Ld.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	74	5 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto ditto shareholders' list	48	5 0 0	
Nagarpur Reensodha Co., Ld. ...	For registering memorandum of association	40	40 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto notice of situation of the registered office.	64	5 0 0	
Manbhum Coal Co., Ld.	For filing and recording two shareholders' lists.	48	10 0 0	
Bengal-Nagpur Coal Co., Ld. ...	Ditto ditto notice of change of situation.	64	5 0 0	
Bikrampur Sansthan Samiti, Ld. ...	Ditto ditto balance sheet ...	74	5 0 0	
Manjha Tea Co., Ld.	For registering articles of association ...	40	5 0 0	
	Total ...	.....	29,361 0 0	270 8 0

APA CHANDRA GHOSHA,

The 5th May 1896. *Registrar of Companies.*

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF CANALS IN BENGAL DURING THE RABI SEASON OF 1895-96.

No. 729*I*.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 13th July 1896.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Statements Nos. I, II and III showing Irrigation Operations of Canals in Bengal during the rabi season of 1895-96.

OBSERVATIONS.—The area irrigated in the rabi season of 1895-96 was 123,797 acres against 63,070 acres in 1894-95 showing an increase of 60,727 acres or 196·28 per cent.

2. This large increase, which occurred chiefly in the area commanded by the Sone Canals, is readily accounted for by the cessation of the rains in the month of November 1895 in all the Canal districts of Bengal, except Cuttack and Balasore, and the very scanty rainfall in the remaining months of the rabi season.

3. It is noted that in the Balasore and Midnapore districts there was practically no demand for canal water during the season.

4. It is, however, satisfactory to observe that irrigation in the Burdwan and Hooghly districts from the Eden Canal developed considerably during the year; the area having risen from 20 acres in 1894-95 to 1,885 acres in 1895-96. This increase was chiefly in potato and onion crops for which there was no irrigation in 1894-95.

5. The principal crops irrigated from the Sone Canals in the rabi season were sugarcane, wheat, barley and other cereals, gram and various pulses, turmeric, opium, mustard and various other crops included in the class Miscellaneous. Very large increases are apparent in almost all classes of crops. In sugarcane the area irrigated rose from 17,725 acres in 1894-95 to 23,497 acres in 1895-96; in cereals it increased from 16,753 acres to 64,646 acres, and in pulses, mustard and the crops included in the class Miscellaneous it was 15,526, 377 and 8,897 acres in 1895-96 against 3,747, 37 and 1,352 acres respectively in 1894-95.

6. There was no irrigation from the Saran Canals during the year, as they were practically closed on the 31st March 1894.

7. The details of the increase or decrease in the irrigation of the rabi crops from each canal during the year 1895-96 compared with those of the ...ar are given in the following statement:—

Canals.		Areas irrigated in rabi season.		More.	Less.	Remarks.
		1895-96.	1894-95.			
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Orissa ...	Taldunda Canal ...	681	395	286	...	
	Kendrapara ,, ...	2,587	2,605	...	18	
	High Level Canal, Ranges I, II and III, and Jajpur Canal.	3,966	1,102	2,864	...	
Midnapore Canal		...	175	...	175	
Eden Canal		1,885	20	1,865	...	
Sone ...	Patna Canal	11,155	9,677	1,478	...	
	Arrah ,, ...	49,260	38,819	10,441	...	
	Buxar ,, ...	54,263	10,277	43,986	...	
Saran Canals		*	*	...	...	
Total ...		1,23,797	63,070	60,920	193	

* There was no irrigation during these years.

No. II.—Rabi Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1895-96.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Nature of crops.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Midnapore.	Burdwan.	Hooghly.	Gaya.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Garden and orchards ...	45	...	...	...	...	7	...	44	...	96
Sugarcane ...	...	...	...	57	...	1,115	3,065	19,317	...	23,544
Potato ...	...	...	...	1,641	166	...	...	...	...	1,807
Onion ...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	21
Cereals ... Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	335	55	31,362	...	31,752
Cereals ... Barley	...	...	...	...	...	1,211	697	9,124	...	11,032
Cereals ... Rice	6,125	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,126
Cereals ... Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	729	1,223	19,910	..	21,862
Pulse ... Gram, &c.	597	...	...	...	...	292	338	6,480	...	7,707
Pulse ... Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	849	468	7,099	...	8,416
Fodder crops ... Grass, lucerne	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	54
Fibres ... Cotton	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235
Dyes ... Indigo	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	..	435
Dyes ... Turmeric, &c.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drugs ... Opium	...	...	...	...	...	419	332	672	...	1,423
Drugs ... Tobacco, &c.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds ... Mustard, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	357	...	377
Oilseeds ... Castor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Miscellaneous ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,897	...	8,897
Hot weather ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
									...	...
Total Rabi, 1895-96 ...	7,233	1	...	1,719	166	4,957	6,198	1,03,523	*	1,23,797
Total Rabi, 1894-95 ...	4,021	61	175	12	8	3,631	6,046	49,096	*	63,070

* There was no irrigation from the Saran Canal during the Rabi Season of both the years.

Calcutta,
The 8th July 1896.

A. S. Thomson,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. III.—RABI STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1895-96.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

Nature of Crops.		Taldanda Canal.*	Kendrapara Canal.	High-Level Canal, Ranges I, II and III, and Jajpur Canal.	Midnapore Canal.	Eden Canal.	Patna Canal.	Arrah Canal.	Buxar Canal.	Saran Canal.	Total.	Remarks.
		Mahanadi.	Brahmini-Byturni.	Acquapada-Jajpur.	Cossye.	Northern Drainage and Embankment.	Eastern Sone.	Arrah.	Buxar.	Gandak.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Garden and orchards		32	12	1	...	.....	7	19	25	...	96	
Sugarcane		...	...	.....	...	57	4,180	12,436	6,882	...	23,554	
Potato		...	...	.....	...	1,807	...	...	...	...	1,807	
Onion		...	...	.....	...	21	...	...	...	...	21	
Cereals	Wheat	...	...	.....	...	.....	390	3,792	27,570	...	31,752	
	Barley	...	...	.....	...	.....	1,908	6,665	2,459	...	11,032	
	Rice	3	2,158	3,965	...	.....	...	...	...	...	6,126	
	Miscellaneous	...	...	.....	...	.....	1,962	13,835	6,065	...	21,862	
Pulse	Gram, &c.	597	...	.....	...	.....	630	3,951	2,529	...	7,707	
	Miscellaneous	...	...	.....	...	.....	1,317	2,014	5,085	...	8,416	
Fodder crops	Grass, lucerne	5	...	.....	...	.....	...	49	...	...	54	
Fibres	Cotton	42	193	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	235	
Dyes	Indigo	...	224	.....	...	.....	...	211	...	...	435	
	Turmeric, &c.	2	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	2	
Drugs	Opium	...	...	.....	...	.....	751	515	157	...	1,423	
	Tobacco, &c.	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Oilseeds	Mustard, &c.	...	...	.....	...	.....	20	174	183	...	377	
	Castor	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	1	
Miscellaneous		...	...	.....	...	.....	...	5,609	3,288	...	8,897	
Hot weather		...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Rabi 1895-96		681	2,587	3,966	...	1,885	11,155	49,260	54,263	*	1,23,797	
Total, Rabi 1894-95		395	2,605	1,103	175	20	9,677	38,819	10,277	*	63,070	

* There was no irrigation from the Saran Canal during the Rabi season of both the years.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th July 1896.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. I.— Annual Statement.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96 in Canal Districts of Bengal.

Districts.	Area in acres.	Culturable acres.	Area irrigated.										Rainfall.		
			Kharif, 1895-96.			Rabi, 1895-96.			Whole year, 1895-96.						
			Total area.	In comparison with 1894-95.		Total area.	In comparison with 1894-95.		Total area.	In comparison with 1894-95.		Percentage of increase or decrease.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
				Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Cuttack	Information not available.		105,677	1,569	...	7,233	3,212	...	112,910	4,781	...	104·42 increase	42·31	39·08	(—) 7·63
Balasore			9,964	...	4,387	1	...	80	9,965	...	4,467	69·04 decrease	45·56	36·26	(—) 20·41
Midnapore ...			61,997	...	7,179	...	...	175	61,997	...	7,354	89·39 ditto.	30·24	31·45	(+) 4·00
Burdwan ...			19,156	1,186	...	1,719	1,707	...	20,875	2,893	...	116·08 increase	36·21	29·14	(—) 19·52
Hooghly			16,315	13,150	...	166	158	...	16,481	13,308	...	519·41 ditto.	30·14	28·22	(—) 6·37
Gaya	3,015,680	2,356,000	38,290	2,124	...	4,957	1,326	...	43,247	3,450	...	108·66 ditto.	47·97	37·35	(—) 22·13
Patna	1,329,920	1,039,000	38,181	3,167	...	6,198	152	...	44,379	3,319	...	108·08 ditto.	55·09	32·83	(—) 40·40
Shahabad ...	2,806,400	2,192,500	201,254	14,073	...	103,523	54,427	...	304,777	68,500	...	128·99 ditto.	52·77	32·86	(—) 37·72
Saran	1,680,000	1,312,500	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	.....	2·74	...	...
Total ...	...	...	490,833	35,269	11,566	123,797	60,982	255	614,631	96,251	11,821	.....	...	...	...
			Net increase 23,703			Net increase 60,727			Net increase 84,430						

* There was no irrigation from the Saran Canal during the year 1895-96.

Calcutta,
The 8th July 1896.

A. S. Thomson,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. II.—Annual Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Nature of Crops.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Midnapore.	Burdwan.	Hooghly.	Gaya.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Garden and orchards	45	...	...	...	...	7	...	44	...	96
Sugarcane	79	251	...	57	...	1,834	5,010	31,567	...	38,798
Potato	...	...	...	1,641	166	...	...	...	...	1,807
Onion	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	21
Cereals ... Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	...	335	55	31,362	...	31,752
Barley ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,211	697	9,124	...	11,032
Rice	111,723	9,714	61,997	19,156	16,315	36,262	33,919	174,337	...	463,443
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	729	1,223	19,937	...	27,889
Pulse ... Gram, &c. ...	597	...	...	...	...	292	338	6,480	...	7,707
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	849	468	7,099	...	8,416
Fodder crops ... Grass, lucerne ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	54
Fibres ... Cotton ...	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235
Dyes ... Indigo ...	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	...	435
Turmeric, &c. ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drugs ... Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	419	332	672	...	1,423
Tobacco, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds ... Mustard, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	357	...	377
Castor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,897	...	8,897
Hot weather	...	...	...	...	...	1,289	2,317	14,640	...	18,246
Total, 1895-96 ...	112,910	9,965	61,997	20,875	16,481	43,247	44,379	304,777	...	614,631
Total, 1894-95 ...	108,129	14,432	69,351	17,982	3,173	39,797	41,060	236,277	...	530,201

N.B.—There was no irrigation from the Saran Canal during the years.

Calcutta,
The 8th July 1896.

A. S. Thomson,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. III.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR, 1895-96.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

NATURE OF CROPS.	Taldanda Canal.	Kendrapara Canal.	High-Level Canal, Ranges I, II and III, and Jajpur Canal.	Midnapore Canal.	Eden Canal.	Patna Canal.	Arrah Canal.	Buxar Canal.	Saran Canal.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Mahanadi.	Brahmini-Byturni.	Acquapada-Jajpur.	Cossye.	N. D. and Embankment.	Eastern Sone.	Arrah.	Buxar.	Gandak.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Garden and orchards	32	12	1	...	...	7	19	25	...	96	
Sugarcane	...	79	251	...	57	6,844	20,623	10,944	...	38,798	
Potato	...	...	...	...	1,807	...	...	...	...	1,807	
Onion	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	21	
Cereals ... Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	...	390	3,792	27,570	...	31,752	
Cereals ... Barley ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 908	6,665	2,459	...	11,032	
Cereals ... Rice	25,144	65,662	30,631	63,132	34,336	70,201	108,969	65,368	...	463,443	
Cereals ... Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	952	13,825	6,112	...	21,889	
Pulse ... Gram, &c. ...	597	...	...	...	...	630	3,951	2,529	...	7,707	
Pulse ... Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,317	2,014	5,085	...	8,416	
Fodder crops ... Grass, lucerne ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	54	
Fibres ... Cotton ...	42	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	
Dyes ... Indigo ...	...	224	...	...	...	...	211	...	...	435	
Dyes ... Turmeric, &c. ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Drugs ... Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	751	515	157	...	1,423	
Drugs ... Tobacco, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oilseeds ... Mustard, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	20	174	183	...	377	
Oilseeds ... Castor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,609	3,288	...	8,897	
Hot weather	...	...	...	...	...	3,606	12,941	1,699	...	18,246	
Total, 1895-96 ...	25,822	66,170	30,883	63,132	36,221	87,626	179,368	125,419	...	614,631	
Total, 1894-95 ...	24,606	65,482	32,473	70,116	20,390	80,857	158,444	77,833	...	530,201	

N.B.—There was no irrigation from the Saran Canal during the years.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th July 1896.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WORKING OF THE ANTHROPOMETRIC SYSTEM FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF OLD OFFENDERS IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

No. 10500T., dated Darjeeling, the 24th June 1896.

From—E. R. HENRY, Esq., I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police, L.P.,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

IN continuation of the previous reports specified in the margin of this letter, I submit information regarding the progress made during 1895 in this Province in working the Anthropometric system for the identification of old offenders.

Letter No. 25229 of 22nd December 1891, from Inspector-General of Police, L.P., to Chief Secretary, Government of Bengal.
Letter No. 1732 of 25th February 1893, from Inspector-General of Police, L.P., to Chief Secretary, Government of Bengal.
Letter No. 6353 of 1st May 1894, from Inspector-General of Police, L.P., to Chief Secretary, Government of Bengal.
Letter No. 10552A. of 26th June 1895, from Inspector-General of Police, L.P., to Chief Secretary, Government of Bengal.

2. Full details have already been given regarding (1) the persons selected for measurements; (2) the particular measurements adopted; (3) improvements in the measuring instruments; (4) the system of search, including the margin allowed for error due to the "personal equation" of measurers; (5) the arrangements made in all districts for the early registration of unidentified suspects; (6) the means placed at the disposal of the local police for verifying antecedents without reference to the Central Office; and lastly, figures of the criminal record up to the end of 1894, and of the cases worked out through Anthropometry. In this report, therefore, it is only necessary for me to bring the statistical information up to date, and to offer some remarks on the practicability of gradually substituting for Anthropometry a system based upon classified finger-prints not supplemented by measurements.

3. A register is kept at each subdivision (the unit in this Province of police administration) of persons not identified at the time of their arrest. During 1895 1,761 persons were registered as unidentified. Of these, the district police subsequently, by enquiry and by referring to their indexes, succeeded in recognizing 1,120 and ascertaining their antecedents; the number remaining unidentified being 641. These figures exclude statistics for the area under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, which will be separately referred to. Of the 641 persons whom the local police failed to recognize, the Central Office succeeded in identifying 162, equivalent to 25·7 per cent., the figures for the preceding year being 536 unidentified, 112 recognized by Central Office, equivalent to a percentage of 21.

The figures for 1895 include 10 females and 31 juveniles who, under our rules, are not liable to measurement, and 90 non-British subjects belonging to Native States, where Anthropometry has not yet been introduced, and who, consequently, cannot have been registered on anthropometric data. If these 131 persons are excluded from the total of unidentified as representing cases not recognizable by Anthropometry, the figure of success rises to 31·6, against 27 in the preceding year.

In addition to the 162 cases from Bengal districts, 44 persons were traced for the Calcutta Police and 1 for Assam, bringing the total of successful cases up to 207, against 143 in the preceding year.

4. In 54 of these the name and residence given by the suspect proved to be correct. But as criminals, in order to defeat enquiries, sometimes give the correct name and address of persons other than themselves, this information, until verified, was of no value. Unless witnesses had been called, it would not, without the assistance of Anthropometry, have been possible to ascertain whether the name given was the real name of the suspect or of some other person. This information might, of course, have been verified by calling witnesses, but this would have entailed delay, and the Courts are averse to granting remands unless there are grounds for believing that the police have a good clue. In all cases unidentified suspects give names and residences which three times out of four prove to be wrong, and much labour, expense and delay is avoided by calling in the aid of Anthropometry, and up to the present time it has in no instance caused the wrong person to be identified. The

Central Office is in a position to state with absolute certainty that the measurements and thumb-impressions sent for examination belong to a person who, under the name they specify, was convicted in a certain place on a certain date. All, then, that is necessary is to get this information verified to the satisfaction of the Courts in the manner prescribed by law, viz., by obtaining an extract from the records of the Court where the conviction was had, or by producing a certificate from the officer in charge of the jail where the punishment was inflicted, together with evidence as to the identity of the accused with the person so convicted.

5. A specially interesting instance of the effectiveness of the system occurred during the year. Two cases of professional robbery by poisoning were reported within a couple of days of each other in the Darbhanga district. The detective entrusted with the enquiry had no difficulty in ascertaining that the culprit was one Runjit Dusadh *alias* Kokil Dusadh, registered poisoner and ex-convict, a resident of the adjoining district, Muzaffarpur. He was not to be found, having absconded, and there was in consequence no further clue. Weeks afterwards some travellers were taken out of the train at Dacca, apparently so helplessly drunk that it was deemed necessary to send them to the hospital. There the drunkenness was ascertained to be *dhatura* poisoning. The district police, who took up the enquiry, could get little assistance from the victims, who continued for some time in a condition of incoherency; but, on chance, they arrested a stranger to the place, who had been seen in company with the drugged men. He stoutly protested his innocence and disclaimed any acquaintance with them, giving his name as Ram Saran Singh, and an address up country. Being at fault, the local police measured him and took his thumb-impression, which they forwarded to the Central Office, where he was at once recognized as the missing Runjit *alias* Kokil Dusadh, wanted in the Darbhanga cases—a man who, under various *aliases*, had been convicted in several districts, having passed 12½ years in jail. Upon being confronted with accurate details of his past life he admitted his identity and his guilt in the Dacca cases, and was sentenced at the Sessions there to eight years' imprisonment, and has now been forwarded for trial in the Darbhanga cases. Had it not been for the clue given by Anthropometry, this dangerous criminal might have escaped, for without his admission of guilt he might not have been convicted, owing to the difficulty of proving the administration of the poison. Dacca is some five hundred miles or more from Muzaffarpur, and the identity of Ram Saran Singh with the missing Runjit *alias* Kokil Dusadh would not even have been suspected.

6. Considering the comparatively short time the system has been working in Bengal, the results obtained must be considered satisfactory, as about 1 in 3 of possible cases are being recognized, while it is not improbable that amongst those remaining unidentified are persons not previously convicted, and whose measurements consequently could not have been taken for record

7. But although the success achieved is as great as could have been expected, experience has brought into relief some inherent defects of the system which detract from its value. Notwithstanding the improvements effected in the instruments, both of which are automatic in their working, one being self-registering, the error due to the "personal equation" of measurers cannot be eliminated or even reduced to a negligable quantity. The measurer may take incorrect measurements through inattention to rules; or, having obtained accurate results, may read them incorrectly; or, having read them correctly, they may be incorrectly transcribed; or the measurements of *A* may be transcribed as *B's* measurements. Every check that experience can dictate has been adopted, and that these checks are fairly effective our results demonstrate. Still, the margin for error is considerable, and if the sustained attention now given to this subject be relaxed at any time, results will certainly fall off.

8. It has been claimed for the Anthropometric system that the probability of all six measurements of any two persons coinciding is so small that a fraction with a denominator of five figures is required to represent it arithmetically. The assertion would be correct if no allowance had to be made for the "personal equation" error. But, in practice, such allowance, and a considerable

allowance, has to be made, the result being that coincidences in measurements are not unfrequent. In the Central Office no positive deduction as to identity from measurements is considered safe or is made, reliance being placed exclusively in determining identity upon similarity in the innumerable details which make up the pattern of the thumb-impression.

9. A system of identification by means of finger impressions would have the following amongst other advantages over Anthropometry. The assessories, a piece of tin and some printers' ink, are inexpensive and procurable everywhere; the impressions are self-signatures, free from possible errors of observation and transcription; any person of ordinary intelligence can learn to take them with a little practice after a few minutes' instruction; no objection can be raised on the score of religion or caste, or rank in society or even sex; their characteristics being persistent throughout life, the finger impressions of a child could be used to identify the same person when he had reached middle or old age; the patterns which appear on these impressions are easily recognizable, and are susceptible of such succinct and exact definition (under the system explained in the Police Circular, copies of which accompany this report), that the most complicated pattern can be described in four or five words with sufficient completeness for purposes of comparison; and lastly, the evidential value of identity obtainable from the scrutiny of the prints of two or three fingers is so great that no person capable of weighing it would deem it necessary to seek for confirmation elsewhere.

10. The problem which remains to be solved is whether it is possible to devise a system of classification based solely upon finger impressions, which will give sufficient power of differentiation to enable duplicates to be unerringly traced in a collection of the finger impressions, say, of 20,000 persons. This problem is now being worked at, and so far, results are not unpromising, serious difficulty being experienced in respect of only two combinations. With extended experience these difficulties may be overcome; but as, up to the present, the impressions of only about 5,000 persons have been classified, it would be premature to express an opinion as to whether a solution is probable.

11. Being impressed with the advantages which a system of identification by finger impressions would possess over Anthropometry, I have endeavoured to popularise amongst police officers a knowledge of the subject by issuing a circular which explains by means of diagrams the details of patterns, their classification, and the points to be kept in view when attempting to decipher them. I forward some copies of this circular for the information of Government, as it may prove of use in the Registration and other Departments. A number of police officers have acquired a good working knowledge of the details of finger-print decipherment, and their number is being added to, as it is one of the subjects of the Training School curriculum.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 13th July, 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar ·27. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of crops good, but more rain wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	11 to 16	per rupee.
Kalna	12 to 13 1/8	
Katwa	13 1/8	
Raniganj	14 1/2	

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·93, Tamluk 2·49, Ghatal 5·00. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *aman* going on. Prospects of indigo, sugarcane, and *aus* good. Water and fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Garhbeta police-station. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Tamluk	13	
Ghatal	13 to 14	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·98. Weather hot and showery. Prospects of jute and *aus* favourable. Transplantation of *aman* has commenced Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10 to 13	per rupee.
Barasat	11	
Basirhat	12 3/4	
Diamond Harbour	11 1/16	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·62, Jangipur 5·36, Kandi 2·82. Weather hot and at times cloudy. Transplantation of *aman* continues. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·15, Bagerhat 3·14, Satkhira 1·95. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of *aman* has commenced. Prospects of standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	11 to 12	0	per rupee.
Bagerhat	11	15	
Satkhira	11	0	

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 6·24. Prospects of jute and *aus* good. More rain is wanted for the cultivation of *aman*. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 6·87. *Aus* and jute being harvested. Transplantation of *aman* going on. Prospects fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 10 to 15 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall 1·61. Weather seasonable and prospects favourable. *Aus* paddy is being reaped. Fodder available.

Dacca.—Rainfall 1·68. Weather excessively hot. Harvesting of *aus* paddy and jute going on. Prospects appear good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 11 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 8·34. Weather hot. Harvesting of *aus* crop has begun in some places. Cultivation of *aman* in progress. Prospects fair. Water and fodder sufficient. Commonest rice selling at 12 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·50. Sowing of *bhadoi* and paddy in progress. Prospects favourable. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Transplantation of *marua* and sowing of maize and paddy continue. Price of common rice at Sadar 14 seers, against average of 13 1/4 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·26. Sowing and in places transplanting of rice continue. Fodder and water ample. Price of common rice at Sadar 17 seers, against normal 14 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·77, Samastipur 9·23, Madhubani 2·66. Prospects of standing crops good. Transplanting of *marua* being pushed on. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Bhagalpur.—Rain all over the district, more especially at Banka. Weather hot. Paddy, indigo, sugarcane, and Indian-corn are doing well. Transplantation is in progress. Cattle-disease still prevalent in the interior. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at Sadar 15 seers 2 chitaks per rupee.

Purnea.—Rainfall 3·15. Transplantation of *aghani* rice in progress. Prospects of *bhadoi* and jute favourable. No cattle-disease. Common rice 14 to 18 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall ·96. Weather seasonable. More rain wanted for transplantation. Agricultural prospects generally good. Rice damaged to some extent by flood in Jajpur and Kendrapara. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

		Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	... ...	18	6	per rupee.
Jajpur	... ...	25	0	
Kendrapara	... ...	25	0	
Banki	... ...	27	14	

Hazaribagh.—Rice and *bhadoi* crops sown. *Marua* being transplanted. *Makai* fields are being dug. Rice sells at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—Weather has been of ordinary monsoon character, with rain in all parts of the Province during the week. Agricultural prospects continue generally favourable, but more rain is wanted in some districts; in parts of Cuttack damage is said to have been caused to crops by flood. Transplanting of winter rice is going on, and *bhadoi* crops in Bihar are being sown. Early rice, jute, indigo, and sugarcane are promising. In North and East Bengal the harvesting of early rice and jute has begun. The supply of fodder and water is generally sufficient. Cattle-disease is still prevalent in parts of Bhagalpur, and is reported from one thana in Midnapore. The price of common rice continues high, but is generally stationary.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, M. FINUCANE,

The 14th July, 1896. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

Names of Marts.	Stock in hand as compiled on—												
	1st week of July 1895.	1st week of August 1895.	1st week of Sept. 1895.	1st week of Oct. 1895.	1st week of Nov. 1895.	1st week of Dec. 1895.	1st week of Jan. 1896.	1st week of Feb. 1896.	1st week of March 1896.	1st week of April 1896.	1st week of May 1896.	1st week of June 1896.	1st week of July 1896.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghata	5,95,000	4,96,000	3,91,000	3,40,000	2,92,000	2,57,000	2,79,000	4,83,000	5,74,000	6,23,000	6,63,000	6,27,000	5,84,000
Ultadanga	81,500	74,900	74,500	76,500	77,000	70,600	57,900	69,700	69,000	70,300	61,500	66,000	65,000
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Oulpi Ghat.	6,63,500	6,41,200	5,92,120	6,06,700	5,85,000	5,38,000	5,70,900	6,06,900	6,05,800	6,03,000	6,33,000	5,51,400	5,90,500
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	3,500	3,000	2,500	3,000	2,000	1,500	2,500	3,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,500
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	2,46,700	2,28,800	2,07,200	2,10,200	1,93,900	1,66,900	1,65,800	2,04,900	2,67,300	2,24,000	2,28,000	2,38,500	2,26,500
21 Minor bazars (estimated) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Baidyabati, Nowabganj, Bhadreshwar, and Chandernagore.	14,088	12,750	13,500	13,000	4,756	7,362	6,425	8,120	15,241	8,241	1,836	27,089	29,584
Total ...	20,94,288	18,76,150	17,70,820	17,39,400	16,44,656	15,31,362	15,72,525	18,65,620	20,26,341	20,23,541	20,80,936	20,01,989	19,88,084
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	7,994 (on 3rd July 1895.)	4,126 (on 3rd August 1895.)	8,942 (on 3rd Sept. 1895.)	4,354 (on 5th Oct. 1895.)	3,628 (on 3rd Nov. 1895.)	16,459 (on 3rd Dec. 1895.)	15,795 (on 3rd Jan. 1896.)	11,392 (on 3rd Feb. 1896.)	15,249 (on 3rd March 1896.)	10,594 (on 3rd April 1896.)	8,650 (on 3rd May 1896.)	8,448 (on 3rd June 1896.)	8,060 (on 3rd July 1896.)
On boats unloaded ... By Port Commissioners' returns,	42,272 (1st to 3rd July 1895.)	32,819 (1st to 3rd August 1895.)	37,066 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1895.)	44,752 (5th to 7th Oct. 1895.)	30,979 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1895.)	38,121 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1895.)	49,170 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896.)	48,105 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1896.)	43,350 (1st to 3rd March 1896.)	28,496 (1st to 3rd April 1896.)	16,438 (on 3rd May 1896.)	25,935 (1st to 3rd June 1896.)	29,764 (1st to 3rd July 1896.)
By Canal returns	45,598 (1st to 3rd July 1895.)	49,963 (1st to 3rd August 1895.)	70,122 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1895.)	31,788 (5th to 7th Oct. 1895.)	36,627 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1895.)	20,431 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1895.)	77,941 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896.)	77,264 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1896.)	71,508 (1st to 3rd March 1896.)	26,981 (1st to 3rd April 1896.)	7,282 (1st to 3rd May 1896.)	5,817 (1st to 3rd June 1896.)	12,830 (1st to 3rd July 1896.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	21,89,152	19,68,848	18,86,950	18,80,294	17,15,890	16,06,373	17,15,431	20,02,381	21,56,448	20,88,612	21,13,306	20,42,189	20,38,738
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	11½ lakhs	9½ lakhs	9½ lakhs	7½ lakhs	6½ lakhs	5½ lakhs	6½ lakhs	9½ lakhs.	11 lakhs.	10½ lakhs	10½ lakhs	10 lakhs	9½ lakhs.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 4th July, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 5th to 11th July 1896.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1896.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
uly	5th	142·5	2·9	29·535	84·6	89·6	10·4	79·2	81·5	1·037	80·3	87	Calm and variable	49	Nil	Chiefly cloudy o, ≏.
,,	6th	145·5	1·4	·540	85·4	88·9	8·3	80·6	82·1	1·056	80·9	87	SSW	118	0·01	Chiefly cloudy, d, ≏.
,,	7th	146·5	3·0	·553	85·0	88·9	9·2	79·7	81·6	1·036	80·3	86	S and SSW ...	138	0·03	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.
,,	8th	152 8	6·7	·574	85·5	90·1	8·4	81·7	81·7	1·034	80·3	85	S by E and SSW...	152	0·02	Partially cloudy, o, d, t.
,,	9th	147·4	2·7	·[illegible]6	84·9	88·9	7·9	81·0	81·4	1·025	80·0	85	WSW and SSW...	118	0·01	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.
,,	10th	152·5	4·4	·501	84·6	89·9	9·9	80·0	81·3	1·025	80·0	86	SW and SSW ...	109	0·15	Chiefly cloudy, o, p.
,,	11th	151·8	1·8	·501	83·4	89·8	11·0	78·8	81·3	1·042	80·5	91	WSW and S by E	64	0·66	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		29·534
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·552
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		22·9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		93·9
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		84·8
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		84·0
The extreme variation of temperature		11·3
The maximum temperature		90·1
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		12
		%
The mean relative humidity		87
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		85
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 5th to 11th July 1896		0·88
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		2·13
The total fall from 1st January to 11th July 1896		24·10
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		25·77

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The month of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; t, thunder; p, passing temporary showers; ≏ dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 13th July 1896.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Report of the Province

Division.	District.	Representative stations.	Station Observations. Air Pressure. Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Wind. Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Temperature. Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·662	29·921	29·477	29·530	—·014	S24°W	127	99·2	73·2	91·9	78·5	85·3	—
		Raniganj	29·433	28·915	29·257	29·538	?	S54°E	88	104·7	70·9	92·8	77·7	85·3	—
	Birbhum	.....													
	Bankura	Bankura	29·428	28·908	29·262	29·509	?	S53°E	90	101·6	72·1	92·8	77·6	85·3	—
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29·619	29·091	29·443	29·537	—·016	S13°E	147	100·8	70·2	92·4	77·9	85·2	—
	Hooghly	.....													
	Howrah	.....													
Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·734	29·239	29·558	29·527	—·024	S20°W	449	92·9	71·0	88·7	80·4	84·7	—
	Calcutta	Calcutta	29·734	29·056	29·559	29·525	—·025	S5°W	134	93·9	72·7	89·8	77·5	83·6	—
	Nadia	Krishnagar	29·726	29·042	29·547	29·542	?	S39°E	159	98·2	70·7	91·4	77·4	84·5	—
	Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·704	29·175	29·534	29·519	—·007	S63°E	119	99·1	72·3	90·6	77·9	84·3	—
	Jessore	Jessore	29·724	29·183	29·560	29·539	—·031	S45°E	109	94·5	73·3	90·9	77·7	84·3	—
	Khulna	.....													
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·699	29·233	29·536	29·555	+·002	S67°E	129	95·1	69·6§	89·1	77·0§	83·0§	—
	Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·670	29·241	29·499	29·576	—·001	S39°E	76	94·8	69·7	90·2	77·4	83·8	+
	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·529	29·115	29·302	29·603	—·001	N85°E	79	94·9	70·1	90·6	76·0	83·6	+
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22·963	22·726	22·883	—	—·003	S45°E	113	72·1	50·7	65·4	56·2	60·8	+
		Gnatong	19·341	19·120	19·245	—	—	S43°E	117	64·3	34·1	53·7	42·3	48·1	=
	Kuch Bihar	.....													
	Rangpur	Rangpur	29·677	29·252	29·517	29·504	—·003	S79°E	59	94·7	71·7	89·8	77·8	83·8	+
	Bogra	Bogra	29·712	29·287	29·554	29·567	?	S61°E	74	94·2	69·2	88·7	77·4	83·0	—
	Pabna	Sirajganj	29·736	29·289	29·572	29·571	—·010	S34°E	45	91·3	68·7	87·1	76·0	81·6	—
Dacca	Naraingunj	Dacca	29·765	29·289	29·598	29·572	—·021	S49°E	192	92·1	72·2	88·0	78·1	83·1	—
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·740	29·297	29·584	29·594	—·009	S72°E	79	92·7	70·6	86·9	76·7	81·8	—
	Faridpur	Faridpur	29·756	29·282	29·580	29·574	—·022	S48°E	93	92·3	70·9	88·5	76·4	82·5	—
	Backergunge	Barisal	29·757	29·255	29·599	29·557	—·027	S36°E	90	93·8	71·4	88·6	77·9	83·2	—
Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·750	29·313	29·606	29·590	?	S45°E	140	93·8	67·8	87·8	76·0	81·9	—
	Noakhali	Noakhali	29·734	29·276	29·594	29·584	?	S80°E	161	92·0	69·8	86·1	77·2	81·7	—
	Chittagong	Chittagong	29·709	29·212	29·566	29·601	—·032	S60°E	150	91·7	72·1	80·6	76·8	81·7	+
	South Lushai Hills	.....													
Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·564	29·198	29·394	29·527	—·010	S83°E	205	104·5	69·7	90·6	79·6	85·1	—
	Gaya	Gaya	29·361	28·963	29·197	29·522	—·004	S53°E	169	107·1	69·8	98·1	79·8	89·0	—
	Shahabad	Dehri	29·371	29·000	29·208	29·509	—·008	S69°E	370‡	108·9	70·5	99·0	79·6	89·6	—
		Buxar	29·497	29·136	29·321	29·512	—·004	N79°E	194	104·5	69·8	90·1	79·3	87·7	—
		Arrah	29·571	29·201	29·394	29·534	?	N77°E	107	106·4	70·0	98·0	80·2	89·1	+
	Saran	Chapra	29·574	29·220	29·395	29·528	?	S83°E	168	105·3	72·1	97·7	80·0	88·8	+
	Champaran	Motihari	29·561	29·154	29·371	29·550	?	N75°E	229	102·5	71·8	95·0	78·2	86·7	+
	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·588	29·211	29·410	29·541	—	S72°E	183	101·7	73·7	93·4	78·7‡	86·1‡	—
	Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·620	29·226	29·428	29·546	—·006	S67°E	162	100·0	73·5	92·8	79·3	86·0	+
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....													
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·602	29·214	29·429	29·541	+·007	N88°E	165	101·8	71·6†	93·3	78·7†	86·2†	+
	Purnea	Purnea	29·603	29·249	29·464	29·562	+·003	N88°E	154	101·3	70·3	92·6	78·2	85·4	+
	Malda	Malda	29·392	28·874	29·521	29·544	?	S12°E	104	98·1	70·0	92·0	76·1	85·1	—
	Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·254	28·817	29·098	29·541	+·007	S51°E	83	100·0	71·8	91·7§	77·1	84·5§	—
Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·664	29·250	29·519	29·541	—·013	S56°W	119	99·7	74·2	91·8	78·4	85·2	—
		False Point	29·740	29·325	29·586	29·549	—·011	S61°W	342	91·5	70·6	88·4	78·7†	83·5†	—
	Balasore	Balasore	29·601	29·277	29·530	29·532	—·013	S45°W	197	101·0†	70·9	91·1†	77·3	84·3†	—
	Puri	Puri	29·743	29·346	29·597	29·560	?	S60°W	422	90·7	71·6	87·6	79·1	83·4	
		Gopalpur	29·744	29·355	29·603	29·563	?	S34°W	420	97·7	74·6	88·1	79·1	83·7	
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·770	27·309	27·591	29·522	—·019	S6°E	278	100·2	67·8	90·8	74·5	82·7	—
	Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·641	27·167	27·461	29·531	—·009	S24°W	222	101·2	67·9	89·6	73·3	81·5	—
	Palamau	Daltonganj	29·023	29·574	28·833	29·508	—	S17°E	?	103·3	75·0	96·1	80·0	88·0	—
	Manbhum	.....													
	Singhbhum	Chaibassa	28·978	28·467	28·810	29·511	?	S61°W	64	103·5	74·5	94·9	78·6	86·7	—
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·518	29·060	29·345	29·630	—·014	S46°E°	112°	97·2	73·5	91·1	77·6	84·1	+

for the month of June 1896.

	Cloud.			District Observations. Rainfall— Of month.					Since 16th May 1896.					District.
	Mean cloud amount, 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A. M.	Rainfall.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	
0	7·2	0	17·14	18·32	9 21	+4·11	14·20	11·58	16·64	12·14	+4·50	19·40	14·85	Burdwan.
	6·1	—	12·15											
				13·41	10·73	+2·68	13·25	12·15	15·30	13·47	+1·83	16·25	15·50	Birbhum.
	6·6	—	11·04	12·11	10·44	+1·67	12·20	11·76	14·51	13 59	+0·92	16·60	15·12	Bankura.
	4·3	—	12·19	14·00	9·80	+4·20	15 40	11·06	16·43	12 91	+3·52	19·57	14·58	Midnapore.
				15·04	9·70	+5·34	16·67	11·92	17·39	12·49	+4·90	20·00	15·74	Hooghly.
				14·42	10·24	+4·18	14·50	12·43	17·37	12 96	+4·41	19·50	16·11	Howrah.
2	8·7	+0·8	19·12	15·56	10·62	+4·94	14·71	12·46	17·08	13·55	+4·13	18·57	16·50	24-Parganas.
	6·7	—0·6	16·42	16·42	10·74	+5·68	15·00	12·77	18·28	13·76	+4·52	18·00	16·45	Calcutta.
	6·5	—	9·35	11·23	9·72	+1·51	13 20	12·30	14·62	13·33	+1·29	17·60	17·03	Nadia.
3	7·9	—0·4	11·32	11·32	9·60	+1·72	12·50	11·87	14·26	12·98	+1·28	17·67	16·06	Murshidabad
	7·8	—0·9	16·50	2 36	11·29	+1·07	16·00	13 56	14·76	14·95	—0·19	20 20	18·16	Jessore.
				15·73	12·65	+3·08	14·33	15·08	16 89	15·91	+0·98	19·00	19·20	Khulna.
	5·4	—	11·45		9·78			11·34		13·63			15·94	Rajshahi.
	7·2	—	9·25	6·24	12·60	—6·36	9·40	12 87	12·04	16·38	—4·34	17·60	16·75	Dinajpur.
	1·9	—	4·64	7·04	25·56	—18·52	9·25	17·30	18·01	33·43	—15·42	19·50	24·44	Jalpaigurí.
3	?	?	32·71	17·06	27·22	—10·16	15·00	20·48	24·67	34·51	—9·84	25·00	28·03	Darjeeling.
	3·9†	—	17·20											
				5·59	29·44	—23·85	10·.5	19·08	18·59	38·20	—19·61	23·55	27·08	Kuch Bihar.
	7·2	—	9·56	7 27	19·51	—12·24	12·20	14·95	19 75	26·47	—6 72	24·00	21·26	Rangpur.
	6·4	—	13·10	10·89	12·49	—1·60	13·50	13·37	17·82	17·41	+0·41	21·75	18·69	Bogra.
	8·7	—	15·72	14·58	10·85	+3·73	16·00	13·50	19·99	15·33	+4 66	24 00	18·56	Pabna.
1	8·8	+0·7	16·70	13·61	12·72	+0·89	16·60	15·13	20·70	17·93	+2·77	24·00	20·60	Dacca.
	7·2	—	18·98	15·64	17·91	—2·27	15·50	15·20		24·71		24·00	21·02	Mymensingh.
	6·1	—	16·93	9·97	12 25	—2·28	16·33	14 36	14·60	16·74	—2·14	22·00	19 34	Faridpur.
	9·0	—	17·48	16·08	16·25	+0·43	16 50	16 26	20·55	20·62	—0·07	21·00	21·14	Backergunge.
	7·9	—	17·78		14·05			14·56		19·37			19·95	Tippera.
	6·0	—	19·46	21·53	21·54	—0·01	20·50	17·00	27·42	27·33	+0·09	26·75	22·54	Noakhali.
	7·8	—0·2	15·93	22·69	22·51	+0·18	19·30	17·58	27·28	29·40	—2·12	24·80	23·39	Chittagong.
				11·06	17·87	—6·81	20·00	19·85	15·67	23·48	—7·81	26·00	25·77	South Lushai Hills.
)	5·5	—0·7	7·40	7·19	6·98	+0·21	7·50	7·03	7·81	8·36	—0·55	8 67	9·06	Patna.
)	4·6	—1·8	9·07	5·34	5·60	+2·74	8·22	7·17	8·40	6·65	+1·75	8·55	8 32	Gaya.
	5·1	—	5·21											
	5·1	—	8·64	6·76	5·47	+1·29	8·67	7·25	6·89	6·04	+0·85	8·85	8·31	Shahabad.
	4·3	—	5·82											
	4·4	—	4·30	2·68	6·94	—4·26	6·67	8·05	3·45	7·94	—4·49	8·34	9·50	Saran.
	5·0	—	6·71	4·04	10·15	—6·11	6·75	9·80	5·59	11·80	—6·21	10·09	12·23	Champaran.
	3·3	—	9·45	6·07	7·40	—1·33	6·29	7·89	7·59	8·87	—1·28	9 58	9 92	Muzaffarpur.
	4·9	—0·5	6·04	5·11	7·41	—2·30	7·40	8·33		8·87			10·32	Darbhanga.
				6·24	6·91	—0·67	8·00	7·66	6·72	8·68	—1·96	9·40	9·15	Monghyr.
	6·0	—	7·84	6·58	8·51	—1·93	8·38	9·48	9·80	10·82	—1·52	11·83	12·06	Bhagalpur.
	7·3	+0·7	2·72	5·16	13·08	—7·92	9·20	12·30		10·84		17·00	16 00	Purnea.
	5·2	—	6·92	7·11	9·73	—2·62	10·09	11·45	9·79	12·86	—3·07	15·50	14 92	Malda.
	6·1	—	18·16		8·75			11·18		11·10			14·01	Sonthal Parganas.
	7·0	+0·6	16·33	15·48	9·92	+5·56	14·00	10·28	17·37	13·24	+4·13	18·00	13·14	Cuttack.
	8·2	+1·0	16·24											
	5·4	—	22·09	16·21	8·97	+7·24	14·14	10·73	17·53	12·27	+5·26	17·43	14·28	Balasore.
	6·4	—	12·36	12·52	8·36	+4·16	16·00	9·24	13·55	10·82	+2·73	18·40	11·48	Puri.
	4·8	—	5·16											
	6·9	—0·1	12·96		7·99			10·05		9·57			12·25	Hazaribagh.
	6·3	—	13·90	12·35	8·11	+4·24	14·00	10·86	12·35	9·71	+2·64	14·00	12·64	Lohardaga.
	4·9	—	10·80	8·82	6·44	+2·38	11·00	7·77	8·82	7·40	+1·42	11·90	9·12	Palamau.
				10·65	8·95	+1·70	13·33	10·84		11·07			13·49	Manbhum.
	6·7	—	15·27	15·14	9·18	+5·96	14·50	11 31	17·26	11·79	+5·47	17·75	14·75	Singhbhum.
	8·9	+0·3	14·04											Sibsagar.

Table of Rainfall recorded at static

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·38	...	0·25	...	0·12	...	1·67	...	0·39	...	0·08	0·46	1·49
		Burdwan ...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	3·53	...	...	0·04	0·53	...	...	...	0·45	...	0·29	0·25	1·12
		Kasva ...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	2·23	...	0·29	...	...	...	0·05	0 84	0·28
		Raniganj ...	...	...	1·81	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	0·23	0·69	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·07	1·86
		Mankur ...	...	...	0·86	...	...	0·20	2·26	...	...	...	0·65	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	1·20
	Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	...	0·05	...	...	2·00	2·27	...	...	...	1·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·45
		Hetampur ...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·41	0·76
		Rampur Hát ...	0·07	...	0·50	...	...	...	1·25	...	...	...	1·11	...	1·93	...	...	...	...	0·71	0·72
		Bolpur ...	...	...	1·43	...	...	...	2·10	...	...	0·33	0·56	...	0·01	...	...	...	0·03	0·16	0·69
		Murari ...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	1·50	0·48	...	0·08	0·96	...	2·04	...	...	...	...	0·65	...
		Labpur ...	...	...	0·77	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	0·38	0·99	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...
	Bankura ...	Bankura ...	0·11	...	0·50	...	...	...	0·04	3·05	...	0·08	0·60	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	0·49	1·03
		Vishnupur ...	0·15	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	0·33	...	2·50	...	...	...	...	...	1·07
		Maliara ...	...	...	1 00	...	...	0·05	1·72	0·12	...	...	0·97	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	0·38
		Khatra ...	0·06	...	0·18	...	...	1·45	...	0·12	...	0·02	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·65
		Indas ...	0·43	...	1·00	...	...	1·05	1·62	...	...	0·18	0·79	...	0·61	...	...	...	0·40	0·22	0·85
		Kotalpur ...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	1·52	...	...	1·04	0·65	...	0·80	...	0·22	...	...	...	1·15
		Onda ...	...	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·44	...	1·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·25
		Gangajalghati ...	...	...	1·17	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	1·04	...	0·82	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Raipur ...	...	...	0 75	...	...	...	0·41	0·85	...	0·34	0·64	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	1·75
		Sonamukhi ...	...	...	1·18	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	1·38	1·29	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·24	1·50
	Midnapore ...	Contai ...	0·32	...	2·33	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	0·08	0·03	1·75
		Tamluk ...	0·55	...	1·09	...	...	...	1 16	...	...	0·18	1·03	...	0·69	...	...	...	...	1·07	0·90
		Midnapore ...	0·66	...	0·50	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	0·55	0·56	...	0·59	0·07	...	...	...	0·16	2·04
		Ghatal ...	0·11	...	0·39	...	...	...	0·77	...	...	0·12	0·48	...	0·95	...	...	0·10	0·82	0 05	1·06
		Kukrahaty ...	0·69	...	0·83	...	...	...	1·57	...	2·00	0·48	0·28	...	0·13	...	0·59	...	0·46	...	0·29
		Garbheta ...	0·61	...	0·84	...	...	0·15	...	1·16	...	0·76	0·34	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	0·10	0·16
		Panskura ...	0·53	...	1·21	...	...	...	2·21	...	...	0·40	0·65	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·65	1·28
		Dantoon ...	0·28	...	0·16	...	0·05	...	1·17	...	1·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	1·13
	Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	...	...	0·20	...	...	2·21	0·65	...	...	0·24	1·52	...	1·65	0·02	0·64	...	1·01	0·12	0·56
		Hooghly ...	...	...	0·12	...	...	1·90	0·50	...	0·05	0·16	1·10	...	0·94	...	0·06	...	0·19	...	0·90
		Jahanabad ...	...	...	1·21	...	...	0·16	0·84	...	...	0·80	0·57	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	0·34	1·16
	Howrah ...	Howrah ...	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·27	...	0·80	0·29	...	...	...	0·70	...
		Mohesreka ...	0·09	...	1·08	...	...	0·91	0·58	...	...	0·29	1·14	...	0·45	...	0·02	0·01	...	0·20	1·43
		Ulubaria ...	0·24	...	0·76	0·32	...	...	0·18	...	...	0·75	0·54	...	0·45	...	...	...	0·14	0·44	0·74
Presidency.	24-Parganas...	Saugor Island	1·86	...	0·56	0·08	...	0·08	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	1·78	...	...	...	...	0·16	1·18
		Diamond Harbour.	0·60	...	0·67	...	...	...	0·08	...	1·85	0·47	0·36	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·36	0·40
		Canning Town	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·72	...	...	0·30	0·27	...	0·53	...	0·65	0·18	...	0·60	0·45
		Alipore (Observatory).	0·01	...	0·59	0·09	...	...	0·26	...	...	0·38	0·32	...	1·15	...	0·13	...	0·04	0·03	1·25
		Barrackpore...	...	...	...	...	...	2·82	...	...	...	0·60	2·09	...	1·52	...	1·09	...	...	...	0·65
		Dum-Dum ...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	0·66	...	...	0·33	0·25	...	1·00	...	0·85	...	...	...	1·43
		Barasat ...	...	...	0·74	...	...	1·14	1·10	...	...	0·11	0·67	...	0·90	1·00	1·50	...	...	...	0·48
		Basirhat ...	...	...	0·69	...	...	1·56	...	0·38	...	...	0·36	...	1·82	1·40	0·89	...	...	0·63	0·42
	Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	...	...	2·39	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·26	...	0·44	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0 30
		Krishnagar ...	...	...	1·24	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	1·36	...	1·07	...	...	...	0·01	0·02	0·92
		Chuadanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	1·30	...	...	...	0·18	0·24	3·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·75
		Meherpur ...	0·73	...	...	...	...	...	2·68	0·33	...	0·69	0·48	0·71	2·48	0·03	0·90	...	...	0 17	0·24
		Kushtia ...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	1·15	1·35	0·07	...	0·07	0·07	0·42	...	...	...	...	2·35	0·11
	Murshidabad	Kandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	1·08	...	...	0·39	0·89	...	2·09	...	...	...	...	0 53	0·10
		Berhampore...	...	...	0·02	...	...	0·01	1·44	...	...	...	0·26	0·09	2·17	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·09
		Lalbagh ...	...	...	0·86	...	...	...	1·17	...	...	...	0·08	0·08	1·01	...	...	...	2·15	...	1·00
		Azimganj ...	...	...	2·55	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	0·90	...	0·75	...	...	...	0·70	...	0·58
		Jangipur ...	0·05	...	0·98	...	...	...	0·49	...	...	0·05	0·11	...	0·98	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·12
		Lalgola ...	0·70	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...
		Akriganj ...	1·50	...	0·07	...	...	...	1·79	...	...	...	0·18	...	2·50	...	...	...	0·12	0·74	0·37
		Patkabari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·45	...	...	...	...	...	4·00	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·20
		Dumkal ...	0·30	...	0·10	...	...	...	2·68	...	...	...	0·10	0·10	2·60	...	...	...	...	0·30	...
	Jessore ...	Narail ...	0·46	0·34	0·10	...	0·35	...	0·53	0·52	0·33	0·03	0·10	0·02	2·40	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·90
		Jessore ...	...	...	0·29	0·31	...	0·09	1·40	0·53	0·26	...	0·35	...	5·48	...	...	0·22	0·96	0·03	0·59
		Jhenidah ...	0·15	...	0·43	0·57	...	0·80	0·09	0·29	...	...	0·14	0·03	3·53	...	0·11	...	...	0·06	0·87
		Magura ...	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·62	0·80	0·10	0·03	...	1·02	0·04	3·46	...	0·74	0·03	...	0·16	0·82
	Khulna ...	Bangaon ...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	0·20	...	1·80	...	0·15	0·10	0·70	...	0·37	0·19	0·06	0·76	0 57
		Satkhira ...	...	...	1·11	...	...	1·13	0·08	0·30	...	0·07	...	...	2·12	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·60
		Bagerhat ...	...	...	2·49	...	...	...	0·80	0·12	1·80	...	...	...	1·96	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·61
		Khulna ...	...	...	3·59	...	0·29	0·05	0·03	0·95	2·77	...	...	...	1·40	...	1·52	0·05	...	0·20	0·53
		Nalipur ...	...	...	2·12	...	...	...	0·39	0·56	...	...	...	...	0·00	...	0·87	...	...	0·18	0·65
		Rampal ...	...	...	0·69	...	0·07	0·13	0·90	0·30	0·92	...	0·47	0·47	2·78	...	0·30	0·13	...	0·16	0·43
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	0·68	...	0·50	...	...	0·57	...	...	...	...	0·13	2·12	0·60	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·70
		Nator ...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	1·75	0·55	...	...	...	2·50	0·50	...	...	...	0·12	...	0·08
		Naugaon ...	2·50	...	...	...	...	1·04	0·70	...	0·76	1·17	...	4·50	0·15	...	...	...	0·40	...	...
		Lalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	4·10	0·37	1·90	...	...	...	0·90	...				0·64	...	0·10
		Manda ...	...	0·45	...	...	...	1·40	0·75	0·45	1·62	0·40	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·40
	Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	0·87	1·70	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...
		Churamon ...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	0·67	...	0·09	...
		Raiganj ...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·86	—	...
		Dinajpur ...	...	...	0·13	...	...	0·19	0·04	...	1·34	1·18	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...
		Baloarghat ...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	0·73	1·38	0·04	0·45	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...
		Thakurgaon...	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·47
		Setabgang ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·23	...	...	0·48	0·12	1·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...
	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	0·62	0·15	0·84	...	...	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72
		Alipore Duar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·70	...	1·48	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Falacotta ...	0·39	...	...	...	...	0·15	4·77	0·49	1·79	...	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Debiganj ...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·92	0·04	...	0·50	...	0·67	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	0·61
		Bhajanpur (*Nagrakatta*).	0·15	...	1·01	0·84	...	1·05	3·54	0·30	0·39	0·03	0·50	0·50	...	...	0·06	2·00	...	...	0·40
	Darjeeling ...	Buxa ...	0·02	0·05	0·27	0·65	0·23	...	1·18	0·12	0·92	0·06	0·08	...	...	...	0·90	0·19	...	...	0·13
		Siliguri ...	0·02	...	0·01	...	...	...	0·44	...	1·20	0·03	2·26	0·02	...	...	...	1·20	...	0·37	...
		Darjeeling ...	0·03	0·05	...	0·03	0·09	0·04	0·79	0·50	0·01	0·09	0·21	...	0·26	...	...	...	0·12	...	0·20
		Kalimpong ...	...	...	...	0·76	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17
		Mungpoo ...	...	...	0·31	0·07	...	0·61	...	...	0·22	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·11	2·14	...
		Kurseong ...	0·06	...	0·07	0·75	1·75	0·26	0·32	...	0·75	0·36	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·21	...
		Pulong ...	0·03	0·03	0·04	...	0·29	0·60	0·18	0·09	0·08	0·75	0·06	...	...	...	0·34	...	0·25	...	1·55
	British Bhutan	Gnatong ...	0·18	0·15	0·18	0·07	0·21	0·04	0·47	1·19	0·03	0·20	0·36	0·18	0·05	...	0·01	0·06	0·23	0·08	0·20
	Tibet ...	Yatung ...	0·10	0·05	0·05	...	0·03	...	...	0·35	0·25	...	0·03	0·03	0·02	...	0·48	...	0·03	...	0·60
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta ...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·16	0·11	0·15	...	1·15	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...
		Cooch Behar...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·22	0·69	0·10	...	0·77	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·14	...
		Mekligani ...	...	...	...	...	1·11	...	0·23	2·00	1·00	...	0·29	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...
		Mathabhanga ...	...	...	...	...	0·29	...	...	1·46	1·12	...	1·54	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·57	0·03	...
		Fulbari ...	...	...	...	...	0·36	0·21	0·06	0·34	0·05	0·14	0·47	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...
	Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	0·09	0·01	...	...	...	0·14	1·18	0·09	1·90	1·19	0·02	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...
		Rangpur ...	0·21	0·17	...	...	0·13	0·07	0·24	0·24	1·64	0·63	3·00	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	0·57
		Peergaej ...	0·05	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·60	...	0·19	5·13	0·46	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14
		Kurigaon ...	0 60	...	0·03	...	1·25	...	...	0·06	0·21	0·18	1·93	0·31	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·08
		Gobindganj ...	1·40	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	1·04	0·15	1·30	0·17	0·17	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...
		Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	0·36	...	0·26	...	0·02	0·46	0·13	0·62	0·91	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	...	0·38
		Ulipur ...	0·15	...	...	0·15	0·09	...	...	...	0·31	1·02	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·74
		Sundarganj ...	...	...	...	...	2·65	...	...	...	0·16	1·57	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	...
	Dogra ...	Bherpur ...	3·35	0·55	...	...	...	0·75	0·30	...	0·39	0·70	...	2·20	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...

al in June 1896.

23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May to 30th June 1896.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 30th June.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Divisions.
...	0·65	1·22	1·15	0·51	1·98	0·46	...	17	10·53	13·60	9·19	1·98	18·35	11·89	Kalna ...	Burdwan.		
0·02	0·39	2·41	0·81	1·71	2·96	0·53	0·71	16	12·38	17·14	8·93	3·53	20·89	12·33	Burdwan			
...	1·06	0 19	0·35	1·16	1·01	0·32	0·09	12	11·24	10·21	9·59	2·23	14·06	12·07	Katwa.			
...	0·09	1·88	0·40	1·25	0·54	2·01	0·01	13	11·65	12·15	9·27	2·01	14·85	11·58	Kamiranj.			
...	1·12	0 70	...	0·87	1·50	2·00	...	13	12·10	13·50	8·65	2·26	15·04	12·24	*Mankur.*			
0·14	2·24	0·89	0·23	1·25	1·43	1·10	...	14	13·00	15·35	11·32	2·27	17·73	13·73	Suri ...	Birbhum.		
...	2·48	2·76	0·44	1·02	1·45	1·16	...	13	12·50	13·15	11·00	2·76	14·88	13·48	Hetampur.			
0·03	...	0·70	0·62	4·20	0·27	0·35	...	14	11·91	14·62	9·99	4·20	16·83	12·34	Rampur Hát.			
...	...	...	0·41	0·95	1·85	0·86	...	12	11·20	10·50	10·59	2·10	11·73	14·26	*Bolpore.*			
...	1·65	...	0·92	3·02	0·46	0·08	0·20	14	?	15·90	?	3·02	16·88	?	*Morari.*			
...	...	0·24	...	3·53	2·28	0·69	0·18	12	?	10·50	?	3·53	12·03	?	*Lalpur.*			
...	...	0·27	0·07	1·11	0·37	2·54	...	12	12·08	11·04	9·36	3·05	13·34	12·06	Bankura ...	Bankura		
...	...	0·50	...	2·09	1·17	2·77	...	13	12·38	12·82	10·69	2·77	14·75	14·09	Vishnupur.			
...	...	0·51	0·15	1·47	0·80	1·70	...	13	12·38	9·75	10·58	1·70	13·19	12·84	Maliara.			
...	...	0·06	0·60	1·15	0·80	4·98	...	11	13·06	13·32	11·72	4·98	14·64	14·58	Khatra.			
...	0·04	1·90	1·11	1·00	1·57	1·06	0·06	17	12·00	14·40	9·58	1·96	19·38	13·86	*Indas.*			
...	..	1·00	1·15	0·90	3·00	...	0·10	13	10·91	13·28	10·54	3·00	16·22	13·54	*Kotalpur.*			
...	1·12	0·76	0·30	0·35	3·60	...	...	11	11·27	10·65	8·84	3·60	11·73	10·81	*Onda.*			
...	...	...	...	1·66	1·12	2·75	0·25	9	11·00	10·35	11·57	2·75	12·66	14·77	*Gangajalghati*			
...	...	...	...	1·80	0·20	5·10	...	11	11·60	12·64	11·08	5·10	14·46	15·35	*Kaipur.*			
...	...	1·12	0·22	1·55	0·69	2·34	...	13	10·91	12·40	10·05	2·34	14·78	13·44	*Sonamukhi.*			
...	2·15	0·18	1·03	0·36	1·90	0·05	...	12	10·92	12·74	9·61	2·23	15·49	13·45	Contai ...	Midnapore.		
...	0·70	0·34	1·70	0·87	3·65	0·80	0·42	16	10·76	15·63	9·65	2·65	17·35	12·27	Tamluk.			
...	1·23	0·43	0·42	0·91	0·96	1·85	0·05	16	11·35	13·34	9·42	2·04	15·17	11·84	Midnapore.			
...	0·06	0·38	0·76	0·80	1·98	1·66	0·02	16	11·75	12·39	9·93	1·98	13·97	12·88	Ghatal.			
...	1·89	0·97	3·42	1·87	3·00	...	...	17	?	19·19	?	3·42	22 81	?	*Kukrahaty.*			
0·15	0·01	1·60	1·40	0·64	2·75	3·13	0·08	17	10·50	15·98	10·51	3·13	18·97	14·50	*Garhbeta.*			
...	2·75	0·17	0·96	0·55	3 36	0·45	0·09	16	?	16·54	?	3·36	18·95	?	*Panskura.*			
...	0·87	1·35	0·65	1·90	0·35	0·03	0·15	12	?	9·13	?	1·35	10·19	?	*Dantoon.*			
...	0·21	0·15	2·97	1·32	0·87	0·45	0·07	17	11·88	15·93	9·73	2·97	18·41	12·29	Serampore ...	Hooghly.		
...	0·38	0·38	2·04	0·74	0·85	0·32	0·02	16	12·08	13·74	9·54	2·56	16·87	12·11	Hooghly.			
...	0·51	1·36	1·12	1·06	3·13	0·47	...	17	11·80	15·39	10·04	3·13	16·89	13·08	Jahanabad.			
...	1·02	...	2·19	1·66	1·63	0·21	0·68	14	12·63	13·37	10·59	2·19	13·75	13·13	Howrah ...	Howrah.		
...	1·04	2·08	1·24	1·97	2·05	0·03	0·09	15	12·24	16·46	9·83	2·05	20·08	13·77	Moheshreka			
...	0·75	0·50	2 83	1·18	2·23	0·30	2·61	19	?	16·45	?	2·83	18 20	?	*Ulubaria*			
...	1·92	0·18	1 00	0·25	1·72	0·01	...	11	12·19	12·12	9·84	1·92	14·20	12·57	Saugor Island			
...	1·80	0·15	2·85	0·49	2·10	0·08	...	14	12·00	13·87	10·23	2·85	16·64	12·76	Diamond Harbour.	24-Parganas.		
...	0·80	0·77	0·35	0·75	2·28	1·43	0·10	19	13·70	14·11	12·07	2·28	16·40	15·35	*Canning Town.*			
...	1·00	...	2·82	1·25	2·26	0·33	1·98	15	12·77	16·42	10·74	2·82	18·28	13·76	Alipore (Observatory).			
...	...	2·84	0·66	1·09	1·29	...	...	13	11·73	17·41	10·17	2·64	19·79	12·75	Barrackpore.			
...	...	...	2·70	0·84	2·16	0·03	0·46	13	13·46	15·38	10·65	2·70	18·01	13·69	Dum-Dum.			
0·19	...	1·05	1·02	...	0·48	2·89	0·76	17	12·00	13·82	9·84	3·20	21·19	12·69	Barasat.			
...	0·81	0·80	...	0·36	...	2·09	0·28	16	13·12	17·24	11·54	3·19	17·63	15·04	Basirhat.			
0·40	...	0·71	0·72	0·59	1·16	0·33	...	14	11·88	9·72	9·76	2·39	14·10	12·84	Ranaghat ...	Nadia.		
0·05	...	0·65	0·19	0·74	1·45	0·39	0·03	12	12·15	9·36	9·35	1·45	13·80	12·42	Krishnagar.			
...	3·10	1 82	.	1·62	1·15	1·15	...	13	12·23	15·72	8·90	3·20	18·03	13·05	Chuadanga.			
...	0·05	...	0·04	0·86	0·35	0·24	0·08	15	13·04	11·20	9·68	2·08	14·30	13·02	Meherpur.			
0·26	0·04	0·70	...	1·13	0·40	0·17	0·84	12	13·65	10·13	10·94	2·35	12·83	15·33	Kushtia.			
...	...	1·50	0·83	3·90	0·98	0·44	0·02	13	12·88	13·41	9·49	3·20	17·54	12·01	Kandi ...	Murshidabad		
0·13	...	1·77	0·11	2·45	0·62	0·48	0·84	13	11·88	11·32	9·88	2·45	12·91	13·60	Berhampore.			
0·06	0·10	...	0·55	3·85	1·05	0·28	...	13	11·61	13·92	8·91	3·85	14·90	12·50	Lalbagh.			
...	0·05	...	0·45	3·45	0·60	0·17	0·55	12	11·68	12·37	9·38	3·45	14·67	13·78	Azimganj.			
0·33	...	...	0·52	2·28	0·37	0·19	0·27	13	11·50	8·39	9·36	2·28	11·57	12·39	Jangipur.			
0·08	...	...	1·00	1·45	0·70	0·15	0·37	13	11·67	6·72	9·73	1·45	10·16	13·33	Lalgola.			
0·31	0·05	0·06	...	3·91	0·65	0·33	0·41	14	12·11	14 24	10·42	3·91	17 71	15·00	*Akhriganj.*			
...	...	...	...	0·70	0·30	0·10	0·70	10	11·56	11 35	9·49	4·45	15·05	12·65	*Patkabari.*			
...	...	...	...	2·11	0·61	0·53	0·30	12	12 00	10·23	10·26	2·68	12 90	13·62	Dumkal.			
0·15	...	...	0·04	0·99	0·37	0·22	0·07	17	13·64	11·31	10·70	2·40	13·22	13·90	Narail ...	Jessore.		
0·08	...	...	...	2·17	0·75	0·89	0·07	15	14·54	16·56	12·50	5·48	20·31	16 38				
0·96	...	1·36	...	0·34	1·15	0·45	0·02	16	13·92	12·22	11·80	3·53	14·47	15·38	Jhenidah			
1·09	...	0·17	...	0·22	1·00	0·11	0·02	16	13·56	12·26	11·67	3·46	14·37	16·00	Magura.			
0·02	...	0·45	...	0·70	0·51	0·28	0·10	17	12·15	9·05	9·80	1·80	11·74	13·13	Bangaon			
0·10	...	...	...	0·22	1·37	0·67	...	13	14·09	13·72	11·75	2·12	11·77	15·02	Satkhira ...	Khulna.		
0·24	1·00	...	...	0·68	2·18	0·13	1·18	16	15·44	16·30	14·09	2·49	17·55	17·61	Bagerhat.			
...	0·04	...	...	0·21	0·72	0·07	0·40	14	15·80	17·16	12·11	3·59	18·33	15·11	Khulna.			
...	...	...	0·42	0·15	2·35	0·35	...	14	?	13·11	?	2·38	14·23	?	*Nakipur.*			
0·06	0·08	...	...	0·28	0·79	0·06	0·45	18	?	13·33	?	2·78	14·23	?	*Rampal.*			
0·05	...	...	0·04	1·55	1·22	0·11	0·41	15	12·15	10·63	9·01	2·12	14·90	13·02	Bonlia	Rajshahi.		
...	...	...	...	0·32	0·72	0·11	0·56	12	11·46	9·68	10·62	2·80	15·02	14·86	Nator			
...	0·49	0·17	...	...	...	0·55	0·17	13	12·50	13·15	11·81	4·50	20·11	15 80	*Nawgaon.*			
			0·36						9·90		7·62			12·07	*Lalpur.*			
0·40	...	...	...	0·44	...	0·04	0·10	15	10·70	7·38	8·93	1·02	9·77	12·33	*Manda.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	0·78	8	12·94	6·80	11·48	1·70	12·51	14·88	Mausahipur	Dinajpur.		
0·87	...	1·08	0·79	0·02	0·05	...	0·12	10	11·56	4·80	11·53	1·08	9·78	14·54	Churamon.			
0·24	...	...	1·47	...	...	...	0·60	6	12·70	4·90	13·33	1·50	9·40	16·67	Raiganj.			
0·40	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	0·10	11	14·08	9·53	15·49	1·50	10·09	20·33	Dinajpur.			
...	0·17	0·23	...	0·41	...	0·17	0·24	12	13·08	5·12	11·19	1·38	12 35	15 51	Balughat			
0·42	0·09	0·87	0·35	0·06	0·45	...	0·25	11	?	8·17	?	1·92	22·77	?	*Thakurgaon*			
1·64	...	1·84	...	0·75	...	...	...	11	?	10·13	?	1·94	20 23	?	Sotahgong.			
0·13	0·31	0·22	...	...	...	...	0·61	12	19·00	4·90	26·42	0·74	13·12	34·14	Jalpaiguri.	Jalpaiguri.		
...	...	0·58	0·27	...	0·09	0·06	...	5	17·90	6·44	30·32	3·70	14·71	39·83	*Alipore Duar*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	17·00	9·59	24·28	4·77	19·60	32·33	*Falacotta.*			
2·25	...	0·12	0·76	0·06	0·49	...	0·25	13	15·30	8·44	21·23	2·25	20 53	27·41	*Debiganj.*			
0·15	1·60	0·12	0·12	0·17	...	...	0·49	20	?	15·10	?	3·54	25·14	?	*Bhagatpur* (*Nagrakata*).			
0·82	2·11	1·96	1·14	0·80	0·06	0·42	0·65	19	23·35	16·12	41·93	2·11	28·27	55·61	Buxa	Darjeeling.		
0·32	0·80	1·09	0·64	0·04	...	0·39	0·19	14	20·08	10·07	25·99	2·26	14 93	32·32	Siliguri.			
0·70	0·10	1·77	8·91	0·55	1·04	4·09	0·64	17	21·04	32·71	23·69	8·91	41·27	28·54	Darjeeling.			
...	0·16	0·10	2·54	0·05	0·58	0·98	0·04	10	17·40	9·33	17·75	2·54	14·20	21·57	Kalimpong.			
...	0·03	2·80	3·14	0·11	0·76	0·69	1·07	16	?	16·11	?	3·14	24·90	?	Mungpoo.			
0·75	0·37	0·14	3·75	0·19	1·14	1·66	0·66	20	?	19·28	?	3·75	26·71	?	*Kurseong*			
0·16	0·34	0·44	1·12	0·64	0·45	2·83	0·29	18	?	12·99	?	2·84	20·75	?	*Pedong* ...	British Bhutan.		
0·42	0·49	0·54	0·52	0·95	1·18	3·34	0·37	23	?	17·30	?	3·34	30·75	?	Gnatong.			
0·17	0·28	...	0·11	0·37	0 04	0·48	0·38	14	?	5·31	?	0·94	8 06	?	Yatung ...	Tibet.		
...	0·26	...	...	0·11	0·96	0·07	0·15	11	18·82	4·10	29·02	1·15	17·73	37·30	Dinhatta ...	Cooch Behar		
...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·17	0·29	11	19·92	5·44	33·75	1·22	18·22	42·47	Cooch Behar			
...	...	...	0·36	0·06	...	...	0·36	9	18·39	6·10	26·30	2·00	17·13	35·39	Mickliganj.			
...	0·39	0·15	0·03	...	0·05	0·11	0·17	12	19·89	6·65	29·10	1·54	21·22	37·87	Mainaguiga.			
0·71	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	9	?	4·66	?	1·32	10·04	?	*Fulbari.*			
0·20	0·12	...	0·10	0·08	0·08	0·40	0·20	10	13·92	5·86	15·94	1·90	13·89	21·68	Bhawanganj (*Gaibandha*).	Rangpur.		
0·32	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	0·16	16	15·38	9·56	18·62	3·00	22·42	24·99	Rangpur.			
0·77	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·17	0·43	10	?	8·28	?	5·13	16·71	?	*Peerganj.*			
...	...	0·28	...	0·64	0·07	0·03	0·18	9	15·00	5·90	22·64	1·92	18·82	20 96	Kurigram.			
0·55	0·40	...	...	0·41	0·06	...	0·29	12	?	7·36	?	1·40	14·04	?	*Gobindganj.*			
1·19	0·37	...	...	0·21	0·06	...	0·51	16	16·53	11·40	23·61	4·26	24 02	29·81	Baodgera. (*Nilphamari.*)			
...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	10	13·00	8 62	17·54	1·02	18·97	25·93	*Ulipur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	4·62	?	2·55	18·71	?	*Sandergunj.*			
...	0·70	...	1·68	0·30	...	...	0·45	14	13·55	13·40	11·32	3·55	19·18	16·29	Sherpur ...	Bogra.		
...	...	0·45	1·32	0·06	...	0·38	0·54	13	13·99	11·71	13·96	3·25	19·02	17·92	Nowkhila.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Statio

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
Dacca ..	Munshiganj	1·05	...	2·20	...	0·92	0·26	0·45	0·71	...	1·39	...	...	0·78	...	...	...	0·25	0·59	0·46	0·
	Dacca ...	...	0·18	...	0·63	0·17	0·32	1·23	0·15	...	1·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·74	1·60	0·
	Narainganj	0·48	0·11	0·34	...	1·26	0·47	3·25	1·62	0·03	2·37	0·05	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·26	0·56	0·
	Manikganj	0·06	0·01	0·36	...	...	0·02	0·36	0·47	...	2·13	...	...	0·55	...	...	0·02	0·37	1·20	0·63	0·
	Joydebpur ...	0·18	...	0·40	...	0·33	2·63	1·80	0·13	0·18	2·35	0·10	...	0·26	...	...	...	0·30	0·87	0·26	0·
Mymensingh.	Kishoreganj	1·07	...	2·12	...	0·75	2·31	1·90	0·10	0·24	4·80	0·20	1·04	...	...	0·84	...	0·20	...	0·11	..
	Atia (*Tangail*)	0·60	...	...	...	...	5·87	1·34	...	0·34	1·20	...	0·77	0·30	0·25	...	0·05	0·60	0·60	0·15	..
	Mymensingh	1·87	...	0·90	0·20	0·21	4·65	0·55	0·32	1·05	3·96	0·48	0·25	0·10	...	...	0·01	0·16	0·50	0·04	0·
	Jamalpur ...	0·90	0·83	...	...	...	1·35	4·60	1·42	...	1·81	1·11	3·05	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	0·
	Netrokona ...	1·03	...	0·46	...	1·70	4·37	...	0·48	1·37	1·91	1·54	1·55	...	...	0·54	0·39	0 10	...	...	0·
	Subarnakhali	...	...	0·95	...	0·10	0·88	0·12	0·41	0·43	0·33	...	0·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	..
	Durgapur ..	.	...	...	...	...		1·20	0·50	0·15	2·40	1·60	...	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·
	Sherpur Town	0·45	...	0·20	0·15	...	0·55	2·99	0·87	0·10	2·06	1·35	2·33	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	..
	Dewanganj ...	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	0·10	2·38	0·09	0·70	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	0·05	0·
Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	0·60	...	0·80	...	0·50	0·28	0·05	1·05	0·30	0·12	...	...	0·07	0·21	0·03	...	...	0·05	0·40	1·
	Faridpur ...	...	0·37	0·78	...	...	1·60	0·77	0·50	...	0·60	...	...	0·66	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·12	0·
	Goalundo ...	0·22	...	2·34	...	...	0·79	0·55	...	...	0·23	...	...	0·91	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·49	0·
Backergunge...	Patuakhali ...	...	...	0·24	...	1·60	...	0·83	1·20	2·36	..	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	0·55	1·10	3·
	Pirojpur ...	...	...	0·23	0·20	0·20	...	0·06	0 48	0·30	...	0·43	0·05	0·95	0·02	...	0·33	...	0·34	0·58	1·
	Barisal ...	...	...	0·74	...	1·89	...	0·49	0·64	...	...	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	1·87	0·64	1·
	Gournaddi ...	0 18	...	0·57	...	0·88	...	0·18	0·38	0·26	...	0·11	0·31	0·89	...	0·02	...	0·18	0·28	0·36	1·
	Hbola ...	0·82	...	...	...	0·54	0·32	0·06	0·68	1·57	...	0·11	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·92	0·27	2·
	Doulatkhan ...	1·83	0·56	0·63	...	0·40	0·09	5·30	1·13	1·56	0·06	2·23	0·12	0·20	...	0·08	0·44	...	0·74	0·17	1·
	Bauphal ...	...	...	0·34	...	...	1·02	1·85	1·98	0·55	...	...	0·20	...	0·22	...	...	...	0·52	1·25	3·
Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	1·20	0·20	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·60	0·10	...	...	0·90	...	...	0·10	0·30	1·00	0·50	0·60	0·
Tippera ...	Comilla ...	1·28	...	0·70	0·26	0·01	0·54	0·20	4·35	0·14	0·16	0·11	0·62	...	...	1·39	0·02	0·62	0·46	1·91	0·
	Chandpur ...	1·52	...	0·09	...	2·10	0·24	...	1·86	2·82	0·08	0·26	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	2·17	0·
	Brahmanbaria	0·65	...	0·05	0·70	..	0·32	0·06	0·25	...	0·75	0·20	0·25	0·55	...	0·25	0·17	0·16	1·68	0·35	0·
	Ramchandrapur.	0·78	...	...	...	...	0·35	1·50	2·50	...	2·40	1·10	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	1·90	0·75	...
	Nasirnagar...	0·94	...	...	...	1·19	0·15	0·80	...	1·28	...	1·45	...	...	1·40	...	1·24	...	0·15	...	...
	Daudkandi ...	1·90	...	0·50	...	0·35	1·00	1·70	2·00	0·05	2·80	...	1·00	0·24	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·50	0·
	Kasba ...	0·49	...	0·89	0·51	0·93	..	...	...	1·70	...	...	...	0·93							
	Laksham ...	0·60	...	1·00	0·20	0·40	0·27	1·34	0·33	0·63	1·00	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	0·96	0·33	1·
Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	2·38	0·22	0·15	...	0·40	0·09	0·32	0·47	1·17	0·20	1·12	...	...	0·54	0·48	0·08	...	2·86	0·03	1·
	Feuny ...	2·29	1·37	...	0·66	0·43	0·55	0·08	0·42	0·38	0·25	0·12	0·74	0·16	0·20	0·09	0·08	0·01	0·45	0·34	0·
	Harishpur	1·89	0·73	0·19	1·87	1·91	0·89	1·10	0·96	0·77	0·28	2·40	...	...	...	2·60	0·31	0·04	1·05	0·12	2·
Chittagong ...	*Ramganj* ...	1·71	0·04	0·57	...	0·11	0·04	...	0·91	1·54	0·95	0·18	...	...	0·31	...	0·10	...	0·71	0·36	0·
	Cox's Bazar ...	0·40	...	...	0·35	0·25	0·22	...	1·26	2·85	1·01	...	...	...	1·30	1·45	1·15	...	2·30	1·09	2·
	Chittagong ...	1·62	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	2·00	0·41	0·65	0·50	...	0·03	...	0·32	0·33	0·08	1·50	...	1·
	Kutubdia ...	0·50	...	0·38	0·50	...	...	...	2·60	1·94	0·45	0·10	...	...	0·21	0·10	...	...	1·50	0·62	5·
	Satkanya ...	1·75	0·10	1·05	1·10	...	...	...	1·35	0·45		0·48	...	...	...	...	0·72	0·35	0·98	...	0·
	Kodala ...	0·67	...	1·04	0·12	0·25	0·43	0·66	0·33	0·35	0·11	...	...	0·11	0·11	0·46	0·18	1·72	...	0·17	0·
	Fenoa ...	1·21	...	0·92	0·25	...	...	1·03	1·00	1·27	...	...	...	0·18	1·15	...	...	1·26	...	0·23	1·
	Mirsarai ...	2·77	0·34	...	0·70	0·11	0·22	0·54	0·89	0·97	...	1·90	...	...	0·08	1·25	0·24	...	1·42	0·23	1·
South Lushai Hills.	*Chandpur* ...	0·95	0·02	0·50	...	...	...	0·63	0·70	0·90	...	...	0·07	...	0·03	0·70	0·16	1·15	0·02	0·70	2·
	Hanumanais ..	2·06	...	0·05	0·55	0·23	0·24	0·01	0·43	0·12	0·10	1·12	...	...	0·47	1·33	0·01	0·43	0·52	...	0·
	Bandarban ...	...	...	...	0·46	1·34	0·14	0·60	1·11	0·10	0·08	...	...	...	0·44	0·28	0·61	0·32	1·06	...	0·
	Demagiri ...	1·76	0·04	0·30	...	0·36	0·42	0·30	0·25	0·46	0·39	0·66	...	...	1·81	0·07	0·27	3·24	0·05	0·50	0·
Patna ...	Patna ...	0·07	..	...	...	1·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	0·
	Dinapore ...	...	...	...	...	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·22	0·10	...
	Bihar ...	...	0·12	...	...	0·29	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·
	Barh ...	...	...	0·91	...	0·48	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	
	Bickram ...	...	0·10	...	0·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·24	...	0·20	...
Gaya ...	*Hilsa* ...	...	0·65	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·
	Aurungabad...	...	0·45	...	...	0·61	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·95	...	0·19	...	...	0·
	Gaya ...	...	0·64	0·16	...	0·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	0·
	Nawada ...	...	...	...	...	1·03	...	...	1·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	0·
	Jahanabad ...	...	0·86	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·
	Arwal ...	...	1·05	...	...	0·28	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·58	...	0·
	Daydnagar ...	...	1·50	...	...	0·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·13	0·04	0·
	Sherghati ...	...	...	0·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·
	Rajauli ...	...	0·77	...	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	...
	Pakri Barawan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	...	0·59	...	...	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·92	...	...	0·12	0·
	Dehri ...	...	0·40	...	...	0·09	...	...	0·11	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·31	...	...	...	0·
	Bhabhua ...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	...	0·17	...	...	0·
	Sasaram ...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	0·
	Arrah ...	...	0·20	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·96	0·07	0·
	Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·
	Khiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ageaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	0·30	...
	Ramagar ...	...	0·40	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·
	Koath ...	...	1·25	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·62	0·05	0·08	0·
	Sikroul ...	...	0·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	0·42	0·24	0·21	0·
	Bassawan ...	...	0·40	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·10	0·26	...	...	0·
	Monaharpur	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·13	0·85	...	0·10	0·
Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	1·32	...	...	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	1·10	...	...	0·
	Siwan ...	...	...	...	0·10	0·33	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...
	Ekma ...	...	...	0·16	0·14	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·11	...	...
	Chapra ...	...	0·07	...	...	0·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·70	...	0·20	...
	Seeresepur ...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·31	...	0·
	Ammour ...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	1·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Basantpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·72	...	...
Champeran ...	Motihari ...	...	...	...	...	0·34	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	...	0·65	...
	Bettiah ...	...	...	...	0·08	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·05	...
	Bagaha ...	...	...	...	0·43	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·21	...
	Burhurwa ...	...	...	...	0·94	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	...	...	0·
Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	...	...	1·98	...	...	...	0·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...
	Muzaffarpur...	...	...	...	...	2·10	...	...	...	0·48	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	...	...
	Hajipur ...	...	...	...	...	1·38	0·16	...	...	0·14	...	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	0·
	Parw ...	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	...
	Mahua ...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...
	Bhuhar ...	...	...	...	0·70	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...
	Pupri ...	...	...	...	...	1·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...
Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	...	...	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...
	Darbhanga ...	...	0·95	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·
	Madhubani ...	...	...	...	...	1·74	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·
	Bahera ...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·
	Rosera ...	...	...	...	...	2·59	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...
Monghyr ...	Begusarai ...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·
	Monghyr ...	0·56	...	0·06	...	0·52	2·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	0·22	...	0·11	...
	Jamui ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·06	0·56	...	0·08	0·20	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·
	Gogri ...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·
	Jamalpur ...	1·51	...	0·16	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·59	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...
	Sheikpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·95	0·03
	Chakai Bamida	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	1·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·14	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	0·03	0·17	...	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·62	0·13

ngal in June 1896—*continued.*

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1896 to 30th June 1896.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 30th June.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Divi
2·31	...	0·06	0·07	0·45	0·20	0·34	0·89	...	18	16·04	14·61	14·63	2 31	20·46	19·80	Munshiganj.	Dacca.		
1·62	...	0·13	...	0·27	0·17	...	0·98	...	15	15·42	12·29	13·13	2·40	20·60	18·03	Dacca.			
1·86	...	0·02	0·07	0·98	0·12	0·64	0·44	...	19	15·08	16·81	13·06	3·25	23·89	18·83	Naraingunj.			
3·75	0·02	0·25	...	...	1·12	0 09	0·69	...	14	13·80	11·79	10 31	2·75	17·88	14·55	Manikgunj.			
0·60	0·05	...	0·07	...	0·06	0·29	0·18	...	17	15·80	12·53	12·45	2·63	20·77	18·42	*Joydebpur.*			
0·88	0·43	...	1·40	0·13	0·04	...	0·74	0·10	20	16·36	19·80	18·30	4·80	27·67	24·98	Kishorganj.	Mymensingh.		
...	...	...	...	...	0·82	...	0·95	0·43	15	13·44	16·10	12·37	5·57	23·27	16·93	Atia (*Tangail*).			
1·43	0·02	0·15	...	0·04	0·13	0·02	1·02	0·35	20	18·42	18·98	18·18	4·65	28·46	24·98	Mymensingh.			
0·50	0·11	...	...	0·12	0·15	...	0·12	0·66	16	14·73	16·96	15 39	4·60	25·92	20·09	Jamalpur.			
0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	0·08	15	13·46	13·06	21 75	4 57	31·62	30·12	Netrokona.			
0·98	...	0·59	...	...	0·36	...	0·50	0·57	15	12·20	7·83	11·87	0·98	12·90	17·45	*Subarnakhali.*			
5·60	0·80	...	...	1·00	...	...		1·00	12	13·90	16·80	28·15	4·60	32·35	37·91	*Durgapur*			
0·65	...	2·21	...	1·50	0·10	...	0·35	0·36	16	?	16·65	?	2·99	26·47	?	*Sherepur Town*			
...	1·90	...	2·27	...	0·81	0·21	0·32	...	11	13·10	10·58	17·21	2·38	17·96	25·14	*Dewanganj.*			
0·45	0·07	0·21	0·02	0·11	0·58	1·00	0·15	0·05	17	15·00	8·67	12·53	1·20	10·83	16·59	Madaripur ...	Faridpur.		
1·47	0·22	0·36	...	0·68	0·60	0·72	0·19	0·06	18	14·12	10·93	12 38	1·60	15·13	17·51	Faridpur.			
1·39	...	...	...	1·20	0·02	0·43	...	...	14	13·96	10·31	11·85	2·34	16·33	16·14	Goalundo.			
3·82	...	...	0·20	0·35	0·08	2·45	0·65	...	16	17·84	25·13	19·87	4·15	28·37	24·60	Patuakhali ...	Backergunge.		
1·15	0·08	0·08	...	0·12	0·46	1·65	0·13	1·03	18	16·40	11·48	15·93	1·65	13·57	19·31	Pirojpur.			
2·01	...	0·66	...	...	0·42	0·04	0·81	0·20	15	16 88	15·21	16·02	3·21	20·35	20·37	Barisal.			
1·22	0·03	0·83	...	0·08	0·75	1·42	0·73	...	19	14·10	12·73	13·05	1·90	15·83	17·14	*Gournaddi.*			
1·05	...	0·81	...	0·31	0·05	1·49	0·38	0·10	17	18·05	18·42	18·20	6·33	23·43	22·25	Bhola.			
3 85	...	0·85	0·08	0·13	0·03	1·54	1·05	0 22	21	?	29·19	?	5·30	31·27	?	*Doulatkhan.*			
1·46	...	0·12	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	14	14·60	17·11	14·45	3·65	21·73	19·58	*Hauphal.*			
0·83	0·20	2·30	0·08	1·30	1·85	0·05	...	...	18	15·28	13·16	14·43	2·30	19·16	19·92	Agartola	Hill Tippera.		
0·62	0·31	0·19	0·28	1·58	0·56	0·14	0·16	0·01	24	17·30	17·77	17·65	4·35	24·69	23 30	Comilla	Tippera.		
2·30	0·05	0·11	0·06	0·21	0·60	0·58	1·18	0·24	17	17·24	18·42	16·28	2·82	24·91	20·82	Chandpur.			
2·25	0·02	0·38	0·07	0·30	3·22	0·03	...	...	19	15·76	11·47	15·14	3·24	19·24	20·84	Brahmanbaria			
0·99	...	...	0·10	0·70	0·60	0·20	...	0·50	16	12·30	15·77	11·16	2·50	17·67	15·98	*Ramchandra-pur.*			
...	0·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	13·10	10·41	11·51	1·45		17·88	*Nasirnagar.*			
1·50	1·16	0·24	0·12	1·28	0·40	1·00	2·18	...	21	13·70	22·50	12·11	2·50		17·24	*Daudkandi.*			
										15·30		14·34			19·83	*Kasba.*			
0·79	0·33	...	1·37	0·45	1·50					11·10		13·83			18·50	*Laksham.*			
0·86	0·12	...	0·05	1·13	0·10	1·34	0·12	0·03	20	18 35	19·46	24·19	2·86	27·63	29·60	Noakhali ...	Noakhali.		
0·67	0·78	0·20	0·10	1·57	0·05	0·61	0·06	...	22	17·26	16·43	24·42	3·07	22 50	30·16	Fenny.			
1·07	0·65	0·07	...	1·55	0·03	1·60	0·04	0·06	21	16·30	31·52	21·53	4·95	36·71	28·17	*Harishpur.*			
1·04	...	...	0·13	1·20	...	2·61	0·38	0·57	19	16·10	18·40	16·00	3·64	22·71	21·36	*Ramgany.*			
1·51	2·01	5·50	...	0·05	1 95	2·90	1·30	...	20	18·88	37·55	31·57	5·50	39·80	38·16	Cox's Bazar	Chittagong ...		
1·87	0·15	0·08	0·15	1·78	0·03	2·20	0·22	...	17	16·62	16·89	22·60	2·20	24·87	28·50	Chittagong.			
1·64	2·60	1·25	...	...	0·85	3·20	1·19	...	19	16·90	31·02	21·09	6·03	35 62	29·67	*Kutubdia.*			
1·95	1·33	0·12	0·21	...	..	2·02	1·30	...	18	17·80	17·06	19·98	2·13	22·24	26·42	*Satkania.*			
1·13	0·07	0·74	0·70	...	0·88	0·80	0·09	...	22	17·69	10·93	17·20	1·72	15·88	24·23	*Kodala.*			
1·34	0·30	0·10	0·54	...	...	0·95	0·55	...	0·18	19	?	13·79	?	1·90	20·27	?	*Fenoa.*		
1·73	0·45	...	...	1·83			0·80	0·09	0·17	20	?	21·57	?	3·60	28·95	?	*Mirsarai.*		
1·00	0·15	0·18	...	...	...	2·50	0·90	...	...	16	?	14·11	?	2·50		?	*Chandpur.*		
1·08	0·14	0·02	1·10	0·23	0·02	0·33	0·62	0·17	20	19·85	11·06	17·87	2·08	15·67	13·45	Rangamati	South Lushai Hills.		
1·78	1·21	0·13	0·60	0·41	...	0·47	0·81	0·51	21	?	13·85	?	1·34	20·14	?	*Bandarban* ...			
1·47	0·54	0·07	0·66	0·25	0·72	0·07	0·31	0·05	20	?	14·40	?	3·24	18·45	?	*Demagiri.*			
1·37	...	0·14	0·08	3·74	0·42	0·37	0·27	...	9	7·85	7·40	7·34	3·74	7·88	8·67	Patna.	Patna.		
1·04	...	...	3·50	0·47	...	0·14	...	...	7	7·45	5·29	6·95	3·50	5·70	8·09	Dinapore.			
1·53	...	...	0·19	7 87	...	0·05	..	...	6	7·58	8·91	6 81	7·37	9·29	8·09	Bihar.			
...	...	...	..	4·75	...	...	0·40	...	6	7·62	6·94	5·73	4·75	7·06	7·02	Barh.			
1·49	...	...	1·93	2·00	0·27	0·43	...	0·98	11	8·56	7·61	6·77	2·00	8·63	8·46	*Bickram.*			
...	...	...	5·40	...	...	0·15	...	...	6	6·70	6·78	8·29	4·50	7·06	9·84	*Hilsa.*			
..	...	1·37	1·50	1·85	1·49	..	0·59	...	10	7·28	9·30	5·49	1·85	9·30	6·61	Aurungabad...	Gaya.		
1·25	...	3·62	0·34	2·60	0·27	0·12	0·25	...	13	8·04	9·07	6·56	2·62	9·13	7·89	Gaya.			
1·02	...	..	...	4·74	0·04	1·45	0·11	...	7	7·38	10·02	6·28	4·74	10·02	7·53	Nawada.			
1·53	...	0·12	3·31	4·30	0·55	0·11	0·11	0·02	11	6·61	10·78	5·64	4·30	10·78	6·65	Jahanabad.			
1·24	...	..	1·05	2·10	0·60	0·40	0·25	...	11	7·00	7·22	4·69	2·10	7·32	6·01	*Arwal.*			
1·21	0·09	0·03	1·45	3·10	1·60	0·22	0·27	...	9	6·70	8·89	4 86	3·10	8·59	5·68	*Daudnagar.*			
..	...	3·97		1·66	...	...	1·27	...	5	7·30	8·06	4·78	3·97	8·16	5·53	*Sherghati.*			
..	...	...	4·97	...	0·97					8·56		6·14	4·97		7·56	*Rajauli.*			
1·34	...	...	3·75	...	0·17	...	...	...	3	5·80	4·31	5·95	3·75	4·61	6·78	*Pakri Barawan.*			
..	...	...	0·13	0·92	3·65	0·38	1·33	0·02	13	7·88	8·84	5·20	3·65	8·66	5·77	Buxar ...	Shahabad.		
..	...	0·15	0·10	0·89	2·16	0·26	0·68	0·09	9	7·92	5·11	5·91	2·16	5·22	6·53	Dehri.			
..	...	...	...	0·87	3·39	1·20	1·64	0·95	8	6·65	7·92	5·19	3·30	7·92	5·68	Bhabhua.			
1·46	...	0·33	0·33	0·42	0·93	0·54	1·04	0·21	12	6·70	5·64	5·30	1·04	5·64	5·89	Sasaram.			
..	...	0·12	1·31	0·79	0·76	...	...	0·07	8	8·15	5·02	6·14	1·31	5·79	7·24	Arrah.			
..	...	...	...	7·42	...	...	...	...	3	6·20	8·15	5·00	7·22	8·15	5·10	*Mohaniah.*			
..	1·05	...	...	1·60	...	...	...	...	5	?	4·05	?	1·60	4·05	?	*Khiri.*			
1·50	...	...	...	0·80	2·12	1·50	2·20	...	8	?	8·32	?	2·20	8·32	?	*Ageaon.*			
1·08	0·83	...	...	3·94	...	...	0·45	0·31	9	?	7·43	?	2·94	7·43	?	*Ramagar.*			
..	...	...	0·49	0·93	1·71	...	1·12	...	10	?	6·79	?	1·71	6·83	?	*Koath.*			
..	...	...	0·40	0·67	3·36	0·03	0·31	...	10	?	6·43	?	3·36	6·60	?	*Sikrool.*			
..	...	...	0·18	...	2·08	...	0·90	0·14	10	?	5·37	?	2·08	5·37	?	*Bussawan.*			
..	...	...	1·15	...	3·00					?		?	3·00		?	*Monaharpur.*			
..	...	...	0·08	0·44	0·20	...	...	...	5	8·47	1·43	7·27	0·44	2·53	8·40	Gopalganj ...	Saran.		
1·13	...	...	...	1·19	0·23	...	...	...	8	8 27	2·31	7·26	1·19	3·10	8·24	Siwan.			
..	...	0·21	...	3·11	0·53	0·36	...	...	7	?	7·73	?	3·11	7·73	?	Ekma.			
..	...	0·05	...	1·51	1·29	0·48	0·35	...	7	7·48	4·30	6·28	1·51	4·73	7·16	Chapra.			
..	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	4	?	3·40	?	1·70	4·10	?	*Seersepur*			
..	...	1·00	2·00	5·40	1·16	...	0·65	...	7	?	11·43	?	5·40	12·10	?	*Annour.*			
..	...	...	...	3·89	0·54	0·35	0·84	...	8	?	7·21	?	3·89	7·21	?	*Basantpur*			
1·08	0·06	...	0·82	4·18	0·12	0·58	...	...	6	9·57	6·71	9·18	4·18	8·30	11·10	Motiharl ...	Champaran.		
1·12	0·30	...	...	1·18	0·12	...	...	...	8	8·84	2·67	9·11	1·18	4·19	10·41	Bettiah.			
2·21	0·97	...	...	0·12	0·17	...	...	...	7	11·30	2·23	13·14	0·94	3·85	15·23	*Bagaha.*			
1·27	...	...	...	0·69	0·10	...	...	...	6	9·50	4·53	9·18	1·98	5·90	10·46	*Burhurwa.*			
1·68	0·42	...	0·12	1·66	...	...	...	...	8	9·12	6·28	8·67	2 10	8·02	10·13	Sitamarhi	Musaffarpur.		
1·37	0·07	...	...	4·61	0·47	0·55	...	...	10	9·00	9·29	7·65	4·61	11·67	8·79	Musaffarpur			
..	...	0·15	...	4·09	0·18	0·65	0·03	...	6	7·56	5·79	6·86	4 02	6·03	7·93	Hajipur.			
..	...	...	...	3·80	0·50	..	...	...	5	7·00	5·21	6 26	3·50	7·23	7·78	*Paru.*			
..	...	...	...	2·67	0·50	0·06	...	...	6	7·10	5·06	7·16	2·67	6·36	8·56	*Mahua.*			
1·46	0·25	...	...	5·23	0·05	...	...	...	5	7·60	7·84	7·07	5·23	8·76	8·41	*Shitalar.*			
...	...	...	...	2·03	...	0·23	...	...	5	8·25	3·07	8·16	2·03	5·14	10·43	*Pupri.*			
2·27	...	0·16	...	2·73	...	0·54	0·09	...	7	8·28	5·53	7·64	2·73	7·20	8·74	Tajpur ...	Darbhanga.		
1·44	...	0·07	...	0·41	...	0·75	0·05	..	7	8·64	6·04	7·56	1·74	9 59	8·81	Darbhanga.			
2·26	0·08	0·05	...	0·75	0·04	0·45	0·02	...	6	9·24	2·77	8·38	0·75	5·46	10·11	Madhubani.			
2·32	0·45	...	...	1·00	0·10	0·48	...	...	9	7·50	6·49	7·40	2·50	9·14	9·23	*Baher..*			
2·50	...	...	...	...	2·50	...	...	0·15	8	8·00	4·73	6·08	2·50		7·48	*Koesra.*			
2·33	...	0·18	0·65	2·60	0·01	0·45	0·05	...	10	8·38	7·88	6·55	2·50	7·81	7·79	Begusarai ...	Monghyr ...	Bhagalpur	
2·37	...	...	...	0·23	0·21	0·33	0·29	...	11	8·15	7·67	6·64	2·67	8·43	8·30	Monghyr.			
2·34	0·01	...	...	0·24	0·02	0·14	0·11	...	7	8 96	3·24	7·37	0·99	5·51	9·60	Jamui.			
2·25	...	0·20	...	0·07	...	0·33	...	...	8	6·20	4·05	6·70	1·25	4·92	9·02	*Gogri.*			
2·54	...	0·05	...	1·65	...	2·46	0·09	...	9	?	10·63	?	2·54	11·43	?	Jamalpur.			
2·30	...	...	...	2·30	...	...	...	...	4	6·60	8·38	7·30	2·90	8·53	8·30	*Sheikpura.*			
2·30	...	...	...	0·26	0·03	2·31	0·54	...	10	?	7·94	?	2·31	8·43	?	*Chabai Ramda.*			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	0·70	...
	Bongaon (Sufabad).	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Supaul ...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·13	...
	Protabganj ...	0·95	...	...	...		...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75
	Bhagalpur ...	0·66	...	0·30	...	1·52	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·02	...	...	...	0·92	...	...	.	0·29	0·03
	Banka ...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	0·97	...	1·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	0·07
	Colgong ...	...	...	0·04	...	0·02	...	0·30	...	0·29	0·34	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·22	...	...
	Bansil ...	...	...	...	0 10	0·20	...	...	1·00	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·00	..	0·70
Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·29	...	0·09	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·71	0·35	0·17
	Araria ...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	1·01	0·47
	Purnea ...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·20	0·32	0·01
	Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·14	0·05	0·34
	Barsoe ...																				
	Forbesganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·02	0·33
	Kaliaganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	0·06	...
Malda ...	Malda ...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	0·75	0·07	...	0·13	...	...	...	0·20	0·04	..	...
	Chanchal ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	...	0·16	2·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	..	...
	Gajol ...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
	Sibganj ...	0·09	...	0·06	...	...	0·25	...	...	0·54	...	0·21	0·91	0·46	...	...	...	...	0·30	..	0·30
Southal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	1·30	0·40	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09
	Godda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	1·00	...	...	...	0·13	...	0·15	0·20	1·04	0·18
	Pakour ...	1·94	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·27	1·19	0·54	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	0·56		0·06
	Naya Dumka	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	1·06	0·03	0·04	...	1·00	0·20	.	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	0·35
	Deoghur ...	...	...	0·88	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·17	0·07
	Jamtara ...	...	...	2 30	...	...	0·47	0·29	0·11	...	...	0·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·30
	Belbodda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...
	Nanihat ..	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	0·90									
	Assenboni																				
	Katikund ...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	1·50	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·75
	Madhupur ...	...	...	1·24	...	...	0·41	0·02	0·40	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·68	0·06
	Sarwan ...	...	...	1·67	...	...	1·90	...	1·94	...	...	0·78	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	1·18	...
	Sarath ...	...	1·30	...	...	...	0·32	...	0·23	...	...	1·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·51	0·12
	Barkope ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	0·95	0·02	1·00
	Bhagya ...	0·68	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	0·13	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 72	...
	Mohespore ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	0·65	...	...	...	3·20	...	1·08	...	...	...	.	2·03	...	0 10
	Barharwa ...	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	0·70	0·10	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·06
	Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	1·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	...
Cuttack ..	Jazatsingpur	0·15	...	0·97	...	...	...	0·91	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·16	0·07	...	5·07	0·19	0·16
	Banki ...	...	1·11	...	0·71	0·05	...	3·26	0·40	0·50	...	...	...	1·34	0·33	...	0·53	0·03	0·18	1·50	1·26
	Cuttack ...	0·53	0·20	...	0·56	...	...	0 29	0·26	0·04	...	...	...	4·26	..	...	2·60	...	1·92	5·36	1·00
	False Point ...	1·11	0·02	...	1·22	...	...	...	0·07	0·02	...	...	...	0·28	0·02	...	...	0·25	0 26	5·21	0·34
	Kendrapara ...	1·27	...	...	2·60	...	...	0·09	0·52	0·19	...	...	...	0·54	...	...	0·05	0·89	0·16	4·14	0·85
	Jajpur ...	0·33	...	0·05	1·30	...	...	...	...	3·67	...	...	...	2·42	...	0·05	0·03	0·78	0·21	2·90	1·41
	Dharmsala ...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	0·30	...	...	...	...	1·10	...	...	...	...	..	2 28	2·38
	Salipore ...	0·56	0·44	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·13	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·23	1·28	1·40	0·15	4·13	0 42
	Pal Lahara ...	0·48	...	...	2·30	...	2·08	...	...	...	0·38	...	0·12	...	...	...	0·54	0·56	2·08	8·50	2·60
Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	0·63	...	0·08	0·90	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	2·18	...	...		0·34	0·45	3·05	2·30
	Chandbali ...	...	...	...	1·45	...	1·45	0·55	0·05	3·45	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·05	...	0·40	4·84	1 35
	Bhadrak ...	...	...	...	...	0·86	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	3·10	...	0·50	...	...	...	6·45	0·75
	Soro ...	...	...	0·84	...	0·59	...	...	0·54	..	1·25	...	0·08	..	...	...	...	...	3·30	0·01	...
	Balasore ...	0·12	...	0·98	0·10	...	...	0·70	...	0·11	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	0·40	...	2·40	2·77	0·45
	Jellasore ...	...	0·40	0·07	...	0·03	0 13	0·02	0·04	..	...	...	0·72	...	...	1·68	...	...	1·09	1·12	1·08
	Haripada ...	...	2·54	...	...	0·40	0·22	..	0·23	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	0·66	1·36	...	3·12	2·18	0·72
Puri ...	Puri ...	0·09	0·98	...	0·06	...	...	0·76	0·02	...	...	...	...	2·63	...	...	...	0·67	0·27	1·21	0·19
	Khurda ...	0·93	...	0·62	0·15	...	0·70	0·90	0·39	...	...	...	1·11	0 0	...	0·90	0·14	0·39	0·73	0·73	0·26
	Bhanpur ...	...	0·80	...	0·72	0·01	...	0·43	0·34	1·32	...	...	...	0·65	0·29	0·12	..	0·70	0·29	1·21	0·29
	Gop ...	0·40	...	0·40	...	...	0·20	0·25	..	...	...	...	1·22	...	.	...	1·00	0·81	1·32	0·32	...
	Satpara ...	...	1·30	...	0·40	...	...	2·55	0·40	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	0·25	0·90	0·10	
	Pipli ...	0·85	1·07	...	0·11	...	...	0·25	0·80	1·11	...	...	...	4·27	...	0·12	...	1·38	1·73	0·87	0·21
	Nayagarh ...		0·80	...	1·13	...	...	2·50	0·05	0·03	...	...	...	1·04	..	...	0·36	...	1·05	0·50	...
	Kanpur ...	0·06	1·13	...	0·60	...	...	0·50	1·42	0·97	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	2·14	0·37	0·20	0·60	0·62
	Kurmala ...	2·05	...	...	...	0·12	0·50	...	...	0 20	...	...	1·12	...	...	...	...	0·40	0 12	0·10	...
Hazaribagh ..	Pachamba (Giridih).	...	0·05	1·52	...	0·02	0·42	0·40	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·32	0 16
	Hazaribagh ...	...	0·15	...	...	0·12	...	0·51	0·64	...	0·14	0·05	0·43	0·08	...	...	...	0·09	0·54	0·23	0·65
	Semtagurah ..	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	0 75	...							
	Mahudi Hills	...	...	...	0·40	...	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	...	0·45	0·30	
	Jhoomrah Hills	...	0·40	...	...	0·40	...	0·30	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	1·20
	Barhi ...	...	0·70	...	...	0·26	0·76	0·16	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·16
	Chatra ..	...	...	0·14	...	0·65	...	.	0·82	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·85	...	...	0·18	...	...	0·49
	Karagdeha ...	...	...	0·36	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	...	0·20
	Kamgar ...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·20	0·90	0·40	...	1·20	0·80	0·20
Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	0 19	...	0·05	...	0·67	...	0·13	...	0·25	0·12	...	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	0 87	0·74	0·65
	Ranchi ...	...	...	0·15	...	0·51	0·05	...	0 11	...	0·31	0·55	...	...	2·03	0·34	...	...	0·70	2·19	0·95
	Silli ...	...	...	...	..	1·20	...	1·10	0·80	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	..	...	...	...	1·30	1·30
	Palkot ...	0·13	...	...	0·15	...	1·10	0·10	...	0·73	0·06	...	0·09	0·08	0·32	0·71	0·99	0·76	1·46	1·15	...
	Tamar ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	1·81	...	1·19	...	0·75	0·20	...	0·53	0·18	...	1·25	1·74
	Chainpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	0·55	1·40	1·12	1·06
	Sirguja ...	...	...	...	0·34	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·44	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·65	1·20	0·20
	Jashpur ...	...	...	...	0·12	..	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1·16	2·50	1·10	0·70	2·40
	Gangpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·34	0·33	...	0·21	...	0·15	...	...	0·07	...	0·57	...	0·33	2·00	4·12	0·42
Palamau ...	Palamau ...	...	0·61	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·05	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·36	0·82	...	0·32	0·63
	(*Daltonganj*)																				
	Balumath ...	...	...	...	...	1·40	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...
	Husainabad ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	0·25	0·30	0·09	...
	Garhwah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	0·84	0·12	...		0·40
Manbhum ..	Purulia ...	0·06	...	0·67	...	0·12	...	0·75	0·32	...	0·12	0·30	...	0·07	...	...	0·05	...	0·18	1·12	1·37
	Gobindpur ...	...	...	0·44	...	...	...	0·22	0·31	...	...	0·13	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·95	0·36
	Raghunathpur.	...	...	0·66	...	...	0·30	...	0·06	...	0·50	1·48	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·75	0·50
	Barrabhum ...	0·08	...	0·02	...	...	...	0·21	1·49	...	...	0·50	...	...	0·06	...	0·04	...	0·81	2·47	2·03
	Jhalda ...	...	...	0·29	...	...	...	0·48	0·57	...	0·84	...	...	0·19	1·05	0·21	...	0·06	...	1·83	0·83
	Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·64	0·74	...	...	1·13	...	...	0·21	...	0·18	0·03	0·53	0·35
	Pandra ...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	0 15	0·30	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·38	0·34	0·22
Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	0·14	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·16	...	0·08	...	0·63	...	0·27	...	1·21	...	...	...	1·77	3·08
	Chakardharpur.	0·07	...	0·01	...	...	...	1·12	...	0 17	...	...	...	1·22	...	...	0·27	2·20	0·04	0·55	2·02
	Ghatsila ..	1·30	...	..	...	...	...	1·25	0·75	1·15	0·75	1·25		...	0·65	...	...	...	...	1·70	1·47
	Baharagora ...	...	...	1·46	...	0·32	...	0·92	...	...	...	0·19	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	1·83	3·02
	Gaikura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	0·47	0·75	...	...	...	...	2·38	...	...	...	0·73	3·13	0·70
	Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·70	...	0·90	0·50	...	0·60	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	0·20
	Manoharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90												
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar ...	...	...	0·18	0·06	0·71	1·08	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	0·04	1·32	0·66	4·26	4·83	0·55
	Anandpur ...	0·25	...	...	0·20	0·45	0·15	...	...	0·84	...	...	...	0·18	...	0·14	...	...	0·55	2·18	1·65
	Talchar ...	...	0·38	...	...	...	0·19	0·86	0·03	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	0·88	0·72	0·19	0·20	4·78	3·56
	Narsingpur ...	0·50	...	0·82	0·30	0·03	1·00	0·90	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·15	0·18	...	...	...	0·33	1·39	0·80
	Angul ...	0·44	0·70	...	...	1·05	0·90	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2·10	2·40
	Dhenkanal ...	0·16	0·18	0·94	...	...	...	0·78	1·16	0·01	...	...	0·31	1·33	0·04	...	...	1·07	0·12	4·56	1·28
	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	0·97	...	0·38	0·84	...	0·24	1·23

al in June 1896—*concluded.*

23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1896 to 30th June 1896.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 30th June.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	1·30	2·10	0·22	0·48	...	...	18	9·19	5·92	8·39	2·10	8·67	10·74	Madhipura	Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur—*concluded*	Bihar—*concld.*
...	...	...	0·16	0·25	0·71	0·02	...	5	?	2·40	?	0·80	4·20	?	Bangaon. (*Syfabad*).			
...	...	..	2·02	0·10	0·51	...	0·01	6	9·18	3·23	8·57	2·02	6·52	10·69	Supaul.			
...	...	1·17	2·60	0·80	0·32	...	0·86	8	8·80	8·15	19·08	2·60	13·69	13·65	*Protabganj.*			
...	0·05	...	0·27	0·19	0·81	0·38	...	12	9·69	7·84	7·54	1·52	9·01	9·23	Bhagalpur.			
...	...	...	0·30	0·66	1·28	...	...	8	10·08	10·44	7·06	3·24	11·78	9·67	Banka.			
...	...	0·06	0·11	0·32	0·41	0·01	...	8	10·00	3·92	8·05	1·11	6·12	10·97	*Colgong.*			
0·10	...	...	0·50	1·43	...	...	...	11	?	6·88	?	1·43	7·28	?	Bansil.			
0·20	0·12	0·86	3·45	0·16	0·23	0·05	0·41	14	13·76	9·08	15·36	3·45	15·48	19·17	Kishanganj ...	Purnea		
...	1·07	...	1·05	1·30	1·07	...	0·15	11	10·56	9·55	13·17	1·67	16·65	16·41	Araria.			
0·48	...	0·09	0·27	0·67	...	0·01	0·02	8	11·48	2·72	10·71	0·67	7·98	13·53	Purnea.			
...	0·30	0·20	0·40	...	...	...	0·15	7	9·70	2·06	9·19	0·40		13·31	*Gondwara* (*Korah*).			
									?		?			?	*Barsoe.*			
...	...	0·40	3·10	0·50	0·30	0·03	0·60	8	?	6·41	?	3·10	11·68	?	*Forbesganj.*			
0·18	0·50	0·03	...	0·20	...	...	...	6	16·00	2·41	16·95	1·10	11·75	21·78	*Kaliaganj.*			
0·07	...	0·86	0·96	0·42	...	0·20	1·32	12	11·96	6·92	10·34	1·32	9·39	12·81	Malda ...	Malda ...		
2·40	...	1·07	1·72	1·29	...	...	...	9	11·32	9·63	11·57	2·40	12·91	14·46	Chanchal.			
0·93	...	...	0·90	...	...	1·60	0·25	7	11·20	5·74	7·97	1·60	8·57	10·84	*Gajol.*			
0·09	...	...	0·86	1·38	0·10	...	0 26	12	11·30	6·16	9·03	1·38	8·29	13·30	*Sibgani.*			
0·07	...	0·45	1·88	0·91	...	0·11	0·06	11	10·72	8·02	9·76	1·88	9·65	12·39	Rajmahal ...	Sonthal Parganas.		
...	...	...	1·10	1·42	...	0·06	...	11	10·35	9·05	7·53	2·41	10·92	9·90	Godda.			
...	...	1·22	..	1·29	0·41	...	0·12	14	12·89	11·48	10·65	1·94	13·41	13·91	Pakour.			
...	...	1·75	3·30	1·00	2·83	1·27	...	13	12·13	18·16	9·22	3·40	20·74	11·59	Naya Dumka.			
...	...	...	0·80	...	3·25	0·18	...	10	10·09	9·11	8·53	3·25	10·30	10·05	Deoghur.			
...	0·47	0·18	0·10	0·56	2·70	1·13	...	15	12·95	11·08	9·36	2·70	12·51	11·55	Jamtara			
...	...	...	..	...	0·53	...	...	4	?	2·53	?	1·50	5·18	?	*Balbaddg.*			
...	...	..	2·50	1·56					8·50		6·39			8·27	*Namkhat.*			
									?		?			?	*Asseuboni.*			
0·20	...	2·82	0·80	1·10	0·80	0·50	...	14	?	14·06	?	3·22	15·39	?	*Katikund.*			
...	...	0·12	4·64	0·02	1·40	1·37	...	11	?	11·84	?	4·04	13·34	?	*Madhupur.*			
...	...	...	2·86	1·32	1·43	0·72	...	11	?	17·08	?	2·86	17·92	?	*Sarwan.*			
...	0·08	...	3·30	...	5·00	1·52	...	11	?	17·96	?	5·00	18·42	?	*Sarath.*			
...	...	0·02	1·74	0·43	0·28	0·05	...	7	?	6·41	?	1·74		?	*Barkope.*			
...	...	0·19	1·33	1·46	...	...	...	10	?	7·56	?	1·46	9·42	?	*Bhagaya.*			
...	3·85	...	...	3·10	0·46	0·16	0·40	13	?	19·24	?	3·85	20·23	?	Moheshpur,			
...	...	...	0·88	0·94	0·04	0·02	0·35	9	?	7·10	?	1·63	8·90	?	*Barharwa.*			
...	...	...	...	0·55	...	0·52	0·34	8	?	5·13	?	1·50	7·55	?	*Sahibganj.*			
0·11	0·12	0·20	0·10	2·09	...	...	...	13	8·44	11·66	7·75	5·07	14·11	10·01	Jagatsingpur.	Cuttack.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.
1·03	0·01	0·14	0·02	0·70	2·22	0·23	0·02	17	10·92	15·74	10·25	3·26	16·50	13·45	Banki.			
...	...	0·43	0·15	0·08	1·68	..	0·89	14	11·54	21·25	11·53	5·36	22·61	14·59	Cuttack.			
...	0·09	0·94	1·36	0·55	4·21	0·15	...	13	9·32	16·24	9·37	5·21	18·13	12·94	False Point.			
...	0·08	0·40	0·56	0·57	3·73	0·11	...	15	9·40	16·89	9·40	4·14	17·97	12·67	Kendrapara.			
0·12	0·14	0·48	0·84	0·61	3·97	0·11	0·16	16	10·88	20·17	9·80	3·97	23·00	13·44	Jajpur.			
...	...	0·45	...	3·34	0·32	...	..	7	10·30	10·17	10·43	3·34	12·51	15·16	*Dharmsala.*			
...	0·10	0·80	0·26	0·10	2·10	...	0·70	17	11·40	12·75	10·83	4·13	14·40	14·66	*Salipore.*			
0·30	...	0·25	1·32	1·57	0·86	0·14	0·48	18	?	25·62	?	8·50	25·90	?	Pal Lahara.			
0·13	0·20	0·54	0·67	0·34	3·35	0·06	...	14	13·18	15·72	9·15	3·35	17·51	12·77	*Akhyapada* ...	Balasore.		
0·05	0·40	0·84	1·25	2·30	4·65	...	...	14	9·57	23·98	7·72	4·84	25·82	10·89	Chandbali.			
0·34	0·37	0·42	1·25	0·30	0·28	...	...	12	10·85	14·84	9·38	6·45	16·57	13·21	Bhadrak.			
0·35	0·75	0·25	0·44	1·67	0·55	...	...	12	9·78	11·20	8·02	3·30	11·68	11·89	Soro.			
...	2·60	5·18	0·70	1·40	1·12	1·04	0 86	17	10·81	21·43	9·07	5·18	21·62	12·40	Balasore.			
...	1·28	0·50	0·47	1·23	0·29	0·03	0·28	13	9·83	10·46	8·63	1·68	11·64	11·35	Jellasore.			
...	...	0·39	1·13	0·31	0·85	...	...	17	13·11	15·85	10·82	3·12	17·55	13·39	Baripada.			
0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8·04	12·36	8·06	2·63	13·22	10·09	Puri ...	Puri ...		
...	0·02	0·76	0·12	0·85	1·69	1·01	...	13	10·68	12·92	9·84	2·52	14·62	12·13	Khurda.			
0·60	0·70	...	0·77	2·52	0·23	...	0·05	18	9·06	11·68	7·93	1·43	11·76	9·09	Banpur.			
...	0·06	1·00	0·02	1·14	1·43	0·07	0·79	16	9·50	9·30	7·81	2·00	10·90	11·62	*Gop.*			
...	0·15	0·20	0·23	0·30	2·00	0·10	...	16	?	9·66	?	2·53	9·66	?	*Satpara.*			
...	...	0·86	0·10	1·04	0·98	0·43	0·08	14	8·90	17·35	8·17	4·27	18·35	11·17	*Pipli.*			
0·03	0·50	0·25	0·10	0·51	1·56	1·52	..	18	?	13·76	?	2·50	15·90	?	*Nayagarh.*			
...	0·07	1·03	0·97	...	2·03	...	0·67	13	?	13·21	?	2·62	15 45	?	*Ranpur.*			
0·09	0·03	0·34	0·14	0·93	2·62	0·19	0·07	16	?	10·03	?	2·20	...	?	Kurmala.			
...	...	...	...	2·20	2·10	1·12	...	11	?	8·60	8·80	1·52	10·03	10·50	Pachamba ...	Hazaribagh ...		
0·33	...	...	0·80	0·40	0·90	1·50	...	12	11·72						(*Giridih*).			
...	5·04	0·04	0·08	0·04	0·34	1·05	0·08	15	10·93	12·96	7·63	5·64	13·06	9·18	Hazaribagh.			
									10·65		8·19			9·71	Semtagurah.			
...	3·25	...	0·80	...	2·04	...	...	9	9·82	9·94	7·97	3·25	9·94	9·23	Mahudi Hills.			
...	1·40	...	1·10	0·60	5·30	0·40	...	12	11·47	13·70	10·23	5·30	13·70	11·86	Jhoomrah Hills			
...	2·14	...	1·59	0·04	..	1·38	...	11	8·30	7·67	5·93	2·14	7·67	7·59	*Barhi.*			
...	3·82	0·06	0·65	0·05	2·41	3·65	...	12	8·80	14·10	6·50	3·82	14·10	7·99	*Chatra.*			
...	...	...	...	2·50	0·30	1·20	...	9	10·30	7·21	8·65	2·50	7·27	10·53	*Karagdeha.*			
...	2·50	...	0·40	...	2·40	1·95	...	12	8·50	12·15	7·97	2·50	12·15	9·57	*Ramgar.*			
0·37	0·35	...	0·20	0·30	...	4·27	0·16	16	11·75	9·96	8·13	4·27	9·96	9·41	Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga.		
...	0·27	...	0·38	...	0·28	5·57	...	16	12·50	15·50	8·48	5·57	15·50	10·34	Ranchi.			
...	...	...	2·00	...	0·55	2·40	...	10	8·33	11·60	7·75	2·60	11·60	9·40	*Silli.*			
...	0·21	...	1·44	0·04	...	5·52	0·21	18	?	17·39	?	5·52	17·64	?	*Palkot.*			
0·06	...	...	0·35	...	0·35	3·35	...	14	?	13·89	?	3·35	13·91	?	*Tamar.*			
0·24	...	...	...	0·38	0·69	3·06	0·11	18	?	10·33	?	3·00	10·34	?	*Chainpur.*			
...	0·70	1·10	1·40	2·70	6·16	0·50	...	13	9·79	16·55	9·57	6·16	16·55	10·21	Birguja.			
0·10	0·07	0·87	0·13	0·72	7·25	0·65	...	15	12·29	21·00	11·89	7·25	21·00	13·10	Jashpur.			
...	...	0·33	1·56	1·43	2·42	0·34	0·43	16	10·21	15·46	9·66	4·12	15·59	10·37	Gangpur.			
0·01	0·80	0·27	0·57	1·31	1·52	3·55	0·02	14	8·27	10·80	6·03	3·55	10·80	6·99	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)	Palamau.		
0·40	2·22	...	0·72	0·14	0·42	3·25	...	9	9·70	9·25	7·68	3·25	9·25	8·06	*Balumat.*			
...	1·80	0·78	0·70	1·80	0·32	0·94	0·11	10	6·60	7·02	6·14	1·80	7·02	7·07	*Husainabad.*			
...	...	0·40	1·16	0·60	0·33	3·25	0·10	11	6·50	7·62	5·72	3·25	7·62	6·68	*Garwah.*			
0·72	0·10	0·09	0·95	0·78	1·06	3·30	...	16	12·42	12·46	9·53	3·30	12·57	11·58	Purulia ..	Manbhum.		
...	0·09	0·14	0·42	0·11	1·24	2·85	...	13	10·65	7·87	9·44	2·85	8·23	11·10	Gobindpur.			
...	0·09	...	0·05	0·20	0·77	2·00	...	11	10·80	7·85	7·91	2·00	8·53	10·53	*Raghunathpur.*			
...	0·10	0·42	1·22	0·53	1·22	3·70	...	13	10·80	15·81	9·33	3·70	...	11·71	*Barrabhum.*			
...	0·30	0·09	0·94	0·02	0·22	2·85	...	14	10·55	10·83	9·24	2·85	11·86	11·14	*Jhalda.*			
...	0·10	...	1·75	...	0·19	2·35	...	13	9·80	8·07	8·11	2·35	..	10·34	*Chas.*			
...	...	0·44	0·17	...	1·22	2·07	...	12	?	8·08	?	2·07	10·35	?	*Pandra.*			
0·22	0·03	0·27	0·14	0·06	1·03	3·45	0·02	15	11·46	13·27	8·53	3·45	15·71	10·94	Chaibassa	Singhbhum		
0·02	0·08	0·03	0·60	0·02	0·88	4·14	...	12	11·78	15·14	7·94	4·14	16·09	10·29	*Chakradharpur.*			
0·31	...	...	1·00	0·80	1·21	3·32	...	15	11·00	17·47	9·71	3·32	19·87	12·20	*Ghatsila.*			
0·90	0·40	0·90	1·02	0·45	0·25	1·50	...	16	11·00	14·70	10·53	3·02	17·40	13·70	*Baharagura.*			
...	0·35	0·31	...	0·54	6·35	...	...	11	?	16·46	?	6·35	16·46	?	*Galikura.*			
...	...	...	...	4·64	3·02	4·36	...	10	?	21·07	?	4·64	21·33	?	*Kalliapur.*			
									?		?			?	*Monahorpur.*			
...	0·19	1·07	...	1·44	1·09	0·04	0·46	16	10·60	18·60	5·35	4·82	18·85	6·60	Keonjhar ...	Orissa Tributary Mahals.		
...	0·10	0·80	0·92	0·19	...	0·09	...	16	?	10·58	?	2·15	10·73	?	Anandpur.			
...	0·04	0·04	...	0·45	0·81	0·08	...	14	11·20	14·18	9·27	4·79	14·39	10·77	Talcher.			
0·54	0·80	...	1·07	...	0·70	...	0·34	17	11·78	9·16	9·83	1·30	9·66	11·10	Narsingpur.			
...	...	0·56	0·20	0·40	0·66	0·60	...	13	10·80	10·36	10·41	3·40	10·36	12·12	Angu.			
...	...	...	...	...	1·63	...	...	11	12·80	13·67	10·64	4·56	13·68	12·87	Dhenkanal.			
...	...	...	...	...	1·63	...	...	16	10·27	13 24	10·27	1·83	13·63	11·36	Bispara.			
...	...	1·20	1·83	1·81	0·93	0·30	...	16	9·57	14·53	9·03	3·14	14·58	10·22	Kunjabangar			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1896.

As the approach of the monsoon current takes place about the middle of June, weather during the early half of the month is usually very different from what obtains later, and the two periods require separate discussion. A comparison of the mean values of pressure temperature and rainfall for the whole of the past month shows a very close resemblance to the corresponding quantities for June of last year. In both years pressure was above the normal in the north as compared with the south of the province. This gave rise to winds more easterly than they should be, and led to the moist current from the Bay being deflected westwards across the north of the Bay towards the Orissa Coast. The distribution of the rainfall was consequently more unequal than it would be in an average year. Orissa and the south-western districts of Bengal and Chota Nagpur received from 30 to 60 per cent. more than their normal amounts, and the northern districts less, especially North Bengal, where less than half the normal for the month was received. In June 1895 the difference was very marked, there being in Orissa excess of 10 inches and in North Bengal defect of 10 inches. During the present year it was not so great, Orissa receiving about 6 inches excess and the defect in North Bengal being under 9 inches.

During the first-half of the month the moist current gives much more rain to East and North Bengal than to other parts of the province, and it is only after the monsoon commences with a cyclonic storm that heavy rain falls in the south-west. In the present year pressure was almost uniformly high in Bengal for the two first weeks, and this arrangement prevented the northerly movement of the moist air over East and North Bengal. As it was deflected towards the west, rainfall was more frequent in Lower Bengal and Orissa, being caused by thunderstorms. These thunderstorms occurred simultaneously with slight variations in the wind system, variations that were too local to affect the general movement of the air towards the west. As the air was more heavily charged with moisture than usual, precipitation was readily produced, and local showers were of almost daily occurrence in Lower Bengal.

As the sky was more cloudy in the south of the province, and comparatively clear in the northern districts, while the cooling effect of thunderstorms was of frequent occurrence in Lower Bengal, temperature was unusually low in the first-half of the month at stations in the south and more especially in the central districts.

Soon after the middle of the month the first storm of the season advanced from the south of the Bay almost due north till the centre was near Calcutta. After remaining stationary there for several hours it moved away to the west, and the heavy rain which it caused was confined to the south of the province.

After an interval of only a few days a second depression began to develop in the north-east of the Bay. It attained much greater depth than is usual during the monsoon season even before it began to show signs of changing its position. It then moved to the west-north-west passing over South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur.

After these depressions moved out of the province and the pressure distribution had become normal rainfall became more general in the northern districts, but it will be seen from what has been written above that conditions were unfavourable for heavy rain in the north for the first-half of the month, and that the westerly movement of the disturbances during the latter half left little chance of the deficiency being made up.

At the beginning of June pressure was in excess over the whole of the province and the Bay, but excess was greatest in North Bengal, Bihar and Assam. Winds were almost due east at all the inland stations and temperature was from 1° to 10° below the normal, the greatest defect being at Bogra, Rampur Boalia and Serajganj. As stated above, this arrangement was favourable for rain in the south of the province, and it remained almost unchanged till the 7th, except that temperature gradually rose and became very nearly normal. On the 6th pressure began to fall slowly and continued to fall, but with increasing rapidity, till the 9th, when the distribution was nearly normal. There was still, however, excess in the west and centre of the Bay. Westerly winds became general over the south-west and centre of the province, and rainfall became more frequent and at times heavy in East and North Bengal. Conditions were practically normal over the whole province from the 8th to the 10th.

On the latter date pressure again began to rise over Bengal and a brisk fall set in over the south-west of the Bay, the double change having a marked effect on the distribution. The winds again became easterly, and as the pressure continued to rise in the north till there was again a large excess, conditions similar to those of the early part of the month became established for several days.

During the days from the 10th to the 14th important changes were occurring in the extreme south of the Bay. Pressure was steadily falling and a considerable defect had accumulated at Colombo. The variation from the normal on the 14th ranged from excess of ·15 inch at Faridpur to defect of ·113 inch at Colombo, so that the gradient on that date was a quarter of an inch less steep than it should have been.

A decided change set in on the 15th. Pressure fell rapidly in the north-east of the Bay and in Bengal, and the gradient became much steeper in the south of the Bay, showing that the depression was moving northwards. Heavy rain began at Tavoy and Moulmein, and considerable amounts fell as far north as Akyab. On the 16th the depression was to the east of the centre of the Bay and had most effect on Diamond Island and Bassein, where there was a rapid fall of pressure. The gradient steadily became steeper, and the centre of

the depression was daily more to the north. On the 18th it was close to the Bengal coast and on the morning of the 19th the centre was at no great distance from Calcutta.

While the centre was still over the sea, there was nothing to show that the depression had attained to any great depth except the steady steepening of the gradient to the south. The wind velocity was not very high at Diamond Island, the highest average for twenty-four hours being 21 miles an hour. It is probable therefore that it deepened quickly while close to the Bengal coast, as pressure fell a quarter of an inch on the 19th at Calcutta and a fifth at Saugor Island to the east of which the centre passed inland. Though the gradient was then steep over the whole of the province and the Bay, unusually calm weather prevailed in Lower Bengal. Winds, however, strengthened considerably at a distance from the centre both to the south and the north. In the north-west angle wind velocity rose to 42 miles an hour.

After remaining almost stationary for some hours with the centre near Calcutta, the depression moved rapidly towards the west, was near Chaibassa on the morning of the 20th, and had left the province on the 21st, when pressure was recovering rapidly in all districts.

On the 22nd the pressure distribution was normal, and on the 23rd readings were relatively higher in the west than in the east of the province. Consequently westerly winds set in and penetrated to the extreme east, causing an almost entire cessation of rainfall. But the fall of pressure in the east extended southwards to the Bay, and almost immediately another depression began to form. On the 25th the indications were not very decided—only an irregular cyclonic circulation of the winds and a rather large defect in pressure over the north-east of the Bay. On the 26th and 27th the depression deepened rapidly without changing its position to any great extent, but its movement was evidently towards the north-west. It crossed the coast of the Sunderbuns on the night of the 27th, and at 8 A.M. of the 28th the centre was near Calcutta, where there was defect of more than half an inch.

The depression was much deeper than is usual at the end of June, the lowest reading observed being under 29 inches.

During the three days while the centre was practically stationary in the north-east of the Bay, weather became very stormy, and after the centre moved inland strong winds were felt as far west as Saugor Island, but on the Orissa coast the wind never was more than moderately strong.

On the 29th the area of lowest pressure was over the north of Chota Nagpur and the west of Bihar. Pressure had risen very rapidly over Lower Bengal, and the distribution was normal except in the extreme west, where there was defect of a fifth of an inch. On the 30th all trace of it had disappeared.

Stormy weather with general rain prevailed over the province on the 28th and 29th, but on the 30th rainfall had to a large extent ceased, and ordinary monsoon weather obtained over the Bay.

Pressure.—As stated above, pressure was steadily above the normal during the early part of the month, excess at times being nearly a fifth of an inch. During the latter half the influence of the two depressions was the chief feature, and readings at times were very low. The greatest defect for the first depression was ·35 inch and for the second ·53 inch. Mean pressure for the whole month differs by only small amounts in North Bengal and Bihar. In the south of the province the difference was somewhat greater, but generally under ·03 inch.

Temperature.—The month began with very cool weather over the whole province, more especially in the central districts. The defect gradually disappeared, but was again restored for a time before the middle of the month. In the latter part temperature was low in the southern districts during the periods of unsettled weather caused by the depressions. Owing to the rather frequent occurrence of low daily temperature the mean temperature for the month is below the normal by 2° in Orissa, 1°·7 in Chota Nagpur and 1°·6 in South-West Bengal. In North and East Bengal and Bihar the difference is small, and in Assam there is a mean excess of 1°·6.

The mean difference from the normal in day temperature varies from excess of 3° at Jalpaiguri to defect of 4° at Cuttack. In night temperature it varies from excess of 2° at Rangpur and Dhubri to defect of 2° in Orissa.

Rainfall.—The rainfall, as in June of last year, has been, compared with the normal, much more copious in the south of the province than in the north. The average fall in Orissa was 14·91 inches, with excess of 5·71 inches; in East Bengal 16·69 inches, practically the normal amount; in North Bengal 17·28 inches, with defect of 8·76 inches. In Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal there was defect of about 3 inches, and in Bihar defect of 1·25 inches. Over a great part of the centre of the province very nearly the normal amount has been received. The line dividing the area of deficient amounts from that where they are in excess runs almost from west to east, following the line of the Ganges, except in East Bengal, where it tends more to the east instead of to the south. Over the area to the south of this line excess amounts increase slowly towards the south, but are never more than 5 inches except in Orissa and part of South-West Bengal. In Orissa excess is almost always over 5 inches, and in places near the coast it is as much as 10 inches. At the mouth of the Dhamra over a small area it is more than 15 inches. Northwards defect increases to 5 inches in the north of Bihar, and in North Bengal it increases very rapidly, being more than 6 inches over a great part of the division, and from 15 to 25 inches in the Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Bihar districts, with the exception of the station of Darjeeling, where there is excess of 10 inches.

The heavy rainfall in the southern districts, being caused chiefly by the cyclonic storms in the latter half of the month, is in the area over which the centres of the disturbances

passed. In a tract of country extending westward from the Balasore and Midnapore districts, the falls are between 15 and 20 inches. In Orissa they are between 10 and 15 inches, except in the Kendrapara, Jajpur and Cuttack districts, where they are from 15 to 20 inches. Over a great part of Lower Bengal the falls vary from 10 to 15, but in places as in the neighbourhood of Calcutta they are more than 15 inches. In the north of the province falls are generally under 10 and in parts of Bihar under 5 inches. In North Bengal the only fall of more than 20 inches is at Darjeeling, where it is 32·7 inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Actual rainfall of first six months of 1896 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	31	18	18	36	97	128	96
North Bengal ...	8	5	2	63	142	49	76
East Bengal ...	48	110	43	94	115	99	99
Bihar ...	16	5	0	26	102	84	77
Orissa ...	3	0	50	21	78	162	112
Chota Nagpur ...	6	9	0	0	49	139	94

The following table gives data for the comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of June for all districts of the province. The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of rain-recording stations in each district, due allowance being made for the area which each represents :—

Percentage Table for June 1896.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for June.	Actual district rainfall for June 1896.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage excess (+), defect (−).
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	9·18	14·22	155	+ 55
	Birbhum	10·73	14·47	135	+ 35
	Bankura	10·55	11·98	113	+ 13
	Midnapore	9·59	12·95	135	+ 35
	Hooghly	9·70	14·95	154	+ 54
	Howrah	10·16	14·82	146	+ 46
	24-Parganas	10·75	16·20	151	+ 51
	Calcutta	10·74	16·42	153	+ 53
	Nadia	9·82	10·85	110	+ 10
	Murshidabad	9·32	11·60	124	+ 24
	Jessore	11·40	12·77	112	+ 12
	Khulna	12·65	15·73	124	+ 24
North Bengal ...	Rajshahi	10·20	10·28	101	+ 1
	Dinajpur	15·32	9·42	62	− 38
	Jalpaiguri	28·09			
	Darjeeling	22·16	19·26	87	− 13
	Cooch Behar	30·83	5·47	18	− 82
	Rangpur	19·26	8·08	42	− 58
	Bogra	13·11	12·06	92	− 8
	Pabna	10·85	14·58	134	+ 34
East Bengal ...	Dacca	12·91	13·61	106	+ 6
	Mymensingh	17·87	17·51	98	− 2
	Faridpur	12·33	9·90	80	− 20
	Backergunge	17·23	18·01	105	+ 5
	Tippera	15·70			
	Noakhali	23·65	18·74	79	− 21
	Chittagong	26·67	24·42	95	− 5
	South Lushai Hills	17·87	11·06	62	− 38
Bihar ...	Patna	6·70	7·65	114	+ 14
	Gaya	5·79	8·80	152	+ 52
	Shahabad	5·44	6·43	118	+ 18
	Saran	6·89	2·80	41	− 59
	Champaran	9·94	4·20	42	− 58
	Muzaffarpur	7·49	6·62	88	− 12
	Darbhanga	7·76	4·46	57	− 43
	Monghyr	6·96	5·50	79	− 21
	Bhagalpur	8·33	6·66	80	− 20
	Purnea	12·57	5·01	40	− 60
	Malda	9·93	6·70	67	− 33
	Sonthal Parganas	9·01	12·14	135	+ 35
Orissa ...	Cuttack	10·14	15·60	154	+ 54
	Balasore	8·83	16·28	184	+ 84
	Puri	8·47	12·20	144	+ 44
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh	7·90	11·09	140	+ 40
	Lohardaga	8·14	10·51	129	+ 29
	Palamau	6·24	9·81	157	+ 57
	Manbhum	9·23	11·30	122	+ 22
	Singhbhum	8·83	14·98	170	+ 70

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province for the month of June 1896:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th May 1896.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	104·7	70·2	91·3	78·1	84·7	−1·6	13·41	10·46	+2·95	14·16	12·45	+1·71	16·05	13·73
North Bengal	95·1	68·7	80·3	77·0	83·1	+0·4	8·52	17·28	−8·76	11·90	14·55	−2·65	17·16	23·07
East Bengal	93·8	67·8	87·5	77·0	82·3	−0·3	16·55	16·69	−0·14	17·44	15·72	+1·72	22·94	22·33
Bihar	108·9	69·7	95·1	79·0	87·1	−0·1	6·61	7·86	−1·25	8·30	8·88	−0·58	8·26	9·63
Orissa	101·0*	70·6	89·4*	78·5	84·0*	−2·1*	14·01	9·20	+5·71	14·55	10·18	+4·37	16·34	12·30
Chota Nagpur	105·5*	67·8*	91·7*	75·5*	83·6*	−1·7*	11·31	8·16	+3·15	12·77	10·17	+2·60	11·42	9·94
Assam	97·2	70·3	90·2	77·4	83·8	+1·6								

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 14th July 1896.

C. Little,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 5th to 11th July 1896.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1896.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
July ...	5th ...	29·574	Not recorded; thermometer shed under repair.									0·04
,, ...	6th ...	·588	Ditto;				ditto.					Nil
,, ...	7th ...	·583	Ditto;				ditto.					0·01
,, ...	8th ...	·618	Ditto;				ditto.					0·01
,, ...	9th ...	·585	Ditto;				ditto.					0·01
,, ...	10th ...	·538	Ditto;				ditto.					Nil
,, ...	11th ...	·523	Ditto;				ditto.					0·14

	Inches
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	29·573
The mean temperature of the seven days	Not recorded;
The extreme variation of temperature	Shed under repair.
The maximum temperature	,,
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	,,
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 5th to 11th July 1896	0·21

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

Meteorological Office, India,
The 13th July 1896.

G. W. Küchler,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 11th July 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 11th July 1896.			Week ending Saturday, the 13th July 1895.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	340	44,425	588	519	99,725	1,718
Jute	14	5,150	89	8	4,500	52
Firewood	108	64,985	991	63	32,150	476
Other articles	820	2,03,476	2,942	672	1,44,100	1,887
Total ...	1,282	3,18,036	4,610	1,262	2,80,475	4,133

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the four weeks ending 23rd May 1896, as compared with the same period of 1895.

Staples.	1895.		1896.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	50,46,057	7,48,849	53,42,849	7,53,575	2,96,792	4,726	...	...
Cotton, raw	82,817	68,818	78,218	51,343	...	...	4,599	17,475
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	5,494	5,256	6,103	3,474	609	...	...	1,782
2.— Ditto Indian	24,982	13,980	26,274	15,079	1,292	1,149	...	...
3.—Piece-goods—European	1,44,535	1,02,523	1,09,173	1,11,342	...	...	35,362	51,181
4.— Ditto —Indian	19,474	9,084	28,979	10,676	9,505	1,592	...	...
Drugs and chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating other than opium	688	447	925	544	237	97	...	...
2.—Non-intoxicating	10,517	7,980	7,572	7,033	...	...	2,945	947
Dyes and tans—								
1.—Indigo	242	126	1,920	854	1,678	728	...	...
2.—Myrabolams	9,001	2,377	11,203	2,235	2,202	...	...	142
3.—Cutch	5,270	2,270	5,050	2,004	...	...	220	266
4.—Turmeric	21,276	17,612	10,437	4,899	...	...	10,839	12,713
5.—Aniline dyes	68	67	26	18	...	...	42	49
6.—Others	4,094	1,850	2,548	593	...	...	1,546	1,257
Grain & Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	11,59,485	3,42,283	4,55,276	1,21,728	...	...	7,04,209	2,20,555
2.—Rice in the husk	2,14,769	30,007	36,977	4,739	...	...	1,77,792	25,268
3.—Rice not in the husk	4,79,333	87,223	3,97,829	54,146	...	...	81,504	33,077
4.—Jowar and bajra	19,939	3,575	4,705	1,188	...	...	15,234	2,387
5.—Gram & pulse	5,34,569	1,83,991	4,53,858	1,21,889	...	...	80,711	62,102
6.—Others	1,28,896	12,432	99,777	23,219	...	10,787	29,119	...
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	50,207	33,495	39,821	18,536	...	...	10,476	14,959
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	37,197	7,543	13,179	5,645	...	...	24,018	1,898
Horns	1,969	1,290	1,604	1,147	...	...	365	143
Jute—								
1.—Raw	19,082	6,986	19,223	5,649	141	...	...	1,337
2.—Gunnybags and cloth	1,38,192	92,768	90,021	47,091	...	...	48,171	45,677
Lac—								
1.—Stick	18,167	6,932	30,256	9,665	12,089	2,733	...	...
2.—Shell	15,234	12,575	18,035	14,088	2,801	1,513	...	...
Leather, manufactured	4,965	6,906	4,266	4,056	.....	...	699	2,850
Liquors—								
1.—Beer	14,154	6,141	19,284	8,356	5,130	2,215	...	...
2.—Spirits	2,947	3,046	1,475	2,327	...	...	1,472	719
3.—Wines	2,685	3,623	2,322	4,755	...	1,132	363	...
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	802	754	1,188	1,801	386	1,047	...	...
2.—Brass, unwrought	3,318	1,643	4,185	2,756	867	1,113	...	...
3.—Copper, wrought	888	747	2,361	4,470	1,473	3,723	...	...
4.—Brass, wrought	12,237	6,700	11,175	4,682	...	...	1,062	2,018
5.—Iron	1,47,560	66,566	1,13,451	51,042	...	...	34,109	15,524
6.—Others	10,668	4,964	7,773	5,658	...	694	2,895	...
7.—Zinc & spelter	1,529	699	4,813	3,571	3,284	2,872	...	...
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	68,617	27,891	99,501	38,768	30,884	10,877	...	...
2.—Castor	6,132	1,883	4,184	1,044	...	...	1,948	839
3.—Cocoanut	4,059	1,316	4,046	1,314	...	...	13	2
4.—Others	12,122	6,175	8,993	4,325	...	...	3,429	1,850
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed	6,28,745	1,91,937	4,90,223	1,46,079	...	...	1,38,522	35,858
2.—Rape and mustard	4,82,276	2,33,376	2,82,172	78,341	...	...	2,00,104	1,57,035
3.—Til or jinjili	52,101	10,030	15,248	2,565	...	...	36,853	7,465
4.—Poppy	1,18,321	40,777	1,55,912	51,080	37,591	10,303	...	...
5.—Earthnuts	...	...	32	19	32	19	...	...
6.—Castor	53,027	15,080	82,078	17,579	29,051	2,499	...	...
7.—Others	6,079	1,027	1,020	173	...	...	4,459	854
Opium	46,293	29,338	51,983	38,190	5,690	8,852	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	20,326	9,783	21,362	10,536	1,036	753	...	...
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	23,202	16,745	28,474	23,763	5,272	7,018	...	...
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	9,034	6,163	9,658	5,175	624	...	...	...
3.—Others	39,986	14,775	49,830	21,056	9,844	6,281	...	...
4.—Potatoes	41,711	12,673	70,291	24,305	28,580	11,632	...	...
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	1,324	587	...	...	...	...	1,324	587
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	9,794	2,342	243	54	...	...	9,551	2,288
3.—Steel rails & fish plates	57,755	16,306	1,740	179	...	...	56,015	16,127
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron	2,835	820	...	...	...	...	2,835	820
5.—Other sorts	55,868	16,177	26,377	5,297	...	...	29,491	10,880
Salt	5,30,749	1,03,605	7,66,445	1,48,395	2,35,696	44,790	...	...
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	52,045	17,511	1,29,064	45,512	77,019	28,001	...	...
2.—Other saline substances	36,359	11,661	34,755	11,787	...	126	1,604	...
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian	1,611	991	1,063	728	...	...	548	263
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	36	72	36	72	...	...
2.—Indian	271	257	136	115	...	...	135	142

Staples.	1895.		1896.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—							11,262	14,755
1.—Betelnuts	27,227	27,458	15,965	12,703	...	...	...	...
2.—Pepper	1,675	1,308	1,932	1,632	257	324	1,146	368
3.—Ginger	1,978	879	832	511	...	...	4,130	3,545
4.—Chillies	14,509	9,827	10,370	6,282	...	...	...	...
5.—Cardamoms	353	354	417	451	165	97	395	2
6.—Others	1,018	451	623	449	...	...	...	...
Stone and lime	5,16,442	73,403	4,83,802	67,227	...	...	32,640	6,176
Sugar—							6,430	1,057
1.—Refined	15,117	4,566	8,678	3,509	...	...	48,481	7,774
2.—Unrefined	4,08,198	58,888	3,59,717	51,114	...	...		
Tea—	...	...	3	6	3	6	... 482	... 964
1.—Foreign	4,267	2,798	3,835	1,834	...	...	75,438	8,999
2.—Indian	1,62,243	23,946	26,805	14,947	...	...	...	...
Timber	71,855	33,894	1,24,528	50,721	52,673	16,827	...	...
Tobacco	1,154	808	2,675	2,075	1,521	1,267	...	...
Wool, raw							193	2
Wool, manufactured—	297	113	104	111	...	...	435	298
1.—Piece-goods, European	1,772	1,907	1,337	1,609	...	...	...	...
2.— ,, Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3.—Shawls							7,671	1,411
All other articles of merchandise—	23,992	2,413	16,321	1,002	...	...	...	...
1.—Firewood	4,288	1,193	8,754	2,693	4,466	1,500	...	...
2.—Indigo seed	29,533	4,765	50,136	11,355	26,603	6,590	25,882	6,796
3.—Mowah flower	68,307	15,121	42,425	8,325	...	...	...	457
4.—Oil-cake	6,299	2,993	10,219	2,535	3,920	...	16	...
5.—Paints & colours	44,391	19,591	44,375	25,116	...	3,525	4,638	888
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	15,509	5,597	10,871	4,709	...	...	...	29,397
7.—Wooden articles	6,62,675	1,70,431	6,71,894	1,41,034	9,219	...		
8.—Others							10,74,922	6,35,783
Total	1,28,36,837	32,08,057	1,17,61,915	25,72,274	...	...	1,245	7,123
Military stores	14,350	31,027	3,805	23,904	...	...	...	...
Coal for Railway	7,43,045	51,426	10,20,340	86,587	2,77,295	35,161	10,82,363	18,129
Railway materials	22,64,199	53,481	11,81,536	35,352	...	...	...	6,248
Live-stock	...	13,502	...	7,554	...	...		
Total	1,58,58,931	33,57,793	1,39,77,696	27,25,671	...	...	18,81,225	6,32,122

W. N. Littlewood, *Actg. Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 7th July 1896.*

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of April 1896, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1896.		1895.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	5,273	5,442	3,489	20,885	10,715	33,374	.....	22,659
Cotton, raw	1	697	.....	352	698	352	346	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	368	.....	262	.....	368	262	106	.....
Ditto, Indian	151	4	142	5	155	147	8	.....
Piece-goods, European	2,760	23	2,347	16	2,783	2,363	420	.....
Ditto, Indian	69	179	77	164	248	241	27	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	.....	.....	15	15	.....	30	.....	30
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	45	25	21	5	70	26	44	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	17	.....	18	.....	17	18	.....	1
Turmeric	8	470	26	296	478	322	156	.....
Aniline dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	31	.....	14	1	31	15	16	.....
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	26	459	29	1,136	485	1,165	.....	680
Rice in the husk	1,104	9,626	1,364	1,123	10,730	2,487	8,243	.....
Rice not in the husk	809	2,775	3,901	2,382	3,584	6,284	.....	2,700
Jowar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	1,961	8,387	2,792	4,044	10,348	6,836	3,512	.....
Others	107	1,887	22	79	1,994	101	1,893	.....
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw	14	599	10	482	613	492	121	.....
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Jute—								
Raw	103	15,755	72	10,640	15,858	10,712	5,146	.....
Gunnybags and cloth	536	1,084	339	792	1,620	1,131	489	.....
Lac—								
Stick	.....	61	.....	2	61	2	59	.....
Shell								
Leather, manufactured	11	.....	8	.....	11	8	3	.....
Liquors—								
Beer	44	.....	27	.....	44	27	17	.....
Spirits	3	.....	4	.....	3	4	.....	1
Wines	81	.....	69	.....	81	69	12	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper, wrought	4	.....	1	.....	4	1	3	.....
Brass, do.	159	54	95	49	213	144	69	.....
Iron	1,790	88	1,356	192	1,878	1,548	330	.....
Others	200	37	170	18	237	188	49	.....
Oils—								
Kerosine	6,963	16	6,613	33	6,979	6,646	333	.....
Castor	14	.....	24	.....	14	24	.....	10
Cocoanut	94	.....	71	.....	94	71	23	.....
Others	661	5	658	3	666	661	5	.....
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	16	1,685	2	1,226	1,701	1,228	473	.....
Rape and mustard	429	2,905	587	703	3,334	1,290	2,044	.....
Til or jinjili	.....	40	.....	35	40	35	5	.....
Poppy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthnuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	15	147	65	33	102	98	64	.....
Opium	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Paper and pasteboard	150	132	107	134	282	241	41	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	47	1	35	2	48	37	11	.....
Dried fruits and nuts	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Others	1,484	929	1,111	475	2,413	1,586	827	.....
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	40	1	11	40	12	28	.....
Salt	5,506	452	3,917	168	5,758	4,085	1,673	.....
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	10	.....	3	1	10	4	6	.....
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	15	.....	2	15	2	13	.....

Staples.	1896.		1895.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	366	827	33	1,388	1,187	1,421	.....	234
Pepper	74	1	60	.....	75	60	15	.....
Ginger	1	173	.....	128	174	128	46	.....
Chillies	192	104	199	15	296	214	82	.....
Cardamoms	.....	23	3	185	23	188	.....	165
Others	119	102	102	38	221	140	81	.....
Stone and lime	946	309	639	1,885	1,255	2,524	.....	1,269
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	395	47	208	69	442	277	165	.....
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,651	2,318	1,103	705	3,969	1,807	2,102	.....
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	178	.....	132	178	132	46	.....
Timber	391	237	439	179	628	618	10	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	344	3,658	141	1,844	4,002	1,985	2,017	.....
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	15	9	6	10	24	16	8	.....
Wool, raw	.....	198	.....	124	198	124	74	.....
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	9	1	8	.....	10	8	2	.....
Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	7,921	4,014	6,780	1,429	11,935	8,209	3,726	.....
Total ...	43,329	66,223	39,585	62,696	109,552	102,281	35,000	27,729

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd July 1896.*

HARRY STUART,
Examiner of Accounts

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 10 days of June 1896, on 1,699·70 miles open.

	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Traffic for the period ...	431,021	4,35,467 5 0	41,93,115 30	7,92,696 11 0	20,374 0 0	12,57,538 0 0	113,895	164,759	278,654
Mile of railway	.....	256 3 3	.....	466 6 0	17 4 6	739 13 9	.....	.....	.....
Previous 24½ weeks of half-year	8,247,908*	*89,61,232 1 0	†6,72,43,505 15	1,71,36,141 9 0	‡3,97,167 15 0	2,64,88,541 9 0	§2,038,104	§3,390,527	5,428,631
Total for 26 weeks ...	8,678,929	93,96,699 6 0	9,14,36,621 0	1,79,22,838 4 0	4,26,541 15 0	2,77,46,079 9 0	2,151,999	3,555,286	5,707,285
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding 8 days previous year	379,389	3,63,993 4 10	39,51,321 30	7,73,610 8 1	19,798 14 1	11,57,602 11 0	89,150	146,204½	235,354½
e of railway correspond-ariod of previous year ...	.....	215 2 5	.....	457 6 3	11 11 3	684 5 11	.....	.....	.....
for corresponding 25½ s of previous year	8,348,007½	87,07,613 5 6	9,57,63,540 0	1,94,65,730 0 3	4,18,766 1 3	2,85,92,109 13 0	2,058,807	3,507,303½	5,566,170½

Added number of passengers 719 and Rs. 5,757 on account of supplemental figures for 31st March 1896.
Ditto ditto 6,585 and deducted ,, 2,001 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 23rd May 1896.
Ditto ,, 37,000 on account of remount special trains undercharges on warrant credit notes in connection with extra troop trains, fares of the employes on new lines under survey, and the fares of the employes of the Government Telegraph Department not having been included in previous returns.
Ditto Mds. 1,53,187 and ,, 3,139 on account of difference between the approximate and auditet figures for the week ended 23rd May 1896.
Ditto ,, 5,06,156 and ,, 7,897 on account of supplemental figures for 31st March 1896.
Deducted ,, 4,51,422 on account of rebate on coal.
Added ,, 1,109 on account of supplemental figures for 31st March 1896.
Ditto ,, 42,351 not having been included in previous returns.
Deducted ,, 1,349 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 23rd May 1896.
Ditto ,, 1,38,566 on account of mileage, demurrage and hire of vehicles to be credited to expenditure.

Miles 2,121 deducted from coaching and 4,840 added to merchandise on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for week ended 30th May to 12th June 1896.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 10 days of June 1896, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
raffic for the period ...	31,560	7,808 7 0	11,840 20	471 12 0	16 0 0	8,386 3 0	1,607	90	1,697
mile of railway	.....	355 4 11	.....	21 3 6	0 11 6	377 3 11	...	.....	.....
revious 24½ weeks of half- .. .	*595,897	*1,50,594 12 0	†3,20,003 10	†11,983 5 0	‡474 0 0	1,63,052 1 0	27,923	1,887	29,810
Total for 26 weeks ...	627,457	1,58,493 3 0	3,31,852 30	12,455 1 0	490 0 0	1,71,438 4 0	29,530	1,977	31,507
Comparison.									
or corresponding 8 days revious year ... . le of railway correspond- eriod of previous year for corresponding 25½ s of previous year ...	25,821	6,228 2 9	7,967 30	327 10 0	19 3 3	6,575 0 0	1,251	139	1,390
	.....	280 2 8	.....	14 11 10	0 13 10	295 12 4	...	.....	.....
	629,403	1,61,511 8 8	3,61,027 10	13,402 0 3	763 11 9	1,75,707 4 8	30,341	2,160	31,501

dded number of passengers 1,017 and — Rs. 389 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 23rd
educted maunds 1,282 and — ,, 5 May 1896.
Added — ,, 2 On account of supplemental figures for 31st March 1896.
Do. — ,, 176 Not having been included in previous returns.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 10 days of June 1896, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
affic for the period ...	30,809	22,915 0 0	97,891 0	11,394 9 0	90 0 0	34,399 9 0	9,442	4,659	14,101
mile of railway	.....	141 15 7	.....	70 9 7	0 8 11	213 2 1	.....	.....	.....
revious 24½ weeks of half-	*513,389	*4,19,231 9 0	†13,59,514 30	†2,09,133 1 0	‡5,673 0 0	6,34,037 10 0	167,961	85,408	253,369
Total for 26 weeks ..	543,198	4,42,146 9 0	14,57,705 30	2,20,527 10 0	5,763 0 0	6,68,437 3 0	177,403	90,067	267,470
Comparison.									
or corresponding 8 days nous year ... . of railway correspond- riod of previous year .. or corresponding 25½ of previous year ...	24,435	18,462 7 0	79,939 20	13,653 7 1	45 12 3	32,161 10 4	7,278½	4,440½	11,725
	.....	114 6 3	.....	84 9 6	0 4 6	199 4 3	.....	.....	.....
	536,395½	4,60,318 4 11	19,83,676 0	3,15,930 2 5	5,281 15 8	7,81,530 7 0	175,150½	99,529½	274,680

ded number of passengers 861 and — Rs. 1,781 on account of supplemental figures for 31st March 1896.
ducted ditto 151 and — ,, 4,663 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 23rd May 1896.
ded maunds 31,309 and — ,, 241 on account of ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Do. ,, 463 and — ,, 411 on account of supplemental figures for 31st March 1896.
ducted ,, 2,80,000 and — ,, 8,000 on account of Revenue Coal and stores used on the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway for the half-year ended 30th June 1896.
Ditto — ,, 11 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 23rd May 1896.
Ditto — ,, 1 on account of supplemental figures for 31st March 1896.
ded — ,, 4,126 not having been included in previous returns.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for last 10 days of June 1896, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
ffic for 10 days ...	327,610	1,35,630 0 0	9,56,250 0	1,61,980 0 0	23,720 0 0	3,21,330 0 0	47,000	38,091	85,091
le of railway	403	167 0 0	1,176 0	199 0 0	20 0 0	†386 0 0	.....	.....	.....
ous 25 weeks of half-	5,081,397*	24,95,566 0 0	1,90,53,804 0	29,02,357 0 0	3,27,723 0 0	57,25,646 0 0	761,325	743,376	1,504,701
otal for 26 weeks ..	5,409,207	26,31,196 0 0	2,00,09,584 0	30,64,337 0 0	3,51,443 0 0	60,46,976 0 0	808,325	782,067	1,590,392
Comparison.									
corresponding 8 days ous year ... ... of railway correspond- k of previous year ... corresponding date of s year	221,225	1,03,253 0 0	14,95,559 0	1,32,238 0 0	25,038 0 0	2,60,581 0 0	33,127	31,033	64,160
	272	127 0 0	1,840 0	163 0 0	22 0 0	312 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	5,383,736	26,40,805 0 0	2,24,47,319 0	31,31,464 0 0	5,20,719 0 0	63,01,988 0 0	798,464	785,913	1,584,397

* Audited up to 16th May 1896.
† Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for last 10 days of June 1896, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 10 days ...	47,330	16,700 0 0	61,680 0	4,860 0 0	70 0 0	21,720 0 0	5,510	2,567	8,077
Or per mile of railway .. .	379	134 0 0	493 0	39 0 0	1 0 0	174 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 25 weeks of half-year*	833,507	2,90,035 0 0	15,67,364 0	1,00,263 0 0	3,554 0 0	*3,93,852 0 0	91,359	48,292	130,651
Total for 26 weeks ...	880,837	3,06,825 0 0	16,29,044 0	1,05,123 0 0	3,624 0 0	4,15,572 0 0	96,869	50,859	147,728
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 8 days of previous year	33,017	12,013 0 0	54,707 0	3,813 0 0	383 0 0	16,209 0 0	4,237	2,185	6,422
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	264	96 0 0	438 0	31 0 0	3 0 0	130 0 0		.	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	850,118	2,94,070 0 0	20,31,731 0	1,32,780 0 0	4,062 0 0	4,30,912 0 0	90,071	61,418	151,489

* Audited up to 16th May 1896.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for last 10 days of June 1896, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Mds. s.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 10 days ...	33,590	10,010 0	17,700 0 0	2,050 0 0	270 0 0	12,330 0 0	3,526	1,052	4,578
Or per mile of railway	391	116 0	206 0 0	24 0 0	3 0 0	143 0 0	.....	... ..	.....
For previous 25 weeks of half-year*	541,782	1,69,883 0	5,91,080 0 0	55,879 0 0	5,309 0 0	2,31,131 0 0	61,100	19,067	80,173
Total for 26 weeks ...	575,372	1,79,893 0	6,09,380 0 0	57,929 0 0	5,579 0 0	2,43,461 0 0	64,632	20,119	84,751
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 8 days of previous year	28,354	8,186 0	19,097 0 0	1,454 0 0	485 0 0	10,125 0 0	2,812	846	3,658
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	330	95 0	222 0 0	17 0 0	6 0 0	118 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	573,079	1,79,479 0	7,07,747 0 0	65,236 0 0	5,321 0 0	2,50,036 0 0	71,863	21,218	93,081

* Audited up to 16th May 1896.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes Tirhut State Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 10 days of June 1896, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the period on 756 miles open	130,180	52,460	(a) 5,19,[illegible]	(b) 72,790	(c) 15,840	(d) 1,42,090	20,378	(e) 25,776	46,154
Or per mile of railway	172·20	69·39	687·21	96·28	21·29	187·95	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24½ weeks of half-year (f)	2,845,236	11,70,149	1,24,25,625	16,56,365	3,41,983	31,68,497	547,076	(g) 551,666	898,742
Total for the half-year ...	2,975,416	12,22,609	1,29,45,155	17,29,155	3,58,823	33,10,587	567,454	577,442	944,896
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on 756 miles open	116,743	44,602	6,91,134	87,922	26,124	1,28,948	14,566	(h) 24,003	38,569
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	154·42	59·00	914·20	75·89	37·20	171·89	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,008,508	12,81,614	1,25,06,264	16,28,494	3,55,346	32,65,454	561,832	535,216	897,048

(a) Decrease as compared with last year is due to an adjustment of 136,948 maunds on account of ballast trains having been included in the corresponding period of last year.
(b) Increase as compared with last year is due to adjustment of Rs. 14,000 transferred from Goods to Sundries in last half-year.
(c) Decrease is due to above (b).
(d) Increase is due to two days' earnings more included in this period than in the corresponding period of last year.
(e) Includes 550 ballast train miles run on open section during this period.
(f) Includes audited figures up to week ending 9th May 1896.
(g) 6,053 ballast train miles for unopened sections of line under construction previously included now excluded.
(h) Includes 1,654 ballast train miles run on open section during the period.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th May 1896, on 157 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	14,096	7,063 3 4	1,70,662 0	3,841 4 0	220 14 0	11,125 5 4	2,054	5,223	7,[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	89·78	44·99 0 0	1,087·02 0	24·46 0 0	1·41 0 0	70·86 0 0	13·08	33·65	46·[illegible]
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	287,872	1,81,433 3 2	40,68,233 0	86,120 11 6	3,112 13 9	2,70,666 12 5	44,751	79,398	124,14[illegible]
Total for 19 weeks ...	301,968	1,88,496 6 6	42,38,895 0	89,961 15 9	3,333 11 9	2,81,792 1 9	46,805	84,621	131,4[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 16th May 1896.			Receipts for week ending 189 .			Total receipts from 1st April to 16th May 1896.			Total receipts from 1st April 189 to 189 .			Total increase in 189 .	Total decrease in 189 .
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
157	11,125	70·86	.....	.....	.....	157	81,160	516·95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd May 1896, on 157 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	13,126	6,661 12 7	1,09,279 0	4,829 1 0	137 6 0	11,628 3 7	1,970	4,253	6,223
Or per mile of railway ...	83·61	42·43 0 0	696·04 0	30·76 0 0	·88 0 0	74·07 0 0	12·55	27·09	39·64
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	301,968	1,88,496 6 6	42,38,895 0	89,961 15 6	3,333 11 9	2,81,792 1 9	46,805	84,681	1,31,486
Total for 20 weeks ...	315,094	1,95,158 3 1	43,48,174 0	94,791 0 6	3,471 1 9	2,93,420 5 4	48,775	88,934	1,37,709
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 23rd May 1896.			Receipts for week ending 189 .			Total receipts from 1st April to 23rd May 1896.			Total receipts from 1st April 189 to 189 .			Total increase in 189 .	Total decrease in 189 .
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
157	11,628	74·07	.....	.....	.....	157	92,788	591·02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 10 days of June 1896, on 157 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
raffic for the week ...	15,775	8,531 0 0	2,99,417 0	5,057 0 0	210 0 0	13,788 0 0	1,021	5,348	6,369
mile of railway	100·48	54·27 0 0	1,461·25 0	32·21 0 9	1·34 0 0	87·82 0 0	10·33	34·06	44·39
vious 24 weeks of half- (a)	359,241	2,20,273 6 6	51,89,610 0	1,12,617 15 6	4,185 11 9	3,37,077 1 9	55,189	1,02,874	1,58,063
Total for 25 weeks ...	375,016	2,28,794 6 6	53,69,027 0	1,17,674 15 6	4,395 11 9	3,50,865 1 9	56,210	1,08,222	1,65,032
COMPARISON.									
or corresponding week vious year	... .	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
ile of railway corre- ling week of previous	.. ...	.....	.....	... ..	.. ...	.. ...	.....	.....	.....
o corresponding date of ous year	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Includes audited figures to week ending 16th May 1896.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

...ns for week ending 30th June 1896.			Receipts for week ending 189 .			Total receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1896.			Total receipts from 1st April 189 to 189 .			Total increase in 189 .	Total decrease in 189 .
n ge ...d.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7	13,788	87·82	.....	.....	.....	157	1,44,941	923·18	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....

No. 30 of 1896.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 11th July, 1896.

Present:

The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble J. PRATT.
The Hon'ble C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE.
The Hon'ble J. G. H. GLASS, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD [illegible] HOSSEIN, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH [illegible].
The Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD [illegible] KHAN BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble A. M. BOSE.
The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHANDRA MITTRA BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble GURU PROSHAD SEN.
The Hon'ble W. B. GLADSTONE.
The Hon'ble M. S. DAS.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble MR. J. PRATT and the Hon'ble MR. J. G. H. GLASS took their seats in Council.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Gentlemen, the list of business that demands the exercise of your legislative faculties to-day is certainly not large, and, whether judged by its length or the importance of the subjects, it seems *à priori* hardly sufficient to justify the summons which has drawn you away from your ordinary pursuits to this Council Chamber. It consists, as you will perceive, of mere formalities; but though the motions to be brought forward are of a purely formal nature, they are absolutely necessary by the rules which guide our proceedings, in order to smooth the way for the enactment, later on, of those measures to which they refer. It is a fortunate circumstance that the work before us is of this light description, seeing that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who presides over our debates, is unable to be present on this occasion, and that we are also deprived of the assistance of several other members of this Council, including the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, who watches over our proceedings and keeps them from wandering off the legal track. It is perhaps well, then, that all disputatious points, all contentious questions, and all that is comprehended under the term 'the weightier matters of the law,' should be reserved for the forensic skill of the learned Advocate-General, while we ourselves should accept with a thankful heart the small measure of anise and cummin that forms our frugal portion to-day. It is a different story when we come to the formidable array of questions prepared for us. They are of wide range, varying interest, and of greater or less importance, and I rejoice that it does not devolve on me to frame replies, though the first question relating to river sanitation is one that would naturally interest me as a former magistrate of the riparian districts concerned, and I have a presentiment that it is a sort of question that may at any time come home to me as Chairman of the Sanitary Board. At any rate it is a question of extreme difficulty, and involves important issues. The rest of the paper consists of no less than seventeen problems, with many riders attached, and were I to attempt to solve them I should most assuredly be plucked; but I have no doubt that my hon'ble friends Mr. Risley and Mr. Finucane, upon whom all difficulties sit so lightly, will be able to completely satisfy the examiners."

POLLUTION OF THE RIVER-WATER.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

(*a*) Whether the attention of the Government has been called to the complaints which have appeared in the Newspapers regarding the pollution of the river-water by the discharge of objectionable matter into the river by the Mills on both banks of the river?

(*b*) Is the Government aware that Dr. Simpson, the Health Officer of Calcutta, reported on the 12th June, 1894:—"This is a matter I think that should be taken up by the Bengal Government or the Sanitary Commissioner who should prevent pollution of the river. The drainage of such objectionable matter ought not to be allowed": and that again on the 12th September, 1894, Dr. Simpson reported as follows:—

"I take it that the river is used, because it is a simpler and cheaper mode of disposal of the waste matter of the Mills than the construction of proper drains and the purification of lands in their own districts; and if one or two Mills are to be allowed this privilege, it is difficult to know on what grounds other Mills may be disallowed, and there can be no doubt that such a multiplication would be at the expense of the public health of all the inhabitants who may have to take their drinking water from what must ultimately become, notwithstanding the volume of the water, a most potent cause of ill-health."

(*c*) Whether in view of this expression of opinion by the Health Officer of Calcutta, and of a similar expression of opinion by Dr. Mahendralal Sircar on the *Calcutta Journal of Medicine* for March, 1896, and having regard to the fact that the riparian municipalities on both sides of the river, which largely make use of the river water for drinking purposes, suffered severely from the recent outbreak of cholera, the Government will be pleased to consider the propriety of taking necessary steps to prevent the pollution of the river by the discharge of sewage into it from the Mills.

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the factories lying on both banks of the river, the factories which have been built since September, 1894, the date of the last report of the Health Officer quoted above, the industry carried on in each, the arrangements existing in each factory for the disposal of its refuse, both liquid and solid, and complaints, if any, that have been made in regard to them.

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHANDRA MITTRA BAHADUR asked—

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table all the papers in connection with the abandonment of the proposal for a special legislation to put an end to the pollution of the water of the river Hooghly by the discharge of noxious matter from certain Mills (*vide* page 18 of the Administration Report of Bengal for the year 1894-95).

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state if the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioners or of other competent medical authorities was taken on the subject?

(*b*) If that was not done, will the Government, in view of the general alarm caused by the recurrence of cholera year after year in the riparian municipalities of Calcutta, Howrah, Serampore, Hooghly and Naihaty, &c., and attributed as due, in a great measure, to the aforesaid pollution of the water, appoint a Commission consisting of competent official and non-official medical authorities to enquire and report on the matter?

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY replied:—

"In reply to the questions asked by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranat Banerjee and the Hon'ble Babu Eshan Chandra Mittra regarding the pollution of the river Hooghly, I have the honour to lay on the table a collection of the correspondence on the subject which is still proceeding, and to say that the question, which is one of considerable difficulty, particularly in view of the provisions of the English law in regard to the pollution of rivers, will be referred to the Sanitary Board for opinion."

INSPECTOR-GENERALSHIP OF REGISTRATION.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Whether the attention of the Government has been called to a statement which has appeared in the public press, to the effect that it is under contemplation to abolish the office of Inspector-General of Registration on the retirement of the present incumbent, and to amalgamate it with the office of Director of Land Records, which is held by a covenanted officer, the pay of the latter office being raised, upon the amalgamation taking place, from Rs. 1,800 a month to Rs. 2,250 a month, the pay of a first grade Magistrate-Collector? Is there any foundation for this statement?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"No such step is in contemplation."

FLOGGING OF TWO YOUNG CHIEFS OF ORISSA.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Whether the attention of the Government has been called to a statement which has appeared in the public press, to the effect that Mr. Hallward, the Principal of the Cuttack College, caused two young Chiefs of Orissa, the Rajkumars of Narsingpur and Pal Lehara, to be flogged, because on the preceding evening they had neglected to *salaam* him when the Principal was playing golf at the Cuttack maidan? Is there any truth in this allegation? If so, what

orders have been passed by the Government regarding the conduct of the Principal? If the above allegation is true, does the Government consider Mr. Hallward to be a fit person to remain in charge of a College like the Cuttack College? Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table all the papers in connection with this matter.

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE asked—

Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the statements in the Newspapers about the flogging of two young Chiefs, who were students in the Ravenshaw Collegiate School, under the orders of the Principal for the alleged offence of not having *salaamed* him when they were out riding the previous afternoon? Is it the fact that no enquiry of any description was held previous to the flogging being inflicted, and that it was of a severe character and not administered in the way of school discipline? Is there any truth in the statement that, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, almost all the minor Chiefs of the Tributary State, including the two Chiefs referred to above, have been withdrawn from the school in consequence of this proceeding on the part of the Principal? Will the Government be pleased to communicate the result of any enquiry which it may have held into the matter, or to order one if none has been held? Does it approve of the conduct of the Principal, and if not, what notice does the Government propose to take of it?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor has already dealt adequately with the case as a matter of departmental discipline, and declines to lay the papers on the table."

SUBJECTS FOR GOVERNMENT AND UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of subjects prescribed for the various examinations from the Lower Primary to the B. A. Examination with the books prescribed for each in 1895-96, together with the prices of these books, the number of pages which each book contains, and the number of pages which the students are required to read. Having regard to the multiplicity of books and subjects, does not the Government consider that quality is being sacrificed to quantity with serious injury to the best interests of the rising generation? If so, will the Government be pleased to take such steps as to the Government may seem fit with a view to reduce the number of subjects and books, and fix them for a definite period at least, as the frequent change of books is a serious hardship to poor students in this country.

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"The Statement asked for by the Hon'ble Member is laid on the table.

"The courses and standards for the higher examinations named in the question, namely, those from the Entrance to the B. A., are settled by the University, and are in no way under the control of this Government.

"As regards those examinations which are under the Lieutenant-Governor's control, the standards fixed for them have been before the public for many years; and no complaint has reached the Government that they are open to objection either in the extent of the course or in the cost of the necessary books. The number of pupils in all classes of schools, from the lower primary to the middle, goes on steadily increasing. Having regard especially to the reductions that have recently been made in the middle scholarship course, the Lieutenant-Governor, from the information at his command, is not prepared to say that, in the prescribed courses, quality is being sacrificed to quantity with serious injury to the best interests of the rising generation.

"The books are read during a two years' course; and, in so far as they are fixed by the Department, they are changed, either wholly or partially, from year to year, so as to encourage meritorious authors and text-books, and to avoid anything like a monopoly. The frequent change of books involves no hardship to students, unless they happen to fail at a particular examination, and have to take up a new text-book in literature for the following year."

STATEMENT in connection with the Answer to the last preceding Question of the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

[*Unless otherwise stated, the whole of the prescribed text-book is to be read.*]

I.—For the Lower Primary Examination the only text-books prescribed are (1) *Nutan Path* (the new Reader substituted for *Bodhoday*), 75 pages, price 3 annas; and (2) one of two alternative books on Sanitation, 40-42 pages, price 1 anna each. The remaining subjects of the course are—

Arithmetic (first four rules).
Subhankari.
Mental Arithmetic, European and Native.
Zamindari accounts and easy mensuration.
Hand-writing, and reading of manuscript.

These are the subjects of the old pathsala course. There are many cheap text-books covering the whole ground; but the teachers are generally enjoined to teach the subjects without putting text-books into the hands of the boys.

II.—For the Upper Primary Examination each Inspector used to select for his own circle the text-books in language, and sometimes in other subjects; with the exception of certain text-books in History and Sanitation, which were fixed by the Government. The subjects and text-books for the Presidency Division in 1895-96 were the following:—

Bengali Language—
Charitastak, 100 pages, 6 annas, *or*
Pratham Niti Pustak, 87 pages, 4 annas, *or*
Suniti Sandarbha, 111 pages, 6 annas, and
Kabitamanjari, 67 pages, 4 annas.

Bengali Grammar—
Pratham Siksha, 32 pages, 1½ annas, or similar books, price 2 to 3 annas.

History of Bengal.—(Permanent) 96 pages, 4 annas.

Geography of Bengal—
Dinanath Sen's book, 65 pages, 6 annas, *or*
Pratham Siksha Bhugol, 32 pages, 1½ annas, *or*
Bhugol Sutra, 56 pages, 2½ annas.

Arithmetic.—Any one of six books named, price from 8 annas to Re. 1-4.
Subhankari.—Any one of six books named, price 4 to 8 annas each.
Geometry.—Euclid, Book I, to 26th proposition, price 6 annas.
Mensuration.—Any one of six books named, price 2 to 6 annas each.
Physics.—Any one of three books, price 3 to 4 annas, *or*
Agriculture.—Any one of three books, price 4 to 6 annas.

Sanitation—
(Permanent.)
The Way to Health, 102 pages, 1 anna.
Swasthya Siksha, 92 pages, 4 annas.

For 1896-97 no text-books are named, except those in the Bengali language, the History of Bengal and Sanitation.

III.—For the Middle Vernacular Examination no text-books are prescribed, except in Vernacular language (by the Department) and in Sanitation (by the Government). In selecting text-books in the Vernacular language, Bengal

Proper is divided into two portions, with different text-books for each. Those prescribed in 1895-96 for the Presidency Circle and the Burdwan Division were—

Charupath, Part III, 170 pages, 10 annas.
Padyaprakash, Part III, 132 pages, 6 annas.

In Sanitation there is one permanent text-book, 147 pages, 6 annas.

The other subjects were—

History, Indian and Foreign.
Geography, General and Physical.
Arithmetic, Native and European.
Euclid, Book I.
Mensuration.
Physics, *or* Botany or Chemistry.

No text-books were prescribed in these subjects; but managers of schools were at liberty to choose their own books from the authorised list of text-books for middle schools.

IV.—The course for the Middle English is the same as that for the Middle Vernacular Examination, with the addition of English as a language. The text-book in English for 1895-96 was—

Lethbridge's Easy Selections, 303 pages (103 read), Re. 1-2.
English Grammar—No text-book prescribed.

For the examinations (Middle English and Middle Vernacular) of 1897 and subsequent years, the course has been considerably reduced by lessening the amount of literature; by the omission of foreign history, of one of the books on sanitation, and of botany and chemistry; and by reductions in other subjects.

PUBLIC ENDOWMENTS IN BENGAL.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Will the Government be pleased to lay the following information on the table in connection with endowments of a public character, religious or otherwise, in these Provinces, after making such enquiries as the Government may think fit:—

(1) Names of the endowments and shrines; (2) their character; (3) the districts in which they are situated; (4) the average income of each from invested property during the last three years; (5) the average income of each from offerings and other sources during the same period; (6) total income; (7) average expenditure during the last three years in the *bonâ fide* service of the shrine or in fulfilment of the objects of the endowment; (8) average personal expenditure during the same period of the trustee; (9) savings up to date to the credit of the trust fund; (10) character, qualifications, and mode of living of his predecessors; (12) original strength of the Committee constituted under section VII of Act XX of 1863; (13) their present strength; (14) number of meetings held by them during the last five years; (15) how often the accounts and receipts of disbursements of the trustee were inspected by them during that period, under section 13 of the Act; (16) how many years accounts of such receipts and disbursements can now be produced by them; (17) whether in the opinion of the District Officer the trustee is making a proper use of the trust funds, and is fit for his place.

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"The Government cannot undertake to collect the information or make the enquiries desired by the Hon'ble Member."

CIRCULAR ORDER REGARDING EXCISE CASES IN SARAN.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Whether the attention of the Government has been called to a statement which has appeared in the *Behar Herald* of the 27th June last, to the effect that a Circular Order has been issued by the Magistrate of Saran, addressed to all Deputy Magistrates under him, drawing their attention to the leniency with which excise cases are treated by them and urging them to inflict exemplary punishment on the parties concerned? Is there any truth in this statement? If so, whether the Government will be pleased to direct the withdrawal of the Circular as interfering with the Judicial discretion of Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate of Saran?

Is it the case that this officer, who has been placed in charge of such an important district as Saran, is only of four years' standing? If so, will the Government be pleased to devise measures to prevent comparatively young officers being placed in responsible charge of important districts?

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY replied:—

"The reply will be given hereafter when the result of certain enquiries now being made is known."

JURY COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHANDRA MITTRA BAHADUR asked—

With reference to the Report of the Jury Commission, paragraphs 39 and 40, Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, page 686 of the year 1893, will the Government be pleased to state what enquiries, if any, have been made on the representation made to the Jury Commissioners, that sufficient attention is not paid to the convenience and comforts of those summoned as jurors, and which was left to Government for settlement after due enquiry? If nothing has been done in this connection, will the Government be pleased to cause an enquiry to be made, and take steps for providing proper accommodation to jurors.

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY replied:—

"The question of accommodation for Jurors was not taken up after the Jury Commissioners' report, but the Lieutenant-Governor will now cause enquiry to be made, with the view of deciding on the action which should be taken in the matter."

MAINTENANCE OF ROADS OUT OF PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Will the Government be pleased to state how many miles of roads, metalled and unmetalled, existed in each district, the maintenance of which was a charge on the Provincial Revenues when the Road Cess Act came into operation, and how many miles of these roads, metalled and unmetalled, are now maintained out of the Provincial Revenues?

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY replied:—

"Owing to the form in which the accounts relating to these roads wer kept by the Public Works Department, the statistics required for the reply t this question are still incomplete."

SUPPLY OF *RUSSADS* FOR ARMY MARCHES.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Is the Government aware that the present practice is to issue requisitions for the supply of the aggregate quantity of *russads* on the occasion of army marches to each one of the proprietors in one estate or estates in the line of army marches, calling on them individually to supply the whole quantity, thus if there are 20 proprietors in an estate or estates through which the army marches, and all were to comply with the requisition, the supply would be 20 times over? Will it be pleased to direct that an apportionment of the quantity be made in such cases, in proportion to the shares in the estate or state of those who are required to make the supply.

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"Reports have been received from the Officers in charge of Districts through which troops ordinarily march, and it appears that in some of these Districts the practice described by the Hon'ble Member is in force. Although where several zamindars are liable to provide supplies, the whole amount needed is requisitioned from each of them, practically it is not found that much more than the amount needed is supplied, though a margin is allowed to meet emergencies. It must obviously be difficult to proportion each zamindar's contribution to the share he holds in the estate, and all attempts at such apportionment have failed. In certain of the districts most often traversed by troops, the zamindars have co-operated amongst themselves, and the existing system has been found to work satisfactorily. The Lieutenant-Governor is advised that no change in that system is necessary. The zamindars understand that they are jointly and severally liable for the whole quantity of *russad* required, and they arrange for the apportionment of it among themselves. No instance has ever occurred where each and every one of a number of co-sharer zamindars separately supplied the whole quantity required."

ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS CESSES.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Will the Government be pleased to state what amount was expended during the year 1894-95 for collecting the Road cess, and what amount was contributed to the District Road Fund out of the proceeds of the Public Works cess collected jointly with the Road cess by establishment paid from the District Road Fund, under section 10, clause 1, of the Cess Act, IX of 1880 (B.C.)

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE asked—

Will the Government be pleased to state what are the total charges for collecting the Road cess and the Public Works cess incurred by the District Boards, and how much out of this amount is paid by the Government for the collection of the Public Works cess?

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY replied:—

"The cost of collecting the Road and Public Work Cess in Board districts in the last year, for which final accounts are available, amounted to Rs. 2,87,186, of which Rs. 2,42,686 were charged to the District Funds and Rs. 44,500 to Provincial Revenues. The latter amount was fixed once for all in 1879 in relation to the collection charges as they then stood, and has remained unaltered in view of the fact that Government pays for all the superior establishment concerned in the supervision and control of the collection of both cesses."

RESERVE FUND FOR PREVENTION OF FAMINE.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

In introducing the Public Works Cess Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds stated:—"It was necessary for the Government of Bengal to do something more than this (payment of interest on Irrigation and Railway works), and to have a surplus and a reserve fund in hand. It had been laid down by the Government of India that it was necessary to introduce a system of Provincial and Local responsibility, for the provision of local relief in the event of a famine." (*Vide* Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Volume X, Part I, page 28).

Is there any such surplus and reserve fund in hand for the prevention of famine? Is not this reserve fund available for the prevention of scarcity of water?

APPLICATION OF PUBLIC WORKS CESS.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Will it please the Government to state how is the Public Works cess applied, under clause 2, section 10, of the Cess Act? Is any separate account now kept of the receipts and expenditure of the Cess?

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY replied:—

"A reply to the Hon'ble Member's questions will be found in my speech reported at pages 469-472 of the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Council held on the 3rd August, 1895."

TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF BOVINE SPECIES IN VETERINARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Will the Government be pleased to state whether the present curriculum of studies in the Veterinary School of Bengal includes the treatment of the diseases of the bovine species?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"The answer to the Hon'ble Member's question is Yes. The treatment of diseases of cattle is an important part of the curriculum of studies in the Bengal Veterinary School."

COMMISSION'S OPINION OF CATTLE DISEASES IN BENGAL.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Whether there was not a Commission appointed some years ago to examine the question of cattle diseases and the improvement of the breed of cattle in the territories then comprised under the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal? What, in the opinion of the Commission, were the causes for the decay and diseases of cattle in Bengal, and what were the remedies suggested?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"A Commission was appointed to enquire into cattle diseases, known as Indian Cattle Plagues Commission, which submitted its Report in 1871. This

Commission did not deal exclusively with Bengal; nor, except cursorily, with the subject of the improvement of the breeds of cattle.

"The causes of cattle diseases were summarized by the Commissioners on pages IX to XII of their Report; of these the chief in their opinion were improper feeding, improper watering, promiscuous herding, and overcrowding. The remedies suggested are summarized in paragraph 47 of their Report. An extract containing that paragraph is laid on the table. Among the recommendations of the Commission were the opening of veterinary schools for training a skilled native veterinary agency and the attachment of skilled veterinary agents to municipalities and collectorates."

[*Extract para. 47.* It will be convenient, before closing this general sketch of the results of our inquiry, to recapitulate the principal recommendations which we have been induced to make. They are as follows:—

I.—Whenever murrain breaks out, it should be made a subject of special local inquiry by committees or skilled agents.

II.—In order to test the effect of epizootics upon stock, an accurate census before and after the outbreak is absolutely necessary; or, if this be not attainable, an approximate census of the cattle of districts should be made to serve as a basis upon which the extent of loss from any outbreak may be estimated.

III.—As a means of exhibiting the fluctuations of value of stock, market prices of different kinds of stock should be periodically published in local Gazettes.

IV.—The systematic storing of fodder and jealous preservation of pasture land, where it exists, and its provision where it does not exist, are important considerations as regards the welfare of stock generally.

V.—Herding and droving cattle should be watched and regulated, especially in times of murrain.

VI.—Large fairs should be subject to skilled inspection and sanitary precaution, and smaller fairs carefully watched, especially in murrain times.

VII.—The hide trade is a source of danger, and should be watched and regulated. In times of murrain, hides should be destroyed or thoroughly disinfected.

VIII.—A law should be enacted for India regulating and restricting the sale of poisons.

IX.—Slaughter-houses should be under skilled supervision.

X.—Government cattle should, if possible, be placed under the veterinary charge of skilled men.

XI.—A law should be enacted embodying rules for the repression and prevention of spread of murrain, and capable of ready application to any locality when the necessity arises.

XII.—A veterinary school for the training of a native skilled agency should be organized.

XIII.—Such skilled agents should be attached to municipalities and collectorates to investigate and report on murrains, and apply preventive and remedial measures.

XIV.—A yearly summary of all the information which has been collected during the year regarding cattle murrains should be prepared and published, and the subject should constitute a point of attention in administration reports of provinces.

XV.—The collection of such information and preparation of such reports should be assigned as a duty to some particular individual, office or department.]

FEES PAYABLE BY PLUCKED MEDICAL STUDENTS.

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE asked—

Is the Government aware that the sanction of the Senate to the rule requiring further attendance at lectures on the part of students who had failed

at the medical examinations of the University, was obtained on an assurance given by the authorities of the Medical College that such students would be allowed to attend the additional courses at the College without payment of fees, and that this promise has been hitherto carried out (*vide* pages 2 and 3 of the University Minutes for 1891-92—Statement of Dr. MacLeod, President of the Medical Faculty) ?

Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that under the rules of the Medical College recently promulgated, students who have failed at the University Examination are now required, except in special cases, to pay fees for attendance at the additional courses prescribed by the regulations of the University (*vide* Rule 16 of the Medical College Prospectus, page 642, Part I, *Calcutta Gazette* of 3rd June, 1896) ?

Will the Government be pleased to consider the propriety of altering this rule in accordance with the promise referred to in the first paragraph of this question.

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY replied:—

"In sanctioning the new rules for the Medical College, the attention of the Government was not drawn to the statement made by Dr. MacLeod at the meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University on the 25th April, 1891 (Minutes for 1891-92, pages 2-3), to the effect that 'this matter had been considered by the College Council, which had decided that students should not, under the circumstances, be required to pay a fresh fee for additional courses.' It now appears on inquiry that Dr. MacLeod had not full authority for making this statement. The Resolution of the Council, passed on the 9th April, 1891, declared that students who had failed at the final examination should not be called upon to pay additional fees for extra courses; but no mention is made of any other examination. Nor does it appear that this Resolution was ever communicated to, or received the sanction of, Government. It cannot, in any case, be admitted that the proposed concession was a condition precedent to the passing of the rule by the Senate. The recent decision by the Government was based on the unanimous recommendation of the College Council in August, 1895, that re-admitted students should be required to pay fees. As, however, the College Council and the Director of Public Instruction then recommended that only half fees should be charged to such students, the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared, on reconsideration, to modify the rule to that extent."

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ADMISSION TO FIRST YEAR CLASS OF MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE asked—

Will the Government be pleased to state what is the maximum number which has been fixed for admission to the first-year class of the Calcutta Medical College under the new rules for the present session; and how many out of these admissions are cases of re-admission of students who have failed to satisfy the College test at the end of their first-year's course? In case the number of applications should exceed the limit so fixed, have any rules been laid down in accordance with which the Principal is to proceed in selecting those who are to be refused admission?

Having regard to the fact that the Calcutta Medical College is the only institution of its kind in these provinces for imparting superior medical instruction to the people of the country, will the Government be pleased to consider the propriety of removing the restriction to the number of admissions now for the first time introduced? Has the Government considered the hardship of practically shutting out all possibility of a medical career, at least in the superior grade, to a young man whose capacity or fitness for that career has not at all been tested?

Should the Government not be pleased to remove the limitation referred to, will it lay down for the information of the public the principles on which candidates for admission will be selected when their number exceeds the prescribed maximum, and also to announce beforehand the maximum so fixed from year to year?

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY replied:—

"The number of students to be admitted annually to the Medical College is determined by the capacity of the class-rooms, in some of which all students of the first and second years (with some failed students of the third year) are taught together. The number admitted to the first-year class at the beginning of the present session was provisionally fixed at 100, including 20 students re-admitted after failure at the test examination of the previous session. Eighty-seven new students applied for admission, in accordance with the rules, at the beginning of the present session, and though the number was thus raised to 107, all were admitted. Should the number of applicants for admission at any time largely exceed the prescribed maximum, preference will be given in accordance with their previous University qualifications, as determined by the results of the Arts Examinations which they have passed.

"The Chemistry class now consists of 244 students, which is fully up to, if not beyond, the capacity of the class-room. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to remove the restriction on the number of admissions, as overcrowded class-rooms are not conducive to efficient study."

BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1884, AMENDMENT BILL AND BENGAL LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT ACT OF 1885, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY moved that the Hon'ble MR. PRATT be added to the Select Committees on the Bill to further amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, and the Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY also moved that the time for the Select Committee to present their report on the Bill to further amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, be extended to the 18th of July next. He said:—

"It will be remembered that this Committee was appointed on the 11th of April last with instructions to report within three months. It only commenced its sittings in the beginning of the present month and has unfortunately not been able to complete the consideration of this Bill. I have mentioned the matter to my colleagues on the Committee, and I trust there will be no difficulty in having their Report ready for presentation on Saturday next, the 18th instant. I take this opportunity of stating that it is not proposed to proceed with the Bill to amend the Local Self-Government Act during the present session of the Council. Hon'ble Members will remember that this Bill, like the Bill of which I have been speaking, was referred to a Select Committee on the 11th of April last, with instructions to report within three months. Since then the imperative necessity of providing ways and means for the improvement of the water-supply of rural villages throughout Bengal has been urged upon the Government by all classes of society and all organs of public opinion. In response to these pressing demands, a scheme has been prepared for greatly extending the sphere of Local Self-Government through the agency of Union Committees invested with enlarged powers, including the power of permissive local rating for local purposes, and more especially for the provision of wholesome drinking water. A Bill embodying the provisions necessary to give legal effect to this scheme has been prepared and submitted to the Government of India, and has been circulated for the opinion of District Officers,

District Boards, and Public Associations. It is not proposed to take any further action until the orders of the Government of India on the subject have been received and the local opinions have been considered. I hope to be in a position to bring the matter before the Council during the next cold weather."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PUBLIC DEMANDS RECOVERY ACT, 1895, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE also applied to the President to suspend the Rules of Business for the purpose of introducing the Bill.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT having declared the Rules suspended—

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE introduced the Bill, and moved that it be read in Council. He said:—

"This is a small and, it is hoped, a non-contentious Bill. The object of it is to correct some mistakes of a clerical nature, and to supply some omissions which by oversight were made in Act I of 1895. It will be in the recollection of Hon'ble Members who were in the Council in that year that a Bill was passed towards the close of the winter session to amend the law relating to the recovery of public demands. Certain errors and omissions were made in that Act which it is now proposed to rectify. They occurred in this wise. The Bill of 1895, as it came from the Select Committee, contained two sections relating to appeals which were numbered 19 and 20. Just as the Bill was about to be passed an Hon'ble Member (Maulvi Seraj-ul Islam) proposed, without previous notice, that these sections be placed at the end of the Bill, where they would, it was thought, come in more appropriately. The motion was accepted, the sections were transposed and numbered 32 and 33, and the Bill was passed at that meeting of Council. But the fact was overlooked that one of these sections, 19, was referred to in other sections of the Bill, and that its transposition entailed changes in the numerical references made to it in these other sections. It is now proposed to correct this mistake by providing that for the word 'nineteen', wherever it occurs, in sub-section (*2*) of section 6, and in section 15, the figures 32 shall be deemed to have been always substituted. Another mistake of a clerical character was made in section 16. This section in the Bill as amended by the Select Committee made reference to section 13. On the day the Bill was brought before the Council to be passed, the Hon'ble Mr. R. C. Dutt moved an amendment in section 13. That amendment necessitated a consequential amendment in section 16, but the fact was not observed at the time. Another mistake in the Act which requires correction occurred in respect of requisitions for, and the realisation of, demands by local authorities. It will be remembered that at a late stage in the discussions connected with the Bill of 1895, it was suggested that Local Authorities should be empowered to recover, under the certificate procedure, certain demands of a public nature in respect of which the persons liable to pay the same had agreed by a duly registered instrument that they should be recoverable under the Public Demands Recovery Act. The suggestion was accepted, and the words 'Local Authority' were accordingly introduced by the Select Committee in section 7(*g*) of the Bill, the intended effect of their introduction being to empower Local Authorities to apply to the certificate officer for the issue of certificates in the cases mentioned. But it was overlooked that the introduction of these words in that section necessitated their introduction in certain other sections

also. It is now proposed to supply the omission by introducing these words in the appropriate sections from which they were omitted by oversight. The effect of the omission of them is that, under the Act as worded, Local Authorities cannot make a requisition for a certificate, and the various provisions of the Act relating to the procedure in connection with these certificates have no effect in the case of Local Authorities, although the right to obtain a certificate is given to them by section 7. The case of private individuals in whose favour a certificate may be issued under the Act stands in the same position. The introduction of the words 'Local Authority' and 'private individual' in the sections from which they were inadvertently omitted are intended to remedy these defects, and to carry out what was the intention of the Council when it passed the Act. Section 9 (*2*) of the Act is so drawn as to make Government officers liable to pay court-fees on requisitions for a certificate. But it is quite unnecessary that they should pay such fees, since their doing so would merely result in the transfer of money from one Government Department to another. Section 19 of the Act introduced for the first time into the law for recovery of Public Demands the principle of redemption. That section gives to a debtor whose property has been sold a right of redemption on payment of the demand with a penalty and interest analogous to the right which is given to judgment-debtors by section 174 of the Tenancy Act. The section is so worded, however, that difficulty has been felt in the construction of it. Sub-section (*c*) of that section, as it stands, requires the judgment-debtor, before the sale is annulled, to pay up all outstanding charges that are payable to the District Collector under any Act for the time being in force. This sub-section is so wide that it may render the privilege of redemption a nullity. The owner of the property sold may have other properties in the same district or in other districts, and it would appear that the annulment of the sale might be voided unless he had, before such annulment, paid up all outstanding charges of every sort and description, not alone in respect of the property sold, but in respect of all other properties of which he may be the owner. Again, the owner of the property sold may not himself know of all the outstanding charges against him, and though he may have paid up all such outstanding charges as are known to him, he may still find that the annulment of the sale is void. To obviate this it is proposed to restrict and specify the charges which must be paid, by providing that they are charges in respect of the property sold, and that they must be certified by the Collector to be due. I should mention that clause (*c*) of section 7 of the Act was an attempt to get rid of the long list of enactments which is contained in section 7(3) of Act VII of 1880. But the clause as it now stands has left the law in a confused and imperfect state, in consequence of its framers having overlooked the fact that the references in those several enactments to Act VII of 1868 were all repealed by the Act of 1880. The clause has been redrafted so as to cover all the demands which its framers intended it to cover.

"I think I have now enumerated all or nearly all the changes in the Act of 1895 which it is proposed to make by this Bill. It will be seen that they are of a formal character, involving no question of principle, and that their object is merely to give effect to what was the intention of this Council when it passed Act I of 1895. I ought perhaps, in conclusion, to explain that in the edition of the Act published by the Board of Revenue the erroneous numerical references to sections have been corrected, so as to make the Act more easily intelligible to officers who have had to work it, but such corrections are technically unauthorised till this Bill is passed into law. I now beg leave to introduce this Bill."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read accordingly.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 18th instant.

CALCUTTA;
The 21st July, 1896.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Offg. Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1895.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 17th July 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 2960Medl.

READ—

The Report on the Lunatic Asylums in Bengal for the year 1895.

Read also—

The Report for the year 1894, and the Resolution recorded by Government upon it.

The Report, which was due to Government on the 1st May, was not received till the 15th June, the delay being caused by the absence on privilege leave for three months, from the 8th February, of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Surgeon-Colonel G. C. Ross.

2. The following statement compares the number of patients in the five native asylums during the past two years, and gives a summary of the main facts regarding them:—

	1894.	1895.
Remaining on the 1st January	916	923
Admitted and re-admitted	200	184
Total ...	1,116	1,107
Discharged cured	80	81
„ improved	29	22
„ not improved	3	...
„ otherwise	6	8
Died	75	75
Total ...	193	186
Remaining on 31st December	923	921
Daily average strength	915	919

3. The total number of admissions was 162 against 180 in the previous year, a decrease occurring in all the asylums except Dullunda, where the number of admissions rose from 49 to 61. The number of re-admissions rose from 20 in 1894 to 22 in 1895. Thirteen of these occurred in Dacca, and included ten criminals, eight of whom were sent back after trial, and two re-admitted from jail, and three non-criminals, two of whom had been discharged from the asylum after temporary recovery, while one had been made over to his friends as harmless, and had been found by them unmanageable. Of the 184 lunatics admitted and re-admitted in the five native asylums during the year, 102 were criminal and 82 non-criminal, against 108 and 92 respectively in the previous year. The number of criminal lunatics remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1895 wa 470, against 463 at the end of the previous year, the number of non-crimina lunatics being 451 against 460. Of the total number of criminal lunatics i confinement, 185 had been tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity, 25 were detained as incapable of making a defence, and 30 were persons who, whil undergoing imprisonment in jail, had become insane and had been transferred t an asylum. The numbers under each of these categories in 1894 were 185 252 and 26, respectively. The statistics of the last eleven years, which ar given in the report, show that the daily average strength of criminal lunatic has risen since 1885 from 372 to 463.

4. The number of patients discharged from the asylums was 111 against 118 in the previous year, Patna and Berhampore alone showing an increase under this head. At Dullunda the number discharged fell from 43 to 36, and it is explained that in several cases where lunatics might have been discharged their friends could not be found or were unwilling to take charge of them.

5. No change was made in the capacity of the asylums during the year, and the accommodation was found sufficient in all asylums except that at Dacca,

where, notwithstanding the four new cells which have been constructed, the female wards were occasionally slightly overcrowded. Accommodation is provided on the standard scale for 1,137 patients, and the maximum number confined on any one night was 945.

6. In statement VII, which shows the alleged causes of insanity, 21 cases out of the 184 admitted are entered as due to ganja-smoking, 1 to bhang, 5 to alcohol, 1 to other intoxicants (including dhatura), 8 to heredity, 3 to epilepsy, and 9 to other physical causes. Twenty-two are ascribed to moral causes, and 114 are included in the column "Unknown." The reduction of 19 in the number of cases attributed to ganja-smoking is said to be the result of the more careful enquiries and diagnosis suggested by the Hemp Drugs Commission. Only those cases are now put down to ganja in which indulgence in this drug is found to be the predominant factor, and not merely one among several possible causes of insanity. The descriptive rolls of lunatics are also, it is stated, prepared with greater care.

7. The average daily number of sick rose during the year from 55·41 to 58·81, and the number of admissions to hospital increased by 276. The number of deaths, however, was no higher (75) than in the previous year, the death-rate being 8·15 against 8·19 in 1894. This proportion, as the Inspector-General points out, is not only less than in any other province of India, but even compares favourably with that of the borough and county asylums of England. Sickness was most prevalent in the Dullunda Asylum, where the number of admissions to hospital rose from 238 to 540, the chief causes being malarial fever and influenza. It is satisfactory to note that, with the exception of a single case in each of the asylums of Dullunda and Patna, cholera, though prevalent in the surrounding areas, was practically absent from the asylums, and that no case of small-pox occurred. Reference is made in the report to an opinion expressed by Surgeon-Colonel Hutcheson, while officiating as Inspector-General, as to "the unsuitability of certain kinds of labour exacted from the insane in Bengal." This opinion does not appear to have been communicated to Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the subject may now be dealt with in a special report. Lunatics should certainly not be called upon to do anything that can be properly described as penal labour, and the chief, if not the only object of requiring them to work at all, is to provide them with some sort of occupation which will keep them from moping. In order to meet the case of lunatics of filthy habits, the system of spreading a thick layer of dry earth over the entire floor of all sleeping wards was introduced at Patna and Dullunda. At the former place, where the climate is dry, it appears to have worked well; at the latter the visitors raised objections, and the practice has been discontinued, pending consideration of an alternative proposal for levelling the asphalt of the floors and pointing the walls so as to enable the wards to be properly cleansed with water, which was laid on for this purpose some years ago.

8. The number of injuries and accidents rose from 17 to 22, eighteen of which occurred at Dullunda. At this asylum one lunatic was drowned and another died from rupture of the spleen caused by ill-treatment by a warder assisted by two lunatics. The warder was convicted by the Sessions Court, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years. One case of suicide occurred at Dacca and another at Patna; and in each the warders on duty were punished for carelessness. Towards the end of the year two criminal lunatics escaped, one from Dacca and the other from Berhampore, and had not been recaptured. One warder was dismissed and several others fined.

9. The income and expenditure of the asylums for the last two years are shown below:—

INCOME.

	1894. Rs. A. P.	1895. Rs. A. P.
Received from the Treasury ...	66,883 14 5	75,174 13 3
Ditto from paying patients ...	2,042 0 8	2,030 7 0
Total ...	68,925 15 1	77,205 4 8
Value of articles received from manufacturing department.	14,415 4 3	4,600 2 8
Received from the Public Works Department, Medical Store Depôt, and Stationery office.	12,447 8 11	9,573 4 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	95,788 12 3	91,378 10 11

EXPENDITURE.

	1894. Rs. A. P.	1895. Rs. A. P.
Establishment proper	16,415 7 5	16,876 11 6
Superintendence	17,588 0 6	17,394 13 11
Diet	35,813 7 11	34,913 7 2
Clothing and bedding	2,409 7 6	2,657 1 6
Bazar medicines	59 15 3	106 15 3
Contingencies proper	5,183 1 2	5,008 2 7
Repairs and maintenance ...	334 10 1	721 13 6
Rates and taxes	5,537 2 6	4,101 10 0
Miscellaneous	.....	24 11 6
Printed forms and stationery ...	124 8 6	99 10 8
English medicines	804 8 5	1,061 10 2
Public Works	11,518 8 0	8,411 15 2
Total ...	95,788 12 3	91,378 10 11

The increase in the amount drawn from the treasury and the decrease in the value of the articles received from the manufacturing department are due mainly to a change in the system of accounts, by which the cost of raw material used in manufactures is included in the sums drawn from the treasury, and excluded from the value of the articles manufactured as shown above. Apart from this, however, the net profits of manufacture show a decline of Rs. 1,648, which occurred chiefly at Dullunda. The total expenditure decreased by Rs. 4,410, mainly under rates and taxes and public works.

10. The following table compares the gross cost of each lunatic at the different asylums, and the cost per head of average strength, for the past two years, taking all charges into account:—

	1894. Rs. A. P.	1895 Rs. A. P.
Dullunda	139 7 8	117 0 1
Dacca	104 12 0	102 7 4
Patna	82 13 7	89 2 6
Cuttack	182 0 3	188 0 3
Berhampore	83 10 3	77 12 8
Average cost in all asylumns ...	104 10 4	99 6 6
Details of Cost.		
Establishment	37 2 5	7 4 6
Diet	39 2 0	37 15 8
Clothing and bedding ...	2 10 2	2 14 2
Medicine	0 15 1	1 4 4
Contingencies and Miscellaneous ...	6 0 5	6 4 2
	85 14 1	85 10 10
Public Works Department charges...	12 9 4	9 2 5
Rates and Taxes	6 0 9	4 7 5
Forms and Stationery ...	0 2 2	0 1 9
	104 10 4	99 6 7

11. The dairy farm at the Dullunda Asylum is reported to have yielded a net profit of Rs. 1,092-4-9 against Rs. 1,108-6-1 in 1894, and a similar dairy at Dacca, besides affording a sufficient supply of milk to the inmates of the asylum, realized Rs. 550-10-9 from the sale of milk to the public. The calves were also used for the supply of vaccine lymph to the asylum, the jail, and the outside population. The proposed dairy at Berhampore was not opened during the year, while the dairy at Cuttack, which had been working at a loss, was closed.

12. The number of patients in the European Asylum at Bhowanipur was 54 against 64 in 1894. Of these, 39 were old patients and 15 were admitted during the year. Three of the latter were criminal lunatics. During the year ten persons were discharged as cured, compared with four in the previous year, two were deported to Europe under the Merchant Shipping Act, five were made over to the care of friends, one was despatched to Europe as a civil pauper lunatic, and four died, leaving 32 under confinement at the close of the year. The daily average strength was 37·63 against 40·37 in 1894. There was no overcrowding in the asylum, the accommodation being just sufficient for

hospital during the year. The total expenditure was Rs. 22,838 against Rs. 23,350, but owing to the decrease in the number of patients and also in the receipts from paying patients, the net cost of each lunatic was Rs. 313 against Rs. 240 in the previous year. The amount contributed by Government was Rs. 11,901 against Rs. 9,624. The unusually large sum of Rs. 1,391 remained outstanding on account of paying patients at the close of the year, and of this amount Rs. 945, due in a single case, is irrecoverable. In cases of this kind the Superintendent should see that formal bonds are taken, and should satisfy himself that the persons executing them are in a position to fulfil their obligations. When default is made the patients should, after due warning to their relatives, be transferred to the pauper ward.

13. The question of amalgamating the asylums and of forming a single Central Asylum for all lunatics in Bengal, under the management of a specially qualified officer, is at present under the consideration of Government. In such an institution more attention could be given to the systematic treatment of mental disease than is possible under the present system, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that a practicable scheme will soon be drawn up.

14. All the asylums were visited by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals during the year, and the inspection notes recorded by him have done much to improve the management of these institutions. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Surgeon-Colonel G. C. Ross and to the Superintendents of the several asylums for the efficient and economical manner in which these institutions have been managed during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CONTRIBUTION BY LOCAL BODIES FOR THE SERVICES OF MEDICAL SUBORDINATES OF THE GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENT FOR EMPLOYMENT IN CLASS II DISPENSARIES.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 18th July 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 2977Medl.

READ—

Paragrahps 10—14 of the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the questions of the pay, position and prospects of Assistant Surgeons, dated 19th December 1893.

Read also—

Paragraph 5 of the letter from the Government of India, in the Home Deparatment, No. 671, dated the 20th September 1895.

Rule 9 of the Dispensary Manual permits local authorities to appoint medical subordinates of the Government establishment to dispensaries in Class II, and requires them to do so in the case of dispensaries situated at the head-quarters of districts or subdivisions. Under the existing rules these subordinates, whether Assistant Surgeons or Civil Hospital Assistants, are entitled to promotion after seven years' service in their grade, on passing a professional examination. When such promotions occur, local authorities are usually unwilling to accept the increased charge for salary, and Government is asked either to replace the medical officer by one of a lower grade, or to meet the difference in pay from Provincial Funds. The transfer of officers on promotion causes, however, much hardship to them, and more especially affects those in the higher grades, while at the same time it interferes greatly with the efficient management of dispensaries.

2. In order to avoid these disadvantages, it was decided in 1893 that the increased pay to which a medical subordinate in charge of a local fund

dispensary becomes entitled on promotion to a higher grade, would be met from Provincial revenues, if the local body could show to the satisfaction of Government that they were really unable, owing to financial pressure, to bear the increased charge. This policy is still pursued in dealing with such cases, but experience has shown it to be wanting in finality, and to cause much inconvenience to Government, the local bodies, and the officers concerned. The Government of India have now expressed their approval of the introduction of a system which is in force in the North-Western Provinces, and under which the contribution by a local body of a fixed sum calculated on the average pay of a particular class of medical officer entitles it to the services of an officer of that class without reference to grade. This system was also recommended by the Committee appointed to report on the questions of the pay, position and prospects of Assistant Surgeons, and the Lieutenant-Governor, after carefully considering the subject, is of opinion that it promises to work more smoothly than the one already in force in Bengal. It will equalise the demands on local authorities, and will secure them from those frequent changes which are unpopular in themselves and disastrous in their effect on dispensary administration. At the same time it will enable Government to provide permanent appointments for senior officers of the service, and thus to remove a long felt grievance of the subordinate medical services. His Honour accordingly directs that the following clause be added after clause 2 of rule 9 of the Dispensary Manual:—

"For the purposes of this rule the mean pay of an Assistant Surgeon will be assumed to be Rs. 150 per mensem, and that of a Civil Hospital Assistant Rs. 38, and local authorities will be required to pay these sums into the treasury half-yearly in June and December irrespective of the actual pay of the officer appointed."

3. This rule will come into force from the 1st April 1897, and District Boards and Municipalities should frame their budgets accordingly. The actual pay and leave allowances of these officers will be a direct charge against the Provincial Revenues in the first instance, and as the allowances of such officers during privilege leave are payable by the local bodies, these should also be calculated for the periods of such leave on the average rate now fixed. Cases where the application of this rule will cause hardship or inconvenience, or will conflict with pledges already given, will be specially considered. The sums annually due on account of the pay and privilege leave allowances of medical subordinates should be paid into the local treasury half yearly.

4. In view of these orders, Rule 17 of the Dispensary Manual will be cancelled.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY CONSTRUCTED DURING THE YEAR 1895 FROM PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS.

No. 329M.P.I.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mis. Pub. Improvements.

Calcutta, the 16th July 1896.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Statement of works of public utility constructed by private individuals in the several districts in Bengal during the year 1895, and statement of similar works constructed during the year 1894 and the Resolution thereon.

REMARKS.—The following is a distribution of works of public utility, which were constructed during the year 1895 at a cost of Rs. 4,81,982-6-0.

		No. of works.	Cost. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.—Works costing Rs. 500 each and upwards.	Public buildings	15	59,133 13 3	
	Roads	7	1,07,400 0 0	
	Bridges	4	4,500 0 0	
	Tanks	172	1,83,038 0 0	
	Wells	5	2,898 0 0	
	Bunds	6	11,950 0 0	
	.....		.....	3,68,919 13 3
II.—Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	...	1,13,062 8 9	1,13,062 8 9
	Total ...	209	.....	4,81,982 6 0

2. The amounts contributed during the year under review for the two classes of works, as compared with those of the two preceding years, are given in the subjoined statement, and show that the outlay on the operations of 1895 exceeds that of 1894 and 1893 by Rs. 1,35,558 and Rs. 86,362 respectively:—

Class of works.	1895.	1894.	1893.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.—Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	1,13,062 8 9	1,10,747 0 0	1,09,158 6 0
II.—Works costing Rs. 500 each and upwards.	3,68,919 13 3	2,35,677 3 0	2,86,462 0 0
Total ...	4,81,982 6 0	3,46,424 3 0	3,95,620 6 0

3. The following works deserve special notice:—

Public buildings.—The contributions under this head amount to Rs. 59,133-13-3 and show a considerable increase over the figures of last year. Of this sum the late Dr. Bholanath Bose gave Rs. 23,658 for a charitable dispensary at Barrackpore with free accommodation for 9 in-door male and 4 female patients. His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar contributed Rs. 5,360 for pucka buildings, viz. staging bungalow and bench room at Debiganj; Dr. Mohendro Lal Sirkar of Calcutta Rs. 5,000 for a Leper Asylum just beyond Deoghar Municipal limits; Raja Sitesh Chandra Pandey of Pakour Rs. 4,952-13-3 for the Pakour Jubilee Institution; Newlram Marwari and others Rs. 3,500 for a building for use of pilgrims and travellers, Bankura district; Babu Anandi Lal Rs. 3,000 for a Dharamsala at Jamunagurkinath, Patna district; Babu Nanda Lal Sen Rs. 2,597-0-0 for a charitable dispensary at Baldhara,

Dacca district; Babu Hari Charan Bose Rs. 2,000 for a masonry building for the school house at Sakpukuria, district Jessore; Babu Mathura Lal Bhagat, Rs. 2,000 for a Dharmsala at Berboi, district Puri; Raja Srinath Roy Rs. 1,626 for restoration of a *matt* at Rajabari, district Dacca; Rai Budh Sing Dudhuria Bahadur and his nephew, Babu Bejoy Sing Dudhuria, of Azimganj, Rs. 1,490 for building a female ward in addition to the Jangipur Charitable Hospital and Dispensary, district Murshidabad; Dianet Mandal Rs. 1,250 for a Masjid at Bishanpur in the Mymensingh district; Babu Shyama Charan Poddar Rs. 1,000 for a masonry building for Garapota school at Garapota, district Jessore; Kandura Pramanik of Icharchali, police-station Badarganj, Rs. 1,000 for a Masjid at Icharchali, district Rangpur; Kandura Chaukidar of Rajibpur Rs. 700 for an Indara and masjid at Rajibpur in the Rangpur district.

Roads.—A total sum of Rs. 1,07,400 was contributed for roads by the following gentlemen:—

Babu Jogendra Chandra Basu Rs. 1,00,000 for a *pucka* metalled road from Khalsini to Bhola in Singoor, about 12 miles in the district of Hooghly; Babu Ram Krishna Rakshit Rs. 2,500 for a *katcha* road, &c., from Garibpur to Borra, a distance of 3 miles, district Jessore; Raja Ban Behari Kapur Rs. 1,500 for a road leading from Grand Trunk Road to a basti newly settled near Gangpur, district Burdwan; Lakhikanta Saha and Shajan Pramanik Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 900 for a road at Kaibarito, Dashotyhat and Karochgram, respectively, district Rajshahi; Raja Rajendro Narain Rai Bahadur and Babu Ambika Prosad Rai Choudhuri Rs. 500 each for roads from Sripur to Muthajuri and from Kashimpur to Semalaya, district Dacca.

Bridges.—Mr. H. W. J. Hill contributed Rs. 2,000 and 500 for bridges at Turkowlia and Pandaria, respectively, district Champaran; Hemtulla Parkar of Bhotmari, police-station Kaliganj, Rs. 1,200 for a bridge at Bhotmarigati river, district Rangpur; Babu Mahipat Teli Rs. 800 for a bridge at Bahadurpur, district Champaran.

Tanks.—The total expenditure on tanks was Rs. 1,83,038, of which the following are the principal donations:—

Babu Jagannath Panda, Midnapore district; Rs. 5,000, Gobinda Nath Bagchi, Pabna district, Rs. 5,000; Babu Sheo Gulam Misir, Gaya district, Rs. 400; Denamoni Peshakar, Mymensingh district, Rs. 3,758; Hari Krishna Sardar, Rajshahi district, Rs. 3,000; Babu Awadh Bihari Narain, Darbhanga district, Rs. 3,000; Estate of A. N. Roy of Kasimbazar, district Birbhum, Rs. 2,635; Babu Dina Nath Mirdha, Midnapore district, Rs. 2,500; Bhodu Pramanic, Rajshahi district, Rs. 2,500; Keshub Chandra Bandyopadhya and Srimati Basanta Kumari Debya Chowdhurani, district Dinajpur and Pabna, respectively, Rs. 2,500, Ashutosh Nath Rai, Tippera district, Rs. 2,500; Babus Rajani Kanta Biswas and Ram Lal Biswas, Faridpur district, Rs. 2,400; Babus Raghabram Ghosh and Rai Charan Das, districts Hooghly and Nadia, respectively, Rs. 2,000 each. Bara Harish Chandra Shaha of Raipur, Rajmohan Saha and Khoda Bux Chakladar, districts Dinajpur, Bogra and Pabna respectively, Rs. 2,000 each. Babu Mathura Nath Sanyal, Faridpur district, Rs. 2,000. Babu Mooshar Kawas of Sursund, district Muzaffarpur, Rs. 2,000, Babus Doman Sundi and Makund Jha, district Darbhanga, Rs. 2,000 each.

Wells.—Five wells were sunk at a cost of Rs. 2,898. A maid-servant of Babu Nafar Chandra Pal Chowdhuri of Latudoho gave Rs. 800 for a masonry well at Mayapur, district Nadia. Nanda Lal Shaha of Mathurapur gave Rs. 598 for a *pucka* well in the Dinajpur district; Rs. 1,500 were contributed for 3 *pucka* wells in the Rangpur and Bhagalpur districts.

Bunds.—Thakrain Makham Kumari of Lachmipur gave Rs. 9,000 for bunds for irrigation, district Bhagalpur; Babu Ram Bandhu Chatterjee gave Rs. 500 for constructing bund, district Bankura; Rs. 2,450 were spent for four bunds in the Singbhum district.

Resolution.—The total amount contributed for works of public utility during the year 1895, shows a marked increase over the figures of the two previous years. This increased display of public spirit and liberality on the part of those who have helped to contribute towards these works is viewed by the Lieutenant-Governor with much satisfaction, and in conveying his acknowledgments His Honour desires to bring to notice the liberal contributions of

Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 23,658 given, respectively, by Babu Jogendro Chandra Basu and the late Dr. Bholanath Bose.

Formal letters of acknowledgment will be forwarded by the Government to those, or their representatives, who have constructed works costing Rs. 500 each and upwards. The usual acknowledgment will be conveyed to the others from the Commissioner or Magistrate of the Division.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of the statement be forwarded to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, and to all Commissioners of Divisions, to all Superintending Engineers of Public Works Circles in Bengal, and to Inspectors of Works for information.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution and of the statement be forwarded to the Revenue and Judicial Departments of this Government for information.

Ordered also that this Resolution and the statement be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. G. H. GLASS,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement of Works of Public Utility constructed by Private Individuals during the year 1895.

VISION.	District.	Name of individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of district.	Grand Total of Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Burdwan ...	Raja Bun Behari Kapur ...	A road leading from Grand Trunk Road to a basti newly settled near Gangpur.	Near village Gangpur, police-station Burdwan.	1,500 0 0		
		Babu Ganga Narain Banerjee ...	Excavation of a tank.	Nonagar, police-station Katwa.	700 0 0		
		,, Aughore Nath Jash ...	Ditto ...	Pueni, police-station Monteswar.	700 0 0		
		,, Bakkesvar Ta ...	Ditto ...	Palitpur, police-station Sahebganj.	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	... ..	... ..	1,200 0 0		
						4,600 0 0	
	Birbhum ...	Babu Nanda Lal Sinha ...	Re-excavation of a tank.	Baidyanathpur, out post Mahamadbazar, police-station Suri.	600 0 0		
		,, Krishna Nath Mukerjee ...	Ditto ...	Khorgana, police-station Rampur Hat.	1,000 0 0		
		Estate of A. N. Roy of Kasimbazar in Murshidabad.	Ditto ...	Nalhati, police-station Rampur Hat.	2,685 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	850 0 0		
						5,085 0 0	
DWAN	Bankura ...	Newlram Marwari and others ...	Pucka building for use of pilgrims and travellers.	In Bankura town, close to the Gandhaswari River ghat.	3,500 0 0		
		Babu Mohendra Nath Roy ...	Excavation of a tank.	Koosthali, police-station Gangajalghati.	700 0 0		
		,, Ram Bandhu Chatterjee ...	Construction of a bund.	Kanchka, police-station Saltora.	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	400 0 0		
						5,100 0 0	
	Midnapore ...	Babu Bhagabat Mana ...	Excavation of a tank.	Purulda, police-station Dantoon.	500 0 0		
		,, Jagannath Panda ...	Ditto ...	Haripore, police-station Nandigram.	5,000 0 0		
		,, Dina Nath Mirdha ...	Ditto ...	Dondepore, police-station Ghatal.	2,500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	950 0 0		
						8,950 0 0	
	Hooghly ...	Babu Jogendra Chandra Basu ...	A pucka metalled road from Khalsini to Bhola in Singoor about 12 miles.	From Khalsini to Bhola, police-station Singoor.	1,00,000 0 0		
		,, Raghabram Ghosh ...	Excavation of a tank.	Bijalkona, police-station Goghat.	2,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	60 0 0		
						1,02,060 0 0	
	Howrah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	.....	.....	
		GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISION ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,25,795 0 0
	24-Parganas ...	The late Dr. Bholanath Bose ...	One charitable dispensary with free accommodation for 9 in-door male and 4 female patients.	Barrackpore within South Barrackpore Municipality.	23,658 0 0		
		The late Babu Baroda Kanta Banerjee.	Re-excavation of the Senpukur tank.	Barasat	898 0 0		
						24,554 0 0	
I- ICY.	Nadia ...	A maid-servant of Babu Nafar Chandra Pal Chowdhuri of Latudoho.	Construction of a masonry wall of 8 feet diameter.	Mayapur	800 0 0		
		Babu Sris Chandra Chatterjee, of Joyrampur, thana Damarhuda.	Excavation of a tank	Joyrampur... ...	1,000 0 0		
		Babu Raj Charan Das, of Sengram	Ditto ...	Sengram	2,000 0 0		
		Babu Tarini Charan Singha, of Sadurpur, thana Nowapara.	Ditto ...	Sadurpur	1,000 0 0		
		Babu Jadu Nath Bhattacharji ...	Ditto ...	Boigachi, thana Santipur	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	1,215 0 0		
						6,515 0 0	
		Carried over ...	.....	.....	.....	31,069 0 0	

Division.	District.	Name of individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of district.	Grand Total of Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	.....	.....	.....	31,069 0 0	.....
		Mohant Tinkari Swami of Bagitpur.	Re-excavation and clearing silt of a tank.	Bagitpur thana, Sooti ...	1,800 0 0		
		Rai Budh Singh Dudhuria Bahadur and his nephew Babu Bijoy Singh Dudhuria of Azimganj.	Building a female ward in addition to the Jangipur Char table Hospital and Dispensary.	Raghunathganj ...	1,490 0 0		
	Murshidbad ...	Babu Panchuram Mondal of Dangapara, thana Daultabad.	A tank ...	Dangapara ...	800 0 0		
						4,090 0 0	
		Nimai Karikar	Do. ...	Magura	1,486 0 0		
		Haridas Mondal	Do. ...	Molmolia	1,400 0 0		
		Hara Chandra Mondal	Do. ...	Bagni	900 0 0		
		Mohan Biswas	Do. ...	Khalkula	700 0 0		
		Thakur Sha Karikar	Do. ...	Bathanpara	700 0 0		
		Gopal Chandra Biswas	Do. ...	Khalfolia	800 0 0		
		Jharu Nikari	Do. ...	Ashannogur	550 0 0		
		Babu Shyama Charan Poddar ...	A masonry building for Garapota School.	Garapota, thana Bongaon.	1,000 0 0		
Presidency—*concld.*	Jessore ...	,, Ram Krishna Pakshit ...	A katcha road with a pucca bridge leading into villages Jamdam and Modhusudan Kati.	From Goribpur to Borra, a distance of 3 miles.	2,500 0 0		
		,, Hari Charan Bose	A masonry building for the schlkhouse at Sapukuria.	Moheshpur ...	2,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	400 0 0	12,236 0 0	
		Kedar Nath Ghose of Khulna police-station.	Tank ...	Naihati	500 0 0		
		Kartick Chandra Ghose of police-station Bagerhat.	Do. ...	Cheraliadingaipara ...	600 0 0		
		Kalinath Roy of Bagerhat police-station.	Do. ...	Baruipara	1,000 0 0		
	Khulna ...	Raj Nalit Kumar of Kaligange police-station.	Do. ...	Manikpur	600 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	1,720 0 0	4,420 0 0	
		Grand Total of Division ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,815 0
		Hare Krishna Sardar	Tank	Khojapur	3,000 0 0		
		Fadil Pramanik	Do.	Panchowpukhuria ...	900 0 0		
		Bhodu Pramanik	Do.	Jagirpara	2,500 0 0		
		Ram Ratan Ghosh	Do.	Madaripur	1,200 0 0		
		Rohim Sarkar	Do.	Kalwa	1,200 0 0		
		Kabir Sardir	Do.	Ban Kishore	1,200 0 0		
		Darup Mandal	Do.	Damdama	800 0 0		
		Baroo Mandal	Do.	Bhalka Kandir	800 0 0		
		Gaya Nath Mandal	Do.	Ramnathpur	550 0 0		
		Darbari Malakar	Do.	Kholagachi	500 0 0		
		Kubir Shah	Do.	Kaligram	500 0 0		
		Romesh Chandra Moitra ...	Do.	Dangapara	500 0 0		
		Shaibulla Khan	Do.	Kamargaon	900 0 0		
		Sharup Sha	Do.	Karigaon	700 0 0		
	Rajshahi ...	Gofur Molla	Do.	Achinghat	600 0 0		
		Zahara Sardar	Do.	Pakuriapur	700 0 0		
		Bishu Fakir	Do.	Mainnag	800 0 0		
		Fakir Mandal	Pond	Durgapur	900 0 0		
		Shaja Shahana	Do.	Gangarampur	1,000 0 0		
		Bodi Pramanik	Tank	Harnaiguri	1,250 0 0		
		Akbar Khondakar	Do.	Paharpur	700 0 0		
		Azi Mandal	Pond	Gumerdaha	1,300 0 0		
		Debendra Nath Bysack	Do.	Thakur Munda	800 0 0		
		Karim Pramanik	Do.	Kadamtoli	600 0 0		
		Barooa Pathar	Do.	Dewla	500 0 0		
Rajshahi		Shahor Mandal	Do.	Titihar	1,000 0 0		
		Barooa Pathor	Do.	Ashunnudea	600 0 0		
		Lakhi Kanta Saha	Road	Kaibarito Dashoty hat...	1,500 0 0		
		Shajan Pramanik	Do.	Karochgram	900 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	2,950 0 0	31,350 0 0	
		Nanda Lal Shaha of Mathurapur, police-station Thakurgaon.	A pucca well ...	Court precinct ...	598 0 0		
		Samesh Muhammad of Rampur, post office Atwari, police-station Rampur.	Tank	Rampur ...	1,900 0		
	Dinajpur ...	Ful Bibi of Mangalpur, police-station Chintamon.	Do.	Mangalpur ...	1,000 0 0		
		Manik Nal of Baikantapur police-station Chintamon.	Do.	Baikantapur ...	900 0 0		
		Carried over ...	.....	.....	.....	31,350 0 0	

Division.	District.	Name of individuals by whom construction.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of district.	Grand total of Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Brought forward ...	.....	.....	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 31,850 0 0	Rs. A. P. .....
	Dinajpur ...	Sharatulla Nayaa of Bakura, police-station Chintamon.	Tank	Bakura ...	700 0 0		
		Karamtulla Chaudhuri of Nishpapur, police-station Chintamon.	Do.	Nishpapur ...	700 0 0		
		Bara Harish Chandra Shaha of Raipur, police-station Patiram.	Do.	Near Patiram Road ...	2,000 0 0		
		Keshub Chandra Bandyopadhya of Khapur, police-station Patiram.	Do.	Near public road ...	2,500 0 0		
		Bhuban Mohun Chaudhuri and Piari Mohun Chaudhuri of Ratanpur, police-station Patiram.	Do.	Ratanpur ...	900 0 0		
		Shabir Molla of Jamigeroal, police-station Bangshibari.	Do.	Jamigeroal ...	1,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	2,340 0 0	14,538 0 0	
	Jalpaiguri ...	His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar through his Public Works Department.	Pucca buildings, staging bungalow and Bench-room.	Debiganj ...	5,360 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	350 0 0	5,710 0 0	
	Darjeeling ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.		
	Rangpur ...	Ganga Bhisun Rain of Rangpur, police-station Kotwali.	Indara (pacca well)	Nababgunj Bazar ...	500 0 0		
		Kandura Pramanik of Icharchali, police-station Badarganj.	Musjid	Icharchali	1,000 0 0		
		Hemtulla Parkar of Bhotmari, police-station Kaliganj.	Bridge	Bhotmarigati river ...	1,200 0 0		
BHAHI -concld.		Kandura Chaukidar of Rajibpur	Indara and musjid	Rajibpur	700 0 0		
		Akhoy Kumar Basunia of Kulaghat, police-station Barabati.	Tank	Kulaghat	550 0 0		
		Karim Baksha Mea of Pandub, police-station Ulipur.	Do.	Pandub	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	5,905 0 0	10,355 0 0	
	Bogra ...	Jaku Pramanik	Tank	Machahat, police-station Bogra.	900 0 0		
		Raj Mohon Saha	Do.	Jamagar hat, police-station Adamdighi.	2,000 0 0		
		Radha Nath Saha	Do.	Rukinder hat, police-station Nawabganj.	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	600 0 0	4,000 0 0	
	Pabna ...	Srimati Basanta Kumari Debya Chowdhurani	Tank	Pabna town	2,500 0 0		
		Gobinda Nath Bagchi ...	Do.	Kushabata, police-station Mothura.	5,000 0 0		
		Misjan Hasi	Do.	Kandapara, police-station Sirajganj.	500 0 0		
		Khoda Box Chakladar	Do.	Sripur, outpost Belkunchi.	2,000 0 0		
		Santash Pramanik	Do.	Lowshan, outpost Tarash.	1,500 0 0		
		Sadek Pramanik	Do.	Khosalpur, Tarash outpost.	1,200 0 0		
		Manik Khan	Do.	Dhap, Tarash outpost ...	1,000 0 0		
		Andaria Pramanik	Do.	Dighi, Tarash outpost	900 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	450 0 0	15,050 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISION ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,003 0 0
		Raja Rajendra Narain Rai Bahadur.	Road	From Sripur to Muthajuri.	500 0 0		
		Babu Ambika Prosad Rai Chowdhuri.	Do.	From Kashimpur to Semalya.	500 0 0		
		Babu Ram Kumar Mandal ...	Tank	Chaltar	675 0 0		
OA ...	Dacca ...	" Nanda Lal Sen ...	Do.	Kailia	1,000 0 0		
		Raja Sri Nath Roy ...	Restoration of a masjid.	Rajabari	1,626 0 0		
		Babu Nanda Lall Sen ...	Charitable dispensary.	Baidhara	2,697 0 0*		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	330 0 0		
		Carried over ...		.....	.....	7,228 0 0	

* Separately reported to Government for acknowledgment.

Division.	District.	Name of individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of district.	Grand Total of Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	.....	.....	.....	7,228 0 0	.....
	Mymensingh	Dianat Mandal	Masjid	Bishanpur	1,250 0 0		
		Kamal Khan	Tank	Payandia	500 0 0		
		Gobin Sheikh	Do.	Pukhuria	700 0 0		
		Denamoni Peshakar	Do.	Jessora	3,758 0 0		
		Jalil Sheikh	Do.	Shibgunge	758 0 0		
		Mohajan Sheikh	Do.	Jama	700 0 0		
		Sukur Mamud Sheikh	Do.	Pulya	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	8,526 0 0		
						16,692 0 0	
Dacca—concld.	Faridpur ...	Babu Gobinda Chandra Saha ...	Tank	Charmugara ...	600 0 0		
		,, Govinda Chandra Pal ...	Do.	Belichara	500 0 0		
		,, Rajani Kanta Biswas ...	Do.	Lakhandia	2,400 0 0		
		,, Ram Lall Biswas ...					
		,, Mathura Nat. Sanyal ...	Do.	Balia	2,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	5,275 0 0		
						10,775 0 0	
	Backergunge ...	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	800 0 0		
						800 0 0	
		Grand Total of Division ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,495 0 0
	Tippera ...	Ram Nidhi Chakravarti ...	Tank ...	Paranpur	700 0 0		
		Padma Lochan Saha ...	Do. ...	Barkul	600 0 0		
		Folani Shaha	Do. ...	Do.	800 0 0		
		Kamal Chandra Saha ...	Do ...	Kasba	1,000 0 0		
		Ashutosh Nath Rai	Do. ...	Buriachanga ...	2,500 0 0		
		Ditto	Do. ...	Taraulla	1,800 0 0		
		Ditto	Do. ...	Karagram	1,600 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	3,133 0 0		
						12,133 0 0	
Chittagong.	Noakhali ...	One work costing less than Rs. 500	.....	.....	373 0 0		
						373 0 0	
	Chittagong ...	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	755 0 0		
						755 0 0	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	.....	Nil ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Grand Total of Division ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,311 0
	Patna ...	Babu Anandi Lal	Dharamsala ...	Jamunagurkimath ...	3,000 0 0		
						3,000 0 0	
	Gaya ...	Babu Sheo Gulam Misir ...	Tank with pucca ghats.	Tikari	4,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	1,068 0 0		
						5,068 0 0	
Patna ...	Shahabad ...	Babu Bhagwati Pande of Nadawa, Dehri police-station.	Tank	Nadawa	1,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	6,741 0 0		
						7,741 0 0	
	Saran ...	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	12,333 0 0		
						12,333 0 0	
	Champaran ...	Mr. H. W. J. Hill	Bridge	Turkowlia ...	2,000 0 0		
		Babu Mahipat Teli	Do.	Pandaria ...	500 0 0		
		,, Sirkissen Pershad ...	Pond	Bahadurpur ...	800 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	Mathia	500 0 0		
				.....	5,741 0 0		
						9,541 0 0	
		Carried over ...	.....	.....	.....	37,683 0 0	.....

VISION.	District.	Name of individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of district.	Grand Total of Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	.....	.....	.....	37,683 0 0	
	Muzaffarpur	Babu Basdeo Chaudhari ...	One tank ...	Sohilla	600 0 0		
		,, Mooshar Kawas of Sursund	Ditto ...	Madhopur	2,000 0 0		
		,, Pirthi Purbey Soondi of Bandar Jhoola.	Ditto ...	Lachmipur	600 0 0		
		,, Bhagirath Mahton ...	Ditto ...	Rajadih	1,200 0 0		
		,, Raghui Sah	Ditto ...	Mednipur	3,000 0 0		
		,, Ramdhani Raut ...	Ditto ...	Gauri	800 0 0		
		,, Gudri Rai	Ditto ...	Phokhrahra ...	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	14,015 0 0		
						22,715 0 0	
		Babu Doman Sundi	One tank ...	Kabilpur	2,000 0 0		
		,, Khan	Ditto ...	Phulwaria	700 0 0		
		,, Ramphal Khawas ...	Ditto ...	Sonki ...	700 0 0		
		Wife of Jhaman Choudhri ...	Ditto ...	Pingi	700 0 0		
		Babu Chitan Choudhri ...	Ditto ..	Bhuanpatti	1,000 0 0		
		,, Sarwan Choudhry ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	1,000 0 0		
		,, Ganpat Misra	Ditto ..	Kachua	500 0 0		
		,, Gopal Rai	Ditto ...	Havidih	1,500 0 0		
		,, Bhai Lal	Ditto ...	Hanumannagar ...	700 0 0		
		,, Lokhan Jha	Ditto ...	Ujan	700 0 0		
		,, Bhayo Jha	Ditto ...	Do.	700 0 0		
		,, Dhanukhdhari Chaudhri ...	Ditto ...	Balipur	500 0 0		
		Musammat Raghubir Thakurain	Ditto ...	Gangouli	550 0 0		
		Babu Ram Narain Dass ...	Ditto ...	Musai Bhakhrouli ...	500 0 0		
		Sheik Safdar Ali	Ditto ...	Koilakh	600 0 0		
		Babu Makund Jha	Ditto ...	Hydarpur	2,000 0 0		
		,, Babuji Jha	Ditto ...	Janki	500 0 0		
		,, Basant Gir	Ditto ...	Soli Boli	1,000 0 0		
		,, Awadh Bihari Narain ...	Ditto ...	Kataia	3,000 0 0		
		,, Sridat Thakur	Ditto ...	Pachratan	600 0 0		
	Darbhanga ...	,, Mithu Kewat	Ditto ...	Paghtol	600 0 0		
		,, Harihar Khawas ...	Ditto ...	Gour Andhra ...	500 0 0		
		,, Bunk Teli	Ditto ...	Alipur	700 0 0		
		,, Bahal Mandar... ...	Ditto ...	Durgipatti	1,000 0 0		
		Moulvi Yusaf Mian	Ditto ...	Maharajpur ...	500 0 0		
		Babu Chos Gop	Ditto ...	Kokdam	500 0 0		
		,, Bansi Kewat	Ditto ...	Musharnian... ...	500 0 0		
		,, Bhikhari Teli	Ditto ...	Ditto	600 0 0		
		,, Lalchand Gop	Ditto ...	Gohuma Bairia ...	1,000 0 0		
		,, Jhumak Halwai ...	Ditto ...	Barhampur	600 0 0		
		,, Budhan Mandar ...	Ditto ...	Kuchnarwa	700 0 0		
		,, Dukha Bania	Ditto ...	Mahdewa	900 0 0		
		,, Rangi Mandar ...	Ditto ...	Mahtour	600 0 0		
		,, Gosain Mandar ...	Ditto ...	Piprowli	500 0 0		
		,, Gohi Mandar	Ditto ...	Tofir	900 0 0		
		,, Jagdat Singh	Ditto ...	Lakhnour	1,300 0 0		
		,, Mohi Sahu Sundi ...	Ditto ...	Kaithania	1,200 0 0		
		,, Durgaduto Singh ...	Ditto ...	Barhampur	1,500 0 0		
		,, Raja Thakur	Ditto ...	Ditto	1,500 0 0		
		,, Nanku Rout	Ditto ...	Kamalpur	900 0 0		
		Mosammat Gosouni	Ditto ...	Hasanpur	900 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	7,434 0 0		
						44,284 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISION ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,04,682
		Thakrain Mahkam Kumari of Lachmipur.	Bandhs for irrigation.	Pargana Chandwai (Banka).	9,000 0 0		
		Makhan Choudhury	Tank ...	Moheshpur (Supaul) ...	500 0 0		
		Ditto	Do. ...	Ditto ...	500 0 0		
		Dhonpat Sahu	Do. ...	Jolahnia (Supaul) ...	700 0 0		
		Domi Mander	Do. ...	Lachmania ,, ...	500 0 0		
		Jhumak Choudhury	Do. ...	Baijalpur ,, ...	800 0 0		
		Sarban Gope	Do. ...	Mircha ,, ...	600 0 0		
	Bhagalpur ...	Chakan Gope	Do. ...	Do. ,, ...	700 0 0		
		Darbari Jha	Do. ...	Barwari ,, ...	500 0 0		
		Sam Chand Sahu	Do. ...	Kudhiahi ,, ...	600 0 0		
		Lalit Mander	Do. ...	Dharhara ,, ...	700 0 0		
		Mohadev Sahu	Do. ...	Bhimnagar (Bhimnagar)	800 0 0		
		Babu Chunchun *alias* Pran Mohan Thakur.	Pucca well ...	Bishunpur Farka (Sadar)	500 0 0		
		Chulhai Misra	Ditto ...	Kharhara (Banka) ...	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	1,501 0 0	.....	
						18,401 0 0	
		Sukkan Sahu Teli	Tank ...	Chak Dewan (Shaikpura)	1,000 0 0		
	Monghyr ...	Babu Braja Mohan Lal ...	Do. ...	Ulao (Begusarai) ...	2,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	12,220 0 0		
						15,220 0 0	
		Carried over ...	.....	.....	.....	33,621 0 0	

Division.	District.	Name of individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of district.	Grand Total Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Brought forward ...	.....	.....	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P. 33,621 0 0	Rs. A. .....
	Purnea ...	Chulai Shah	Tank ...	Jahir Belgachi of thana (Amour).	900 0 0		
		Mussamat Chamaini ...	Do. ...	Lalokhar thana (Mutiari)	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	2,141 0 0		
						3,541 0 0	
	Malda ...	Keshab Mandal	Tank ...	Tikal (Nawabganj) ...	1,000 0 0		
		Sukurddi Mandal	Do. ...	Kalsima ,, ...	500 0 0		
Bhagalpur.—concld.		Babu Ram Mahato	Do. ...	Maktapur ...	1,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	200 0 0		
						2,700 0 0	
	Sonthal Parganas.	Dr. Mohendro Lal Sirkar of Calcutta.	Raj Kumari Leper Asylum.	Just beyond Deoghur municipal limits.	5,000 0 0		
		Raja Sitesh Chandra Pandey of Pakour.	Construction of a building for the Pakour Jubilee Institute.	Pakour ...	4,952 13 3		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	1,174 0 9		
						11,126 14 0	
		Grand Total of Division ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,988 14
	Cuttack ...	Jagannath Road Fund ...	A tank ...	Village Gopalpur, Cuttack police-station.	760 0 0		
		Ditto ditto ...	Do.	Village Tentuliapir, police-station Cuttack.	1,320 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	979 8 0		
						3,059 8 0	
Orissa ...	Balasore ...	Bhagbat Behara	A tank ...	Samnathpur, Balasore police-station.	300 0 0		
		Dasruthi Das	Do.	Nohang, Soro police-station.	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	4,751 0 0		
						6,051 0 0	
	Puri ...	Mathura Lal Bhagat ...	Dharmsala ...	Rerbof, police-station Pipli.	2,000 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	997 0 0		
						2,997 0 0	
		Grand Total of Division ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,107 8
	Hazaribagh ...	Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	160 0 0		
						160 0 0	
	Lohardaga ...	One work costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	200 0 0		
						200 0 0	
	Palamau ...	One work costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	150 0 0		
						150 0 0	
Chota Nagpur.	Manbhum ...	Tanoo Shaikh	A tank ...	Kantadih	500 0 0		
		Sreamati Jamuna Sundari Dasi.	Do. ...	Gopalichak	700 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	1,220 0 0		
						2,420 0 0	
	Singbhum ...	Jaggernath Chaudhury ...	A bandh or irrigation reservoir.	Jaggernathpur ...	750 0 0		
		Balaram Pal	Ditto ...	Gopalpur	700 0 0		
		Harry Pardhan	Ditto ...	Tolodih	500 0 0		
		Jadu Nath Pati	Ditto ...	Barcupdesha ...	500 0 0		
		Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	.....	.....	1,405 0 0		
						3,855 0 0	
		Grand Total of Division ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,785 0

Summary.

		Rs. A. P.
Burdwan Division		1,95,795 0 0
Presidency ,, ...		51,815 0 0
Rajshahi ,, ...		31,002 0 0
Dacca ,, ...		35,495 0 0
Chittagong ,, ...		13,311 0 0
Patna ,, ...		1,04,639 0 0
Bhagalpur ,, ...		50,988 14 0
Orissa ,, ...		12,107 8 0
Chota Nagpur ,, ...		6,785 0 0
	Total ...	4,81,932 8 0

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 3442R.C.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Road Cess.

Dated Calcutta, the 10th July 1896.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter from the Accountant-General, Bengal, No. 421L.F., dated 25th June 1896, submitting an abstract of receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the quarter ending 31st March 1896.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal, for the fourth quarter of the year 1895-96, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution, and of the abstract referred to, be forwarded for information to the—

Commissioners of the Rajshahi, Chittagong, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions;
Superintending Engineer of the Northern Circle;
Inspectors of Works, Eastern and Western Circles;
Financial Department of this Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. G. H. GLASS,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DISTRIC

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the several District Ro

REC

	Districts.	Balance in Treasury on 1st January 1896.	Provincial Rates.				Interest on arrears of road cess.	Public Works.			Irrigation.	Misc		
			Cess on lands.	Cess on mines and railways.	One per cent. road cess.	Total.		Road tolls.	Ferry tolls.	Total.	Canal tolls.	Rent of serais and staging-bungalows.	Fees, fines and forfeitures.	Miscellaneous.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Districts.	Darjeeling ...	9,380 13 0	12,902 3 8	71 10 9	.....	13,063 14 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300 0
	Hazaribagh	11,673 4 10	30,171 5 5	3,448 14 3	.....	33,620 3 8	2 8 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 0 0	58 14 0	24 12
	Lohardaga ...	10,780 12 10	15,865 4 2	.....	.....	15,865 4 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158 8 0	23 9 0	3 5
	Manbhum ...	15,415 0 6	9,532 14 3	2,456 5 11	.....	11,989 4 2	21 11 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	465 0 0	.....	52 8
	Palamau ...	39,624 5 4	10,634 10 8	4 7 8	.....	10,639 1 11	11 14 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	42 10 6	0 8
	Singhbhum	6,475 11 5	2,930 10 2	19 10 7	.....	2,950 4 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	.....	10 6
	Total ...	93,350 8 11	82,136 0 4	6,001 0 9	.....	88,137 1 1	36 3 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	687 8 0	124 1 6	2,391 7
Districts.	Chittagong Hill Tracts	24,943 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sonthal Parganas ...	47,677 15 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158 8 0	5 0 0	68 10
	Total ...	72,621 8 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158 8 0	5 0 0	68 10
GRAND TOTAL ...		1,65,972 1 6	82,136 0 4	6,001 0 9	.....	88,137 1 1	36 3 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	846 0 0	129 1 6	2,460 1

EXPI

	Districts.	Refunds			Provincial Rates.	Interest on other obligations.	Administration.			Stationery.	Pu				
		Cess.	Other receipts.	Total.	Establishment and contingencies of Office of Collection.	Interest on temporary loans.	Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office.	Percentage cost of establishment for Offices of Account and Control.	Total.	Stationery and printing.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies. Establishment of Divi
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Districts.	Darjeeling ...	...	.....	...	414 5 2	.....	297 9 10	.....	297 9 10	110 2 4	935 3 10	2,346 9 9	85 12 0	.....	...
	Hazaribagh	...	.....	...	286 14 5	.....	438 1 6	.....	438 1 6	32 3 3	3,043 3 3	18,486 14 5	1,961 12 1	93 2 0	...
	Lohardaga ...	...	... ..	...	356 6 9	.....	118 7 9	.....	118 7 9	20 6 0	6,422 10 11	14,734 5 8	2,059 14 6	286 15 6	...
	Manbhum ...	...	.....	...	270 14 9	146 6 6	123 1 4	59 14 8	183 0 0	16 7 3	393 15 7	14,908 4 6	2,205 13 6	.....	...
	Palamau ...	...	.....	...	246 5 11	.....	93 4 6	.....	93 4 6	.....	13,554 1 6	7,290 9 3	1,287 10 0	29 0 0	...
	Singhbhum...	...	.....	...	51 8 0	.....	132 11 6	.....	132 11 6	62 3 6	1,001 3 2	3,897 11 2	960 6 0	144 8 0	...
	Total ...	...	.....	...	1,626 4 10	146 6 6	1,208 4 5	59 14 8	1,263 3 1	250 11 4	25,350 6 5	61,674 9 9	8,681 4 1	553 9 6	...
Districts.	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	.....	...	.....	.....	97 7 6	.....	97 7 6	36 9 0	2,351 0 9	15,108 0 9	2,163 14 3	244 4 6	...
	Sonthal Parganas ...	...	−2,952	−2,952	.....	.....	436 6 6	11 0 0	447 6 6	6 7 6	15,996 13 6	29,730 10 8	2,713 14 0	129 6 0	...
	Total ...	...	−2,952	−2,952	.....	.....	534 0 0	11 0 0	545 0 0	43 0 6	18,349 14 3	37,838 11 5	4,877 12 3	373 10 0	...
GRAND TOTAL ...		...	−2,952	−2,952	1,626 4 10	146 6 6	1,737 4 5	70 14 8	1,808 3 1	293 11 10	43,700 4 8	99,513 3 2	13,559 0 4	927 3 6	...

FORT WILLIAM,
The 4th June 1896.

)AD FUND.

nmittees for the Quarter ending 31st March 1896.

TS.

ious.		Suspense Account.										
Total.	Grant from Government.	Advance.	Deposit.	Loan from Government.	Provident Fund receipts.	Savings Bank investment—Withdrawals.	Total receipts.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers and others—decreased.	Balance of uncashed cheques—increased.	Total receipts, including balance.	Outlay.	Balance in Treasury on 31st March 1896.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
300 0 0	400 0 0	2,178 1 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,037 0 1	.....	.....	27,317 13 1	9,194 8 0	18,122 4 4
114 10 0	876 8 11	298 13 0	1,134 0 0	.....	26 11 0	.....	35,708 2 5	294 10 6	8,048 5 5	55,784 7 2	25,335 7 8	30,448 15 6
182 6 3	300 0 0	315 0 0	1,293 0 0	.....	.....	97 12 6	18,055 6 11	300 0 0	2,392 10 10	31,528 14 7	24,591 15 11	6,936 14 8
517 8 0	250 0 0	152 5 1	300 0 0	.....	40 12 6	.....	13,271 0 7	.....	2,009 15 6	30,697 2 7	20,403 13 10	10,293 4 9
73 2 6	.....	79 8 0	500 0 0	.....	19 6 6	.....	11,323 1 7	.....	2 7 7	50,949 14 6	24,395 10 4	26,554 4 2
15 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 2 0	.....	2,084 12 9	.....	.....	9,460 8 2	6,480 1 10	2,980 6 4
1,203 0 9	1,826 3 11	3,013 11 9	3,229 0 0	.....	97 0 0	97 12 6	99,340 1 4	594 10 6	12,453 7 4	2,05,738 12 1	1,10,401 10 4	95,337 1 9
.....	5,659 0 0	.....	.....	.....	38 14 6	.....	5,697 14 6	.....	0,608 1 6	37,249 9 0	20,119 11 3	17,129 14 3
232 2 0	—945 8 0	5,759 11 7	1,967 14 6	.....	12 3 0	.....	7,026 7 1	.....	5,673 15 11	60,378 6 1	43,104 10 8	17,273 11 5
232 2 0	4,713 8 0	5,759 11 7	1,967 14 6	.....	51 1 6	.....	12,724 5 7	.....	12,282 1 5	97,627 15 7	63,224 5 11	34,403 9 8
1,435 2 9	6,239 11 11	8,773 7 4	5,196 14 6	.....	148 1 6	97 12 6	1,12,064 6 11	594 10 6	24,735 8 9	3,03,366 11 8	1,73,626 0 3	1,29,740 11 5

TURE.

ks.	Irrigation.	Miscellaneous.					Contribution to Provincial Government.	Advance.	Deposit.	Temporary loan.	Provident Fund withdrawal.	Savings Bank investment—Deposits.	Total expenditure.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers and others—increased.	Balance of uncashed cheques—decreased.	Total outlay.
Total.	Canal toll establishment and contingencies.	Staging-bungalow establishment and contingencies.	Staging-bungalow petty construction and repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Provident Fund contribution.	Total.										
Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
													8,666 3 11	.....	528 4 10	9,194 8
1,307 9 7	...	.....	.....	0 4 0	.....	0 4 0	...	4,476 5 0	... ..	.....	.....	26 11 0	25,335 7 8	.....	.....	25,335 7
1,604 15 9	...	27 8 0	291 5 2	.....	8 14 0	327 11 3	...	174 9 9	444 0 0	.....	... ...	.....	24,591 15 11	.....	.....	24,591 15 11
1,524 1 7	...	90 3 0	58 4 10	13 6 0	.....	161 15 10	...	200 0 0	166 0 0	.....	35 12 0	.....	20,396 5 4	7 8 6	.....	20,403 13 10
508 1 7	...	.....	155 9 10	32 13 4	13 9 6	201 7 8	...	198 3 0	992 0 0	368 11 1	.....	40 12 6	24,395 10 4	... ...	.....	24,395 10 4
1,351 4 11	...	481 9 0	478 8 0	.....	6 7 6	916 8 6	...	297 12 0	661 0 0	... ...	.....	19 6 6	6,480 1 10	.....	.....	6,480 1 10
1,003 12 4	...	96 0 0	.....	121 5 6	2 7 0	219 12 6	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 2 0				
7,359 13 9	...	645 4 0	986 2 10	167 14 10	31 6 0	1,827 11 8	...	5,227 2 9	2,263 0 0	368 11 1	35 12 0	97 0 0	1,09,865 13 0	7 8 6	528 4 10	1,10,401 10
2,927 3 9	...	.....	.....	.....	19 8 6	19 8 6	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 14 6	20,119 11 3	.....	.....	20,119 11
1,362 12 3	...	148 13 3	393 4 3	.....	1 14 0	543 15 6	...	3,383 12 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	12 3 0	43,104 10 8	... ..	... .	43,104 10
1,489 15 11	...	148 13 3	393 4 3	.....	21 6 6	563 8 0	...	3,383 12 0	100 0 0	... ...	.....	51 1 6	63,224 5 11	.....	.....	63,224 5 1
7,749 13 8	...	794 1 3	1,376 7 1	167 14 10	52 12 6	2,391 3 8	...	8,610 14 9	2,363 0 0	368 11 1	35 12 6	148 1 6	1,73,090 2 11	7 8 6	528 4 10	1,73,626 0

R. E. HAMILTON,

Accountant-General, Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2989M.—The 20th July 1896.—The following is published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WORKING OF THE FIRE-BRIGADE IN THE TOWN AND SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF HOWRAH FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

No. 6569, dated Calcutta, the 7th July 1896.

From—Sir John Lambert, K.C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, a report on the working of the Fire-brigade in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in the Municipality of Howrah for the year 1895-96.

2. During the year 49 fires occurred, in each of which the value of the property destroyed exceeded Rs. 50 in value.

At 41 of these the Brigade were in attendance, and 8 were extinguished by the residents of the localities.

Of the above fires that occurred during the year under review, three call for special notice:—

(1) On the 9th December 1895, at 12-45 P.M., a fire broke out in the Strand Bank Hydraulic Jute Press in Kali Kumar Singh's Road. The press was stored with bales of jute and cotton. The fire lasted 44 hours and 15 minutes, and was extinguished by the Fire-brigade. The damage caused was estimated at Rs. 3,73,317.

(2) On the 24th March 1896, at 11-45 A.M., a fire broke out in an extensive *busti* in Nulwaparah, Watgunge. Owing to the extremely inflammable material of the huts and a high wind, the fire spread with great rapidity. One thousand two hundred and twenty-seven tiled and *golputta* huts were destroyed, and nine lives were lost. The estimated damage to property was Rs. 85,000. This fire was extinguished in 4 hours and 15 minutes by the Fire-brigade.

(3) At 4-20 P.M., on the 21st January 1896, it was ascertained that some jute stored in a tiled shed godown belonging to Guzdar's Hydraulic Jute Press at Ghoosery, Howrah, was on fire. This rapidly spread to another tiled shed and a corrugated-iron godown. The fire was extinguished in 13 hours and 40 minutes by the Fire-brigade. Estimated damage Rs. 60,000.

3. In addition to the 49 serious fires already noticed, 91 other petty fires occurred—27 in the Town of Calcutta, 54 in the Suburbs, and 10 in Howrah. The Brigade attended 14 of these fires: the remaining 77 were extinguished by the residents of the localities.

The average value of property destroyed at these fires was Rs. 7.

The estimated value of property destroyed during the year amounted to Rs. 6,93,647 as against Rs. 5,98,534 in 1894-95.

4. There was loss of life at two fires only during the year—

(1) In a small fire in Harrison Road two men, who had locked themselves into a brick-room, were suffocated before they could be rescued.

(2) In the large *busti* fire of Watgunge, 3 women and 4 children were burnt to death, and 2 women died in hospital from injuries received.

5. There were six fires in buildings licensed under Act I (B.C.) of 1893 and Act I (B.C.) of 1894. Property to the value of Rs. 4,34,977 was destroyed.

6. During the year 16 prosecutions were instituted under the Explosives Act, 14 convictions being obtained.

7. A memorandum of the fires that occurred and a statement showing receipts and expenditure on behalf of the Brigade are enclosed.

'emorandum of Fires in Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

Number	Date.	Locality with section letter.	Duration of fire.	Approximate value of property destroyed.	Remarks showing nature of damage done, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Town.	Rs.	
1	19th April 1895 ...	62, Ezra Street, Section G, Town	30 minutes. Extinguished by the people of the locality.	50	Sola hats; not insured.
2	8th June ,, ...	42, Bentinck Street, Section L, Town.	2 hours and 30 minutes	10,000	A one-storied shed (corrugated roof on wooden uprights) containing machinery and timber; not insured.
3	15th ,, ,, ...	Baranosi Ghose's Street, Section F, Town.	1 hour and 30 minutes	100	A range of tiled stables and one hut; not insured.
4	18th October ,, ...	Mitter's Lane, Section F, Town	1 hour and 15 minutes	100	One tiled house; not insured.
5	2nd November ,, ...	Manicktolla Street, Section D, Town.	2 hours and 30 minutes.	3,000	A tiled shed of an oil-mill, used and gunny-bags; not insured.
6	16th ,, ,, ...	154, Ahiritolla Street, Section B, Town.	1 hour and 10 minutes	400	A tiled shed, used as a stable and a godown for storing hay and straw; not insured.
7	28th ,, ,, ...	29, Waterloo Street, Section L, Town.	2 hours and 55 minutes	1,30,000	Two large godowns, brick built, with wooden floors, stored with 60 finished and unfinished conveyances, cushions, carpets, linings, tins of turpentine, paints and oils. Insured for Rs. 4,00,000.
8	1st December ,, ...	86, Upper Circular Road, Section I, Town.	30 minutes. Extinguished by the people of the locality.	100	Some rice.
9	14th ,, ,, ...	Meerbohur Ghat Street, Section G, Town,	1 hour	500	A wooden two-storied dwelling-house; not insured.
10	14th January 1896 ...	100, Ahiritolla Street, Section B, Town.	1 hour. Extinguished by the people of the locality.	300	Books and papers in a pucca godown; not insured.
11	16th ,, ,, ...	Huzuri Mull's Lane, Section K, Town.	35 minutes ...	100	Second story of a wood-built corrugated-roofed house; not insured.
12	18th ,, ,, ...	Machua Bazar, Section F, Town	1 hour and 15 minutes	330	Four tiled huts; not insured.
13	19th ,, ,, ...	1st Division, Port Police	3 hours and 3 minutes	1,000	A country boat, laden with jute, lying in the river off Strand Bank Press; not insured.
14	20th ,, ,, ...	169, Ahiritolla Street, Section B, Town.	1 hour and 15 minutes	300	Fifty drums of jute stored in a brick-built godown; not insured.
15	26th ,, ,, ...	87, Durmahatta Street, Section B, Town.	2 hours and 50 minutes	800	Sixty drums of jute stored in brick-built godown; not insured.
16	22nd February ,, ...	Chowringhee Gate, Fort William, Section R, Town.	2 hours and 10 minutes	5,000	Sixty military tents stored in a brick-built godown; not insured.
17	,, ,, ,, ...	16, Bhowani Charan Dutt's Lane, Section H, Town.	3 hours. Extinguished by the people of the locality.	50	A tiled hut; not insured.
18	8th March ,, ...	79, Chitpore Road, Section H, Town.	1 hour and 45 minutes	600	Two two-storied tiled stables, one small tiled hut, and eleven carts; not insured.
19	,, ,, ,, ...	30, McLeod Street	Time of outbreak of fire 2-15 A.M. Extinguished by the people of the locality.	100	A portion of a tiled hut; not insured.
20	20th ,, ,, ...	38, Lower Chitpur Road, Section H, Town.	1 hour and 45 minutes	10,000	A two-storied brick-built house, stores and household property; not insured.
21	29th ,, ,, ...	227, Upper Chitpur Road, Section B, Town.	2 hours and 35 minutes	1,000	Two tiled sheds containing *durma* mats, doors and windows of an old pucca house, and a godown on Chitpur Road, not insured.
			Suburbs.		
1	3rd April 1895 ...	Moonshigunge, Section M, Suburbs	2 hours and 15 minutes.	250	One thatched hut and three stacks of straw; not insured.
2	9th ,, ,, ...	Chetla, Section K, Suburbs ...	1 hour and 15 minutes	400	Sixteen *golputta* huts; not insured.
3	10th ,, ,, ...	Puddopooker, Section I, Suburbs	30 minutes. Extinguished by the people of the locality.	50	One *golputta* hut; not insured.
4	21st ,, ,, ...	Rutton Babu's Ghat Road, Cossipur.	45 minutes ...	50	One large *golputta* hut; not insured.
5	28th August ,, ...	Diamond Harbour Road, Section K, Suburbs.	2 hours	250	Fruit, spice, and rice.
6	1st September ,, ...	Canal East Road, Section E, Suburbs.	Ditto ,, ...	200	*Golputta* roof of a pucca building.
7	17th October ,, ...	Nepal Bhattacharjee's 2nd Lane, Section J, Suburbs.	1 hour and 15 minutes. Extinguished by the people of the locality.	60	Two *golputta* huts.
8	2nd November ,, ...	Chawlputty, Section E, Suburbs	55 minutes. Extinguished by the people of the locality.	200	A small tiled shed and a portion of a pile of rice; not insured.
9	23rd ,, ,, ...	Rustomjee's Lane, Section A, Suburbs.	1 hour and 32 minutes	50	A *golpatta* hut; not insured.
10	8th December ,, ...	Munshigunge, Section M, Suburbs	3 hours and 40 minutes.	1,000	Six stacks of straw; insured.
11	9th ,, ,, ...	Strand Bank Jute Press, Kali Coomar Singhie's Lane, Section B, Suburbs.	44 hours and 15 minutes.	3,73,317	Four large brick-built one-storied godowns and a two-storied brick-built press house with machinery, containing 9,551 bales of jute and 48 bales of cotton. Insured for Rs. 6,83,000.
12	16th ,, ,, ...	Gorosthan Lane, Section, G, Suburbs.	3 hours and 10 minutes.	600	Nine *golputta* huts and three tiled huts, not insured.
13	18th ,, ,, ...	Koriah, Section H, Suburbs ...	2 hours and 30 minutes.	100	Four *golputta* huts; not insured.
14	22nd ,, ,, ...	Kidderpore Docks, Section M, Suburbs.	10 hours	5,000	Some jute in S. S. *Bullmouth.*
15	25th ,, ,, ...	Tiljee gollah, Section B, Suburbs	50 minutes ...	90	Three *golputta* huts; not insured.
16	7th January 1896 ...	Doorga Charan Dass' Lane, Section M, Suburbs.	1 hour and 40 minutes	500	Twelve *golpatta* and and two tiled huts, not insured.
17	23rd ,, ,, ...	Kali Bazar, Section M, Suburbs	1 hour	250	An almirah full of cloth; not insured.
18	30th ,, ,, ...	Tolly's Nala, Section M, Suburbs.	3 hours and 30 minutes.	200	A boat laden with straw; not insured.
19	21st February ,, ...	Choonaputty, Lime Street, Section F, Suburbs.	1 hour and 30 minutes	100	One tiled shed, one cowshed, and one small *golputta* hut; not insured.
20	24th March ,, ...	Nulwapurra, Section M, Suburbs	4 hours and 15 minutes.	85,000	1,227 tiled and *golputta* huts, including a bazar on the east side of Bhookoylash Road and *bustis* extending from Nulwapurra in Watgunge to Diamond Harbour Road in Ekbalpore, and a large quantity of household property, not insured. Three women named Laland-Bewah (aged 70 years), Punan Tamolin, (aged 35 years), and Sakia Bibi (aged 58 years), and four children, aged respectively 9 and 4 years, and 7 ponies, 4 bullocks, 3 cows, 1 calf, and 2 deer were burnt to death.
		Vest Lane, Section,	1 hour and 30 minutes.	100	One tiled hut and part of a stack of straw, about 30 maunds; not insured

Total 21 fires.

Number.	Date.	Locality with section letter.	Duration of fire.	Approximate value of property destroyed.	Remarks showing nature of damage done, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Howrah.		
1	3rd July 1895 ...	Battaitollah, Sibpur	1 hour and 30 minutes.	50	One thatched hut ; not insured.
2	19th November ,, ...	Old Ghoosery Road	6 hours and 15 minutes.	60	Two hay stacks ; insured.
3	20th December ,, ...	Bamangachipara, Golabari ...	1 hour and 20 minutes.	60	Three *golputta* huts ; not insured.
4	22nd ,, ,, ...	Sibpur	2 hours	50	Three *golputta* huts ; not insured.
5	21st January 1896 ...	Guzdar's Jute Press, Ghoosery, Howrah.	13 hours and 40 minutes.	60,000	Two tiled sheds and one corrugated godown, 200 bales of jute cuttings, and 500 bales of jute. Insured for Rs. 60,000.
6	1st March ,, ...	Babudanga Lane, Ghoosery ...	2 hours and 20 minutes.	2,000	Two *golputta* sheds and six *golputta* huts, with property ; not insured.
7	25th ,, ,, ...	Mullick's Lane, Howrah	1 hour and 45 minutes.	300	Five *golputta* and one tiled huts, with property ; not insured.
Total 7 fires			Total ...	62,520	
			GRAND TOTAL .	6,93,647	

CALCUTTA,
The 7th July 1896.

J. LAMBERT,
Commissioner of Police.

Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Disbursements of the Fire-brigade Fund for the year ending 31st March 1896.

Receipts.	Budget estimate for 1895-96.	Actual receipts for 1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Balance on 31st March 1895	10,091 9 0	8,184 6 8	.....	1,809 9 4	
Rates and fees under Act I (B.C.) of 1893 from Town Corporation.	53,916 0 0	54,008 0 0	89 0 0	.....	
Rates and fees under Act I (B.C.) of 1893 from Cossipore and Chitpur Municipality.	13,300 0 0	13,300 0 0	.....	.....	
Rates and fees under Act I (B.C.) of 1893 from Manicktollah Municipality.	719 0 0	720 0 0	1 0 0	.....	
Rates and fees under Act I (B.C.) of 1893 from Howrah Municipality.	3,954 0 0	3,616 8 0	.....	337 8 0	
Fees for licenses for letting off fire-works—Town ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ditto ditto— Suburbs...	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	
Hire of fire-engine	100 0 0	240 0 0	140 0 0	.....	
Fees under Petroleum Act	3,500 0 0	2,841 0 0	.....	650 0 0	
Fines under ditto	70 0 0	70 0 0	.....	.....	
Rent of telephone lines	302 0 0	302 8 0	0 8 0	.....	
Sale-proceeds of hose, &c.	200 0 0	875 1 3	570 1 3	.....	
Total ...	76,094 0 0	76,003 1 3	800 9 3	996 8 0	

Payments.	Budget estimate for 1895-96.	Actual charges for 1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Establishment at Lall Bazar.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1 Superintendent, at Rs. 250	3,000 0 0	3,525 0 0	525 0 0	.....	
1 Chief Engineer ,, 230	2,760 0 0	2,760 0 0	.....	.....	
1 Engineer ,, 108	1,296 0 0	1,296 0 0	.....	.....	
1 Ditto ,, 100	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	1,200 0 0	
1 Driver ,, 150	1,800 0 0	1,799 15 11	.....	0 0 1	
1 Native driver ,, 18	216 0 0	192 0 0	.....	24 0 0	
1 Fireman ,, 10	120 0 0	120 0 0	.....	.....	
1 Tindal ,, 20	240 0 0	240 0 0	.....	.....	
1 Do. ,, 16	192 0 0	192 0 0	.....	.....	
1 Do. ,, 10	120 0 0	120 0 0	.....	.....	
11 Khalasees ,, 8 each	1,056 0 0	864 0 0	.....	192 0 0	
7 Ditto ,, 7 ,, ...	588 0 0	756 0 0	168 0 0	.....	
11 Syces ,, 8 ,, ...	1,056 0 0	1,072 0 0	16 0 0	.....	
2 Do. ,, 8 ,, ...	192 0 0	.....	.....	192 0 0	
Personal allowance of three tindals	72 0 0	48 0 0	.....	24 0 0	
Allowance to office establishment	336 0 0	336 0 0	.....	.....	
Salary of one Inspector, at Rs. 170	1,940 0 0	1,990 0 0	50 0 0	.....	
Travelling allowance of Inspector, at Rs. 60 ...	720 0 0	720 0 0	.....	.....	
Exchange compensation allowance	1,600 0 0	1,359 9 8	.....	240 6 4	
	18,504 0 0	17,390 9 7	759 0 0	1,872 6 5	
Contingencies.					
Feed and keep of horses, also shoeing and veterinary attendance.	3,900 0 0	3,429 1 3	.....	470 14 9	
Stable gear and repairs of harness, &c.	700 0 0	264 8 0	.....	435 8 0	
Lighting Engineer's and Driver's quarters and Fire-brigade stables.	360 0 0	330 0 0	.....	30 0 0	
Clothing and accoutrements for the members of the Fire-brigade.	1,100 0 0	633 12 0	.....	466 4 0	
Extra pay of European members of the Fire-brigade, at Rs. 5 for each attendance at fire.	1,500 0 0	1,472 8 0	.....	27 8 0	
Rent	1,680 0 0	1,680 0 0	.....	.....	
Pension	1,500 0 0	1,111 2 5	.....	388 13 7	
Gratuities to persons giving notice of fire	50 0 0	....	.....	50 0 0	
Cost of new engine with fittings and accessories ...	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	3,000 0 0	
Hand-cart for conveying coal	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Canvas hose	3,000 0 0	4,003 7 0	1,003 7 0	.....	
Purchase of horses (4)	2,400 0 0	3,418 6 6	1,018 6 6	.....	
Harness for ditto	500 0 0	683 12 0	183 12 0	.....	
Repairs of buildings	1,000 0 0	605 13 3	.....	394 2 9	
Implements	1,000 0 0	241 5 9	.....	758 10 3	
Repairs of engines and brake-vans	2,500 0 0	2,506 11 10	6 11 10	.....	
Maintenance of telephone lines	4,413 0 0	4,060 13 4	.....	352 2 8	
Coal, wood, and engine stores	2,700 0 0	2,459 10 9	.....	240 5 3	
Miscellaneous	2,000 0 0	1,284 2 5	.....	715 13 7	
	33,303 0 0	28,185 2 6	2,212 5 4	7,330 2 10	
Howrah establishment.					
1 Engineer, at Rs. 150	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	.....	.....	
2 Tindals ,, 10 each	240 0 0	240 0 0	.....	.....	
1 Fireman ,, 10	120 0 0	120 0 0	.....	.....	
3 Tindals ,, 8 each	288 0 0	192 0 0	.....	96 0 0	
7 Khalasees ,, 8 ,, ...	672 0 0	672 0 0	.....	.....	
11 Ditto ,, 7 ,, ...	924 0 0	924 0 0	.....	.....	
1 Engine-driver ,, 18	216 0 0	120 0 0	.....	96 0	
3 Syces ,, 8 each	288 0 0	288 0 0	.....	.....	
Exchange compensation allowance	323 0 0	276 5 11	.....	46 10 1	
	4,871 0 0	4,632 5 11	.....	23 10 1	

PAYMENTS.	Budget estimate for 1895-96.	Actual charges for 1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Contingencies.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Feed and keep of horses, also shoeing and veterinary attendance.	850 0 0	909 9 3	59 9 3	...	
Stable gear and repair of harness	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	
Rewards to informers giving notice of fires	50 0 0	...	.....	50 0 0	
Repairs of engine and brake-vans	1,000 0 0	654 9 10	.....	345 6 2	
Implements	100 0 0	3 0 0	.....	97 0 0	
Hose carts	.....	...	.....	.....	
Purchase of horses	600 0 0	.....	.....	600 0 0	
Harness for do.	300 0 0	... ...	.....	300 0 0	
Repairs of buildings and look-out	500 0 0	63 15 6	.....	436 0 6	
Coal, wood, and engine stores	500 0 0	249 12 3	.....	250 3 9	
Canvas hose	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	
Clothing	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	
Rent and taxes	104 0 0	54 0 0	... ...	50 0 0	
Miscellaneous	150 0 0	102 11 9	.....	47 4 3	
	5,304 0 0	2,037 10 7	59 9 3	3,325 14 8	
Bhowanipur.					
2 Tindals, at Rs. 10 each	240 0 0	240 0 0	.....	.....	
3 Khalasees ,, 8 ,, ...	288 0 0	288 0 0	.....	.....	
9 Ditto ,, 7 ,, ...	756 0 0	756 0 0	.....	... ..	
	1,284 0 0	1,284 0 0	.....	....	
Watgunge.					
2 Tindals, at Rs. 10 each	240 0 0	240 0 0	.....	.....	
1 Khalasee ,, 8	96 0 0	96 0 0	.....	.....	
11 Ditto ,, 7 each	924 0 0	924 0 0	.....	...	
	1,260 0 0	1,260 0 0	.....	.....	
Palmer's bridge.					
2 Tindals, at Rs. 10 each	240 0 0	240 0 0	.....	.....	
2 Khalasees ,, 8 ,, ...	192 0 0	192 0 0	.....	.....	
10 Ditto ,, 7 ,, ...	840 0 0	840 0 0	.....	.....	
	1,272 0 0	1,272 0 0	.....	.....	
Chitpore establishment.					
1 Engineer, at Rs. 132	1,584 0 0	1,584 0 0	...	.....	
2 Tindals ,, 10 each	240 0 0	240 0 0	.....	.....	
1 Fireman ,, 10	120 0 0	120 0 0	.....	.....	
5 Khalasees ,, 8 each	480 0 0	480 0 0	.....	... ..	
7 Ditto ,, 7 ,, ...	588 0 0	588 0 0	.....	.....	
3 Syces ,, 8 ,, ...	288 0 0	288 0 0	.....	.....	
1 Engine-driver ,, 18	216 0 0	192 0 0	.....	24 0 0	
	3,516 0 0	3,492 0 0	.....	24 0 0	
Contingencies.					
Feed and keep of horses, also shoeing and veterinary attendance.	850 0 0	866 9 3	16 9 3	.....	
Stable gear and repairs of harness	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	
Repairs of engine and hose-cart	300 0 0	646 13 10	.....	153 2 2	
Purchase of hose	1,000 0 0	700 12 0	... ...	299 4 0	
Ditto of horses	600 0 0	.....	.....	600 0 0	
Harness for do.	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	
Coal, wood, and engine stores	500 0 0	355 3 6	... ...	144 12 6	
Clothing	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	
Repairs of buildings	400 0 0	153 6 6	... .	246 9 6	
Miscellaneous	200 0 0	23 11 0	.....	176 5 0	
	4,300 0 0	2,746 8 1	16 9 3	2,070 1 2	
Travelling allowance for inspecting petroleum depôt.	360 0 0	360 0 0	.....	.....	
Audit fees	118 0 0	.....	.....	118 0 0	
Establishment for collecting the rates and fees payable under Act I (B.C.) of 1893—					
Town Municipality	750 0 0	750 0 0	.....	.....	
Cossipur and Chitpore Municipality	570 0 0	570 0 0	... ...	.....	
Howrah Municipality	250 0 0	125 0 0	.....	125 0 0	
Manicktollah Municipality	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	
	2,098 0 0	1,805 0 0	.....	293 0 0	
	76,212 0 0	64,105 4 8	3,647 7 10	15,154 3 2	
Balance on 31st March 1896	9,973 0 0	20,082 3 3	10,109 3 3	.....	
GRAND TOTAL ...	86,185 0 0	84,187 7 11	13,756 11 1	15,154 3 2	

CALCUTTA:
The 7th July 1896.

J. LAMBERT,
Commissioner of Police.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 20th July, 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·71, Kalna 1·65, Katwa 1·84, Raniganj 1·26. Weather hot and cloudy. More rain wanted all over the district. Rice being transplanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling at the following rising prices:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	11 to 15	per rupee.
Kalna	12	
Katwa	13⅛	
Raniganj	14½	

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·77, Contai 2·72, Tamluk 2·02, Ghatal 0·68. Weather seasonable. Prospects of indigo, sugarcane, and jute good. Transplantation of *aman* paddy going on. More rain wanted in Contai. Cattle-disease reported from Garhbeta and Contai. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Contai	16 to 20	
Tamluk	13	
Ghatal	14 to 15	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·90. Weather hot and showery. Prospects of jute and *aus* favourable. Transplantation of *aman* continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	10 to 13	0	per rupee.
Barasat	10	0	
Basirhat	11	10	
Diamond Harbour	11	6	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·28, Jangipur 0·77, Kandi 1·45. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of *aman* continues. Standing crops promising. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·84, Bagerhat 2·56, Satkhira 2·45. Weather unusually hot. Rain is urgently wanted in parts of the district for transplantation of paddy. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	11 to 12	0	per rupee.
Bagerhat	11	15	
Satkhira	11	0	

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 2·06. Weather is very hot. Prospects of standing crops continue good. More rain is wanted for *aman*. Common rice sells from 11 to 14 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 3·16. Harvesting of *aus* and transplantation of *aman* going on. Prospects fair. Common rice selling from 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Pabna.—Rainfall 2·15. Weather cool and cloudy. Crops progressing favourably. Fodder available.

Dacca.—Rainfall 1·39. Weather hot. Harvesting of *aus* paddy and jute going on. Prospects appear good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 12 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 3·99. Weather changeable. *Aus* crop is still being harvested. Cultivation of *aman* in progress. Prospects fair. Water and fodder sufficient. Commonest rice selling at 13 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·36. Sowing and transplantation of paddy in progress. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops favourable. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices normal. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—*Bhadoi* doing well. Transplantation of paddy has begun. Price of common rice at Sadar 13¼ seers, against average of 13¾ seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·92, Bettiah 2·50. Paddy being transplanted. Price of common rice at Sadar 17 seers, against normal 13½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar ·95, Samastipur 4·16, Madhubani 2·94. Transplantation of *marua* and paddy in progress. Prospects favourable. Fodder sufficient. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee.

Bhagalpur.—Weather hot. Rain all over the district except Supaul, where it is wanted. Cattle-disease still prevailing in some places in the interior of Madhipura and Supaul. Transplantation is going on, and prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Purnea.—Rainfall 3·52. Prospects of *bhadoi* paddy and jute good. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy continues. Indigo damaged by the Kusi floods. Cattle-disease reported from Tamajganj outpost. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice 13 to 17 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall 1·93. Weather seasonable. Agricultural prospects generally good. Cattle-disease reported from thana Tirtole. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

		Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	...	19	1	per rupee.
Jajpur	...	25	0	
Kendrapara	...	25	0	
Banki	...	26	8	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·18, Giridi 0·64. Weather seasonable. Sowing almost completed. Transplanting in progress. Rice sells from 10 to 14 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was general rain during the week. Agricultural prospects continue favourable, but more rain is required in some districts for the transplantation of winter rice. All standing crops are doing well. In North and East Bengal the harvesting of early rice and jute is going on. In Purnea indigo is said to have been damaged by floods in the Kusi river. The supply of fodder is generally sufficient, and there is no cattle-disease except in places in Midnapore, Bhagalpur, Purnea, and Cuttack. The price of common rice continues high, but in East Bengal a tendency to fall is reported. Prices have risen in the islands of Hatia and Sandip and the adjacent mainland of Noakhali, owing to exceptionally high tides on the 27th and 28th June, and the consequent destruction of crops.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, M. FINUCANE,

The 21st July, 1896. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD AND SALT IN THE HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION.																
1	Burdwan ...	12 0	11 8	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	16 8	13 8	12 12	18 6	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ...	...	11 4	15 12	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	13 8	13 8	13 8	17 4	...	...	
3	Bankura ...	12 8	12 8	15 8	16 4	16 4	...	14 0	13 12	15 12	13 0	17 8	20 8	...	...	
4	Midnapore ...	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	15 0	16 0	15 8	19 0	...	...	
5	Hooghly ...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	11 0	11 11	15 0	...	...	
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	13 5	13 5	14 0	...	...	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																
7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	
8	Calcutta ..	11 13	11 7	12 8	16 13	16 0	16 13	7 2	7 2	8 4	11 0	11 0	12 12	16 0	16 0	17
9	Nadia ...	13 0	13 1	16 8	20 0	20 0	24 9	7 5	7 10	8 0	12 5	12 5	16 0	...	...	
10	Murshidabad ...	15 0	14 8	17 0	21 0	21 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	13 0	12 0	15 8	...	...	
11	Jessore ...	13 4	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 4	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																
13	Rajshahi ...	15 0	15 0	17 4	22 8	24 0	30 0	10 8	11 4	14 4	12 0	12 0	15 12	...	...	
14	Dinajpur ...	11 0	11 4	15 10	...	24 0	16 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	12 9½	16 10		...	
15	Jalpaiguri ..	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	
16	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	
17	Rangpur ..	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	8 0	12 0	10 8	13 13½	..	..	
18	Bogra ...	13 8	13 8	15 12	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 4	.	...	
19	Pabna ..	15 0	16 8	19 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	6 6	6 6	6 6	12 14	12 12	18 0		...	
DACCA DIVISION.																
20	Dacca ..	11 4	11 0	12 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	9 4	8 12	12 12	13 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	
21	Mymensingh ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ...	...	...	16 0	...	...	22 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	11 8	11 0	18 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	10 0	16 0	10 4	10 8	21 0	...	...	...

* For common rice the price of the ordinary food of a coolie has been reported for Sadar subdivision.

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga), Katwa 11 seers 11 chitaks, Raniganj 10½ seers.

B. At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt (karkatch) is 11½ seers per rupee.

C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt (panga) is 9½ seers per rupee.

D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 10 seers, Tamluk 10 seers (panga), and Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks (crushed).

E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore (Bhadreswar) 11½ seers and Jahanabad 9 seers 2 chitaks.

F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10½ chitaks per rupee.

G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10 seers, Baraset 10 seers, Magrahát 10 seers, and Sadúria 10 seers 10 chitaks.

H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga), Chuadanga 9 seers (panga), Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch), and Ranaghat 9 seers (crushed).

I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 10½ seers (karkatch), Jangipur 10½ seers, and Kandi 11 seers.

5th July 1896.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Corocana.*)			KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria italica.*)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer arietinum.*)			TH. KILLED LABOUR—COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.			DISTRICTS.	Number.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		
															BENGAL.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	18 0	1 8	15 0	12 0 to 15 0	Burdwan.	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	18 0	8 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	Birbhum.	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	0 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Bankura.	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	17 0	4 0	7 8 to 15 0	7 8 to 12 0	Midnapore.	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	16 0	0 0	12 0 to 20 0	12 0 to 15 0	Hooghly.	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	0 0	12 0 to 15 0	15 0 to 20 0	Howrah.	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 0		0 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	24-Parganas.	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0 to 16 0			0 0	15 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	Calcutta.	8
3 5	13 5	15 3	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 5	13 5	13 5	15 3	8 0	16 0 to 17 0	7 8 to 15 0	Nadia.	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	20 0	1-8	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	Murshidabad.	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	12 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Jessore.	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	0 0	10 0 to 30 0	10 0 to 30 0	Khulna.	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	0 0	10 0 to 16 0	10 0 to 16 0	Rajshahi.	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 4	0 0	10 0 to 16 0	10 0 to 20 0	Dinajpur.	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	19 11	17 12	0 0	12 0 to 20 0	12 0 to 20 0	Jalpaiguri.	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	0 0	10 0 to 30 0	10 0 to 30 0	Darjeeling.	16
...	...	...	8 0	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 8	0 0	15 0 to 25 0	10 0 to 20 0	Rangpur.	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	0 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Bogra.	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	15 0	0 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	Pabna.	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	12 0					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 12	12 8	0 0	7 0 to 15 0	7 0 to 15 0	Dacca.	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	0 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Mymensingh.	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	0 0	8 0 to 16 0	8 0 to 16 0	Faridpur.	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	12 0	0 0	7 8 to 15 0	7 8 to 15 0	Backergunge.	23

agura 8 seers 11 chitaks, Narail 9½ seers, and
ra 10½ seers.
Jaugaon 8 seers 11½ chitaks (crushed).

1 8 seers, and Nilphamari 9 seers.

adanganj 10 seers, Manikganj 9 seers, Mir alim
amalpur 9½ seers (crushed), Kagmari 10 seers
(panga), and Netrokona 8 seers.

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madaripur 11¼ seers (crushed) and Goalundo 10 seers (panga).

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*																
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 6	10 0	10 0	18 5	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	14 0	11 0	10 7	18 0	...	...	...
26	Chittagong ..		10 10	9 12	...	...	...		9 8	12 4		10 8	14 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna ...	14 0 / 13 0	Red. 14 0 White. 13 0	13 0 / 15 0	19 0	21 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 12	13 8	17 14	20 0	18 0	...
28	Gaya ...	12 0	12 0	12 8	18 0	19 0	23 0	10 4	10 4	11 0	13 8	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
29	Shahabad ...	12 0 & 13 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0 & 15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...
30	Saran ...	13 2	13 12	14 0	19 0	18 8	20 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...
31	Champaran ...	14 0	14 8	16 4	23 8	24 0	25 8	8 8	8 8	7 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	13 0	12 12	15 0	20 0	19 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	14 8	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	13 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	12 0	10 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr ...	13 8	13 0	16 0 to 17 0	20 0	20 0	22 0 to 23 0	9 8	11 8	10 0	12 9	12 4	14 0 to 15 0	...	...	11 0 to 12 0
35	Bhagalpur ...	13 14	13 14	16 6	20 3	20 3	22 11	11 5	11 5	13 14	15 2	15 2	17 10	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	...	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	13 8	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 12	11 0	13 0	11 4	12 8	17 0	...	...	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	10 8	10 8	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	13 0	13 8	13 8	13 12	14 4	18 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	13 12	13 12	14 7	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 13	19 1	17 12	20 6	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...
41	Puri ...	11 13	11 13	10 8	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 2	21 0	15 12	21 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ...	10 8	10 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 6	16 0	...	...	...
43	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	10 0 / 7 0 to 9 0	Red. 10 8 White. 7 0 to 9 0	11 0 / 7 12 to 10 0	...	...	16 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	14 8	14 12	18 0	...	...	...
44	Palamau (Daltonganj).	9 0	9 9	14 1	15 8	15 8	20 4	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 11	10 11	12 6	...	...	...
45	Manbhum (Purulia).	12 0	12 0	13 4	...	16 0	24 0	13 0	14 0	17 0 to 18 0	16 0	16 0	19 0 to 22 0	16 0	16 0	...
46	Singhbhum (Chaibassa).	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chandpur 9 seers and Brahmanbaria 9 seers 2 chitaks.
V. At Feni Hát the retail price of salt is 7 seers per rupee.
W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Dinapore 9½ seers, Barh 10 seers, Bihar not reported.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanábad 10 seers, Aurangabad 9½ seers, and Nawada 9 seers.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 11 seers, Bhabhua 10 seers, and Sasaram 10½ seers.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11½ seers and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers 6 chitaks.
a. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
b. In the subdivisions the retail price of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.
c. In the Samastipur and Madhubani subdivisions the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 10½ seers and Jamui 10 seers.

—(concluded).

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

DISTRICTS	Number.	SKILLED LABOUR—COMMON MASON, CARPENTER OR BLACKSMITH. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria italica.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KANDALAY OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer arietinum.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—*concluded.*																
Tippera.	24	0 7 0 to 0 15 0	0 6 0 to 0 20 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 5
Noakhali.	25	0 8 0 to 0 20 0	0 10 0 to 0 15 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0
Chittagong.	26	0 7 0 to 0 20 0	0 7 0 to 0 18 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10 12	12 0
BIHAR.																
Patna.	27	0 5 0 to 0 7 0	0 7 0 to 0 8 0		...	...	...	..	...	...	24 0	23 0	16 0	19 8	19 8	20 0
Gaya.	28	0 5 10 to 0 12 0	0 5 10 to 0 12 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	12 0	16 0	17 0	18 8
Shahabad.	29	0 3 8 to 0 10 4	0 3 8 to 0 10 4		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0
Saran.	30	0 7 8 to 0 10 0	0 7 8 to 0 10 0		20 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	13 0	18 4	18 12	19 0
Champaran.	31	0 8 0 to 0 9 0	0 8 0 to 0 9 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 8	19 8
Muzaffarpur.	32	0 7 8 to 0 8 0	0 3 12 to 0 9 6		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	18 8
Darbhanga.	33	0 5 10 to 0 7 8	0 6 9 to 0 7 8		26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0
Monghyr.	34	0 5 10 to 0 9 6	0 5 10 to 0 11 4		...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	...	...	13 0 to 14 0	19 6	18 0 20 0 to 21 0
Bhagalpur.	35	0 5 10 to 0 9 6	0 7 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 15	18 15	20 3
Purnea (Kasba).	36	0 8 0 to 0 15 0	0 8 0 to 0 15 0		30 0	25 0	...	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0
Malda (English Bazar).	37	0 8 0 to 0 15 0	0 8 0 to 0 15 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	19 0	20 0	18 0		
Sonthal Parganas.	38	0 7 8 to 2 18 12	0 7 8 to 5 15 0		16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0
ORISSA.																
Cuttack.	39	0 7 8 to 0 11 4	0 9 8 to 0 11 4		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	18 6	15 12
Balasore.	40	0 7 0 to 0 12 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chhola. 13 0	13 0	11 0
Puri.	41	0 8 0 to 0 10 0	0 7 8 to 0 10 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 17 0	17 0	16 0
CHOTA NAGPUR.														15 12	16 0	14 7
Hazaribagh.	42	0 7 0 to 0 9 0	0 7 8 to 0 8 8		...	...	...	20 8	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 0
Lohardaga (Ranchi).	43	0 5 10 to 0 11 4	0 5 10 to 0 11 4		...	...	...	27 0	25 0	28 0	..	...	...	11 0 to 12 0	12 8	12 0 to 12 4
Palamau (Daltonganj).	44	0 7 8 to 0 9 6	0 7 8 to 0 9 6		...	...	...	16 14	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	14 1
Manbhum (Purulia).	45	0 15 0 to 0 22 8	0 11 4 to 0 22 8		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	17 0
Singhbhum (Chaibassa).	46	0 15 0	0 12 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0

rupee.

dha 9 seers (mixed), Jamtara 9 seers (panga)
upee.

l. At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
m. At Godda the retail price of salt (crushed) is 10½ seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
1	Calcutta ..	5 2 0	5 2 0	4 13 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6
2	Burdwan ...	4 0 0	3 13 0	...	3 0 0	3 2 3	...	3 5 0	3 7 0	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 1 0	3 1 0	...	2 8 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ..	6 0 0	6 4 0	...	3 0 0	3 1 0	...	2 10 0	2 6 9	...	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	5 12 6	5 8 0	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	...	...	...
6	Dacca ..	4 2 0	4 7 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 11 0	2 2 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	2 14 0	2 2 0	...	2
7	Chittagong ..	...	4 0 0	...	...	3 10 0	...	...	3 12 0	*...	...	...	...
8	Patna ..	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	2 5 0	2 6 0	2 3 6	Red. 2 13 0 White. 3 0 0	2 13 0 3 1 2	2 3 0 ...	2 0 0	1 13 0	1 11
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 8 0	5 0 0	...	3 1 3	3 1 3	...	3 1 3	3 1 3	...	2 0 0	2 0 3	..
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 8 0	3 5 7	...	2 9 9	2 10 9	...	2 14 6	2 14 6	...	2 0 10	2 0 0	..
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	...	..
12	Ranchi ...	3 10 3	3 10 3	...	2 12 0	2 11 6	...	4 0 0 to 5 11 0	3 12 0 to 5 11 0	...	...	...	«

* The increase is due to the leaf of first quality (morhan) being available in the market.

Calcutta,

The 21st July 1896.

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 2 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 10 0	2 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 6 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2 5 6	2 6 6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 11 0	2 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 14 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 10	2 2 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5 0 to 3 10 0	3 3 0	...

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zeamays*).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR— CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 12 0	2 13 0	2 11 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	4 12 0	4 8 0	...
...	...	...	3 0 0	3 7 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 12 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 2 0	...	Mustard. 5 4 0 / Rapeseed. 4 8 0	5 8 0 / 4 8 0	... / ...
...	...	...	3 0 0	3 4 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...
2 0 0	2 0 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 14 0	4 14 0	...
...	...	...	3 10 0	3 8 0	2 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 14 0	1 14 0	1 9 6	1 13 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
2 0 0	2 0 0	...	2 13 9	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 13 8	1 12 0	...	2 0 10	2 0 0	...	3 9 9	4 0 0	...	4 12 0	4 12 10	...
...	...	...	2 8 0	2 7 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 15 0	3 15 0	...
...	...	...	6 10 6	6 10 6	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	Mustard. 5 5 0 / Rapeseed. 4 12 0	5 5 0 / 4 12 0	... / ...

STANDARD SEERS.

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 12 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 4 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 5 0	...	23 0 0	23 0 0	...	4 12 0 at Sirajganj.	5 0 0	5 12 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	17 12 0	17 12 0	...	4 7 3	5 4 0	...
...	...	...	6 0 0	5 6 0	...	...	...	...	5 4 0 at Narayanganj.	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 10 0	5 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 13 0	4 0 0	...	17 9 8	18 0 0	...	...	...	...
3 6 0	3 6 0	...	4 11 0	4 11 0	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 6 0 to 5 5 0	4 6 0 to 5 0 0	...	23 0 0	23 0 0	...	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
35 0 0	35 0 0	34 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	275 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	275 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	...	6 8 0	6 8 0 per kahan.	6 8 0
32 0 0	33 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	... Uncleaned.	...	...	...
36 0 0	36 0 0	..	6 8 0 to 8 12 0	6 8 0 to 8 12 0	...	0 12 0 to 2 6 0 0 14 0 to 2 8 0	0 12 0 to 2 6 0 0 14 0 to 2 8 0	per picce. Cleaned. per piece.	...	...	...
42 0 0	42 0 0	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 4 0	33 4 0	...	8 14 0	8 14 0	...	55 0 0 per 20 hides.	35 0 0 per 20 hides.	..	16 Bundles	16 per rupee.	...
40 0 0	41 8 0	...	15 0 0	12 0 0	...	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0 per maund.	...	2 0 0 Green per	2 2 0 maund.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 0 0	31 0 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 1 6	29 0 0	...	7 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	32 0 0	...	9 9 9	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 10 0	35 10 0	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	22 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0 per kahan.	20 0 0
35 8 9 to 42 10 6	35 8 9 to 42 10 6	..	7 8 0 to 13 0 0	7 8 0 to 13 0 0	...	2 0 0 to 2 8 0 per each.	2 0 0 to 2 8 0 per each.	...	0 4 0 per maund.	0 4 0 per maund.	...

1902.

undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th July 1896.

Straw.			Juar stalks.			Prices per maund of 40 standard seers.									Marts.
						Iron.			Firewood.			Salt.			
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1 0	5 12 0 per kahan.	4 9 0	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 10 0	4 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 8 0	Panga. 3 9 0	3 8 0	1. Calcutta.
0 0	16 0 0 per kahan.	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	8 8 0	Crushed. 8 8 0	...	2. Burdwan.
0 0	2 2 0 per kahan.	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	0 3 3	0 3 0	...	4 0 0	Panga. 4 0 0	...	3. Midnapore.
0 0	1 0 0 per maund.	1 0 0	...	...	...	8 8 0	8 8 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	...	4 0 0	Panga. 4 2 6	3 10 0	4. Pabna.
ndles rupee.	4 bundles per rupee.	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 9 0	...	0 5 0	0 4 9	0 5 0	4 2 0	Panga. 4 2 0	3 10 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	...	..	3 12	...	7. Chittagong.
10 0	0 10 0 per maund.	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 12 0	Panga 3 12 0	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11 0	5 3 3	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	3 14 0	4 0 0	...	10. Bhagalpur.
8 0	2 8 0 per kahan.	2 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	Kurkatch. 3 8 0	3 10 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.		...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	4 5 0	Panga. 4 6 0	4 8 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 12th to 18th July 1896.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1896.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
July	12th	147·9	6·5	29·552	84·5	90·3	10·0	80·3	81·6	1·040	80·4	88	S by E, SE by E, and SE by S.	129	0·10	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	13th	132·8	2·0	·590	83·4	86·6	6·7	79·9	80·7	1·014	79·7	89	E by S, E and SSE.	140	0·20	Chiefly cloudy o, g, d, p, t, ≤.
,,	14th	146·0	8·8	·597	83·5	87·2	8·6	78·6	80·7	1·011	79·6	88	ESE and SSE ...	120	0·25	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p, t, ≤.
,,	15th	153·5	2·8	·641	83·9	87·7	9·3	78·4	80·8	1·010	79·5	87	SSE, S by E, and SSW.	100	0·03	Chiefly cloudy, d.
,,	16th	136·5	2·7	·647	83·9	87·6	8·4	79·2	80·9	1·019	79·8	88	S, SSW, and S by W.	94	0·07	Chiefly cloudy, o, t, d, p, ⛆.
,,	17th	152·0	1·3	·653	81·8	86·6	8·3	78·3	80·2	1·011	79·6	93	SSW and SSE ...	105	1·11	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	18th	140·2	1·8	·664	82·2	87·0	7·9	79·1	79·7	0·982	78·7	89	SSW and SSE ...	118	0·21	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·621
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·523
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	20·9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	93·5
The mean temperature of the seven days	83·3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·5
The extreme variation of temperature	12·0
The maximum temperature	90·3
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	12
	%
The mean relative humidity	89
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	86
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 12th to 18th July 1896	1·97
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·92
The total fall from 1st January to 18th July 1896	26·07
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	28·69

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy: d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; ≤, lightning; ⛆ dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 20th July 1896.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 12th to 18th July 1896.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1896.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
July ...	12th ...	29·577	Not recorded ; thermometer shed under repair.									0·25
,, ...	13th ...	·632	Ditto ; ditto.									0·09
,, ...	14th ...	·624	Ditto ; ditto.									0·13
,, ...	15th ...	·682	Ditto ; ditto.									0·29
,, ...	16th ...	·682	Ditto ; ditto.									0·02
,, ...	17th ...	·673	Ditto ; ditto.									1·11
,, ...	18th ...	·698	Ditto ; ditto.									0·08

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	29·653
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	Not recorded; Shed under repair.
The extreme variation of temperature	...	,,
The maximum temperature	...	,,
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	,,
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 12th to 18th July 1896	...	1·97

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

Meteorological Office, India,
The 20th July 1896.

G. W. Küchler,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of May 1896, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1896-97.		Tollage, 1895-96.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
Orissa Circle.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Taldanda Canal System	1,787 9 3	12,926 15 5	0 4 9	4,505 9 0
Kendrapara ditto	10,053 1 0	11,177 0 9	7,912 9 8	12,611 4 11
High Level Canal, Range I	1,493 9 3	2,974 7 0	.....	1,045 5 6
Ditto, „ II	458 2 0	904 15 9	.....	276 8 1
Ditto, „ III	236 7 9	446 0 0	.....	154 0 0
Jajpur Canal ...	22 4 3	54 14 0	.....	38 5 9
Total Orissa Circle ...	14,051 1 6	28,484 4 11	7,912 14 5	18,631 1 3
South-Western Circle.				
Midnapore Canal ...	9,277 15 0	22,932 2 3	11,038 9 3	16,680 4 0
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	7,071 3 0	13,095 1 3	8,001 13 0	15,810 6 9
Total South-Western Circle	16,349 2 0	36,027 3 6	19,040 6 3	32,490 10 9
Sone Circle.				
Patna Canal System ...	375 0 0	3,203 4 3	1,844 15 6	5,472 7 9
Arrah ditto ...	2,660 10 9	4,718 3 3	1,775 9 9	3,844 6 6
Buxar ditto ...	1,102 2 0	2,211 8 0	971 5 6	2,321 10 6
Total Sone Circle ...	4,137 12 9	10,132 15 6	4,591 14 9	11,638 8 9
Grand Total ...	34,538 0 3	74,644 7 11	31,545 3 5	62,760 4 9

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1896-97.						Tollage, 1895-96.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	2,815	239	2,377 10 6	5,803	703	4,975 13 4	...	...	.....	1,468	2,324	1,765 11 3
Total Orissa Circle	2,815	239	2,377 10 6	5,803	703	4,975 13 4	...	...	.....	1,468	2,324	1,765 11 3

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1896-97.		Earnings, 1895-96.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Canals ...	16,428 12 0	33,460 2 3	7,912 14 5	20,396 12 6
Midnapore Canal ...	9,277 15 0	22,932 2 3	11,038 9 3	16,680 4 0
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	7,071 3 0	13,095 1 3	8,001 13 0	15,810 6 9
Sone Canals ...	4,137 12 9	10,132 15 6	4,591 14 9	11,638 8 9
Total ...	36,915 10 9	79,620 5 3	31,545 3 5	64,526 0 0

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of May 1896, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1896-97.		Tollage, 1895-96.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	19,741 10 6	38,803 0 6	18,091 2 6	39,593 7 9
Tolly's Nala ...	5,197 9 0	10,362 4 0	6,295 15 9	12,758 12 9
Total ...	24,939 3 6	49,165 4 6	24,387 2 3	52,352 4 6
Orissa Coast Canal ...	7,403 8 9	15,442 0 0	8,332 12 3	16,628 12 9
Nadia Rivers ...	2,542 10 0	5,364 3 6	5,853 11 6	12,120 11 0
Grand Total ...	34,885 6 3	69,971 8 0	38,573 10 0	81,101 12 3

Calcutta,
The 20th July 1896.

A. S. Thomson,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 18th July 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 18th July 1896.			Week ending Saturday, the 20th July 1895.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	378	76,320	1,034	491	93,192	1,616
Jute	9	4,500	82	17	19,375	251
Firewood	132	73,200	1,949	100	66,400	968
Other articles	821	1,99,295	2,849	556	1,84,938	2,484
Total ...	1,340	3,53,315	5,014	1,164	3,63,905	5,319

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 11 days of July 1896, on 1,699·70 miles open.

	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	454,265	4,70,613 11 0	51,16,053 10	8,72,863 14 0	26,777 0 0	13,70,254 9 0	127,453	174,613	302,066
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	270 14 1	.....	513 8 7	15 12 1	806 2 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1½ weeks ...	454,265	4,70,613 11 0	51,16,053 10	8,72,863 14 0	26,777 0 0	13,70,254 9 0	127,453	174,613	302,066
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 13 days of previous year	577,845	5,39,844 14 2	49,59,594 0	10,90,875 3 5	31,112 3 4	16,61,832 4 11	143,539	220,202	363,741
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	.....	317 12 0	.....	642 2 5	18 5 0	978 3 11	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 1½ weeks of previous year ...	577,845	5,39,844 14 2	49,59,594 0	10,90,875 3 5	31,112 3 4	16,61,832 4 11	143,539	220,202	363,741

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 11 days of July 1896, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P			
Total traffic for the period ...	36,150	8,392 13 0	13,409 30	575 0 0	22 0 0	8,989 13 0	1,763	104	1,867
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	377 8 9	.....	25 13 10	0 15 10	404 6 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1½ weeks ...	36,150	8,392 13 0	13,409 30	575 0 0	22 0 0	8,989 13 0	1,763	104	1,867
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 13 days of previous year	55,820½	13,092 13 3	13,593 30	575 8 0	27 2 0	13,695 8 0	2,258	74	2,332
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	.....	588 15 6	.....	25 14 3	1 3 7	616 1 4	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 1½ weeks of previous year ...	55,820½	13,092 13 3	13,593 30	575 8 0	27 2 9	13,695 8 0	2,258	74	2,332

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 11 days of July 1896, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	25,905	20,962 1 0	1,28,584 30	12,619 15 0	99 0 0	33,681 0 0	10,355	5,751	16,106
Or per mile of railway	.....	129 14 0	.....	78 3 1	0 9 10	208 10 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1½ weeks ...	25,905	20,962 1 0	1,28,584 30	12,619 15 0	99 0 0	33,681 0 0	10,355	5,751	16,106
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 13 days of previous year	39,121½	25,866 2 4	1,79,901 10	18,320 15 0	64 6 3	44,251 7 7	11,564	7,831	19,395
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	.....	160 4 2	.....	113 8 2	0 6 5	274 2 9	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 1½ weeks of previous year ...	39,121½	25,866 2 4	1,79,901 10	18,320 15 0	64 6 3	44,251 7 7	11,564	7,831	19,395

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for first 11 days of July 1896, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 11 days	317,560	1,36,160 0 0	8,73,390 0	1,41,680 0 0	9,900 0 0	2,87,740 0 0	47,500	42,511	90,011
Or per mile of railway	195	84 0 0	537 0	87 0 0	*4 0 0	*175 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 2 weeks ...	317,560	1,36,160 0 0	8,73,390 0	1,41,680 0 0	9,900 0 0	2,87,740 0 0	47,500	42,511	90,011
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 13 days of previous year	308,757	1,53,396 0 0	12,43,098 0	1,50,168 0 0	10,395 0 0	3,13,959 0 0	55,437	44,227	99,664
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	227	94 0 0	764 0	92 0 0	2 0 0	188 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	308,757	1,53,396 0 0	12,43,098 0	1,50,168 0 0	10,395 0 0	3,13,959 0 0	55,437	44,227	99,664

* Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for first 11 days of July 1896, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 11 days	58,160	19,440 0 0	66,120 0	5,190 0 0	120 0 0	24,750 0 0	5,900	2,978	8,878
Or per mile of railway	233	78 0 0	264 0	21 0 0	.....	99 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year*	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.. ...	.....
Total for 2 weeks ...	58,160	19,440 0 0	66,120 0	5,190 0 0	120 0 0	24,750 0 0	5,900	2,978	8,878
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 13 days of previous year	65,691	20,552 0 0	98,649 0	7,264 0 0	177 0 0	27,993 0 0	6,468	4,126	10,594
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	263	82 0 0	395 0	29 0 0	1 0 0	112 0 0	....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	65,691	20,552 0 0	98,649 0	7,264 0 0	177 0 0	27,993 0 0	6,468	4,126	10,594

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for first 11 days of July 1896, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 11 days	32,770	9,130 0 0	18,650 0	1,980 0 0	150 0 0	11,260 0 0	4,197	1,261	5,458
Or per mile of railway ...	191	53 0	108 0	11 0 0	.....	65 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 2 weeks ...	32,770	9,130 0	18,650 0	1,980 0 0	150 0 0	11,260 0 0	4,197	1,261	5,458
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 13 days of previous year	43,173	12,547 0 0	32,507 0	2,966 0 0	185 0 0	15,698 0 0	4,579	1,373	5,952
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	251	73 0 0	189 0	17 0 0	1 0 0	91 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	43,173	12,547 0 0	32,507 0	2,966 0 0	185 0 0	15,698 0 0	4,579	1,373	5,952

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th May 1896, on 157 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	12,081	6,333 3 10	1,64,250 0	4,365 4 0	272 3 5	10,972 11 3	2,366	3,522	5,888
Or per mile of railway ...	80·77	40·35 0 0	1,046·18 0	27·81 0 0	1·73 0 0	69·89 0 0	15·07	22·43	37 50
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	315,094	1,95,158 3 1	43,48,174 0	94,791 0 6	3,471 1 9	2,93,420 5 4	48,775	88,934	137,709
Total for 21 weeks ...	327,775	2,01,493 6 11	45,12,424 0	99,156 4 6	3,743 5 2	3,04,393 0 7	51,141	92,456	143,597
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	...	... ..	.....	... ..	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 30th May 1896.			Receipts for week ending 189 .			Total receipts from 1st April to 30th May 1896.			Total receipts from 1st April 189 to 189 .			Total increase in 189 .	Total decrease in 189 .
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
157	10,973	69·89	.....	.....	.....	157	1,03,761	660·91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs. A. P.
Approximate earnings for the first 11 days of July 1896...	21,550 0 0
Corresponding period of 1895	21,364 0 0
Increase	186 0 0
Receipts per mile for the first 11 days of July 1896	422 8 9
Corresponding period of 1895	418 14 4
Increase	3 10 5
Receipts from 1st July to 11th July 1896	21,550 0 0
Corresponding period of 1895	21,364 0 0
Increase	186 0 0

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 31 of 1896.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 18th July, 1896.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL, K.C.I.E., Advocate-General, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY.
The Hon'ble J. PRATT.
The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE.
The Hon'ble J. G. H. GLASS, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.
The Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble A. M. BOSE.
The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble GURU PROSHAD SEN.
The Hon'ble W. B. GLADSTONE.
The Hon'ble M. S. DAS.

MR. WHEELER'S CASE.

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"The Council will remember that at the last meeting the following question was asked by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee:—

'Whether the attention of the Government has been called to a statement which has appeared in the *Behar Herald* of the 27th June last to the effect that a Circular Order has been issued by the Magistrate of Saran, addressed to all Deputy Magistrates under him, drawing their attention to the leniency with which excise cases are treated by them and urging them to inflict exemplary punishment on the parties concerned? Is there any truth in this statement? If so, whether the Government will be pleased to direct the withdrawal of the Circular as interfering with the Judicial discretion of Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate of Saran?

'Is it the case that this officer who has been placed in charge of such an important district as Saran is only of four years' standing? If so, will the Government be pleased to devise measures to prevent comparatively young officers being placed in responsible charge of important districts?'

"I said at the time that a reply to this question would be given hereafter when the result of certain enquiries then being made was known. Since then the enquiries have been completed, and I am now in a position to reply as follows:—

"It has been ascertained that the Officiating Collector of Saran finding, on reviewing the Excise Returns, that breaches of the Law were not being adequately dealt with, 'drew the attention of the Deputy Magistrate to the question of the amount of punishments in Excise cases,' and remarked that 'the general tendency is to be far too lenient, especially in tari cases.' This was a perfectly legitimate criticism on the part of the District Magistrate, and to describe it an interference with Judicial discretion is a perversion of terms.

"The Lieutenant-Governor would be very glad if the state of the service enabled him to secure a senior officer for the charge of every district, but he must make the best use of the staff actually at his disposal; and Mr. Wheeler's management of the Saran district, of which he is temporarily in charge, has been very creditable to him."

ALLEGED UNSATISFACTORY RESULTS OF THE RAVENSHAW COLLEGE, CUTTACK.

The Hon'ble MR. M. S. DAS asked—

In the Annual Administration Report for 1894-95 Mr. H. G. Cooke, the Commissioner of Orissa, in speaking of the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack, made the following remarks:—

"On the 31st March, 1895, there were 59 students on the roll against 68 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. At the B.A. Examination held in 1894, 29 candidates appeared, of whom only 7 passed. At the F.A. Examination 5 passed out of 31. The result is not at all satisfactory. Though the College had an able Principal in Mr. Hallward, there appears to be something wrong with the institution to account for such poor results. If the evil admits of a remedy, I would strongly advocate that the remedy should be sought for and applied. The College is the only institution of the kind in Orissa, which, as a division, is admittedly backward in higher education."

(*a*) Has any enquiry been directed to find out why the results at the University Examinations have been unsatisfactory since Mr. N. L. Hallward's appointment as the Principal of the Ravenshaw College?

(*b*) Has any step been taken to remedy this state of things as suggested in the above quotation from the Commissioner's Administration Report?'

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied :—

"As the results of the University examinations for the Ravenshaw College in the three years 1894 to 1896, for which alone Mr. Hallward can be held responsible, were in fact more favourable than those of the three preceding years, 1891 to 1893, when the College was under the control of his predecessor, the Lieutenant-Governor does not think it necessary to take any steps of the kind suggested."

First Arts :—		
1894 to 1896	...	38 passed out of 102.
1891 to 1893	...	37 „ „ 110.
B.A. :—		
1894 to 1896	...	15 passed out of 63.
1891 to 1893	...	10 „ „ 44.

ALLEGED INEFFICIENCY OF THE RAVENSHAW COLLEGE AND COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

The Hon'ble MR. M. S. DAS asked—

(*a*) Is the Government aware of the fact that out of 17 boys who went up from the Ravenshaw College for the B.A. Examination of the Calcutta University in 1893 only 2 passed, and at the F.A. Examination of the same year only 5 passed out of 40 sent up?

(*b*) Is the Government aware of the fact that Mr. Hallward did not teach any subject in the F.A. classes during the years 1893, 1894 and 1895, though the former Principal, Mr. S. Ager, used to do so?

(*c*) Is the Government aware of the fact that Mr. Hallward only taught English in the B.A. classes, and in doing so he taught the 3rd and 4th year classes together?

(*d*) Is the Government aware of the fact that out of the boys who were sent up from the Ravenshaw College for the B.A. Examinations in 1892, 1893 and 1894, the largest number failed to secure the pass marks in the English language—the subject taught by Mr. Hallward?

(*e*) If the Government is not aware of the facts referred to in the questions (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), will the Government be pleased to cause an enquiry to be made with a view to ascertain the correctness of these statements and place the result of such enquiry on the table for the information of the Council?

(*f*) Will the Government be pleased to take such steps as may restore the Ravenshaw College and the Collegiate School to that condition of efficiency which they had before Mr. Hallward's appointment as Principal, seeing that, to quote Mr. Cooke's words, "*it is the only institution of the kind in Orissa, which as a division is admittedly backward in higher education*"

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied :—

"(*a*) Mr. Hallward cannot be made responsible for the results of the examinations of 1893, as he had been in charge of the College for only a few months prior to the close of the course.

"(*b*) *and* (*c*) These are matters of departmental routine with which the Lieutenant-Governor does not think it necessary to interfere. The Director of Public Instruction's attention will be called to them. The question appears to ignore the fact that Mr. Hallward for the first time established and taught M.A. classes in English in the Ravenshaw College.

"(*d*) The fact referred to is not peculiar to the Ravenshaw College. The records of the University show that throughout Bengal, generally, more students fail in English than in any other subject.

"(*e*) In the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion the facts are not such as to call for any special enquiry.

"(*f*) See answer to Question No. I. The Lieutenant-Governor does not recognise the justice of the attempt to fasten upon the Principal the sole responsibility for shortcomings of the Ravenshaw College pupils at the University examinations. The College is conducted upon very inexpensive lines, with one European Principal and a staff of Native graduates; the Principal teaches only one subject out of many. Uriya students as a rule are more backward than those of Bengal; and many of the best of them—those who win scholarships—pursue their further studies in Bengal Colleges."

PROHIBITION OF LEAVE IN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, CUTTACK.

The Hon'ble MR. M. S. DAS asked—

The minor Raja of Baramba was a student of the Ravenshaw Collegiate School at Cuttack. The Commissioner of the Orissa Division as the *ex-officio* Superintendent of the Tributary States is the guardian of the minor. The Superintendent of Tributary States sanctioned the minor Raja's visit to his State on the occasion of his sister's marriage, and for that purpose leave was obtained from the Head Master of the Ravenshaw Collegiate School. His leave expired on 29th November, on which day the Raja's mother reported to the Superintendent of Tributary States that the Raja could not start back for Cuttack till 2nd December, as his presence at home was necessary in connection with some religious ceremonies: on 5th December the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals wrote to the Head Master for an extension of four days' leave, but the Head Master replied that "*under the rules no retrospective leave can be granted.*" The minor Raja was fined and had to undergo 15 days' drill for having overstayed his leave by four days.

(*a*) Have these facts been brought to the notice of the Government? Does the Government approve of the punishment inflicted on the minor Raja under the abovementioned circumstances?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to direct the authorities of the Ravenshaw Collegiate School to revoke this sweeping rule against granting retrospective leave, which is allowed even to Government servants in cases of unforeseen emergencies?

REFUND OF EXCISE FINES LEVIED IN RAVENSHAW COLLEGIATE, SCHOOL.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. DAS asked—

Is the Government aware of the fact that in the Ravenshaw Collegiate School boys who absented themselves at the end of holidays were, till last week, fined at the rate of six annas a day, though under the rules framed by the Director of Public Instruction they could not be fined at a higher rate than two annas a day?

Will the Government be pleased to direct the Ravenshaw School authorities to refund the excess amounts thus extorted against rules?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"The punishments to be imposed on pupils for unauthorised absence is a matter that Government has left largely in the hands of Principals of Colleges. The Lieutenant-Governor does not think it necessary to take up the time of the Council with a discussion on details of these matters."

BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1884, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884.

PUBLIC DEMANDS RECOVERY ACT, 1895, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE moved that the Bill to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble MR. BOLTON, the Hon'ble MR. PRATT, the Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA BAHADUR, the Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF, KHAN BAHADUR, the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, and the Mover, with instructions to report during the next session of the Council.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN said:—"Some of the processes by which we arrive at the amendment of our Acts are known outside this Council as 'tinkering.' I hope I shall be excused for referring to an expression which I hold as very disrespectful to the dignity of this Council. But while I object to the expression, I am afraid there will be some justification for its use if we allow such amending Acts as the present one, which in effect proposes to amend a small Act of 32 sections by an amending Bill of 12 sections. It would be a puzzle to the uninitiated if they are asked, by a reference to the two Acts, to gather the meaning of the amendments made by the amending Act. This Bill will, moreover, be a waste of time and mental labour to the initiated, for while they can finish the reading and understanding of the original Act in ten minutes, they will have to gather the meaning of the amendment by a laborious comparison of the two Acts for hours. I find that by section 3 of this Bill it is proposed to change the figures 19 into 32, and that in another place it is proposed to change the figure 6 into 13."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY rose to a point of order. He said:—"The remarks which the Hon'ble Member was now addressing to the Council should either have been made when leave was taken to introduce the Bill, or should be brought forward at a later stage when the details of the Bill come under consideration. At the present stage of the Bill I submit that it is not in order to criticise the details of the Bill, nor is it convenient or in accordance with the practice of the Council."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I took a similar objection on a former occasion, but I was overruled. As far as I have heard the Hon'ble Member, his comments, though they may be pertinent when the Bill comes up for consideration of its clauses, are not in order now. But if he has anything to say against the principle of the Bill, this is the time to bring forward his objections. Minor details can be set to right by the Select Committee to whom the Bill is referred, and if the Hon'ble Member thinks any minor details are susceptible of correction or improvement, it will be open to him to send in his views to the Secretary, and I feel sure they will be carefully considered by the Committee."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"If I may be permitted to interpose, I wish to say that when sometime ago the learned Advocate-General raised a point of order as to the criticism of minor details on a motion to refer a Bill to a Select Committee, it was held that questions of principle might be discussed at this stage of the proceedings. That indeed is the rule which regulates our proceedings. It may happen that criticisms in respect of details might involve the consideration of questions of principle, and in that case my hon'ble friend would be within his rights in making his comments now."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I can only leave it to the good taste of the Hon'ble Member in introducing details in support of his arguments on questions of principle. I do not wish to dictate to him in the slightest degree."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"I invite attention to Rule 33 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I raised that very question sometime back against the Hon'ble Mr. Ghose, and it was ruled by the President, Sir Charles Elliott, that it was open to Hon'ble Members to attack the principle of a Bill at this stage of the proceedings. I was overruled, and I had to submit to the overruling power, as the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill must submit to my ruling now."

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN continued:—"I do not intend to trench on forbidden ground. I was simply going into the question of the principle of the Bill. I was going into the question, not on the ground that the Bill was not necessary, but on the ground that the amendments would make the Bill perfectly useless to the uninitiated as a guide. What I was going to submit with due deference was that in the interests of the public the Act ought to be repealed and a new Act passed incorporating all the amendments which are found to be necessary and useful. As I find from the motion of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that the report of the Select Committee is to be submitted during the next Session of the Council, which probably means the next cold weather, I do not see why, as there will be no loss of time, the whole Act cannot be recast in the meantime. That, I submit, will make it more easy of comprehension to the general public, who will suffer by having to read two Acts together and in the end remaining as ignorant of their meaning as they were at the beginning."

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE said:—"If the Hon'ble Member was not in his remarks questioning the principle of the Bill, then it is admitted that he is out of order. He has raised no question of principle, but merely objects to the form which the Bill has taken, and which, as the matters with which it deals consist of mere details, the Bill must take. It is not denied for one moment that the Bill is necessary, and as the Hon'ble Member does not found his objection on any question of principle, but has only commented on the form which the Bill ought to take, I submit that the motion before the Council ought to be passed. As to the suggestions made for repealing the Act of 1895 altogether, and passing a consolidating and amending Act, it seems to me that the adoption of that course would be objectionable, as it would necessarily re-open a general discussion upon all questions connected with the recovery of public demands—questions which were fully discussed in this Council last year. If I were to bring in a Bill repealing the Act of 1895 and embodying in a new Bill, the existing Act and all the amendments now proposed, the result would be that the time of the Council would be wasted, unless it was understood that questions which were settled last year should not be re-opened. This is a Bill merely of details, and it is quite unnecessary, as far as I can see, to re-open the general questions connected with the law for the recovery of public demands.

"As to the objection raised to the Bill on the ground of the inconvenience that will be caused by having to refer to two Acts on the same subject, I would submit that if the Bill is passed, its provisions can easily be incorporated in and printed with the Act of 1895 for the use of the officials and others whose duties necessitate a reference to the law for the recovery of public demands. I cannot therefore see that any inconvenience will result from the shape which the Bill has taken, while on the other hand it would cause serious inconvenience and waste of the time of the Council to re-open questions which were discussed at length and settled last year."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"It appears to me that no question of principle is involved in the observations which have been made by the Hon'ble Member, and that what he referred to is altogether a question of convenience. The questions of principle connected with the law for the recovery of public demands have been considered by the members of this Council on previous occasions, and if there is a tacit consent on the part of every member of the Council that he will not raise any question of principle, but only consider matters of form, there will be no difficulty in bringing in and passing a consolidating measure. But as the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane pointed out, if we attempt

to do so, it would lead to a fresh discussion of the whole Act, and would re-open questions which have been thoroughly discussed and settled. Therefore this Bill is to be passed only for correcting certain mistakes which have crept in and for the purpose of introducing certain improvements in the law. It will always be the case that such Bills will be required. Human ingenuity is not capable of devising a measure which will apply to all sorts of circumstances. That was supposed to be done by the Code Napoleon, but nevertheless a French Law library is as large as an English one. We have large number of volumes of case law, but the French have numerous commentaries on their Code—almost as large in number as our Law Reports. No one is wise enough to be able to draft an Act which will provide a remedy for all possible contingencies; and that being so, this Bill is the necessary outcome of the further consideration which has been given to the Act since it was passed, and it has been found necessary to correct the mistakes which have occurred."

The Motion was then put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 1st August, 1896.

F. G. WIGLEY,

Offg. Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 28th July, 1896.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE LEGAL AFFAIRS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

No. 23J.T.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL.

Dated Yacht Rhotas, the 22nd July 1896.

READ—

The Report on the Legal Affairs of the Government of Bengal for the year 1895-96.

Read also—

The Reports of the two previous years and the orders of Government thereon.

IN consequence of the representation made by the Legal Remembrancer in his report for last year, the date fixed for the submission of this report to Government has been changed to the 15th of June.

2. The two appeals referred to in the report for last year as pending before the Privy Council have remained undecided. Two appeals were filed during the year under report in analogous cases, in which the plaintiffs sued to recover possession of certain plots of land assigned by Government for the wet docks at Kidderpore. The suits were dismissed by the High Court on appeal.

3. The table below compares the results of Government litigation in all the Civil Courts of Bengal during 1895-96 with those of the two preceding years:—

	Original Suits.			Appeals— Before Lower Courts.			Appeals— Before High Court.			Total.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Decided in favour of Government.	209	110	106	47	45	20	27	18	21	283	173	147
Decided against Government	63	36	36	7	12	15	11	2	20(a)	81	50	71(a)
Compromised, remanded or withdrawn.	46	13	47	18	8	3	6	4	5	70	25	55
Percentage in favour of Government.	76·8	75·3	74·6	87·03	78·9	57·1	71·05	90	84	77·7	74·2	72·7

(a) 17 were analogous cases.

Excluding cases under the Land Acquisition Act, the figures are as under:—

	Original Suits.			Appeals— Before Lower Courts.			Appeals— Before High Court.			Total.		
	1893-94.	1894-95	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Decided in favour of Government.	104	86	88	47	45	20	27	17	21	178	148	129
Decided against Government ...	40	36	34	7	12	15	9	1	19(a)	56	49	68(a)
Compromised, remanded or withdrawn.	21	12	45	18	7	3	5	4	5	44	23	53
Percentage in favour of Govern-	73·2	70·4	73·1	87·03	78·9	57·1	75	94·4	87·5	76·06	75·1	71·2

These figures show that there was a slight increase in Government litigation as compared with the previous year. The results, however, were less favourable to Government.

4. In the High Court, four cases were decided against Government, as compared with two in the preceding year. One judgment of the Court decided 17 analogous cases which were brought for setting aside the proceedings of the Settlement Officer appointed to prepare a record-of-rights relating to a Government khas mahal in pargana Singergaon. The Settlement Officer, acting under section 104 (2) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, of his own motion settled what appeared to him to be fair and equitable rents. No appeal was preferred to the Special Judge under the Bengal Tenancy Act, but these suits were instituted in the Munsif's Court. The Munsif held that the Settlement Officer's decision had the force of a decree, and that the question tried by him was *res judicata*. On appeal, the Subordinate Judge reversed this decision, and remanded the suits for re-trial on their merits, and this order was upheld by the High Court. The effect of this decision, if it is treated as establishing a general principle, is to do away with the finality which has hitherto been held to attach to orders fixing rents in proceedings under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act. In the Lower Appellate Courts, 15 cases were decided against Government, and the percentage of cases decided in favour of Government fell from 78·9 in 1894-95 to 57·1. This unfavourable result is attributed by the Legal Remembrancer, as in the report of the previous year, to the fact that in most of the cases his sanction was not taken as to the grounds on which the appeals were to be argued. As the Civil Court Rules do not distinctly prescribe that this should be done, the Legal Remembrancer states that the Collectors are not to blame. This omission is being rectified in a revised issue of the rules, now under the consideration of this Government. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot, however, regard this explanation as altogether satisfactory, and is not satisfied that sound judgment was in all cases exercised by the local officers or sufficient care taken in setting out the Government case. In Courts of first instance, the results of litigation was much the same as in the preceding year, 74·6 per cent. of the cases having been decided in favour of Government, as compared with 75·5 per cent. in 1894-95.

5. The following statement shows the results of Court of Wards' litigation during the past three years in all Courts:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4
Decided in favour of Court of Wards ...	1,322	1,561	1,839
Decided against Court of Wards ...	133	215	149
Compromised, remanded or withdrawn ...	55	49	188
Percentage in favour of Court of Wards ...	90·8	87·8	92·5

There has again been a very large increase in the number of Court of Wards' cases, which has risen from 1,510 in 1893-94 to 1,825 in 1894-95 and 2,176 in 1895-96. The increase occurred chiefly in cases in the Courts of first instance, which have risen from 1,432 in 1893-94 to 2,061 in the past year. It has not been explained in the report. Of 17 cases decided in the High Court, only 5 were decreed against the Court of Wards. In the Lower Appellate Courts 34 cases were decided against the Court of Wards, being mostly suits for recovery of rent, and *zamindari dák* and other cesses, for establishment of occupancy rights, and for setting aside sales held under the certificate procedure. In 20 of these cases the Court of Wards appeared as Appellant. In the Courts of first instance the percentage (94·1) of cases decided in favour of the Court of Wards was very satisfactory, being the highest recorded since 1882-83. Out of the 110 cases decided adversely, the Court was plaintiff in 64 and defendant in 46 cases. Most of these suits were of a Small Cause Court nature, and below Rs. 500 in value.

6. The following Table shows the extent to which decretal amounts, due to Government, have been realized in 1895-96 and the two previous years :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
(1) Amount under realization	47,190	34,726	67,188
(2) Amount realized during the year ...	8,943	6,034	25,753
(3) Percentage of recovery	18·9	17·3	38·3

It is satisfactory to observe a marked increase in the percentage of recovery in the past year, but there is still much room for further improvement. It has been suggested that the Collectorate Nazir should be allowed a commission of 20 per cent. on the amounts realized by him, and that when all the necessary steps prescribed by the rules have been taken, and the amount is still found to be irrecoverable, the decree may be sold by auction in the Collector's office, after due publication. These proposals have still to receive the consideration of Government, and attention will be given to the Legal Remembrancer's remarks deprecating the sale of decrees, in which the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to agree. The largest outstanding balances on the 1st April 1896 are shown by the districts noted in the margin. In Lohardaga, Darbhanga and Faridpur, the amounts are chiefly made up of a few heavy decrees, the non-realization of which has been explained, but in the 24-Parganas and Gaya energetic measures appear not to have been adopted. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to find that the large balance reported from the Sonthal Parganas last year, and referred to in the Resolution of this Government, was wholly realized during the year.

	Rs.
24-Parganas ...	7,871
Lohardaga ...	6,539
Darbhanga ...	3,868
Gaya	2,672
Faridpur	2,670

7. The realisations in cases of Wards' decrees during the three years are shown in the table subjoined:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Amount under realisation	10,80,794	8,83,083	9,59,451
2. ,, realised during the year ...	2,00,671	1,51,139	2,54,422
3. Percentage of recovery	18·56	17·11	26·5

These figures are satisfactory in so far as they disclose that an effort has been made to improve on the very poor returns of the previous year, which were animadverted upon by Government. The percentage of recovery, though still very poor, has reached a higher figure than has been attained for many years past. Many of the estates, however, have made little progress in this very important respect. The largest balances are shown, as usual, by the Burdwan and Tikari Raj Estates, in which the sums outstanding at the close of the year were Rs. 2,24,667 and Rs. 2,06,051, respectively. In 15 other estates, among which the Deo and Dharm Kumar's Estate in Shahabad, the Khagra Estate in Purnea, and the A. C. Roy's Estate in Backergunge, are prominent, the realisations are shown to have been exceptionally unsatisfactory. This subject still demands the special attention of the Board of Revenue.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, and to the Solicitor to Government, for information.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Revenue Department of this Government, and to the Board of Revenue, for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Report and of the Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, in the Home Department, for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1895.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 28th July 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 3142Medl.

READ—

The Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1895.

Read also—

The Report for the year 1894 and the Resolution recorded upon it.

The mortality in Calcutta and Howrah during the year 1895 was exceptional. In Calcutta the death-rate rose from 32·9 to 39·6 per thousand; in Howrah from 25·95 to no less than 42·84. A comparison with the figures available, for Calcutta from the year 1889, and for Howrah from 1885, shows that these rates have been unapproached of late years. In Calcutta the small-pox epidemic, breaking out at the end of 1894, reached its height during the early months of 1895 and increased the number of deaths under this head from 405 to 2,220; the mortality from fever rose within the same period from 8,963 to 11,345; and the deaths from cholera numbered more by 404 than in the previous year. In Howrah the deaths from cholera rose from 513 to 1,295, and those from small-pox from 11 to 65, while the mortality from "other causes" increased from 645 to 1,044.

2. The numbers of in-door and out-door patients treated during the last two years in the hospitals of Calcutta and Howrah are compared in the following table:—

Names of Institutions.	1894.								1895.							
	Indoor.			Outdoor.		Total number of patients, both indoor and out-door.	Total number of deaths among indoor patients.	Percentage of deaths on total number of in-door patients treated.	Indoor.			Outdoor.		Total number of patients treated, both indoor and out-door.	Total number of deaths among indoor patients.	Percentage of deaths among total number of indoor patients.
	Number treated.	Daily average.	Number of beds available.	Number treated.	Daily average.				Number treated.	Daily average.	Number of beds available.	Number treated.	Daily average.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Medical College Hospital	7,044	362·11	449	57,906	421·17	64,950	666	10·26	6,951	362·33	449	58,441	421·09	65,392	696	10·77
Presidency General ,, ...	3,031	176·10	238	303	7·48	3,334	146	4·81	3,124	192·03	238	519	26·54	3,643	167	5·34
Campbell ,, ...	8,440	482·73	588	25,176	181·15	33,616	2,006	23·70	9,186	450·71	623	26,303	171·79	35,489	2,356	24·55
Police ,, ...	2,805	85·55	175	.....	... ..	2,805	24	1·04	2,982	96·62	174	.....	.....	2,982	20	·67
Mayo ,, ...	1,856	84·2	105	29,974	191·9	31,830	214	11·53	2,000	80·67	105	31,451	197·89	33,451	186	9·3
Chandney ,, ...	338	12·20	12	44,762	302·98	45,100	13	3·84	367	13·57	12	45,309	305·81	45,676	21	5·72
Park Street Dispensary ...	.....	.....	.....	31,977	200·7	31,977	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	30,158	116·6	30,158	.....	.....
Chitpur ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	23,403	156·6	23,403	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,908	159·	24,908	.....	.....
Sukea's Street ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	19,686	157·93	19,686	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,574	145·73	18,574	.....	.....
Dufferin Victoria Hospital	304	17·94	36	9,035	66·29	9,339	4	1·31	520	33·01	40	8,315	57·35	8,835	4	·76
Bhowanipur Dispensary...	.....	.....	.....	10,706	98·75	10,706	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,023	98·58	11,023	.....	.....
Total ...	23,318	1,222·83	1,603	252,928	1,784·93	276,246	3,073	13·49	25,130	1,234·94	1,641	254,981	1,760·58	280,111	3,350	13·59
Howrah General Hospital	1,594	58·53	108	11,113	86·44	12,707	359	22·52	1,749	68·69	112	11,691	87·36	13,440	429	24·52
Grand Total ...	24,912	1,281·36	1,711	264,041	1,871·37	288,953	3,432	14·08	26,879	1,303·63	1,753	266,672	1,847·94	293,551	3,779	14·32

3. The number of out-patients, 266,672 against 264,041 in 1894, shows an increase of 2,631. The attendance at the Medical College rose by 535, owing to the growing popularity of the out-door ward at the Eden Hospital, and of the special department for the treatment of diseases of the throat, ear and nose, under Surgeon-Captain O'Kinealy. The increase of 216 at the Presidency General Hospital is ascribed to the fact that the out-door department worked throughout the year, instead of for nine months only. At the Campbell

Hospital an increase of 1,127 is reported, but the accuracy of the statistics is open to question owing to the issue in some cases of duplicate tickets. The numbers at the Mayo and Chandney Hospitals rose by 2,004, at the Chitpur Dispensary by 1,505, at the Bhowanipur Dispensary by 317, and at the Howrah General Hospital by 578. Against this the Park Street Dispensary shows a falling off of 1,819, the Sukea Street Dispensary of 1,112, and the Dufferin Victoria Hospital of 720.

4. The number of in-door patients rose from 24,912 to 26,879. The increase of 1,967 was shared by all the hospitals except the Medical College, where the number fell by 93, and was most marked at the Campbell and Police Hospitals, owing to the admission at the former of a large number of small-pox cases, and in the case of the latter to the unusual prevalence of malarial fever among the police.

5. Including out-door and in-door patients, 178,982 men, 45,764 women, and 68,805 children were treated during the year. The total number of men rose by 7,898, and that of women by 50, while the number of children treated was less by 3,350 than in 1894, the net increase, taking all classes together, being 4,958. Of the whole number treated, Hindus formed 49·3 per cent., Muhammadans 32·1, Eurasians 11·9, and Europeans 2·9. The number of Muhammadans decreased by 1,499; that of Eurasians rose by 3,132 and that of Hindus by 4,239.

6. Excluding the cases treated in the Eye Infirmary, the death-rate fo all the institutions rose from 14 0 to 14·3, the highest mortality recorded for 1 years. Depending as this does to a great extent upon the class of patient an the condition in which he is brought to the hospital, the rate varies withi wide limits. Thus the death-rate for men ranged from ·67 at the Polic Hospital, where the bulk of the patients are men in the prime of life, to 22·5 at the Campbell Hospital, which receives all the waifs and strays of Calcutta and at the Howrah Hospital, where an unusual number of moribund cases many of them pilgrims, were admitted, it reached 24·11. Similarly in th case of adult women, the Dufferin Victoria Hospital shows a rate of ·8 and the Campbell Hospital of 32·71. At the Presidency General Hospita the death-rate among female children rose from 3·75 to 10·83, the reaso assigned being the emaciated condition of many of the children who wer brought for treatment.

7. The epidemic of small-pox, which commenced in December 1894 continued to increase in virulence till March 1895, when the mortality bega to diminish. During January, February, and March there were 104, 23 and 260 cases in the Sealdah Small-pox Hospital, which necessitated th erection of temporary sheds to supplement the existing accommodation. Th number of Europeans and Eurasians among the patients was unprecedented being 213 against 32 in 1894, while the number of natives increased from 144 t 552. Altogether, 765 patients were treated at the Sealdah Hospital: of these 239 were said to have been vaccinated, among whom 27, or 11·29 per cent., died, but of these only 4 had distinct scars. Among 480 cases that were unprotected either by vaccination or inoculation, 244, or 50·83 per cent., died.

8. The number of admissions for cholera rose to 600 against 567 in 1894, 349 cases, or 58·16 per cent., proving fatal, against 323, or 56·96 per cent., in the previous year. The death-rate fell among Europeans and Eurasians from 72·72 to 56·81, and rose among other classes from 56·33 to 58·27. Five cases, of which no explanation could be furnished, originated at the Campbell Hospital, of which three were fatal. Although this compares favourably with the 14 unexplained cases of 1894, the fact of cholera showing itself in a hospital on such a scale in two successive years seems *primâ facie* to indicate that the sanitary arrangements must be defective. Although cholera was extremely prevalent in Howrah during the year, no case occurred in the hospital. It may be hoped that the recent provision of a supply of filtered water for the town of Howrah will materially reduce the mortality from this cause, and it will be interesting to observe the effect of the new water-works on the mortuary statistics for the present year.

9. The admissions to hospital on account of dysentery increased from 8,363 to 9,206, and the death-rate from 30·17 to 32·17. Sixty per cent. of

the cases were treated in the Campbell Hospital, where the rate of mortality under this head reached 42·36, while among native patients at the Howrah Hospital it amounted to 53·94. Both of these hospitals always receive a large number of moribund cases, and at Howrah the majority of these are said to have been pilgrims. Diarrhœa cases fell off by 99, and the death-rate decreased from 35·86 to 32·37. The number of in-patients treated for malarial fever rose from 4,059 to 5,107, and of out-patients from 49,676 to 54,149. In the Presidency General Hospital the number of Europeans and Eurasians admitted increased from 181 to 437, and the Superintendent observes that the increase was most marked among residents of Calcutta. The total death-rate, however, fell from 12·21 to 8·73. The number of persons treated for venereal diseases increased by 255, but the more serious cases show a decrease. Leprosy patients numbered only 17, half the number of 1894. The new Leper Asylum has not yet been built, but a site has been selected at Gobra, and the plan is under consideration.

10. Major operations numbered 3,775, against 3,643 in the previous year; 124 ended fatally, giving a death-rate of 3·15, as compared with 3·4 in 1894. The Campbell Hospital showed an increase of 112 major operations, but such an increase was to be expected, seeing that a separate surgical ward had been opened in the hospital during the year, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the surgical work of the current year will show a further improvement. At the Medical College Hospital 2,117 major operations were performed, being 18 less than in 1894; the death-rate was 3·33 against 3·44. At the Dufferin Victoria Hospital there was a decrease of 14 in the number of major operations.

11. The total number of women and children admitted at the Eden Hospital fell from 1,462 to 1,453, of whom 718 were Europeans, 581 Hindus and Muhammadans, while 154 belonged to other classes. The death-rate for Europeans was 6·23 and for the others 12·56 and 7·59, respectively; the figures for the previous year being 5·48, 10·59 and 6·80. The mortality among Hindu and Muhammadan children was remarkably high, 46·15 against 33·89 in 1894; the lower rate of 15·67 among European children is explained by their being brought to hospital at an earlier stage of disease. Confinement cases decreased from 618 to 546; but of these only 34 proved fatal, against 23 in the previous year. There was an increase of 2 in cases of septicæmia; but out of the 25 cases which occurred, only 7 originated within the hospital, against 14 in the previous year. The Inspector-General has no doubt that septicæmia is to a certain extent introduced into the hospital by persons admitted with septic symptoms. A separate ward for such patients was opened in June 1895, and it is hoped that the segregation of these cases will have a good effect. There were 357 major operations performed in the hospital, 30 of which ended in death. This compares unfavourably with the figures of the previous year—392 with 26 deaths. Minor operations, rose from 2,747 to 4,803, and at the out-door department the number of patients increased from 3,990 to 7,083. Since the close of the year under review, attention has been drawn to certain defects in the structural arrangements of the Eden Hospital, and a Committee has been appointed to consider and report on the subject.

12. In the Shama Churn Law Eye Hospital the number of in-door patients decreased from 506 to 452: that of out-patients, on the other hand, rose from 11,964 to 13,725. Operations for extraction of the lens numbered 328, of which 252, or 76·82 per cent., were successful.

13. The Ezra Hospital showed a decrease both in in-door and out-door patients: the number of the former fell from 287 to 199, and of the latter from 1,674 to 1,624. Although beds for 20 patients were provided, the daily average of sick was only 13·20. The total cost of the hospital was Rs. 6,107-12, to which Government contributed Rs. 5,231-12, or 85·65 per cent.

14. The work of the nurses at the Medical College and the Presidency General Hospitals, under the supervision of the Clewer Sisters, is favourably reported on by the Inspector-General. At the Campbell and Howrah Hospitals nurses locally selected appear to have given satisfaction. Seventeen nurses and eleven dhais passed out of the Eden Hospital during the year.

15. The invested capital of the Calcutta and Howrah Hospitals shows an increase from Rs. 5,93,300 to Rs. 5,99,400. The Howrah Hospital

invested Rs. 4,500, the Campbell Hospital Rs. 100, and the Governors of the Mayo Hospital invested Rs. 3,34,921, which represents the sale and reinvestment of Government securities held by them, but also included a donation of Rs. 1,500 from the Maharani of Mysore and Rs. 1,986 saved from their ordinary income. The following statement compares the main heads of receipts and expenditure for all the hospitals during the year:—

INCOME.

	1894. Rs.	1895. Rs.
Opening balance	29,519	33,025
From Government	3,24,585	3,32,984
Local Funds	68,536	66,486
Municipal Funds	40,557	41,079
Interest on Investments	25,979	30,184
Receipts from paying patients	46,368	52,654
Miscellaneous receipts	3,222	2,800
Sale proceeds of medicines not supplied by Government	.....	257
Subscriptions { European	8,944	9,714
Subscriptions { Natives	4,270	6,619
Total receipts from sources other than Government	1,98,176	2,09,793
Sale proceeds of Government Securities ...	.....	3,31,437
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,52,280	9,07,239

EXPENDITURE.

On establishment	2,02,595	2,08,445
„ bazar medicines	5,535	5,649
„ European medicines	32,685	32,623
„ diet	1,27,840	1,33,770
Miscellaneous charges	85,522	87,752
Buildings and repairs	58,778	70,531
	5,12,955	5,38,770
Invested during the year	6,300	3,39,528
Closing balance ...	33,025	28,941
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,52,280	9,07,239

16. Excluding the opening balance and the receipts from securities sold, the total income of the year amounted to Rs. 2,09,797, or Rs. 11,621 more than in 1894. The cost to Government increased by Rs. 8,399, owing to additional expense having been incurred under Salaries of Medical Officers, European Medicines, Diet, and Special Allowances. Receipts from paying patients show an increase of Rs. 5,986, mainly due to the admission at the Campbell Hospital of a large number of European paying patients, who had been attacked with small-pox. Miscellaneous receipts fell off by Rs. 422; subscriptions showed a rise of Rs. 3,119, and there was a slight increase in the receipts from municipal funds. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 5,12,955 to Rs. 5,38,770. The amount spent on buildings and repairs increased by Rs. 11,753, quadrennial repairs at the Presidency General Hospital absorbing Rs. 8,947. The cost of diets increased by Rs. 5,930 owing to the larger number of patients under treatment. During the year the sum of Rs. 3,39,528 was invested, almost entirely by the Mayo Hospital, against Rs. 6,300 in 1894 and Rs. 4,029 in 1893.

17. The report contains an interesting comparison of the cost per patient, under the chief heads of expenditure, at each of the different hospitals. As was remarked last year, such statistics do not necessarily afford a final test of hospital management, and they require to be judged with reference to the special circumstances of each institution. After making full allowance for these considerations, the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to accept the Inspector-General's opinion that the numbers of the compounders at the Howrah Hospital, and of the compounders and dressers at the Mayo Institutions, are

capable of being reduced, and that a disproportionate number of menial servants are employed at the Sukea Street Dispensary. The establishment of the General and Campbell Hospitals seems also to be unduly high as compared with that of similar hospitals at Bombay, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to consider any definite proposals for reducing it which the Inspector-General may submit. It is satisfactory to find that the high cost of medicines at the General Hospital, commented on in last year's Resolution, has been reduced. At the Mayo Hospital, however, the expenditure under this head came to Rs. 43-5-3 per patient, as compared with Rs. 36-5-8 at the General Hospital and Rs. 34-12-2 at the Medical College. The Inspector-General states that there is great room for economy at this hospital, and intimates a doubt whether proper supervision is exercised over the issue of medicines. The Lieutenant-Governor will await the report on the subject which Dr. Ross proposes to submit.

18. Last year the Inspector-General recommended that medical officers of the Presidency might be allowed to purchase their drugs and instruments from England. It is now, however, reported that medicines are supplied by the Government Medical Store Depôt cheaper than by private firms in England. No change will, therefore, be made in the existing system.

19. The new hospital in Bhowanipur, which is intended to accommodate native patients in the south of Calcutta, has been completed since the close of the year at an approximate cost of Rs. 1,30,000, and will be open soon. It will form a valuable addition to the medical institutions of the city, and will meet a want which has been greatly felt. The Municipal Commissioners have contributed a substantial proportion of the cost of construction, and also make a grant towards its maintenance. It will be managed by a Board of six Governors, of whom four will be appointed by Government and two by the Corporation.

20. Surgeon-Colonel R. Harvey was Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals up to 23rd March 1895, when he was succeeded by Surgeon-Colonel G. C. Ross, who remained in charge till the end of the year. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Dr. Ross for his frequent and careful inspections of the Calcutta Hospitals and his energetic endeavours to introduce reforms in their structural and administrative arrangements. Sir Alexander Mackenzie recognises that, owing to causes for the most part beyond the control of the medical officers in charge, several of the Calcutta Hospitals fall conspicuously short of the standard of comfort and efficiency which the advance of medical science demands. Steps are now being taken to ascertain how the special needs of each institution can best be met; and if the Provincial finances continue to prosper, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that it will be possible within a reasonable period to remove many of the chief defects.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Government of Bengal,

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURNS OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE CANALS IN BENGAL

CLASSED AS

MAJOR WORKS AND MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION

For the years 1895-96 and 1894-95.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

MAJOR

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Orissa Canals

	Demands.				Corresponding period of previous year.			1895-96.			1894-	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.	Collections during the current year.	Balance uncollected.	Demands.	Collections.	Nature of cargo.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Boat Traffic.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
ats (private and Government). ifts ...	7,319	1,41,966 / 3,491	1,42,618	10,158	1,03,518	96,219	1. Cotton, raw and manufactured	2	21	23	272	49
							2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured ...	...	...	...	...	...
							3. Dyes and tans ...	...	...	...	...	...
							4. Rice ...	15,277	41,002	56,279	4,523	17,444
Carrying operations.							5. Other food-grains ...	4,665	2,420	7,085	3,742	2,144
							6. Hides and skins	14	589	603	49	1,411
							7. Liquors ...	...	...	...	...	...
ating (Government).	138	26,015	25,751	392	18,709	18,571	8. Metals ...	20	100	120	108	17
							9. Oils ...	2,993	7	3,000	1,948	21
							10. Oil-seeds ...	558	838	1,396	544	467
							11. Provisions ...	...	1	1	1	2
nes and Sundries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12. Salt ...	511	1,756	2,267	367	1,242
							13. Spices ...	7,388	34	7,422	6,525	48
							14. Sugar ...	54	2,145	2,199	50	1,334
							15. Tobacco ...	1	68	69	3	85
Total ...	7,457	1,71,472	1,68,379	10,550	1,22,247	1,14,790	16. Building materials ...	1,951	1,795	3,746	1,147	1,374
							17. Miscellaneous goods.	2,396	6,842	9,238	2,614	9,954
							18. Timber ...	45	360	405	4	1,139
							19. Firewood ...	687	686	1,373	369	315
ldanda Canal system.	562	19,229	15,912	3,879	16,585	16,023	20. Bamboos ...	...	23	23	...	55
							21. Coal and coke	...	37	37	22	8
							22. Jute ...	...	369	369	...	66
ndra para Canal system.	6,618	1,03,794	1,04,522	5,890	71,707	65,089	23. Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
							Total, Boat Traffic.	36,662	59,093	95,655	22,288	37,175
gh Level Canal, Range I.	220	42,084	41,642	662	29,379	29,159	Raft Traffic.					
								C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
							24. Timber in logs	120,958	133,188	254,146	55,236	118,767
							25. Squared timber	...	...	...	...	...
gh Level Canal, Range II.	41	3,945	3,890	96	2,602	2,561	26. Sleepers, broad gauge.	...	...	...	...	...
							27. Sleepers, metre gauge.	...	...	...	...	...
gh Level Canal, Range III.	12	1,991	1,989	14	1,519	1,507	28. Scantlings ...	...	...	...	...	...
							29. Poles ...	...	...	...	...	...
							30. Firewood ...	...	38,680	38,680	...	...
							31. Bamboos ...	... / No.	211,050 / No.	211,050 / No.	... / No.	168,079 / No.
jpur Canal	4	429	424	9	455	451	32. Reeds ...	76,850	208,170	285,020	19,500	117,652
								...	...	...	...	...
							Total, Raft Traffic.	C. ft. 120,958 / No. 76,850	C. ft. 382,918 / No. 208,170	C. ft. 503,876 / No. 285,020	C. ft. 55,326 / No. 19,500	C. ft. 286,846 / No. 117,652
							Grand Total	Tons. 36,662 / C. ft. 120,958	Tons. 59,093 / C. ft. 382,918	Tons. 95,655 / C. ft. 503,876	Tons. 22,288 / C. ft. 55,326	Tons. 37,175 / C. ft. 286,846

IGATION DEPARTMENT.

KS.

e years ending 31st March 1896 and 1895.

	Tonnage.												Ton-mileage.												Value of goods.												Number of passengers.											
	1895-96.						1894-95.						1895-96.						1894-95.						1895-96.						1894-95.						1895-96.						1894-95.					
l.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.	Taldanda Canal System.	Kendrapara Canal System.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
s.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
321																																															
967																																															
386																																															
460																																															
125																																															
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568																																															
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384																																															
55																																															
80																																															
66	36,431	213,612	55,637	23,216	12,418	6,618	25,689	146,312	36,023	15,832	8,975	6,174	1,463,855	9,487,240	1,508,850	282,991	229,612	36,285	1,033,551	6,204,853	910,101	184,472	172,228	39,234	8,64,969	66,07,470	8,24,125	2,48,720	84,561	79,438	5,46,497	38,31,160	4,85,448	1,40,387	38,760	1,30,530	3,214	103,133	20,521	17,842	9,445	6,787	4,625	78,372	14,964	11,551	7,078	9,548
163																																															
t.																																															
099																																															
079																																															
152																																															
t.																																															
172																																															
162																																															
s.																																															
463																																															
ft.																																															
172	846.932						239,005						13,008,833						8,544,489						77,69,283						51,72,772						159,042						120,133					

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR WORKS.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Midnapore Canal for the years ending 31st March 1896 and 1895.

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1895-96.			1894-95.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
OLLAGE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Boat Traffic.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
(private and rnment).	6,573	1,39,917					1. Cotton, raw and manufactured.	1,223	91	1,314	1,111	62	1,173								
...		2,782					2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
							3. Dyes and tans...	1	286	287	.....	201	201								
			1,43,239	6,033	1,37,922	1,31,349	4. Rice ...	952	32,381	33,333	809	31,776	32,585								
							5. Other food-grains	26,599	14,685	41,284	19,164	16,363	35,527								
							6. Hides and skins	.....	284	284	43	227	270								
							7. Liquors ...	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....								
							8. Metals ...	966	732	1,698	473	97	570								
							9. Oils ...	2,087	7	2,094	2,330	.....	2,330								
							10. Oil-seeds ...	1,065	1,551	2,616	1,108	1,717	2,825								
d sundries	.....	.....					11. Provisions ...	1,256	3,843	5,099	1,109	2,414	3,523								
							12. Salt ...	9,997	2	9,999	10,306	.....	10,306								
							13. Spices ...	598	274	872	895	69	964								
							14. Sugar ...	722	2,203	2,925	836	1,663	2,499								
							15. Tobacco ...	533	16	549	593	12	605								
							16. Building materials.	401	10,497	10,898	1,495	9,760	11,255								
							17. Miscellaneous goods.	3,500	5,114	8,614	3,638	4,042	7,680	451,293	420,996	8,593,559	7,710,596	1,27,43,136	1,26,21,319	227,905	216,525
							18. Timber ...	216	141	357	139	46	185								
							19. Firewood ...	64	472	536	59	162	221								
							20. Bamboos ...	.....	4	4	.....	3	3								
							21. Coal and coke ...	3,573	93	3,666	2,442	10	2,452								
							22. Jute ...	.....	286	286	1	108	109								
							23. Treasure ...	.....	28	28	.....	32	32								
							Total, Boat Traffic...	53,756	72,990	126,746	46,551	68,764	115,315								

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 1896

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GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR WORKS.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Hijili Tidal Canal for the years ending 31st March 1896 and 1895.

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo.	1895-96.			1894-95.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...ss.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Boat Traffic.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
...ri-nd ...	3,003	60,040					1. Cotton, raw and manufactured.	629	...	629	708	1	709								
		119					2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	...	...	...	...	...	...								
			60,666	2,533	59,763	56,760	3. Dyes and tans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							4. Rice ...	98	50,976	51,074	178	41,180	41,358								
							5. Other food-grains	...	157	157	1	85	86								
							6. Hides and skins	...	32	32	...	87	87								
							7. Liquors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							8. Metals ...	68	...	68	118	24	142								
and ...s.		37					9. Oils ...	2,054	1	2,055	1,963	...	1,963								
							10. Oil-seeds ...	7	...	7	34	...	34								
							11. Provisions ...	377	52	429	326	6	332								
							12. Salt ...	5,098	...	5,098	5,196	268	5,464								
							13. Spices ...	4	...	4	2	...	2								
							14. Sugar ...	1,099	2	1,101	1,508	...	1,503								
							15. Tobacco ...	3,296	...	3,296	3,672	8	3,680								
							16. Building materials.	716	351	1,067	960	487	1,447								
							17. Miscellaneous goods.	453	9,887	10,340	348	9,896	10,244	206,574	193,345	3,682,976	3,459,639	48,84,232	44,91,464	27,681	34,951
							18. Timber ...	257	34	291	276	374	650								
							19. Firewood ...	28	28	56	27	76	103								
							20. Bamboos ...	20	141	161	3	7	10								
							21. Coal and coke ...	1,384	25	1,409	1,847	13	1,860								
							22. Jute ...	12	969	981	4	854	858								
							23. Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Total, Boat Traffic	15,600	62,655	78,256	17,171	53,366	70,537								

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GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

MAJOR

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Sone Canals

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1895-96.		
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Boat Traffic.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
›ats (private and Gov-ernment).	429	41,850	51,362	93	49,778	49,349	1. Cotton, raw and manufactured.	680	48	728
ıfts		9,176					2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	1	92	93
							3. Dyes and tans ...	2	...	2
							4. Rice ...	389	1,200	1,589
							5. Other food-grains ...	113	3,584	3,697
							6. Hides and skins ...	...	325	325
Carrying operations.							7. Liquors ...	...	...	...
							8. Metals ...	220	56	276
							9. Oils ...	180½	...	180½
›ating (Government) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10. Oil-seeds ...	107	2,893	3,000
							11. Provisions ...	9	1	10
							12. Salt ...	4,761	200	4,961
							13. Spices ...	47	72	119
							14. Sugar ...	67	741	808
ıes and sundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15. Tobacco ...	881	74	955
							16. Building materials ...	328	2,278	2,606
							17. Miscellaneous goods	4,514	8,378	12,892
							18. Timber ...	214	2	216
							19. Firewood ...	90	55	145
							20. Bamboos ...	1,077	21	1,098
Total ...	429	51,026	51,362	93	49,778	49,349	21. Coal and coke ...	744	43	787
							22. Jute ...	...	...	...
							23. Treasure ...	...	...	...
								Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
							Total, Boat Traffic ...	14,424½	20,063	34,487½
							Raft Traffic.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
							24. Timber in logs ...	12	7	19
›na Canal System ...	282	21,892	22,082	92	20,069	19,787	25. Squared timber ...	...	153	153
							26. Sleepers, broad-gauge	...	1,347	1,347
							27. Sleepers, metre-gauge	...	377	377
							28. Scantlings ...	...	5,598	5,598
›ah Canal System ...	119	17,961	17,960	...	19,878	19,759	29. Poles ...	...	1,024	1,024
							30. Firewood ...	4	2,827	2,831
							31. Bamboos ...	16	12,142½	12,158½
›ar Canal System ...	28	11,278	11,300	1	9,831	9,803	32. Reeds ...	...	...	...
								Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
							Total, Raft Traffic ...	32	23,475½	23,507½
								Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Total ...	429	51,026	51,362	93	49,778	49,349	Grand Total ...	14,456½	43,538½	57,995

Calcutta,
the 23rd July 1896.

IGATION DEPARTMENT.

KS.

he years ending 31st March 1896 and 1895.

1894-95.			Tonnage.						Ton-mileage.						Value of goods.						Number of passengers.					
			1895-96.			1894-95.			1895-96.			1894-95.			1895-96.			1894-95.			1895-96.			1894-95.		
	Down.	Total.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.	Patna Canal System.	Arrah Canal System.	Buxar Canal System.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
85	6	591																								
6	29	35																								
	...	...																								
60	3,598	4,158																								
41	950	1,291																								
	243	243																								
	...	...																								
84	24	208																								
01	...	101																								
40	7,234	7,274																								
14	4	18																								
86	62	4,698																								
76	11	87																								
24	506	530																								
47	26	1,373																								
22	3,187	3,509																								
60	6,819	10,179																								
27	38	265																								
37	19	56																								
76	45	1,121																								
42	118	1,160																								
	...	...																								
	...	...																								
ns.	Tons.	Tons.																								
978	22,919	36,897																								
ns.	Tons.	Tons.																								
	19	19																								
	17	17																								
	521	521																								
	...	...																								
	3,654	3,654																								
6	3,510	3,516																								
	1,515	1,515																								
33	10,716	10,749																								
	...	...																								
ns.	Tons.	Tons.																								
3	19,952	19,991																								
ns.	Tons.	Tons.																								
			32,338	26,201	19,902	29,697	35,743	20,133	2,254,195	1,628,336	748,335	2,080,256	1,881,037	501,067	21,23,314	20,90,246	8,61,425	17,75,142	23,32,509	8,12,813	11,394	26,634	15,804	10,073½	26,015	16,210½
017	42,871	56,888	78,441			85,573			4,530,856			4,472,360			50,04,985			49,20,464			53,832			52,299		

A. S. THOMSON,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the years ending 31st March 1896 and 1895.

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1895-96.			1894-95.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Boat Traffic.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
							1. Cotton, raw and manufactured.	...	175	175	...	111	111								
							2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	...	...	...	...	...	...								
ts (private and overnment).		3,41,914					3. Dyes and tans ...	...	168	168	...	...	...								
							4. Rice ...	1,131	150,052	151,183	614	136,777	137,391								
ts		98					5. Other food-grains	28	8,271	8,299	166	6,109	6,275								
							6. Hides and skins	...	112	112	...	114	114								
							7. Liquors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
	1,612		3,45,683	581	3,36,277	3,33,665	8. Metals ...	369	222	591	162	229	391								
							9. Oils ...	4,781	844	5,625	6,626	50	6,676								
							10. Oil-seeds ...	102	3,705	3,807	189	5,853	6,042								
							11. Provisions ...	1,518	8,340	9,858	1,882	9,308	11,190								
							12. Salt ...	52,144	10,018	62,162	52,562	10,464	63,026								
							13. Spices ...	18	3,621	3,639	7	4,738	4,745								
							14. Sugar ..	14	574	588	12	541	553								
e and sundries ...		2,540					15. Tobacco ...	53	233	286	165	63	228								
							16. Building materials.	1,654	46,345	47,999	1,000	40,737	41,737	777,985	768,964	6,881,235	6,745,175	4,63,07,714	4,70,09,260	21,688	20,449
							17. Miscellaneous goods.	4,539	44,637	49,176	5,003	49,776	54,779								
							18. Timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							19. Firewood ...	...	103,435	103,435	...	89,759	89,759								
							20. Bamboos ...	..	...	...	...	4	4								
							21. Coal and coke ...	24,834	1,579	26,413	25,630	3,943	29,573								
							22. Jute ...	22	117,270	117,292	343	107,664	108,007								
							23. Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Total, Boat Traffic	Tons. 91,207	Tons. 499,601	Tons. 590,808	Tons. 94,361	Tons. 466,240	Tons. 560,601								

								Raft Traffic.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.										
								24. Timber in logs..	7,617	3,612	11,229	6,767	92	6,859										
								25. Squared timber	948	...	948	...	...	...										
								26. Sleepers, broad-gauge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
								27. Sleepers, metre-gauge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
								28. Scantlings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
								29. Poles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
								30. Firewood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
								31. Bamboos ...	...	19,662	19,662	...	8,037	8,037										
								32. Reeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
								Total, Raft Traffic...	C. ft. 8,565	C. ft. 23,274	C. ft. 31,839	C. ft. 6,767	C. ft. 8,129	C. ft. 14,896										
Total ...	1,612	3,44,652	3,45,683	581	3,35,277	3,33,665		Grand Total ...	Tons. 91,207 C. ft. 8,565	Tons. 499,601 C. ft. 23,274	Tons. 590,808 C. ft. 31,839	Tons. 94,361 C. ft. 6,767	Tons. 466,240 C. ft. 8,129	Tons. 560,601 C. ft. 14,896	777,935	768,964	6,881,225	6,745,175	4,65,07,714	4,70,09,260	21,688	20,449

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd July 1896.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Tolly's Nala for the years ending 31st March 1896 and 1895.

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1895-96.			1894-95.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
Tollage.							Boat Traffic.														
ts (private and Government) ...		87,019					1. Cotton, raw and manufactured	...	278	278	...	159	159								
...		209					2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							3. Dyes and tans ...	...	5	5	...	...	...								
							4. Rice ...	27	77,839	77,866	8	90,098	90,106								
	469		88,483	244	94,618	94,149	5. Other food-grains ...	1	370	371	...	737	737								
							6. Hides and skins	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							7. Liquors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							8. Metals ...	14	925	939	...	291	291								
							9. Oils ...	19	3,823	3,842	74	3,256	3,330								
							10. Oil-seeds ...	2	389	391	...	2,055	2,055								
e and sundries		1,090					11. Provisions ...	120	3,067	3,187	87	2,327	2,414								
							12. Salt ...	3,361	6,497	9,858	4,203	6,118	10,321								
							13. Spices ...	...	1,855	1,855	...	2,335	2,335								
							14. Sugar ...	...	16	16	...	35	35								
							15. Tobacco ...	141	1,022	1,163	204	1,732	1,936								
							16. Building materials. ...	149	27,876	28,025	176	30,385	30,561	259,802	288,777	2,484,408	2,746,339	1,08,66,862	1,40,51,986	42,763	40,751
							17. Miscellaneous goods ...	623	22,686	23,309	649	28,262	28,911								
							18. Timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							19. Firewood ...	48	12,868	12,916	14	12,059	12,073								
							20. Bamboos ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							21. Coal and coke ...	60	11,133	11,193	116	12,569	12,685								
							22. Jute ...	...	1,018	1,018	2	1,300	1302								
							23. Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Total, Boat Traffic	4,565	171,667	176,232	5,533	193,718	199,251								

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GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Nadia Rivers for the years ending 31st March 1896 and 1895.

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1895-96.			1894-95.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passenger	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Boat Traffic.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
(private and ernment).		1,19,859					1. Cotton raw and manufactured.	1	15	16	.....	37	37								
... ...		115					2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
							3. Dyes and tans	.....	73	73	.....	96	96								
							4. Rice ...	5,755	12,365	18,120	6,286	22,596	28,882								
							5. Other food-grains	5,487	39,845	45,332	6,315	18,167	24,482								
							6. Hides and skins	.....	10	10	.....	199	199								
							7. Liquors ...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2								
	342	18	1,20,029	305	1,41,641	1,41,299	8. Metals ...	763	313	1,086	360	182	1,042								
							9. Oils ...	4,430	21	4,451	6,519	29	6,548								
							10. Oil-seeds ...	1,000	10,788	11,788	803	17,691	18,494								
							11. Provisions ...	1,850	3,223	5,073	2,511	2,718	5,229								
							12. Salt ...	17,907	8	17,915	24,981	.....	24,981								
							13. Spices ...	2	577	579	1	853	854								
ETING OPERATIONS.							14. Sugar ...	117	648	765	62	1,094	1,156								
							15. Tobacco ...	52	1,804	1,856	24	5,738	5,762								
ing (Government)							16. Building materials.	2,144	1,288	3,432	2,602	1,328	3,930								
							17. Miscellaneous goods.	32,905	51,643	84,548	37,420	60,253	67,673	591,718	668,245	...	...	2,49,91,080	3,18,84,686	65,113	59,161
s and sundries ...							18. Timber ...	24	82	106	51	108	159								
							19. Firewood ...	150	241	391	366	156	522								
							20. Bamboos ...	3	1	4	7	.....	7								
							21. Coal and coke ...	8,280	372	8,652	5,403	280	5,683								
							22. Jute ...	.....	15,770	15,770	13	31,699	31,712								
							23. Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
							Total, Boat Traffic ...	80,875	139,092	219,967	94,226	163,224	257,450								

							Raft Traffic.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C ft.								
							24. Timber in logs	165	1,168	1,333	275	15,610	15,885								
							25. Squared timber	895	1,445	2,340	365	38,137	38,502								
							26. Sleepers, broad-gauge.	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							27. Sleepers, metre-gauge.	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							28 Scantlings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							29. Poles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							30. Firewood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							31. Bamboos ...	2,461	62,750	65,211	715	35,890	36,605								
							32. Reeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Total, Raft Traffic	3,521	65,363	68,884	1,355	89,637	90,992								
Total ...	342	119,992	120,029	305	141,641	141,399	Grand Total	Tons. 80,875 C. ft. 3,521	Tons. 139,092 C. ft. 65,363	Tons. 219,967 C. ft. 68,884	Tons. 94,226 C. ft. 1,355	Tons. 163,224 C. ft. 89,637	Tons. 257,450 C. ft. 90,992	591,718	668,245	...	...	2,49,91,090	3,13,24,636	65,113	35,161

Calcutta,
The 23rd July 1896.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Orissa Coast Canal for the years ending 31st March 1896 and 1895.

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1895-96.			1894-95.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
Tollage.							Boat Traffic.														
							1. Cotton, raw and manufactured.	689	2	691	605	...	605								
							2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	...	...	...	...	...	...								
ats (private and Government).		84,806					3. Dyes and tans...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
ts ...		172					4. Rice ...	6,126	41,792	47,918	4,241	25,150	29,391								
							5. Other food-grains	150	90	240	302	117	419								
							6. Hides and skins	2	26	28	...	58	58								
	1,899		84,006	3,163	64,537	62,638	7. Liquors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							8. Metals ...	55	3	58	34	22	56								
eying operations.							9. Oils ...	2,488	1	2,489	2,289	...	2,289								
							10. Oil-seeds ...	3	113	116	...	71	71								
ding Government.							11. Provisions ...	131	149	280	167	173	340								
							12. Salt ...	3,831	621	4,452	3,574	53	3,627								
							13. Spices ...	...	...	...	4	...	4								
es and sundries	...	291					14. Sugar ...	1,072	45	1,117	879	9	888								
							15. Tobacco ...	2,148	...	2,148	1,842	9	1,851								
							16. Building materials.	1,127	191	1,318	361	160	521								
							17. Miscellaneous goods.	1,017	2,989	4,006	1,281	1,595	2,876	206,797	151,442	5,619,573	4,206,022	4,002,498	3,127,901	59,609	61,835
							18. Timber ...	72	487	559	101	1,304	1,405								
							19. Firewood ...	898	30	928	618	293	911								
							20. Bamboos ...	7	6	13	1	2	3								
							21. Coal and coke ...	1,033	51	1,084	859	38	897								
							22. Jute ...	5	617	622	10	155	165								
							23. Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	1	1								
							Total, Boat Traffic ...	20,854	47,213	68,067	17,118	29,210	46,328								

								RAFT TRAFFIC.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.										
								24. Timber in logs	1,425	4,650	6,075	3,413	7,253	10,666										
								25. Squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...										
								26. Sleepers, broad-gauge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
								27. Sleepers, metre-gauge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
								28. Scantlings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
								29. Poles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
								30. Firewood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
								31. Bamboos ...	4,690	8,841	13,531	4,640	8,163	12,803										
								32. Reeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
								Total, Raft Traffic ...	C. ft. 6,115	C. ft. 13,491	C. ft. 19,606	C. ft. 8,053	C. ft. 15,416	C. ft. 23,469										
Total ...	1,899	85,269	84,005	3,163	64,537	62,638		GRAND TOTAL ...	Tons. 20,854 C. ft. 6,115	Tons. 47,213 C. ft. 13,491	Tons. 68,067 C. ft. 19,606	Tons. 17,118 C. ft. 8,053	Tons. 29,210 C. ft. 15,416	Tons. 46,328 C. ft. 23,469	206,797	151,442	5,619,578	4,206,022	4,002,498	3,127,901	59,803	61,395

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd July 1896.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Summary of comparative returns of Traffic carried on the Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works and Minor Works and Navigation for the years ending 31st March 1896 and 1895.

Canals.	Demands.		Collections.		Total tonnage, up and down.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.
Orissa Circle.												
Taldanda Canal System	19,791	16,585	15,912	16,023	36,431	25,689	14,63,855	10,33,551	8,64,969	5,46,497	3,214	4,625
Kendrapara Canal System	1,10,412	71,707	1,04,522	65,089	2,13,612	1,46,312	94,87,240	62,04,853	56,67,470	38,31,150	103,133	78,372
High Level Canal, Range I ...	42,304	29,379	41,642	29,159	55,637	36,023	15,08,850	9,10,101	8,24,125	4,85,448	20,521	14,964
Ditto, Range II ...	3,986	2,602	3,890	2,561	23,216	15,832	2,82,991	1,84,472	2,48,720	1,40,387	17,842	11,551
Ditto, Range III ...	2,003	1,519	1,989	1,507	12,418	8,975	2,29,612	1,72,228	84,561	38,760	9,445	7,078
Jajpur Canal	433	455	424	451	5,618	6,174	36,285	39,234	79,438	1,30,530	5,787	3,548
Total Orissa Circle ...	1,78,929	1,22,247	1,68,379	1,14,790	3,46,932	2,39,005	1,30,08,833	85,44,439	77,69,283	51,72,772	19,942	1,20,138
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore Canal	1,49,272	1,37,922	1,43,239	1,31,349	4,51,293	4,20,996	85,93,559	77,10,596	1,27,43,136	1,26,21,319	2,27,905	2,16,525
Hijili Tidal Canal	63,199	59,763	60,666	59,763	2,08,574	1,93,345	36,82,976	34,89,639	48,84,232	44,91,464	27,581	34,951
Total South-Western Circle ...	2,12,471	1,97,685	2,03,905	1,91,112	6,59,867	6,14,341	1,22,76,535	1,12,00,235	1,76,27,368	1,71,12,783	2,55,486	2,51,476
Sone Circle.												
Patna Canal System	22,174	20,069	22,082	19,787	32,338	29,697	22,54,195	20,90,256	21,23,314	17,75,142	11,394	10,073½
Arrah Canal System	17,980	19,878	17,980	19,759	26,201	35,743	15,28,326	18,81,037	20,20,246	23,32,509	26,634	26,015
Buxar Canal System	11,301	9,831	11,300	9,803	19,902	20,133	7,48,335	5,01,067	8,61,425	8,12,813	15,804	16,210½
Total Sone Circle ...	51,455	49,778	51,362	49,349	78,441	85,573	45,30,856	44,72,360	50,04,985	49,20,464	53,832	52,299
Total Major Works ...	...	..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.												
Circular and Eastern Canals ...	3,46,261	3,35,277	3,45,683	3,33,665	7,77,935	7,68,964	68,81,225	67,45,175	4,65,07,714	4,70,09,260	21,688	20,449
Tolly's Nala	88,727	94,618	88,483	94,149	2,58,862	2,86,777	24,84,408	27,46,329	1,08,66,882	1,40,51,986	42,763	40,751
Nadia Rivers	1,20,334	1 41,641	1,20,029	1,41,299	5,91,718	6,68,245	.....	.....	2,49,91,090	3,13,24,536	65,113	35,161
Orissa Coast Canal	87,168	64,537	84,005	62,638	2,06,797	1,51,442	56,19,578	42,06,022	40,02,498	31,27,901	59,603	61,335
Total Minor Works and Navigation ...	6,42,493	6,36,073	6,38,200	6,31,751	18,35,312	18,75,428	.....	.....	9,63,68,184	9,55,13,683	1,89,167	1,57,696

Calcutta,
The 23rd July 1896.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 27th July, 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·96. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of *aman* is retarded for want of rain. *Aus* and jute getting on well, but rain is wanted all over the district. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	11 to 15	0	per rupee.
Kalna	12	0	
Katwa	13	2	
Raniganj	13	8	

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·13, Contai 4·91, Tamluk 9·91. Weather cloudy and rainy. Transplantation of *aman* paddy going on. Prospects of indigo, sugarcane, *til* and jute are good. Cattle-disease reported from Dantan. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Contai	17 to 20	
Tamluk	13	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·79. Weather stormy. Prospects of *aus* crop favourable. Jute has been injured by insects in Barasat and Basirhat. Transplantation of *aman* continues, but is delayed in Diamond Harbour owing to excessive rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	10 to 13	0	per rupee.
Barasat	10	0	
Basirhat	11	10	
Diamond Harbour	11	6	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·05, Kandi 1·89, Jangipur 6·58. Weather hot. Transplantation of *aman* continues. Manufacture of indigo proceeding. Standing crops promising well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna 3·77, Bagirhat 5·70, Satkhira 3·63. Weather rainy. Recent rain has improved the prospects of *aman* rice, which are now fairly good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	11 to 12	0	per rupee.
Bagirhat	11	11	
Satkhira	11	0	

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 2·36. Weather very hot. *Aus* and jute injured for want of rain. Rain is also much wanted for the cultivation of *aman*. Common rice sells from 11 to 14 seers per rupee. Slight outbreak of cattle-disease. Water and fodder sufficient.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 2·40. Harvesting of *aus* and jute and transplantation of *aman* going on. Prospects fair. Common rice selling at 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Pabna.—Rainfall 1·27. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops favourable.

Dacca.—Rainfall 3·14. Weather excessively hot. Harvesting of *aus* paddy nearly completed. Jute has been partially damaged by insects in Manikganj. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 5·72. Weather hot. Harvesting of *aus* continues. Transplantation of *aman* has begun, but more rain is wanted. Water and fodder sufficient. Coarse rice selling at 13 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·90. Transplantation of paddy in progress. Prospects of *bhadoi* favourable. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee. Prices rising in Barh. Fodder and water sufficient.

Gaya.—*Bhadoi* crops doing well. Transplantation of paddy commenced. Price of common rice at Sadar 13½ seers, against average of 13¾ seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Sadar ·06. Hot and sultry weather. Rain required for transplanting rice. Price of common rice at Sadar 17 seers, against an average of 13½ seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·17, Madhubani ·73, Samastipur 1·85. More rain wanted at Madhubani and Sadar for transplanting paddy. Break in rains at Samastipur was beneficial to *bhadoi*. Fodder sufficient. Common rice selling at 15 seers per rupee.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·48. Heat prevails everywhere in the district. Transplanting still going on. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice is sold at 15 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from some places in the interior of all subdivisions. Fodder and water sufficient.

Purnea.—Rainfall ·41. Prospects of *bhadoi* paddy and jute fair. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy in progress. Indigo is being cut. Cattle-disease reported from Kasba, Kishanganj, Dhamdaha, Kadwa and Matiari thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 14 to 17 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall 5·45. Weather cloudy. Heavy floods in Katjori and Mahanadi rivers. Agricultural prospects generally good, but what damage done by floods not yet known. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

		Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	... ...	19	1	per rupee.
Jajpur	... ...	25	0	
Kendrapara	... ...	26	4	
Banki	... ...	26	8	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·06, Giridih 7·47. Weather seasonable. Sowing of paddy and *bhadoi* crops completed. Rice sells from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was rain in all parts of the Province during the week, the falls being heavy in the south of Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The general agricultural prospects are favourable, but in the west of Bengal and parts of Bihar more rain is required for the transplanting of winter rice. All standing crops are reported to be doing well. In Northern and Eastern Bengal the harvesting of early rice and jute is proceeding. The manufacture of indigo has begun. Cattle-disease is still reported from Midnapore, Bhagalpur and Purnea. The price of common rice is generally stationary. The cyclone and storm-wave which, as previously reported, occurred in Noakhali on the 27th June, also passed over the eastern part of Backergunge, doing some damage to the crops. The latest report from Noakhali shows that damage was done to the crops more or less throughout the whole littoral, but the greatest mischief was in Hatia. There may possibly be some distress among the poorer classes in a limited area, and enquiries are being made with a view to undertake relief measures if necessary. Heavy floods are reported from Cuttack, but the damage done is not yet known.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, M. FINUCANE,

The 28th July, 1896. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 19th to 25th July 1896.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1896.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
July	19th	151·0	5·8	29·623	85·0	89·6	10·4	79·2	81·5	1·029	80·1	86	S by E, SSW and SW.	140	0·02	Chiefly cloudy, d.
,,	20th	152 5	3·3	·560	83·8	89·9	9·9	80·0	80·2	0·987	78·8	85	WSW and variable	205	1·22	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p, t.
,,	21st	115 0	0·4	·460	80·8	82·6	5·1	77·5	79·2	·979	78·6	93	WSW and NE ...	115	2·61	Cloudy, o, g, d, p, t ≤.
,,	22nd	157·3	5·2	·350	82 0	88·7	10·5	78·2	79·7	·986	78·8	90	NE by N, and ENE.	187	1·16	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p.
,,	23rd	145·8	2·4	·364	82·3	86·5	7·8	78·7	79·9	·992	79 0	90	E by N, SE by S, and E.	194	0·30	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	24th	141·3	5·0	·427	82·2	86·7	7·7	79·0	79·2	·959	78·0	87	SE by S, E by N and E.	137	0·17	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.
,,	25th	128·4	1·8	·443	82·7	87·0	8·0	79·0	79·8	·979	78·6	87	E by S, ESE and ENE.	75	0·12	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, t, p.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·461
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·518
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	23·9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	92·9
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	82 7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·4
The extreme variation of temperature	12·4
The maximum temperature	89·9
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	14
	%
The mean relative humidity	88
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	86
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 19th to 25th July 1896	5·60
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·69
The total fall from 1st January to 25th July 1896	31·67
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	31·38

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; ≤, lightning.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 19th to 25th July 1896.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1896.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
July ...	19th ...	29·654	Not recorded ; thermometer shed under repair.									0·20
,, ...	20th ..	·592	Ditto ; ditto.									Nil
,, ...	21st ...	·493	Ditto ; ditto.									1·41
,, ...	22nd ...	·380	Ditto ; ditto.									2·71
,, ..	23rd ...	·383	Ditto ; ditto.									0·75
,, ...	24th ...	·451	Ditto , ditto.									0·26
,, ...	25th ...	·462	Ditto ; ditto.									0·29

	Inches
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	29·488
The mean temperature of the seven days	Not recorded.
The extreme variation of temperature	Shed under repair.
The maximum temperature	,,
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	,,
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 19th to 25th July 1896	5·62

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 27th July 1896.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		Remarks.
					Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.				
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,880	3,746	32·28	921	7·92	40	·24	2,240	19·20	84	·72	21	·12	650	5·52	3,956	34·08	3,202	27·60	
	Birbhum	797,833	2,776	41·76	227	3·36	23	·24	1,437	21·60	12	·12	17	·24	434	6·48	2,150	32·40	1,664	27·96	
	Bankura	1,069,608	4,628	52·38	391	4·32	43	·48	1,664	18·60	54	·60	27	·24	716	7·92	2,895	32·40	2,124	23·76	
	Midnapore	2,631,516	6,822	31·08	1,247	5·64	102	·36	3,171	14·40	158	·72	64	·24	804	3·60	5,546	25·20	5,235	23·76	
	Hooghly, including Serampore.	1,034,296	1,985	22·92	651	7·44	7	·07	1,736	20·04	156	1·80	29	·24	334	3·84	2,913	33·72	2,434	28 20	
	Howrah	763,625	1,942	30·48	930	14·52	10	·12	640	9·96	224	3·48	32	·48	346	5·40	2,182	34 20	1,426	22·32	
Presidency	24-Parganas	1,892,035	3,898	24·72	1,395	8·76	13	·07	2,337	14·76	131	·72	93	·48	280	1·68	4,240	26·88	2,985	18·84	
	Calcutta	681,560	947	16·56	538	9·36	13	·12	738	12·96	205	3·60	35	·60	567	9 96	2 096	36 84	1,681	29·52	
	Nadia	1,644,108	4,479	32·64	1,343	9·72	4	·09	3,593	26·16	33	·24	86	·60	378	2·64	5.437	39·60	4.172	30·36	
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	4,189	40·08	1,397	13·32	41	·36	2,712	25·92	15	·12	39	·36	315	3·00	4,519	43·32	2,854	27·36	
	Jessore	1,888,927	4,535	28·80	503	3·12	1	·006	3,844	24·36	11	·06	87	·48	221	1·32	4,667	29·64	4,433	28 08	
	Khulna	2,534	25·80	668	6·72	...	...	1,425	14·52	27	·24	40	·36	336	3·36	2,496	25·32	2,161	21·96		
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1,513,336	3,382	30·84	645	5·88	...	...	2,825	25·80	4	·03	57	·48	209	1·80	3,740	34·08	3,696	33·72	
	Dinajpur	1,555,835	4,664	35 88	46	·24	1	·007	3,299	25·44	5	·03	67	·48	163	1·20	3,581	27 60	3,754	28·92	
	Jalpaiguri	681,262	1,529	26·88	565	9 84	2	·02	1,799	31·68	70	1·20	12	·12	41	·72	2,492	43·80	2,483	43·68	
	Darjeeling	223,314	531	27·96	3	·12	...	...	668	35·88	186	9·96	6	·24	139	7·44	1,002	53·76	717	38·52	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	4,977	29·88	194	1·08	19	·10	4,265	24·72	9	·04	52	·24	205	1·08	4,744	27·48	5,709	33·12	
	Bogra	817,494	1,694	23·28	62	·84	45	·60	1,005	14·64	7	·09	43	·60	109	1·56	1,271	18·60	1,885	23·16	
	Patna	1,361,223	2,373	20·88	398	3·48	2	·01	2,336	20 52	32	·24	24	·12	104	·84	2,896	25·44	3,607	31·68	
Dacca	Dacca	2,395,902	6,871	31·80	691	3·00	24	·12	2,878	14·40	224	1·08	84	·36	836	4·08	4,647	23·16	4,536	22·68	
	Mymensingh	3,472,186	8,065	29·88	813	2·76	48	·12	4,620	15·96	93	·24	86	·24	760	2·52	6,420	22 08	6,624	22·80	
	Faridpur	1,823,543	4,543	29 88	230	1·80	39	·24	2,549	16 68	32	·12	68	·36	407	2 64	3 375	22 20	3 777	24 84	
	Backergunge	2,153,965	5,630	31·32	1,384	7·68	2	·01	2,874	15·96	37	·12	100	·84	1,344	7·44	5,801	32 28	5 695	31 68	
Chittagong	Tippera	1,782,935	4,406	29·64	220	1 44	...	...	1,838	12 72	44	·24	97	·60	410	2·64	2 679	17 88	2,760	18·48	
	Noakhali	1,009,693	3,126	37·08	51	·60	2	·01	1,534	18·12	10	·12	58	·60	218	2·52	1,882	22·32	2,260	26 76	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	3,595	33·36	381	3·60	1	·008	2,541	23 52	68	·60	86	·72	143	1 32	3.2 0	29 88	3.218	29 88	
	South Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Patna	Patna	1,769,004	3 852	26 04	1,206	8·16	415	2·76	4,004	27·12	200	1·32	71	·48	856	5·76	6 752	45·72	4,250	28·80	Not under registration.
	Gaya	2,138,331	4,368	24 28	294	1·56	80	·36	3,724	20·88	81	·36	80	·36	427	2 28	4,6·6	26 28	5,725	32 04	
	Shahabad	3,063,927	3.764	21 84	454	2·52	134	·72	2.998	17·40	50	·24	56	·24	413	2·40	4,116	23·88	5,174	30 00	
Bhagalpur	Saran	2,466,065	5,653	27·48	583	2·76	35	·12	3,487	16·92	267	1·20	94	·36	1,659	8·04	6,125	29·76	5,955	28·92	
	Champaran	1,859,465	4,291	27·60	286	1·80	65	·36	3,336	21·48	20	·12	60	·36	920	5·88	4,687	30·24	5,117	33·00	
	Muzaffarpur	2,712,857	7,369	32 52	6,846	30·24	102	·36	8,680	38·28	147	·60	92	·36	1,012	4·44	16,879	74·64	9,589	41 52	
	Darbhanga	2,801,955	7.438	31·80	5,406	23·52	93	·36	9,856	42·12	280	1·08	70	·24	701	3·00	16,495	70·56	9,113	39·00	
	Monghyr	2,036,021	5,203	30·60	834	4 80	84	·48	4,599	27·00	61	·24	69	·36	552	3·24	6,199	36·48	5,641	33·24	
	Bhagalpur	2,032.696	5,557	32 76	1,724	10·08	44	·24	4,964	29·28	22	·12	31	·12	457	2 76	7,272	42·84	5.536	32·64	
	Purnea	1,944,658	5,196	32·04	364	2·16	1	·006	5,143	31·68	3	·01	44	·24	99	·60	5,654	34·80	5,926	36·48	
	Malda	814,919	2,197	32·28	149	2·16	...	...	1,494	21·96	2	·02	14	·12	93	1 32	1,752	25·68	1.943	28 56	
	Sonthal Parganas	1,754,196	5,994	40·92	483	3·24	18	·12	3,241	22·08	31	·12	31	·12	265	1·80	4,069	27·72	3 040	20 76	
Orissa	Cuttack	1,937,671	7,482	46·32	917	5·64	149	·84	1,473	9·12	287	1·68	69	·48	1,10:	6·72	4.016	24·84	4.421	27·36	
	Balasore	994,625	3,537	42·60	1,652	19·92	57	·60	996	12·00	318	3·72	27	·24	820	9 84	3 808	46·56	2,965	35·76	
	Puri	944,998	3,269	41·40	97	1 20	49	·60	270	3·36	167	2·04	43	·48	742	9·36	1,368	17·28	2,250	28 56	
	Angul and Khondmals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	3,731	38·40	23	·12	20	·12	2,025	20·76	39	·36	57	·48	432	4·44	2,596	26·64	2,998	30 84	Not under registration.
	Lohardaga	1,128,585	3,577	37·92	...	...	3	·02	1,637	17·40	178	1·80	37	·24	939	9·96	2,787	29 52	2 620	27 84	
	Palamau	596,770	1,745	35 04	1	·01	4	·07	882	12·64	19	·36	20	·36	124	2·40	1,050	21·00	1,508	31 44	
	Manbhum	1,193,328	4,713	47 28	966	9·60	10	·09	1,781	17·88	60	·60	34	·24	696	6 00	3,457	34 68	2,893	29 01	
	Singbhum	545,488	1,573	34 56	89	1·92	1	·01	937	20·52	28	·60	32	·60	131	2 88	1,2.8	26·76	976	21·36	
	Total	71,070,233	188,411	31·80	38,318	6·36	1,846	·24	126,154	21·24	4,198	·60	2,514	·36	22,861	3·84	195,891	33 00	172,434	29·04	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	Not available, as birth registration was introduced from the commencement of 1892.		26,844	4·44	2,043	·24	116,089	19·56	3,555	·60	2,724	·36	21,239	3·48	172,494	29 04	... ..	.....	
	Difference + or —	.....	.....	.....	+11,474	+1·92	—197	Equal.	+10,065	+1·68	+643	Equal.	—210	Equal	+1.622	+·36	+23,397	+3 96	.... .	.....	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 24th July 1896.

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Captain*, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of May 1896.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.														AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		Remarks.
					CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.				
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan	34,477	58	20·16	14	4·80	...	...	65	22·56	9	3·12	1	·24	8	2·76	97	33·72	82	28·44	
Midnapore ...	2. Midnapore	32,364	69	22 20	57	21·12	...	...	35	12·96	18	6·96	2	·72	17	6 24	130	48·24	108	40 08	
Hooghly ...	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	33,060	50	18·12	22	7·92	1	·36	30	14·04	12	4·32	1	·36	16	5 76	91	33·00	116	42 00	
	4. Serampore	35,952	60	19 92	107	35 64	...	...	49	16 32	20	6·60	1	·24	9	3·00	186	62·04	104	34 68	
Howrah ...	5. Howrah	116,606	235	24·12	153	15·72	3	·24	94	9 60	41	4·20	6	·60	70	7·20	367	37 68	224	23 04	
	6. Cossipore-Chitpur ...	31,423	30	11·40	23	8·76	...	...	14	5·28	3	1 08	1	·36	6	2·28	47	17 88	52	19·80	
	7. Maniktala	32,565	29	10·56	22	7·92	3	1 08	28	10·20	5	1·80	1	·36	7	2 52	66	24 00	40	14·52	
	8. Barnagore	34,278	28	9·72	132	46·20	...	...	16	5·52	8	2 76	2	·60	3	·96	161	56 28	63	21·96	
	9. South Suburban ...	69,642	82	14 04	99	17 04	...	...	74	12 72	15	2 52	3	·48	13	2·16	204	35·04	99	17·04	
24-Parganas	10. South Barrackpore, including Tittagarh Municipality.	35,647	44	14 76	65	21·84	...	...	52	17·40	7	2·28	...	...	11	3·60	135	45·36	59	19·44	
	11. Naihati	29,724	48	19·32	20	8·04	...	...	72	25·76	6	2·40	2	·72	5	1 92	107	68·52	68	27·36	
	12. North Barrackpore...	20,980	23	13 08	58	33·12	...	...	46	26·28	4	2·28	2	1·08	10	5 64	120	68·52	40	27 96	
Calcutta ...	13. Calcutta	681,560	947	16·56	538	9·36	13	·12	738	12·96	205	3·60	35	·60	567	9·96	2,036	36·84	1,681	29·52	
Nadia ...	14. Krishnagar	25,500	82	38·52	19	8 88	...	...	52	24·36	1	·36	...	...	15	6·96	87	40·92	49	23 04	
	15. Santipur	30,437	46	18·12	13	5 04	...	...	37	14 52	1	·36	4	1·56	6	2 28	61	24 00	57	22·44	
Murshidabad	16. Murshidabad, including Azimganj Municipality.	35,576	55	18·48	69	23·16	...	...	51	17·16	...	...	...	...	13	4·32	133	44·76	70	23·52	
	17. Berhampore	23,515	29	14·76	26	13 20	...	...	40	20·40	1	·48	...	...	5	2 52	72	36·72	35	17·76	
Rajshahi ...	18. Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	48	26·88	11	6·12	...	...	53	29 64	1	·48	3	1·68	7	3·84	75	42·00	45	25·20	
Pabna ...	19. Sirajganj	23,267	38	19·56	1	·48	1	·48	29	14·88	7	3·60	...	...	4	2·04	42	21·60	39	20·04	
Dacca ...	20. Dacca	82,321	171	24·84	40	5·76	2	·24	92	13·32	50	7·20	3	·36	74	10 68	261	38·04	181	26 28	
Chittagong ...	21. Chittagong	24,069	24	11·88	3	1·44	...	...	24	11·88	4	1·92	2	·96	5	2·40	38	18·84	71	35·28	
Patna	22. Patna City	166,192	291	21·12	257	18·60	104	7·44	324	23·52	79	5·64	6	·36	151	10 92	921	66·84	407	29·52	
	23. Bihar	47,723	146	36·60	14	3·48	10	2·40	116	29 16	4	·96	5	1·20	29	7·20	178	44·64	114	28·56	
	24. Dinapore	44,419	77	20 36	33	8·88	2	·48	103	27·72	8	2·16	1	·24	17	4·56	164	44·28	80	21·60	
Gaya ...	25. Gaya	60,383	145	21 60	7	·96	2	·24	283	39 24	30	4·44	3	·36	38	5·64	343	51·12	291	43·44	
Shahabad ...	26. Arrah	46,905	53	13 44	8	2·04	5	1·20	21	5 28	3	·72	4	·96	8	2·04	49	12·48	104	26·52	
	27. Sasaram	22,713	90	47 52	15	7·92	2	·96	47	24·72	...	...	1	·48	7	3·60	72	37 92	78	41·16	
Saran ...	28. Chapra	57,352	49	10·20	16	3·24	8	1·56	50	10·44	9	1·80	6	1 20	23	4·80	112	23·40	97	20 28	
Champaran...	29. Bettiah	22,790	80	42·12	...	...	...	...	84	44·16	4	2·04	1	·48	24	12·60	113	59·52	64	33·60	
Muzaffarpur	30. Muzaffarpur ...	49,192	106	25·80	176	42 84	8	1·99	106	25 80	31	7 56	8	1·92	64	15·60	393	95·76	185	45·12	
	31. Hajipur	21,487	78	43·56	30	16·68	...	...	45	25·08	8	4·44	1	·48	22	12 24	106	59 16	76	42 36	
Darbhanga ...	32. Darbhanga	73,561	198	32 28	316	51·48	1	·12	171	27·84	46	7·44	4	·60	85	13 80	623	101 52	324	52 80	
Monghyr ...	33. Monghyr	57,077	156	32·76	18	3·72	6	1·20	113	23 64	9	1·80	2	·36	55	11·52	203	42·60	145	30·48	
Bhagalpur ...	34. Bhagalpur	69,106	187	32·40	132	22·92	22	3·72	159	32 76	9	1·56	1	·12	33	6·00	388	67·32	215	37·32	
Cuttack ...	35. Cuttack	47,186	114	28·92	...	...	...	...	21	5·16	6	1·44	5	1·20	29	7·32	61	15·48	66	17 28	
Balasore ...	36. Balasore	20,775	49	28·20	47	27·12	...	...	15	8·64	13	7·44	1	·48	14	8·04	90	51·96	54	31·08	
Puri ...	37. Puri	28,784	31	12 84	2	·72	1	·36	12	4 92	6	2·40	...	...	18	7·44	39	16·20	63	26·16	
Lohardaga ...	38. Ranchi	20,306	56	33·00	...	...	...	..	41	24·12	1	·48	...	..	4	2 28	46	27·12	41	24·12	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,329,521	4,093	21·00	2,563	13·20	194	·96	3,123	17·52	685	3·48	118	·60	1,424	7 68	8,477	43·56	5,697	29 28	
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	3,725	19·08	895	4·56	190	·96	2,604	13·32	539	2·76	107	·48	1,362	6·96	5,697	29 28			
	Difference + or —	.....	+368	+1·92	+1,668	+8·64	+4	Equal.	+519	+4·20	+146	+·72	+11	+·12	+132	+·72	+2,780	+14·28			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 24th July 1896.

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Captain*, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Supplementary Vital Statistics of Districts in Bengal for April 1896, received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 26th June 1896.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	
					Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.			
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bhagalpur	Malda	814,919	3,206	*47·16*	144	*2·04*	...	...	2,231	*33·72*	8	*·10*	12	*·12*	138	*1·92*	2,593	*38·16*	2,301	*33·84*
	Total for the whole Province ...	71,070,233	225,289	*37·92*	42,846	*7·20*	1,740	*·24*	150,627	*25·32*	4,041	*·60*	1,832	*·24*	26,526	*4·44*	227,613	*38·40*	188,384	*31·80*
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	...	Not available, as birth registration was introduced from the commencement of 1892.		29,756	*4·99*	2,276	*·36*	127,967	*21·60*	3,485	*·48*	1,875	*·24*	23,025	*3·84*	188,384	*31·80*	...	...
	Difference + or −	.	.	...	+13,090	*+2·28*	−536	*−·12*	+22,660	*+3·72*	+556	*+·12*	−43	Equal	+3,501	*+·60*	+39,228	*+6·60*	...	...

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 24th July 1896.

H J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Captain*, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 29, 1896. 1341

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

Areas leased for irrigation up to end of May 1896.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased.								Rainfall, 1896-97.		Rainfall, 1895-96.		Remarks.
								Long-term leases.	Season leases.						Grand Total.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.	
									Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,342	14	....	.....	17	9,987	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,987	5·60	5·80	2·20	4·15	
		Ditto, 2nd ,,	566	8																
		Machgaon	766	6	6	.....	419	15,148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,148	5·81	6·16	1·25	1·25	
																6·30	6·95	0·85	0·85	
		Kendrapara	1,067	187·09	107·74	8	7	46,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,596	1·00	1·00	1·50	1·90	
		Gobri	372·82	39·68	29·20	109	76	1,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,209	2·40	2·70	1·78	6·62	
		Do. Extension	645	25·61	8·21	.....	5	1,055	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,055	No gauge.		No gauge.		
		Patamundi	885	48·26	22·65	1,230	1,147	8,818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,818	Rain gauge broken.		3·35	5·95	
	Balasore	High Level, Range I	608	30·06	.....	104	470	13,757	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,757	1·66	2·15	2·56	4·51	
		Ditto, do. II	727·16	Not observed.		160	.....	353	.....	85	.....	.....	...	85	438	3·15	3·77			
		Jaipur Canal &c.	700	Ditto.		1,097	.....	886	.....	1,064	18	.....	.....	1,082	1,968	No gauge.		No gauge.		
		High Level, Range III	727·16	Ditto.		270	.....	7,316	.....	17	268	.....	.....	285	7,601	3·73	3·73	Ditto		
		Total	.....	.....	.....	2,978	2,141	195,125	.....	1,166	286	.....	.....	1,452	196,577	3·29	3·54	2·26	9·05	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167,021	.....	2,220	243	.....	.....	2,463	169,484	.....	.....	.....	.....	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	23	.....	.....	.....	40,626	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,626	4·93	5·01	4·12	6·30	7 days discharging.
		Panchkura	522	8	.....	.....	.....	6,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,080	4·57	4·89	4·49	6·65	13 days discharging.
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	940	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,646	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,646	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,702	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	730	99	656	250	10,911	.....	.....	.....	.....	578	578	11,489	0·28	0·28	0·23	0·91	
		Buxar	1,226	92	77	3,708	1,318	31,101	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,044	4,044	35,145					
		Arrah	2,000	510	475	12,981	9,609	84,855	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,341	11,341	96,196	1·29	1·29	0·63	2·06	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	18	.....	2	53	1,472	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,473	1·85	1·85	0·70	1·09	
		Patna				1,853	1,774	47,152	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,655	1,655	48,807					
		Total	.....	.....	.....	19,280	13,004	175,491	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,619	17,619	193,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210,340	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,972	11,972	222,312	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand total	.....	.....	.....	22,208	15,145	328,262	.....	1,166	286	.....	17,619	19,071	347,333	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370,063	.....	2,220	243	.....	11,972	14,435	384,498	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th July 1896.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of June 1896.

Date.		River Ganges.																River Bhagirathi.		River Jalangi.		River Brahmaputra.	
		Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj		Gauhati.	
		Miles. 86		134	48	90		177	67	287	110	361	94	471	90	591	120						
		Distance. From Allahabad ...		From Allahabad ...	From Mirzapur ...	From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar ...	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibganj ...	From Benares	From Rampur Boalia ...						
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		Below zero.		Below zero.		Below zero.								Below zero.									
1st ...	...	2·25	203·97	3·50	193·30	4·58	164·47	5·60	139·93	0·92	102·77	0·17	68·17	0·46	41·54	7·75	16·09	0·60	34·34	1·83	6·13	13·90	162·66
2nd ...	...	2·33	203·89	3·42	193·38	4·50	164·55	5·70	139·93	1·00	102·85	0·17	68·17	0·37	41·63	7·67	16·01	0·60	34·34	1·17	5·47	13·10	161·86
3rd ...	...	2·33	203·89	3·58	193·23	4·58	164·47	6·00	140·23	1·00	102·85	0·17	68·17	0·29	41·71	8·00	16·94	0·60	34·34	0·50	4·80	12·30	161·06
																				Below zero.			
4th ...	...	2·33	203·89	3·50	193·30	4·58	164·47	6·30	140·53	1·17	103·02	0·25	68·25	0·27	41·73	8·33	17·27	0·64	34·38	0 05	4·25	12·50	161·26
5th ...	...	2·42	203·80	3·42	193·38	4·58	164·47	6·40	140·63	1·33	103·18	0·25	68·25	0·19	41 81	8·33	17·27	0·69	34·43	0 31	4·00	12·50	161·26
														Above zero.						Above zero.			
6th ...	...	2·42	203·80	3·42	193·38	4·58	164·47	6·20	140·43	1·58	103 43	0 33	68 33	0·08	42 00	8 08	17 27	0·75	34 49	0·67	4 97	11·70	160·46
7th ...	...	2·33	203·89	3·67	193 13	4·58	164·47	6 20	140 23	1 67	103 52	0 33	68 33	0·10	42 10	8 25	17 10	0 75	34 49	0·75	5 05	11·05	159·81
8th ...	...	2·25	203·97	4·00	192 83	4·58	164 47	5 80	140 03	1 67	103 52	0 42	68 42	0·10	42 10	8 25	17 10	0 75	34 49	0 75	5·05	11·05	160·71
9th ...	...	2·25	203 97	4 17	192·63	4·67	164·38	5 90	140 13	1 58	103 43	0 50	68 50	0 23	42 23	8·17	17 11	0 71	34 45	0·75	5·05	11·55	160·31
10th ...	...	2·33	203·89	4·17	192 63	4·67	164 38	5·90	140 13	1 33	103 18	0·75	68 75	0 23	42 23	8 17	17 11	0 67	34 41	1 12	5·42	12 60	161·36
11th ...	...	2·42	203·80	4·17	192·63	4·67	164·38	6·00	140 23	1·33	103 18	0·58	68 58	0 25	42 25	8 00	16·94	0·67	34·41	1 50	5·80	13 50	162 26
12th ...	...	2·50	203 72	4·12	192·68	4·67	164·38	6·20	140·43	1·25	103·10	0 67	68·67	0·44	42·44	8·00	16 94	0 83	34·57	1·96	6·26	14·80	163·56
13th ...	...	2·58	203·64	4·12	192·68	4·67	164·38	6·40	140 63	1·33	103·18	0·83	68·83	0·44	42·44	8 33	17·27	0·79	34·53	1·96	6 26	15·70	164·46
14th ...	...	2·75	203·47	4·12	192·68	4·67	164·38	6·50	140·74	1·58	103·43	1·00	69·00	0·42	42·46	8 50	17·44	0·87	34·61	1·96	6 26	15·30	164·06
15th ...	...	3·00	203·22	4·12	192·68	4·75	164·30	6·60	140·83	1·75	103·60	1·33	69·33	0·42	42·42	8 83	17·77	1 00	34·74	2·50	6·80	15·25	164·01
16th ...	...	3·00	203·22	4·12	192·68	4·75	164·30	6 60	140·83	1·83	103·68	1·50	69·50	0·29	42·29	9·17	18·11	1·50	35·24	2·46	6·76	13·30	162·06
17th ...	...	1·50	204·72	4·12	192·68	4·75	164·30	6·50	140·73	1·96	103·81	1·75	69·75	0·17	42·17	9·25	18·19	1·58	35·32	2·00	6·30	12·70	161·46
18th ...	...	1·00	205·22	3·75	193·05	4·75	164·30	6·50	140·73	1·96	103·81	1·83	69·83	0·17	42 17	9·25	18·19	1·67	35·41	1·50	5 80	12·29	160·98
19th ...	...	0·67	205·55	3·17	193·63	4·75	164·30	6 50	140·73	1·96	103·81	2·08	70·08	0·17	42·17	9·42	18·36	1·75	35·49	0·67	4 97	11·80	160·56
20th ...	...	0·33	205·89	3·17	193·63	4·58	164·47	6 50	140·73	2·00	103·85	2·17	70·17	0·21	42 21	9·50	18·44	1·92	35·66	0·67	4·97	11·70	160·46
		Above zero.																					
21st ...	...	0·42	206·64	2·50	194·30	4·25	164·80	6·80	141·03	2·00	103·85	2·42	70·42	0·25	42·25	9·00	17·94	2·08	35·82	1·42	5·72	11·70	160·46
22nd ...	...	0·58	206·80	1·50	195·30	4·08	164 97	6·80	141·02	2 25	104·10	2·75	70·75	0·27	42·27	8·58	17·52	1·92	35·65	1·50	5·80	11·75	160·51
23rd ...	...	0·84	207·06	0·17	196·63	3·92	165·13	7·00	141·23	2·42	104·27	2·92	70·92	0·27	42·27	8·25	17·19	1·75	35·49	1·67	5·97	12·00	160·76
24th ...	...	1·17	207·39	1·00	195·80	3·75	165·30	8 00	142·23	2·58	104·43	3·08	71·08	0 46	42 46	8·25	17·19	2·75	36 49	3·00	7·30	12 52	161·28
25th ...	...	1·75	207·97	0·50	196·30	3·42	165·63	9·10	143·33	2·96	104·81	3·17	71·17	0·67	42·67	8 34	17 27	3·92	37·66	4·00	8 30	13·50	162·26
26th ...	...	2·25	208·47	0·17	196·63	3·08	165·97	10·50	144·73	3 42	105·27	3·42	71·42	0·92	42·92	8·75	17 69	4·29	38·03	4·75	9·05	14·20	162·96
				Above zero.																			
27th ...	...	3·25	209·47	1·49	198·29	2·25	166·80	11·00	145·23	4·09	105·93	3·50	71·50	1·33	43·33	9·00	17·94	4·87	38·61	5·42	9·72	14·30	163·06
28th ...	...	3·50	209·72	1·83	198·63	1·08	167·97	11·20	145 43	5·83	107·68	4·17	72·17	1·83	43·83	10·25	19·19	5·58	39·32	6 58	10·88	14·70	163·46
						Above zero.																	
29th ...	...	4·25	210·47	3·66	200·44	1·08	170·13	12·30	146·53	6·33	108·18	3·67	71·67	2·25	44·25	10·42	19·36	5·92	39·66	8·17	12·47	14·90	163·64
30th ...	...	6·17	212·39	3·50	200·30	2·75	171·80	12·50	146·73	6·92	108·77	4·42	72·42	3·02	45·02	10·25	19·19	6·42	40·16	9·00	13·30	14·90	163·66

CALCUTTA,
The 28th July 1896.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 25th July 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 25th July 1896.			Week ending Saturday, the 27th July 1895.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	239	44,530	6 5	425	71,750	1,230
Jute	22	3,890	79	12	3,325	43
Firewood	166	86,400	1,305	54	29,475	432
Other articles	733	1,58,001	2,369	694	1,63,675	2,242
Total ...	1,160	2,92,821	4,358	1,185	2,68,225	3,947

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of May 1896, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1896.		1895.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,292	.....	252	.....	1,292	252	1,040	.....
Cotton, raw	.....	15	.....	32	15	32	.....	17
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	166	.....	172	.....	166	172	.....	6
Piece-goods, European	248	.....	336	.....	248	336	.....	88
Ditto, Indian	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating other than Opium	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Non-intoxicating—								
Others	4	.....	2	1	4	2	2	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Cutch	4	.....	3	.....	4	3	1	.....
Turmeric	8	64	13	356	72	369	.....	297
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	.....	.....	110	9	.....	119	.....	119
Rice in the husk	69	.....	56	530	69	586	.....	517
Do. not in the husk	273	48	16	1,628	321	1,644	.....	1,323
Gram and pulse	39	651	175	832	690	1,007	.....	317
Others	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Skins of Sheep, &c.—	.....	20	.....	33	20	33	.....	4
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Jute—								
Raw	.....	237	.....	203	237	203	34	.....
Gunny-bags and cloth	30	.....	369	5	30	374	.....	344
Leather, manufactured	2	.....	1	3	2	4	.....	2
Liquors—								
Wines	4	.....	2	.....	4	2	2	.....
Metals—								
Brass, wrought	7	4	15	6	11	21	.....	10
Iron	87	.....	117	.....	87	117	.....	30
Others	7	10	3	18	17	21	.....	4
Oils—								
Kerosine	450	.....	612	2	450	614	.....	164
Castor	1	.....	19	.....	1	19	.....	18
Cocoanut	17	.....	18	.....	17	18	.....	1
Others	93	.....	274	.....	93	274	.....	181
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	99	18	328	99	346	.....	247
Rape and mustard	135	21	246	15	156	261	.....	105
Til or Jinjili	.....	44	.....	5	44	5	39	.....
Others	.....	2	.....	7	2	7	.....	5
Paper and pasteboard	26	.....	14	.....	26	14	12	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	3	.....	1	.....	3	1	2	.....
Others	235	547	200	234	782	434	348	.....
Salt	649	7	528	7	656	535	121	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	3	564	.....	1,100	567	1,100	.....	533
Pepper	.....	.....	2	127	.....	129	.....	129
Ginger	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Chillies	33	213	6	7	246	13	233	.....
Others	13	16	8	69	29	77	.....	48
Stone and lime	21	.....	310	.....	21	310	.....	289
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	9	62	2	116	71	118	.....	47
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	45	1,140	91	281	1,185	372	813	.....
Timber	14	.....	38	7	14	45	.....	31
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	293	43	265	71	336	336	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	852	250	514	395	1,102	909	193	.....
Total ...	5,135	4,068	4,315	6,428	9,203	11,243	2,843	4,883

J. GODFREY,
Offg. Examiner of Accounts.

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd July 1896.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th July 1896, on 1,699·70 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	321,061	*2,90,318 6 0	28,39,847 0	5,45,401 0 0	16,712 0 0	8,52,451 6 0	82,606	109,115	191,721
Or per mile of railway	.....	170 13 1	.....	320 14 1	9 13 4	501 8 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1½ weeks of half-year	454,265	4,70,613 11 0	51,16,953 10	8,72,863 14 0	26,777 0 0	13,70,254 9 0	127,453	174,613	302,066
Total for 2½ weeks ...	775,326	7,60,952 1 0	79,56,800 10	14,18,264 14 0	43,489 0 0	22,22,705 15 0	210,119	283,728	493,847
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	293,998½	3,22,892 15 2	26,26,995 20	5,52,089 12 9	15,164 0 6	8,90,146 12 5	78,998	108,190	187,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	190 3 11	.....	325 4 7	8 15 0	524 7 6	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 2½ weeks of previous year ...	871,843½	8,63,737 13 4	75,86,589 20	16,42,965 0 2	46,276 3 10	25,51,979 1 4	222,537	328,302	550,939

* The increase in earnings occurred chiefly at stations on the Dinapore District.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th July 1896, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,527	5,473 13 0	6,267 0	261 10 0	12 0 0	5,747 7 0	1,127	61	1,188
Or per mile of railway	.....	246 3 9	.....	11 12 4	0 8 8	258 8 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1½ weeks of half-year	36,150	8,392 13 0	13,409 30	575 0 0	22 0 0	8,989 13 0	1,763	104	1,867
Total for 2½ weeks ...	59,677	13,866 10 0	19,676 30	836 10 0	34 0 0	14,737 4 0	2,890	165	3,055
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,999½	4,710 8 0	6,029 20	265 8 0	3 9 0	4,979 9 0	1,147	41	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	211 14 4	.....	11 15 1	0 2 7	224 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 2½ weeks of previous year ...	75,320	17,803 5 3	19,623 10	841 0 0	30 11 9	18,675 1 0	3,405	115	3,520

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th July 1896, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	* 18,321	16,289 11 0	63,048 0	5,730 12 0	66 0 0	22,086 7 9	6,696	2,852	9,550
Or per mile of railway	.....	100 14 10	.....	35 8 1	0 6 7	136 13 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1½ weeks of half-year	25,905	20,962 1 0	1,28,584 30	12,619 15 0	99 0 0	33,681 0 0	10,355	5,751	16,106
Total for 2½ weeks ...	44,226	37,251 12 0	1,91,632 30	18,350 11 0	165 0 0	55,767 7 0	17,053	8,603	25,656
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	13,013½	15,606 14 9	99,256 20	9,976 3 0	31 8 0	25,614 9 9	6,176	3,935	10,111
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	96 11 2	.....	61 13 0	0 3 1	158 11 3	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 2½ weeks of previous year ...	62,135	41,473 1 1	2,79,167 30	28,297 2 0	96 14 3	69,866 1 4	17,740	11,766	29,506

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 18th July 1896, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	191,320	61,410 0 0	5,70,250 0	94,800 0 0	6,080 0 0	1,82,890 0 0	30,500	26,200	56,700
Per mile of railway	235	100 0 0	701 0	117 0 0	2 0 0	*219 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	317,560	1,36,160 0 0	8,73,390 0	1,41,680 0 0	9,900 0 0	2,87,740 0 0	47,500	42,511	90,011
Total for 3 weeks ...	508,880	2,17,570 0 0	14,43,640 0	2,36,480 0 0	16,580 0 0	4,70,630 0 0	78,000	68,711	146,711
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	185,402	79,080 0 0	*7,56,153 0	87,901 0 0	7,020 0 0	1,74,001 0 0	30,299	22,046	52,345
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	228	97 0 0	930 0	108 0 0	8 0 0	208 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	554,159	2,32,476 0 0	19,99,251 0	2,38,060 0 0	17,415 0 0	4,87,960 0 0	85,736	60,273	152,009

* Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 18th July 1896, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	32,370	10,730 0 0	35,730 0	2,630 0 0	50 0 0	13,410 0 0	3,069	2,003	5,672
Per mile of railway ...	259	86 0 0	286 0	21 0 0	.....	107 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	58,100	19,440 0 0	66,120 0	5,190 0 0	120 0 0	24,750 0 0	5,900	2,978	8,878
Total for 3 weeks ...	90,530	30,170 0 0	1,01,850 0	7,820 0 0	170 0 0	38,160 0 0	9,569	4,981	14,550
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,997	9,601 0 0	43,252 0	3,317 0 0	154 0 0	13,162 0 0	3,669	2,003	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	256	77 0 0	346 0	27 0 0	1 0 0	105 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	97,089	30,242 0 0	1,41,901 0	10,581 0 0	332 0 0	41,155 0 0	10,137	6,129	16,266

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 18th July 1896, on 86 miles open

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	22,270	5,800 0 0	9,470 0	780 0 0	200 0 0	6,780 0 0	2,487	737	3,224
Per mile of railway ...	259	67 0 0	110 0	9 0 0	3 0 0	79 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	32,770	9,130 0 0	18,650 0	1,980 0 0	150 0 0	11,260 0 0	4,107	1,261	5,458
Total for 3 weeks ...	55,040	14,930 0 0	28,120 0	2,760 0 0	350 0 0	18,040 0 0	6,684	1,998	8,682
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,760	5,709 0 0	11,069 0	956 0 0	140 0 0	6,805 0 0	2,544	756	3,300
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	218	66 0 0	129 0	11 0 0	2 0 0	79 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	61,933	18,256 0 0	43,576 0	3,922 0 0	325 0 0	22,503 0 0	7,123	2,129	9,252

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 11 days of July 1896, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the period (first 11 days) on 756 miles open	144,930	55,700	5,87,870	(a)82,260	15,670	(b)1,53,630	21,557	(c)28,888	50,445
Or per mile of railway	191·71	73 67	777·61	108·81	20·73	203·21	.....	.....	.....
For previous nil weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1½ weeks	144,930	55,700	5,87,870	82,260	15,670	1,53,630	21,557	28,888	50,445
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period (first 13 days) of previous year on 756 miles open	160,172	60,622	6,11,446	77,401	18,543	1,56,566	26,228	(d)32,605	58,833
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	211·87	80·19	808·79	102·38	24·53	207·10	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	160,172	60·022	6,11,446	77,401	18,543	1,56,566	26,228	32,605	58,833

(a) Increase is due to longer lead.
(b) Decrease is due to the earnings of two days less included in this half-year.
(c) Includes 2,316 miles ballast trains.
(d) „ 2,624 „ „

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 18th July 1896, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	94,680	35,270	4,05,260	(a) 40,920	9,800	94,990	13,907	(b)18,421	32,328
Or per mile of railway	125·24	46·65	536·06	66·03	12·96	125·64	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1½ weeks of half-year	144,930	55,700	5,87,870	82 260	15,670	1,53,630	21,557	28,888	50,445
Total for 2½ weeks	239,610	90,970	9,93,130	1,32,180	25,470	2,48,620	35,464	47,309	82,773
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	95,574	35,806	3,00,104	32,416	10,456	78,678	14,736	(c)15,233	29,969
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	126·42	47·36	396·96	42·88	13·83	104·07	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	255,746	90,428	9,11,550	1,09,817	28,999	2,35,244	40,064	47,838	88,602

(a) Increase is due to brisker traffic.
(b) Includes 1,528 miles ballast trains.
(c) „ 1,486 „ „

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 6th June 1896, on 157 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	10,784	5,648 6 10	1,94,181 0	5,301 1 0	144 12 0	11,094 3 10	1,379	3,638	5,017
Per mile of railway	68·69	35·98 0 0	1,236·82 0	33·76 0 0	·92 0 0	70·66 0 0	8·78	23·17	31·95
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	327,775	2,01,493 6 11	45,12,424 0	99,156 4 6	3,743 5 2	3,04,393 0 7	51,141	92,456	143,597
Total for 22 weeks	338,559	2,07,141 13 9	47,06,605 0	1,04,457 5 6	3,888 1 2	3,15,487 4 5	52,520	96,094	148,614
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

...CEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH JUNE 1896.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 189 .			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 6TH JUNE 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 189 TO 189 .			Total increase in 189 .	Total decrease in 189 .
...n ...ge ...ed.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...7	11,094	70·66	.....	.....	.....	157	1,14,856	731·57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 11th July 1896, on 157 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	* 17,423	9,231 0 0	1,56,620 0	6,482 0 0	234 0 0	15,947 0 0	1,672	5,301	6,973
Or per mile of railway ...	110·97	58·79 0 0	997·58 0	41·29 0 0	1·49 0 0	101·57 0 0	10·65	33·76	44·41
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week ...	17,423	9,231 0 0	1,56,620 0	6,482 0 0	234 0 0	15,947 0 0	1,672	5,301	6,973
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,412	2,886 7 3	476,324 0	7,252 13 0	21 9 0	10,260 13 3	1,221	2,742	3,963
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	112·49	50·63 0 0	3,721·28 0	5,066 0 0	·16 0 0	107·45 0 0	21·42	21·42	42·84
Total to corresponding date of previous year	6,412	2,886 7 3	476,324 0	7,252 13 0	21 9 0	10,260 13 3	1,221	2,742	3,963

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 11th July 1896.			Receipts for week ending 18th July 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 11th July 1896.			Total receipts from 1st to 18th July 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
157	15,947	101·57	128	10,261	107·45	157	1,60,888	1,024·75	128*	10,261	107·45	1,50,627	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 18th July 1896	13,621	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	13,463	4	9
Increase	157	11	3
Receipts per mile for the week ending 18th July 1896	267	1	3
Corresponding period of 1895	263	15	9
Increase	3	1	6
Receipts from 1st July to 18th July 1896	35,171	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	34,827	0	0
Increase	344	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 29th July 1896.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 32 of 1896.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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LIBERALITY OF RAI CAMALESHWARI PROSHAD SINGH BAHADUR.

No. 3287Med., dated Calcutta, the 3rd August 1896.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum No. 851J., dated the 23rd July 1896, forwarding for information a copy of a letter from the Magistrate of Monghyr, reporting that Rai Camaleshwari Proshad Singh Bahadur has built a Zanana Hospital in the town of Monghyr at a cost of Rs. 8,056.

2. In reply, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to convey to the Rai Bahadur the thanks of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for his liberality and public spirit. The correspondence will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 851J., dated Bhagalpur, the 23rd July 1896.

Memo. by—W. B. OLDHAM, Esq., Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division and Sonthal Parganas.

COPY of the following forwarded to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department. This is the Hospital which was opened at Monghyr on the 16th July 1896 by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

No. 1380J., dated Monghyr, the 14th July 1896.

From—C. R. MARRIOTT, Esq., Magistrate of Monghyr,
To—The Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that Rai Camaleshwari Proshad Singh Bahadur has built a Zanana Hospital in this town at a cost of Rs. 8,056. The building is now complete, and will be opened for the reception of female patients very shortly. I request that his liberality and public spirit may be acknowledged in suitable terms by publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

WEATHER AND CROP

For the week ending the 3rd A

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·20, Kalna ·56, K hot and cloudy. Standing crops doing well, but transplantation of *aman* paddy greatly retarded everywhere for want of rain. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	11 to 16	0	per rupee.
Kalna	12	0	
Katwa	13	2	
Raniganj	13	8	

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·50, Tamluk 3·54, Ghatal 4·19. Weather seasonable. Prospects of indigo and sugarcane good. Transplantation of *aman* progressing favourably. Jute is suffering from heavy rain and high wind. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Tamluk	13	
Ghatal	13½ to 15	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall 3·54. Weather cloudy with showers. Prospects of *aus* crop favourable. Harvesting of jute commenced in the Diamond Harbour subdivision with an estimated outturn of 12 annas. Transplantation of *aman* continues, but is delayed in Diamond Harbour owing to excessive rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	10 to 13	0	per rupee.
Barasat	10	0	
Basirhat	11	10	
Diamond Harbour	11	6	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·73, Jangipur ·56, Kandi ·33. Weather hot. More rain wanted. Transplantation of *aman* still going on. *Bhadoi* and jute plants thriving well. Manufacturing of indigo proceeding. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·75, Bagirhat 1·01, Satkhira 2·30. Weather very hot with occasional slight showers. More rain is urgently wanted in the south of the Satkhira subdivision and in Bagirhat for transplanting rice. *Aus* and jute doing well. No cattle disease. Fodder sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	11 to 12	0	per rupee.
Bagirhat	12	6	
Satkhira	10	8	

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·16. Weather seasonable with high easterly wind. *Aus* and jute suffering for want of rain. Transplantation of *aman* is also being retarded. Fodder and water sufficient. Slight outbreak of cattle-disease in some places in the mufassal and Sadar. Common rice selling from 12 to 13 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall ·21. Harvesting of *aus* and jute going on. Transplantation of *aman* on high lands retarded for want of rain. Prospects fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 9 to 14 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall 2·64. Weather hot and dry. Want of rain and lowness of the river are retarding the progress of the crops. Fodder available. Rice selling from 9 to 14 seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall ·57. Weather excessively hot. Harvesting of *aus* paddy nearly completed and that of jute going on. Prospects appear good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 11 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 1·70. Weather hot. Harvesting of *aus* continues; average outturn expected. Transplantation of *aman* retarded for want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·12. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops favourable. Transplantation of paddy retarded for want of rain, which is deficient except in Barh. Prices rising in Barh and Patna City. Common rice selling at 16½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Gaya.—*Bhadoi* crops doing well. Transplantation of paddy continues, but more rain is wanted.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Sadar ·03. Rain everywhere badly wanted, especially in Bettiah. Transplantation of paddy at a standstill. Price of common rice has risen from 17 to 16¼ seers, against average of 13½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar ·16, Madhubani ·43, Samastipur nil. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops favourable. But all crops want rain, and transplantation of paddy retarded. Common rice selling at 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·03. Extreme heat prevailed throughout the district until 1st August; since then sky overcast and strong east wind blowing. Rain urgently wanted everywhere except at Banka. Transplantation of crops is stopped owing to want of rain in Sadar, Madhipura, and Supaul. Common rice is sold at 15 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from some places. Fodder and water sufficient.

Purnea.—Rainfall ·48. Rain needed for *bhadoi* and *aghani* paddy. Cutting of jute commenced. Indigo manufacture nearly finished. Cattle-disease reported from some police-stations, and a veterinary assistant sent here for treatment. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Report not received.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·93, Giridih 1·28. Weather seasonable. Transplanting in progress. Rice sells from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was general, and in places heavy, rain in the south of the Province, but elsewhere rainfall has been scanty, and more is urgently needed for the transplanting of winter rice. The prospects of *bhadoi* crops are generally favourable. Sugarcane is doing well. The harvesting of early rice and jute is in progress, and indigo manufacture is going on. Cattle-disease continues in Purnea and Bhagalpur, and a slight outbreak is reported from Dinajpur. The price of common rice continues steady, but shows an upward tendency in some districts. Further report from Noakhali shows that there is very slight distress in the island of Hatia, and measures are being taken to relieve such distress as exists. No report received from Cuttack, where heavy floods were reported last week.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 4th August, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 26th July to 1st August 1896.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1896.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
July	26th	150·3	0·8	29·380	83·1	87·6	7·5	80·1	79·8	0·973	78·4	86	NNE and NE by E.	175	0·19	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	27th	148·5	7·1	·300	83·5	87·6	8·2	79·4	79·7	·965	78·2	85	ENE, ESE, and SE	310	0·19	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	28th	148·6	3·5	·314	83·4	87·4	8·3	79·1	80·6	1·010	79·5	88	ESE, E, and S by E.	117	0·05	Chiefly cloudy, d.
,,	29th	145·5	6·1	·325	83·0	87·9	8·8	79·1	80·2	0·996	79·1	88	S by E, ENE, and ESE.	122	0·57	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	30th	145·5	2·8	·358	82·6	86·6	8·3	78·3	79·7	·976	78·5	87	SE by S, ESE, and ENE.	71	0·42	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	31st	145·7	7·4	·394	83·0	89·4	10·4	79·0	80·3	·999	79·2	88	ESE, E, and S by E.	102	0·42	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
Aug.	1st	142·8	6·1	·341	82·8	87·7	9·2	78·5	79·3	·955	77·8	85	NE by E, E, and ENE.	219	0·37	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·345
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·548
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	33·8
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	92·2
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	83·1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·0
The extreme variation of temperature	11·1
The maximum temperature	89·4
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	22
	%
The mean relative humidity	87
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	86
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 26th July to 1st August 1896	2·21
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	4·04
The total fall from 1st January to 1st August 1896	33·88
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	35·42

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 3rd August 1896.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 26th July to 1st August 1896.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fah.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1896.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
July ...	26th ...	29·412	Not recorded ; thermometer shed under repair.									0·11
,,	27th ...	·329	Ditto ; ditto.									0·33
,, ...	28th ..	·340	Ditto ; ditto.									0·08
,, ...	29th ...	·353	Ditto ; ditto.									0·06
,, ..	30th ...	·382	Ditto ; ditto.									0·09
,, ...	31st ...	·437	Ditto ; ditto.									0·50
August ...	1st ...	·388	Ditto ; ditto.									0·29

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	29·377
The mean temperature of the seven days	Not recorded.
The extreme variation of temperature	Shed under repair.
The maximum temperature	,,
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	,,
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 26th July to 1st August 1896	1·46

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 3rd August 1896.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 1st August 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 1st August 1896.			Week ending Saturday, the 3rd August 1895.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	213	42,701	667	437	1,74,630	1,826
Jute	28	3,352	92	23	7,675	114
Firewood	93	62,150	852	102	67,400	1,141
Other articles	718	1,47,674	2,175	555	1,39,085	1,930
Total ...	1,052	2,55,877	3,786	1,117	3,88,790	5,011

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of May 1896, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1896.		1895.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,864	3,730	4,868	32,310	5,594	37,178	.....	31,584
Cotton, raw	2	317	4	311	319	315	4	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	426	.....	381	.....	426	381	45	.....
Ditto, Indian	199	128	224	271	327	495	.....	168
Piece-goods, European	2,329	11	2,691	4	2,340	2,695	.....	355
Ditto, Indian	35	2	39	4	37	43	.....	6
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	13	13	25	40	31	65	.....	34
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	17	1	32	3	18	35	.....	17
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	29	.....	23	.....	29	23	6	.....
Turmeric	26	399	45	769	425	814	.....	389
Aniline dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	37	4	18	1	41	19	22	.....
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	22	523	56	838	545	894	.....	349
Rice in the husk	1,809	6,335	2,252	1,413	7,644	3,665	3,979	.....
Rice not in the husk	5,142	2,667	2,342	5,520	7,809	7,862	.....	53
Jowar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	1,890	4,427	2,729	4,362	6,317	7,091	.....	774
Others	36	116	27	29	152	56	96	.....
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw	6	623	6	927	629	933	.....	304
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns	.....	4	.....	4	4	4	.....	.....
Jute—								
Raw	4	7,022	14	5,268	7,026	5,282	1,744	.....
Gunny-bags and cloth	406	778	683	1,345	1,184	2,028	.....	644
Lac—								
Stick	.....	14	.....	8	14	8	6	.....
Shell								
Leather, manufactured	10	1	14	.....	11	14	.....	3
Liquors—								
Beer	27	1	40	.....	28	40	.....	12
Spirits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wines	57	.....	83	.....	57	83	.....	26
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Copper, wrought	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Brass, do.	110	38	177	31	148	208	.....	60
Iron	1,310	92	1,398	25	1,402	1,408	.....	6
Others	108	13	126	23	118	149	.....	31
Oils—								
Kerosine	6,429	168	6,880	10	6,597	6,890	.....	293
Castor	22	.....	32	.....	22	32	.....	10
Cocoanut	111	.....	107	.....	111	107	4	.....
Others	296	.....	879	4	296	883	.....	587
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	906	12	1,956	906	1,968	.....	1,062
Rape and mustard	388	1,483	670	1,064	1,811	1,734	77	.....
Til or jinjili	.....	43	.....	14	43	14	29	.....
Poppy	.....	.....	4	18	.....	22	.....	22
Earthnuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	81	28	62	18	109	80	29	.....
Opium	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Paper and pasteboard	154	141	161	32	295	213	82	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	45	[illegible]	47	.....	46	47	.....	1
Dried fruits and nuts	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	1
Others	1,166	1,270	1,244	988	2,436	2,232	204	.....
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Salt	6,722	425	7,287	132	7,147	7,419	.....	272
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	9	.....	8	.....	9	8	1	.....
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	14	.....	22	14	22	.....	8

Staples.	1896.		1895.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	327	632	356	1,139	959	1,495	.....	536
Pepper	52	.....	59	.....	52	59	.....	7
Ginger	1	611	.....	490	612	490	122	.....
Chillies	160	259	90	239	390	329	70	.....
Cardamoms	.....	17	.....	33	17	33	.....	16
Others	111	54	110	153	165	263	.....	98
Stone and lime	901	377	421	1,810	1,278	2,231	.....	953
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	221	65	237	121	286	358	.....	72
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,328	1,520	1,167	1,102	2,846	2,359	489	.....
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	1,253	.....	1,798	1,253	1,798	.....	545
Timber	208	239	403	220	447	623	.....	176
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	272	2,980	260	3,781	3,252	4,041	.....	789
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	26	1	16	12	27	28	.....	1
Wool, raw	.....	54	.....	172	54	172	.....	118
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	6,757	2,593	4,990	5,111	9,350	10,101	.....	751
Total ...	41,150	42,378	43,816	74,036	83,528	117,552	7,015	41,344

J. Godfrey,
Offg. Examiner of Accounts.

Calcutta, *the 31st July 1896.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th July 1896, on 1,699·70 miles open.

	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	313,442	2,84,518 3 0	27,38,751 20	5,26,172 15 0	16,636 0 0	8,27,327 2 0	92,733	109,381	192,114
Or per mile of railway	.....	167 6 4	.....	309 9 1	9 12 7	486 12 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2½ weeks of half-year	775,326	7,60,952 1 0	79,56,800 10	14,18,264 14 0	43,489 0 0	22,22,705 15 0	210,119	283,728	493,847
Total for 3½ weeks ...	1,088,768	10,45,470 4 0	1,06,95,551 30	19,44,437 13 0	60,125 0 0	30,50,033 1 0	298,852	393,109	685,961
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	299,878	2,90,762 7 10	27,10,843 30	4,82,954 5 7	15,090 13 6	7,88,807 10 11	80,197	105,262	185,459
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	171 5 1	.....	284 8 10	8 14 3	464 12 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 3½ weeks of previous year ...	1,171,721½	11,53,500 5 2	1,02,97,433 10	21,25,919 5 9	61,367 1 4	33,40,786 12 3	302,734	433,654	736,388

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th July 1896, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P			
Total traffic for the week ...	28,313*	6,419 3 0*	3,547 30	186 7 0	10 0 0	6,615 10 0	1,198	59	1,257
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	288 12 3	.....	8 6 2	0 7 2	297 9 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2½ weeks of half-year	59,677	13,866 10 0	19,676 30	836 10 0	34 0 0	14,737 4 0	2,890	165	3,055
Total for 3½ weeks ...	87,990	20,285 13 0	23,224 20	1,023 1 0	44 0 0	21,352 14 0	4,088	224	4,313
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,461	4,353 8 1	4,189 30	179 11 8	13 10 3	4,546 14 0	1,149	39	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	195 13 5	.....	8 1 4	0 9 10	204 8 7	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 3½ weeks of previous year ...	94,281	22,156 13 4	23,813 0	1,020 11 8	44 6 0	23,221 15 0	4,554	154	4,708

* The increase is due to "Oolta Ruth Jattra" festival.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th July 1896, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,313	16,505 14 0	82,042 30	6,367 10 0	60 0 0	22,933 8 0	6,735	2,892	9,617
Or per mile of railway	.....	102 4 3	.....	39 7 3	0 5 11	142 1 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2½ weeks of half-year	44,226	37,251 12 0	1,91,632 30	18,350 11 0	165 0 0	55,767 7 0	17,053	8,603	25,656
Total for 3½ weeks ...	62,439	53,757 10 0	2,73,675 20	24,718 5 0	225 0 0	78,700 15 0	23,778	11,495	35,273
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	25,062	16,833 1 4	89,254 20	9,428 7 0	36 9 3	26,298 1 7	6,505	4,363	10,868
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	104 4 8	.....	58 6 8	0 3 8	162 15 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 3½ weeks of previous year ...	87,197	58,306 2 5	3,68,412 10	37,725 9 0	132 7 6	[96,164 2 11	24,305	16,129	40,434

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 25th July 1896, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	194,820	84,010 0 0	6,71,060 0	1,10,410 0 0	19,530 0 0	2,13,950 0 0	30,500	27,873	58,373
Or per mile of railway	240	103 0 0	825 0	136 0 0	15 0 0	*254 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	* 508,880	2,17,570 0 0	14,43,640 0	2,36,480 0 0	16,580 0 0	4,70,630 0 0	78,000	68,711	146,711
Total for 4 weeks ...	703,700	3,01,580 0 0	21,14,700 0	3,46,890 0 0	36,110 0 0	6,84,580 0 0	108,500	96,584	205,084
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	171,121	74,449 0 0	6,55,426 0	93,302 0 0	19,294 0 0	1,87,645 0 0	29,669	23,294	52,963
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	210	92 0 0	806 0	115 0 0	18 0 0	225 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	725,280	3,06,925 0 0	26,54,677 0	3,31,071 0 0	36,709 0 0	6,75,605 0 0	115,405	89,567	204,972

* Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 25th July 1896, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,060	11,250 0 0	43,040 0	3,270 0 0	490 0 0	15,010 0 0	3,751	1,921	5,672
Or per mile of railway	248	90 0 0	344 0	26 0 0	4 0 0	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	90,530	30,170 0 0	1,01,850 0	7,820 0 0	170 0 0	38,160 0 0	9,569	4,981	14,550
Total for 4 weeks ...	121,590	41,420 0 0	1,44,890 0	11,090 0 0	660 0 0	53,170 0 0	13,320	6,902	20,222
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29,809	9,771 0 0	55,034 0	3,939 0 0	467 0 0	14,177 0 0	3,751	1,921	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	238	78 0 0	440 0	31 0 0	4 0 0	113 0 0	... .	. .....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	127,497	40,014 0 0	1,96,935 0	14,520 0 0	798 0 0	55,332 0 0	13,888	8,050	21,938

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 25th July 1896, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	20,050	5,920 0 0	8,480 0	810 0 0	90 0 0	6,820 0 0	2,487	737	3,224
Or per mile of railway	240	69 0 0	99 0	9 0 0	1 0 0	79 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	55,040	14,930 0 0	28,120 0	2,760 0 0	350 0 0	18,040 0 0	6,684	1,998	8,682
Total for 4 weeks ...	75,090	20,850 0 0	36,600 0	3,570 0 0	440 0 0	24,860 0 0	9,171	2,735	11,906
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,972	5,914 0 0	16,838 0	1,152 0 0	348 0 0	7,414 0 0	*2,539	735	3,264
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	209	69 0 0	196 0	13 0 0	4 0 0	86 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	79,905	24,170 0 0	60,414 0	5,074 0 0	674 0 0	29,918 0 0	9,652	2,864	12,516

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 25th July 1896, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	94,470	34,170	3,58,160	(a) 46,220	13,010	93,400	14,189	(b) 10,928	31,117
Or per mile of railway	124·96	45·20	473·76	61·14	17·21	123·55	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2½ weeks of half-year	239,610	90,970	9,93,130	1,32,180	25,470	2,48,620	35,464	47,300	82,773
Total for 3½ weeks ..	334,080	1,25,140	13,51,290	1,78,400	38,480	3,42,020	49,653	64,237	113,890
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	95,430	34,303	2,41,777	35,207	11,418	80,928	14,688	(c) 15,513	30,201
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	126·24	45·38	319·81	46·57	15·10	107·05	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	351,185	1,30,731	11,53,327	1,45,024	40,417	3,16,172	55,652	63,351	119,003

(a) Increase is due to brisker traffic.
(b) Includes 1,716 miles ballast trains.
(c) ,, 1,010 ,, ,,

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th June 1896, on 157 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	11,379	6,330 11 8	1,59,917 0	3,918 4 0	139 6 0	10,388 5 8	1,359	3,544	4,903
Or per mile of railway	72·48	40·32 0 0	1,018·58 0	24·96 0 0	·89 0 0	66·17 0 0	8·66	22·57	31·23
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	338,550	2,07,141 13 9	47,06,605 0	1,04,457 5 6	3,888 1 2	3,15,487 4 5	52,520	96,094	148,614
Total for 23 weeks ..	349,938	2,13,472 9 5	48,66,522 0	1,08,375 9 6	4,027 7 2	3,25,875 10 1	53,879	99,638	153,517
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	... ..	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 13th June 1896.			Receipts for week ending 189 .			Total receipts from 1st April to 13th June 1896.			Total receipts from 1st April 189 to 189 .			Total increase in 189 .	Total decrease in 189 .
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
157	10,388	66·17	.....	.....	.....	157	1,26,243	797·74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 18th July 1896, on 157 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	13,255	6,553 0 0	1,38,436 0	4,113 0 0	121 0 0	10,787 0 0	1,391	3,017	4,408
Per mile of railway	84·43	41·74 0 0	881·76 0	26·20 0 0	·77 0 0	68·71 0 0	8·86	19·22	28·08
For previous 1 week of half-year	17,423	9,231 0 0	1,50,620 0	6,482 0 0	234 0 0	15,947 0 0	1,672	5,301	6,973
Total for 2 weeks ...	30,678	15,784 0 0	2,95,056 0	10,595 0 0	355 0 0	26,734 0 0	3,063	8,318	11,381
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,605	1,437 8 3	2,75,908 0	4,762 4 0	103 12 0	6,303 8 3	570	5,800	6,370
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	63·24	25·23 0 0	2,155·53 0	37·20 0 0	·81 0 0	63·24 0 0	10·00	45·31	55·31
Total to corresponding date of previous year	10,017	4,323 15 6	752,232 0	12,015 1 0	225 5 0	16,564 5 6	1,701	8,542	10,333

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 18th July 1896.			Receipts for week ending 20th July 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 18th July 1896.			Total receipts from 1st to 20th July 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
157	10,787	68·71	128	6,304	63·24	157	1,71,675	1,093·46	128*	16,564	171·48	1,55,111	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs. A. P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 25th July 1896	14,368 0 0
Corresponding period of 1895	12,607 13 0
Increase	1,760 3 0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 25th July 1896	281 11 7
Corresponding period of 1895	247 3 5
Increase	34 8 2
Receipts from 1st July to 25th July 1896	49,539 0 0
Corresponding period of 1895	47,435 0 0
Increase	2,104 0 0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 5th August 1896.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 33 of 1896.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF THE ALIPORE AND HAZARIBAGH REFORMATORY SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1895.

No. 50P.T.

RESOLUTION.

JAILS.

Dated Yacht Rhotas, the 10th August 1896.

READ—

Letter No. 6022, dated the 8th June 1896, from the Inspector-General of Jails, submitting the Annual Reports on the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools for the year 1895.

Read also—

The Reports for the years 1894 and 1893, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

In accordance with the orders conveyed in this office letter No. 225P., dated the 18th January 1896, these reports have been submitted after the Annual Administration Report of the Jail Department was laid before Government, and the tabular statements have been drawn up in the revised forms prescribed. There is still, however, a want of uniformity in the order in which the several subjects are dealt with, which should be remedied.

2. The total number of boys in the two institutions on the 31st December 1894 was 562, of whom 224 were in the Alipore school and 338 at Hazaribagh. The number admitted into the two schools, respectively, during the year was 52 and 67, making a grand total of 681. Of these, 131 boys were released, 1 died and 1 escaped, leaving, at the close of the year 1895, 213 boys at Alipore and 335 at Hazaribagh, or a total of 548, of whom 363 were Hindus, 157 Muhammadans, 21 aboriginals, and 7 Native Christians. The general health of the two schools is reported to have been good, only one death having occurred, against four in the previous year. One escape took place from the outer garden of the Alipore school, but the boy was recaptured, and he and two others who abetted his escape were flogged and the warder at fault punished. No escape occurred from the Hazaribagh school.

3. *Offences, punishments and marks.*—The total number of offences committed in the Alipore school rose from 55 to 83, and the percentage of boys punished to daily average number of boys rose from 25 to 38. The increase occurred chiefly under the heading "Destroying Government property," but the Superintendent reports that the discipline and behaviour of the boys continued satisfactory. At Hazaribagh the number of offences fell from 336 to 322, of which 149 were of idling. The larger number of offences reported from this school, and the difference in the manner in which they were dealt with, would seem to indicate diversity between the systems of discipline followed in the two institutions. At Hazaribagh no case of solitary confinement occurred during the year, while at Alipore, with only one-fourth as many punishments, solitary confinement was ordered in 16 cases. The mark system is reported to have worked satisfactorily, the average number of boys entitled to marks being 159 at Alipore and 324 at Hazaribagh, against 160 and 228, respectively, in 1894; and the average weekly money earnings amounted to Rs. 5-15-1 at Alipore and Rs. 13-11 at Hazaribagh, against Rs. 6-1-1 and Rs. 11-9-1, respectively, in 1894.

4. *Instruction and gymnastics.*—The boys at both schools were employed on blacksmith's work, tinsmith's work, and carpentry. At Alipore they were also employed in book-binding, printing and cane-work, and at Hazaribagh in weaving, tailoring and shoe-making. At both institutions the boys were instructed in Hindustani, Bengali and arithmetic, the more advanced boys being taught English as well. Attendance at the night school has, under the orders contained in the Resolution of last year, been made compulsory instead of optional, as it previously was. The teachers are reported to have attended to their duties carefully in both schools, but the staff at Hazaribagh is said to be inadequate for the number of boys. The Inspector-General should consider this question, and submit proposals, if necessary, to Government. Gymnastics are practised for one hour per diem at Hazaribagh, and the boys are reported to have shown considerable skill in the exercises taught. At Alipore they receive one hour's instruction in gymnastics every alternate day, and are said to take cordially to this part of their training.

5. *Character reports of released boys.*—The reports received from District Magistrates in regard to 102 of the boys released during the year, show that 55 were well conducted, 24 were not traceable, 7 were in jail, 12 were viewed with suspicion, and 2 were pursuing the trade taught in the school. Five boys released during the two years 1894 and 1895, are reported to be following their own trades, which had been taught them while under detention. As the Superintendent of the Hazaribagh school remarks, it is apparently hopeless to expect that boys belonging to any of the agricultural castes will continue, after release, to follow any of the trades taught to them in the schools.

6. *Manufactures.*—The same industries were carried on as in the previous year. The total profits from manufactures rose from Rs. 16,640 to Rs. 16,679, of which Rs. 12,763 were made in the Alipore school and Rs. 3,916 at Hazaribagh. The larger profits at Alipore are due to the earnings from book-binding and carpentry, the two chief industries taught. At Hazaribagh the greater portion of the profits accrued from blanket-weaving. The average earning per head at Alipore was Rs. 64-2-2, and at Hazaribagh Rs. 17-7-6.

7. *Expenditure.*—The following table compares the expenditure under the several heads in the two schools during the past two years :—

Head of Expenditure.	Alipore School.				Hazaribagh School.			
	Total cost.		Cost per head.		Total cost.		Cost per head.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Fixed establishment	9,770	10,191	43 9 10	46 11 11	8,875	10,217	28 5 5	29 10 9
2. Diet	8,044	6,657	35 14 9	30 8 7	8,059	8,886	25 11 9	25 13 4
3. Hospital	220	165	0 15 9	0 12 3	136	72	0 6 11	0 3 3
4. Clothing	391	736	1 11 11	3 6 0	1,063	893	5 3 5	2 9 6
5. Contingencies	2,243	2,261	10 0 3	10 5 11	2,086	1,295*	6 10 7	3 11 1
6. Construction and repairs ...	23	87	0 1 3	0 6 4	4,092	813	14 15 3	2 5 9
	20,691	20,097	92 5 9	92 3 0	25,481	22,186	81 5 4	64 5 8

* Including travelling allowance.

In the case of each school there has been a slight reduction both in total cost and in cost per head. It is desirable, as suggested by the Superintendent of the Hazaribagh school, to follow the practice in the corresponding jail return, and place the item of construction and repairs below the total in this return. That item is casual and subject to great fluctuation, and does not properly enter into the calculation of the cost of the schools per head of population.

8. *General.*—At Alipore the printing industry is said to keep two presses constantly at work, and two more have been indented for. Sir Alexander Mackenzie is satisfied, after personal inspection of the school, that further accommodation is required for the workshop, and instructions have accordingly been issued to the Public Works Department to add a second story to one of the workshops. As yet no boy has been received from Assam at Hazaribagh, and the Superintendent thinks, in consequence, that the necessity for providing increased accommodation at that institution is not urgent. The daily average population during the year (544), however, was the highest on record, and as the school will, at present, only admit of the reception of 357 boys, it may soon become necessary to enlarge the building. Both institutions appear to have been sufficiently inspected by official and non-official visitors during the year.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure the general interest taken by the Board of Management and the Committee of Visitors in the two institutions, and the good work done by Mr. Hill, Deputy Superintendent of the Hazaribagh School. The Government heard with regret of the death of Mr. C. J. Courtenay since the close of the year. The Alipore School had in him a most efficient Superintendent.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of the Reports and a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the President of the Board of Management of the Reformatory School at Alipore, for information and for communication to the members of the Board.

Ordered also that a copy of the Reports and a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails, for information, and for communication to the Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BABU RAM LAL MUKERJI'S FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,—AGRI.

RESOLUTION—No. 3155 Agri.

Calcutta, the 11th August 1896.

READ the following papers :—

(1) A letter, dated the 5th July 1895, from Babu Ram Lal Mukerji, offering to place a sum of Rs. 50,000 at the disposal of this Government for the relief of distress caused by inundation or scarcity.

(2) This Government's letter No. 3615, dated the 29th July 1895, accepting the above offer.

(3) Letters, dated 12th September and 17th October 1895, from Babu Ram La-Mukerji, forwarding to Government the lower and upper halves of a Governl ment Promissory Note for Rs. 50,000.

(4) Preliminary and final Notifications dated 27th January and 11th August 1896, respectively, under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890.

In July 1895, Babu Ram Lal Mukerji, zamindar of Boinchee in the district of Hooghly, offered to place at the disposal of the Government of Bengal a sum of Rs. 50,000 with a view to creating an endowment for the relief of distress due to inundation or to scarcity brought on by drought, in any part of this Province, including Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa. The Lieutenant-Governor accepted the offer with much pleasure. Babu Ram Lal Mukerji has transferred a 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Note, No. 053,858 of 1865, for Rs. 50,000, to the Accountant-General, Bengal, as Treasurer of Charitable Endowments in Bengal; and, with his concurrence, a preliminary Notification (No. 433L.R., dated the 27th January 1896) under Act VI of 1890, with a scheme for the administration of the Fund, was published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, of the 29th idem. The Commissioner of Burdwan, having reported that no objection to the scheme was made in any of the districts of that Division within the period fixed by that notification for receiving such objections, a final notification vesting the endowment in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments in Bengal will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th August 1896. The Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department has been appointed Administrator of the Fund.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank Babu Ram Lal Mukerji for his liberality and public spirit, and directs that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to him, and that it be also published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 10th August, 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·09, Kalna 2·25, Katwa 1·72, Raniganj ·90. Weather hot and cloudy. Standing crops doing well, but more rain wanted for completing transplantation of *aman*. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	11 to 15	0	per rupee.
Kalna	12	0	
Katwa	13	2	
Raniganj	14	0	

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·12, Contai 3·58, Tamluk 1·34, Ghatal 1·84. Weather seasonable. Indigo is being harvested. Prospects of sugarcane and jute good. Transplantation of *aman* paddy going on except in some parts to the south of Tamluk, where it has been retarded owing to excessive rain, and in some places in thana Ramnagar, where the seedlings have been much injured by flood. Cattle-disease reported from Garhbeta and Narayanagar police-stations. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Contai	16 to 17	
Tamluk	13	
Ghatal	13½ to 15	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·30. Weather cloudy with showers. Prospects of *aus* crop favourable. Harvesting of jute going on. Transplantation of *aman* continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice sells at:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	11 to 13	0	per rupee.
Barasat	10	0	
Basirhat	11	10	
Diamond Harbour	11	6	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·78, Kandi 1·03, Jangipur 2·39. Weather hot. More rain wanted for transplantation of *aman*. Standing crops doing well. Indigo manufacture proceeding. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·70, Bagirhat 2·74, Satkhira 4·00. Weather warm and cloudy with occasional rain. More rain wanted for transplantation of *aman*. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	11 to 12	0	per rupee.
Bagirhat	12	6	
Satkhira	10	8	

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·48. Weather very hot. *Aus* and jute suffering for want of rain. Transplantation of *aman* is being retarded. No report of cattle-disease. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient. Common rice selling from 12 to 13 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall ·41. Harvesting of *aus* and jute continues. Transplantation of *aman* is at a standstill for want of rain. Steeping of jute retarded for want of water. Prospects not favourable. Fodder sufficient. Common rice selling at 9 to 13 seers a rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall 1·03. Crops suffering from want of rain. Fodder available.

Dacca.—Rainfall 1·27. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of jute and *aus* rice continues. Prospects not good owing to falling off of the river. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 11 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall ·12. Weather dry and hot. Harvesting of *aus* continues. Transplantation of *aman* retarded for want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·19. Rain badly wanted everywhere. *Bhadoi* crops suffering. Transplantation of paddy retarded. Prices slightly rising in Patna. Price of common rice ranges from 16 seers in Patna to 13 seers in subdivisions. Fodder and water sufficient.

Gaya.—*Bhadoi* crops suffering somewhat and paddy transplantation retarded for want of rain. Price of common rice at Sadar 13 seers, against average of 13 seers 15 chitaks per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Sadar ·19. Agricultural operations practically at a standstill, and crops suffering greatly from continued want of rain. Price of common rice risen from 16½ to 14½ seers, against average of 18½ seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar ·50, Madhubani ·45, Samastipur ·09. *Bhadoi* crops suffering for want of rain. Transplantation of paddy stopped. Rain urgently wanted. Prices rising steadily.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·51. Weather very hot and cloudy with occasional light local showers. Rain very urgently required. Standing crops seriously damaged by want of rain. Both *bhadoi* and paddy seedlings are withering. Transplantation stopped. Fodder sufficient. Some cattle-disease in Madhipura. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Purnea.—Rainfall ·56. Rain badly wanted for *bhadoi* and *aghani* paddy. Cutting of jute and manufacture of indigo still going on. Some cattle-disease in Kasba and Kishanganj. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall 4·58. Weather cloudy and hot. Floods subsiding. Paddy crops mostly under water. Damage not yet known, but *beali* (early rice) mostly distroyed. Fodder not sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from thana Tirtol. Common rice sells at Cuttack 17½ seers per rupee. Reports from subdivisions not received.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·87, Giridih 1·23. Weather seasonable. More rain wanted in Giridih. Transplanting in progress. Rice sells from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was rain all over the Province during the week, but, except in the south, it was very scanty. More rain is urgently required for the transplanting of winter rice. In Bihar and parts of North Bengal, it is reported, the transplantation of paddy is stopped, and the *bhadoi* crops are withering. Rain is urgently required there. Early rice and jute are being harvested. In some districts the steeping of jute is retarded for want of water. Indigo manufacture is going on. No cattle-disease is reported except from Midnapore, Bhagalpur, Purnea, and Cuttack. The price of common rice is almost stationary. Further report from Noakhali shows that the state of things in the island of Sandip is better than was anticipated, and what little distress has occurred there is being met. The floods in Orissa are subsiding. The damage to crops is not yet known, but most of the early rice, it is reported, has probably been destroyed.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 11th August, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

Names of Marts.	Stock in hand as compiled on—												
	1st week of August 1895.	1st week of Sept. 1895.	1st week of Oct. 1895.	1st week of Nov. 1895.	1st week of Dec. 1895.	1st week of Jan. 1896.	1st week of Feb. 1896.	1st week of March 1896	1st week of April 1896.	1st week of May 1896.	1st week of June 1896.	1st week of July 1896.	1st week of August 1896.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Balliaghata	4,26,000	3,91,000	3,40,000	2,92,000	2,57,000	2,79,000	4,83,000	5,74,000	6,23,000	6,63,000	6,27,000	5,84,000	3,67,000
Ultadanga	74,000	74,500	76,500	77,000	70,500	57,000	69,700	69,000	70,500	61,500	66,000	65,000	63,500
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatikhola, and Culpi Ghat.	6,41,200	5,23,120	6,05,700	5,35,000	5,38,000	5,70,000	6,06,900	6,05,500	6,03,000	6,33,000	5,51,400	5,20,500	6,03,000
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	3,000	2,500	3,000	2,000	1,500	2,500	3,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,500	1,000
Tollygunge, Cheriá, Kidderpore, and Munshigan].	2,22,200	2,07,200	2,10,200	1,93,900	1,66,900	1,65,300	2,04,900	2,67,300	2,24,000	2,28,000	2,38,500	2,26,500	1,99,500
21 Minor bazars (estimated) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 2,129 in number (estimated).	2,56,000	2,56,000	2,56,000	2,56,000	2,50,000	2,56,000	2,56,000	2,50,000	2,56,000	2,56,000	2,56,000	2,56,000	2,56,000
Baidyabati, Nowabgan], Bhadreshwar, and Chandernagore.	12,750	13,500	13,060	4,756	7,362	6,425	8,120	15,241	8,241	1,836	27,089	29,584	50,215
Total ...	18,76,150	17,70,820	17,39,400	16,44,656	15,31,362	15,72,525	18,65,620	20,26,341	20,22,541	20,80,936	20,01,989	19,88,084	17,78,615
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	4,126 (on 3rd August 1895.)	3,942 (on 3rd Sept. 1895.)	4,334 (on 5th Oct. 1895.)	3,628 (on 3rd Nov. 1895.)	16,459 (on 3rd Dec. 1895.)	15,795 (on 3rd Jan. 1896.)	11,392 (on 3rd Feb. 1896.)	15,249 (on 3rd March 1896.)	10,594 (on 3rd April 1896.)	8,650 (on 3rd May 1896.)	8,448 (on 3rd June 1896.)	3,069 (on 3rd July 1896.)	3,996 (on 3rd August 1896.)
On boats unloaded ... By Port Commissioners' returns.	32,619 (1st to 3rd August 1895.)	37,006 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1895.)	44,752 (5th to 7th Oct. 1895.)	30,979 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1895.)	38,121 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1895.)	49,170 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896.)	48,105 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1896.)	43,350 (1st to 3rd March 1896.)	23,496 (1st to 3rd April 1896.)	16,458 (on 3rd May 1896.)	25,935 (1st to 3rd June 1896.)	29,764 (1st to 3rd July 1896.)	24,905 (1st to 3rd August 1896.)
By Canal returns	49,953 (1st to 3rd August 1895.)	70,122 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1895.)	31,788 (5th to 7th Oct. 1895.)	36,637 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1895.)	20,431 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1895.)	77,941 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896.)	77,264 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1896.)	71,506 (1st to 3rd March 1896.)	26,961 (1st to 3rd April 1896.)	7,282 (1st to 3rd May 1896.)	5,817 (1st to 3rd June 1896.)	12,830 (1st to 3rd July 1896.)	12,457 (1st to 3rd August 1896.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	19,62,848	18,86,890	18,20,294	17,15,890	16,06,373	17,15,451	20,02,381	21,56,448	20,83,612	21,13,306	20,42,189	20,38,738	18,14,973
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	9½ lakhs	8½ lakhs	7½ lakhs	6½ lakhs	5½ lakhs	6½ lakhs	9½ lakhs.	11 lakhs.	10½ lakhs	10½ lakhs	10 lakhs	9½ lakhs.	7½ lakhs.

Statistical Department,
The 10th August, 1896.

M. Finucane,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM, (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	BURDWAN DIVISION.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan ...	13 5	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	13 8	13 8	15 12	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ...	13 0	...	15 12	...	...	...	12 0	11 4	15 0	14 4	13 8	19 8	...	...	...
3	Bankura ...	12 8	12 8	15 8	...	16 4	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore .	12 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	..	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	8 0	8 0	5 7	10 9	11 0	15 0	..	...	...
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	13 5	13 5	14 0	...	...	...
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.															
7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	10 0	11 0 to 13 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...
8	Calcutta	11 6	11 13	12 4	16 0	16 18	16 6	7 0	7 2	8 3	10 8	11 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	17 12
9	Nadia ...	13 5	13 0	16 0	21 5	20 0	...	7 4	7 5	7 0	11 7	12 5	15 8	...	...	...
10	Murshidabad ...	14 8	15 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	15 8	.	...	...
11	Jessore .	12 4	13 4	12 8	13 0	13 4	16 0	9 8	10 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	18 8	...	...	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.															
13	Rajshahi ...	14 10	15 0	17 4	21 12	22 8	30 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	11 10	12 0	15 0	...	...	...
14	Dinajpur ...	11 0	11 0	15 4	...	...	16 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	13 4	12 0	15 10		..	...
15	Jalpaiguri .	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling .	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	10 8	11 0	13 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur .	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 14	10 0	12 0	13 0		..	...
18	Bogra ...	13 2	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	8 10	9 12	10 8	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...
19	Pabna .	14 4	15 0	19 8	24 0	22 8	22 8	6 8	6 6	6 6	16 0	12 14	18 0	...	...	...
	DACCA DIVISION.															
20	Dacca .	10 12	11 4	12 8	...	18 0	16 0	9 4	9 4	12 12	11 14	13 0	17 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur .	...	...	16 0	...	...	22 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	18 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 10	16 8	10 0	10 4	20 0	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga), Katwa 11 seers 11 chitaks (karkatoh), and Raniganj 10½ seers.
B. At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9 seers, Tamluk 9 seers, and Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks (crushed salt).
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore (Bhadreswar) 10½ seers and Jahanabad 9 seers 2 chitaks (panga).
F. At Uluberia the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10½ chitaks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10½ seers, Barasat not reported, Magrahát

...e Districts of Bengal on the 31st July 1896.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN						FIREWOOD.		SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)													
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
														BENGAL.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 80	0 110	A 11 0	11 0	11 4	Crushed. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 120	0 160	B 10 0	10 8	10 8	Panga. 4 0 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 200	0 300	C 9 4	9 4	11 2	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Bankura.	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 200	0 240	D 10 0	10 0	11 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	Midnapore.	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 120	0 160	E 10 0	10 0	11 0	Crushed. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 105	0 105	F 10 0	10 0	11 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 95	0 95	G 10 8	10 8	11 4	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 80	0 91	6 9 6	9 6	11 3	Panga. 3 7 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Calcutta.	8	
13 5	13 5	14 8	...	...	...	0 128	0 128	H 10 0	10 5	11 6	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	Nadia.	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 190	0 190	I 11 0	10 8	11 0	Karkatch. 3 10 0	3 12 0	3 6 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 120	0 120	J 10 8	10 2	10 4	Panga. 3 14 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 160	0 160	K 10 0	10 0	9 12	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	Khulna.	12	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 240	0 240	L 9 0	9 0	9 9	Panga. 4 2 8	4 2 8	3 10 8	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 110	0 110	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	Dinajpur.	14	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 160	0 160	M 9 12	9 8	10 0	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 120	0 120	N 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	Darjeeling.	16	
...	...	...	10 0	8 0	13 0	0 44	0 44	O 9 0	9 0	9 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 90	0 90	8 4	7 15½	8 4	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 5 4	Bogra.	18	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 160	0 200	P 9 8	9 8	9 12	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Pabna.	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 120	0 120	Q 9 4	9 0	10 8	4 0 0	4 2 0	3 10 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 100	0 110	R 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 160	0 120	S 10 0	10 0	10 10	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 80	0 60	T 10 0	10 0	10 8	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 9 0	Backergunge.	23	

... salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 9 seers 1 chitak, Magura 8 seers 11 chitaks, Narail 9½ seers, and

... salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 10½ seers.
... salt per rupee are :—Nator 9 seers (panga) and Naugaon 8 seers 11½ chitaks (crushed).
... is 8 seers per rupee.
...nga) is 8 seers per rupee.
... salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 9½ seers, Kurigram 8 seers, and Nilphamari 9 seers.
... 11 seers per rupee.
...trict the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 11½ seers (crushed) and Goalundo 10 seers (panga).
...rted.
... salt per rupee are :—Kishoreganj 9 seers 6 chitaks (mixed), Jamalpur 9 seers 2 chitaks (crushed)
Kagmari 10 seers (panga), and Netrokona 8 seers (panga).

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 11½ seers (crushed) and Goalundo 10 seers (panga).
T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*																
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 6	10 0	10 0	18 5	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...
26	Chittagong ...	10 0	10 0	9 12	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 0	11 0	10 12	14 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna ...	14 0 / 13 0	Red. 14 0 / White. 13 0	18 0 / 15 0	20 0	19 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	13 12	17 14	18 0	20 0	21 0
28	Gaya ...	10 8	12 0	13 4	18 0	18 0	23 0	10 8	10 4	11 0	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8
29	Shahabad ...	12 8 & 13 0	12 0 & 13 0	13 0	...	19 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	13 0 & 15 0	16 0	...	...	...
30	Saran ...	12 8	13 2	14 8	18 0	19 0	20 0	10 8	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...
31	Champaran ...	13 0	14 0	16 4	21 4	23 8	26 4	8 8	8 8	7 8	16 4	17 0	16 0	...	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	12 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	12 8	13 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	12 8	12 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr ...	13 2	13 8	16 8	19 8	20 0	25 0	9 0	9 8	10 8	13 2	12 9	15 0	...	...	12
35	Bhagalpur ...	13 4	13 14	16 6	18 4	20 3	22 11	11 5	11 5	12 10	15 2	15 2	17 10	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	17. 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	12 8	13 8	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 12	14 0	12 8	11 4	15 0	...	...	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	10 8	10 8	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	12 8	13 0	13 8	13 12	13 12	18 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	11 13	13 12	13 2	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 13	19 11	19 1	20 6	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0 to 17 0	19 0	19 0	21 0 to 22 0	...	...	...
41	Puri ...	9 3	11 13	10 8	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 2	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ...	10 8	Red. 10 8	11 8	15 0	16 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	16 8	...	...	...
43	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	10 0 / 7 0 to 9 0	White. 10 0 / 7 0 to 9 0	11 0 / 7 8 to 10 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	13 0	14 0	14 8	16 0	...	..	...
44	Palamau (Daltonganj).	9 0	9 0	14 1	15 3	15 3	19 2	9 0	9 0	9 9	10 11	10 11	12 6	...	...	...
45	Manbhum (Purulia).	12 0	12 0	13 4	...	...	24 0	12 0	13 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0	16 0	19 0 to 20 0	16 0	...	...
46	Singhbhum (Chaibassa).	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 8 seers and Chandpur 9 seers.
V. At Feni Hát the retail price of salt is 7 seers per rupee.
W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10 seers, Bihar 10 seers, and Dinapore 9½ seers.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers, Aurangabad 9½ seers, and Nawada 9 seers.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 11 seers, Bhabhua 10 seers, and Sasaram 10½ seers.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11½ seers and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers 6 chitaks.
a. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
b. In the subdivisions the retail price of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 11 seers and Madhubani 10 seers.

CALCUTTA,

f Bengal on the 31st July 1896—(concluded).

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN						WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.							
...RA OR CUMBU. (...pinisetum typhoi-deum.)		MARUA OR RAGI. (Eleusine Coracana.)				FIREWOOD.		SALT.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
														BENGAL—*concluded.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U 9 0	9 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	Tippera.	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	V 8 10	8 0	9 8	4 0 to 4 4 0	4 4 to 4 8 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25
80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 12							Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Chittagong.	26
														BIHAR.	
130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	11 0				W			Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27
140 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	11 14				X			Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Gaya.	28
140 0	120 0	11 0	10 8	11 0				Y			...	3 13 0	3 10 0	Shahabad.	29
160 0	120 0	10 4	10 0	10 8				Z			3 14 3	4 0 0	3 12 0	Saran.	30
180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0	10 8				a			Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Champaran.	31
160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0				b			Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32
140 0	160 0	11 8	10 8	10 0				c			3 4 0	3 12 11½	3 8 0	Darbhanga.	33
126 to 168	168 0	10 4	10 4	10 8				d			3 11 6	3 12 6	3 7 0	Monghyr.	34
130 0	151 8	10 1	10 1	10 4				e			Panga. 3 10 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	Bhagalpur.	35
120 0	320 0	10 0	10 0	10 0				f			Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36
120 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	10 0							Panga. 4 4 0	4 7 0	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37
180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0	10 8				g			Karkatch. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38
														ORISSA.	
80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12	9 4				h			Karkatch. 3 6 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Cuttack.	39
120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 8				i			Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 7 0	Balasore.	40
80 0	80 0	12 4	12 4	12 0				j			Karkatch. 3 3 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	Puri.	41
														CHOTA NAGPUR.	
240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 0				k			Panga. 4 3 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	Hazaribagh.	42
160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0							Panga. 4 5 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	43
...	...	7 3	7 5	8 7							Panga. ...	5 7 6	...	Palamau (Daltonganj).	44
...	...	10 0	10 0	10 10							Crushed. 4 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Manbhum (Purulia).	45
100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0	8 0							4 4 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	Singhbhum (Chaibassa).	46

18 0	20 8	22 8													
24 0	27 0	28 0													
16 14	16 14	16 14													

1370*a*

per rupee are :—Begusarai 10½ seers and Jamui 10 seers.
per rupee are :—Madhipura 9 seers, Banka 10 seers, and Supaul 10 seers.
the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
per rupee are:—Deoghur 10 seers (panga), Godda 9 seers (mixed), Jamtara 9 seers (panga), hal 8 seers (panga).

h. In the [illegible] ions the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
i. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
j. At Khurda the retail prices of salt (karkatch) is 10½ seers per rupee.
k. At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ..	5 4 0	5 2 0	4 14 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 7 0
2	Burdwan ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	2 15 0	3 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 5 0	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 4 0	3 1 0	...	2 12 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	2 14 0	3 0 0	...	2 12 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	5 12 6	5 12 6	...	3 8 0	3 5 0	...	3 2 6	3 5 0	...	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	4 4 0	4 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	2 2 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	2 14 0	...	2 2 0	2 0 0
7	Chittagong ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	2 7 0	2 5 0	2 3 6	Red. 2 18 0 White. 3 0 0	2 13 0 3 0 0	2 3 0 2 10 0	1 14 6	2 0 0	1 11 0
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 0 0	5 8 0	...	3 5 6	3 1 3	...	3 5 6	3 1 3	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	...
10	Bhagalpur ..	3 8 1	3 8 0	...	2 9 9	2 9 9	...	3 0 0	2 14 6	...	2 0 0	2 0 10	...
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 0	1 6 0	3 6 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 3 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	3 13 0	3 10 3	...	2 13 6	2 12 0	...	4 0 0 to 5 11 0	4 0 0 to 5 11 0	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,

The 11th August 1896.

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).			* Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine corocana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 1 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	2 6 0	2 8 0	2 9 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 8 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2 6 0	2 5 6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 14 0	2 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 15 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 3 6	2 0 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 10	2 0 16	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	1 14 0	2 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5 0 to 3 10 0	3 5 0 to 3 10 0	...

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zeamays*).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR—CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 4 0	2 6 0	2 7 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	4 8 0	4 12 0	...
...	...	...	3 1 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 11 0	4 8 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 4 0	...	Mustard. 5 8 0 / Rapeseed. 4 12 0	5 4 0 / 4 8 0	... / ...
...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...
...	...	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 8 0	3 10 0	2 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
1 14 5	1 14 0	1 10 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 12 6	3 10 0	3 10 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
2 0 0	2 0 0	...	2 13 9	2 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 13 8	1 13 8	...	2 0 10	2 0 10	...	4 4 0	3 9 9	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	...
...	...	...	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 15 0	3 15 0	...
...	...	...	2 3	6 10 6	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	Mustard. 5 5 0 / Rapeseed. 4 12 0	5 5 0 / 4 12 0	... / ...

ARD SEERS.

OR JINJILI SEED.		SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 12 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 5 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
...	...	4 10 0	4 8 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	4 0 0	3 8 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	...	...	...
...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	23 0 0	23 0 0	...	5 2 0	4 12 0	5 8 0
...	...	6 0 0	5 0 0	...	17 12 0	17 12 0	...	6 3 6	4 7 3 at Sirajganj.	...
...	...	5 12 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	5 4 0 at Narayanganj.	...
...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	14 4 0	14 0 0	17 0 0	...	...	...
4 10 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	3 10 0	3 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4 9 9	3 13 0	...	18 0 0	17 9 8	...	...	...	...
3 6 0	...	4 11 0	4 11 0	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	4 8 3 to 5 0 0	4 6 0 to 5 5 0	...	23 0 0	23 0 0	...	...	...	...

1879.

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54.	55	56	57	58	59.	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
34 0 0	35 0 0	34 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	275 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	275 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	...	6 8 0	6 8 0 per kahan.	6
33 8 0	32 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39 0 0	36 0 0	...	7 0 0 to 10 0 0	6 8 0 to 8 12 0	...	0 8 0 to 2 2 0 / 0 10 0 to 2 4 0	0 12 0 to 2 6 0 / 0 14 0 to 2 8 0	Uncleaned. per piece. ... Cleaned. per piece.	...	...	
42 0 0	42 0 0	...	8 6 0	9 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33 1 0	33 4 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	
41 0 0	40 0 0	...	10 0 0	15 0 0	...	22 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0 per maund.	...	Green. 1 12 0 per maund.	2 0 0	
37 0 0	37 0 0	36 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	20 0 0 per maund.	...	...	...	...	
31 0 0	31 0 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	
30 7 6	29 1 6	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32 0 0	32 0 0	...	10 0 0	9 9 9	...	...	..	...	...	...	
35 10 0	35 10 0	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	22 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0 per kahan.	20
35 8 9 to 42 10 6	35 8 9 to 42 10 6	..	13 0 0	7 8 0 to 13 0 0	...	1 8 0 to 2 0 0 per piece.	2 0 0 to 2 8 0 per piece.	...	0 4 0 per maund.	0 4 0 per maund.	

The undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st July 1896.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARTS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
12 0 per kahan.	5 12 0	4 9 0	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 7 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 9 0	1. Calcutta.
0 0 per kahan.	18 0 0	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	3 8 0	Crushed. 3 8 0	...	2. Burdwan.
0 0 per kahan.	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 3 3	...	4 0 0	Panra. 4 0 0	...	3. Midnapore.
12 0 per maund.	1 0 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	8 8 0	8 8 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	4 0 0	Panga. 4 0 0	3 10 0	4. Pabna.
8 0 per kahan.	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	...	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	Panga. 4 2 0	3 10 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
10 0 per maund.	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 12 0	Panga 3 12 0	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	...	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 11 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	3 10 0	3 14 0	...	10. Bhagalpur.
3 0	2 8 0 per kahan.	2 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	3 6 0	Karkatch. 3 8 0	3 12 0	11. Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	4 5 0	Panga. 4 5 0	4 5 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of July 1896.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·501		
The average pressure of July from 24 years' registers ...	29·537		
The highest pressure in the month	29·703	17th	22
The lowest pressure in the month	29 245	28th	16
The range of pressure	0·458		
	Hours		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	112·6		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	413·1		
	°		
The mean temperature of the month	83·7		
The average temperature of July from 24 years' registers ...	83·5		
The highest temperature in the month	91·9	1st	
The lowest temperature in the month	77·5	21st	
The range of temperature during the month	14·4		
The mean daily range of temperature	9·0		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	12·8	2nd	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	88		
The average humidity of July from 24 years' registers ...	85		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	1·015		
The average vapour tension of July from 9 years' registers ...	1·002		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	7·32		
The average cloud proportion of July from 19 years' registers	7·98		
	Inches.		
The total rainfall of the month	12·08		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	10·80		
The average fall of July from 48 years' registers ...	12·84		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	2·70	22nd	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	25		
The average number of rainy days in July from 24 years' registers	25		
	°		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	145·5		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	57·1		
The greatest sun temperature	157·3	22nd	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	68·6	22nd	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	77·5		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	1·8		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	2·9	13th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	121·7		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	301·0	27th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	22·0	27th, 4 to 5 A.M. and 6 to 7 A.M.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 10, N.E. 56, E. 133, S.E. 133, S. 186, S.W. 139, W. 58, N.W. 4, Calm 25.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0·6° higher; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

G. W. KÜCHLER,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 10th August 1896.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of July 1896.

	Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month	29·535	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month		
The highest temperature during the month		
The lowest temperature during the month	Not recorded; thermometer shed under repair.	
The absolute range of temperature during the month		
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...		
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ...		
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month		
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month		
	Inches.	
The total rainfall of the month	11·74	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	2·71	22nd.
	Days.	
The number of rainy days in the month	16	

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 10th August 1896.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 2nd to 8th August 1896.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1896,		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
August ...	2nd ...	29·400	Not recorded; thermometer shed under repair.									0·30
,, ...	3rd ...	·601	Ditto;				ditto.					0·49
,, ...	4th ...	·640	Ditto;				ditto.					0·58
,, ...	5th ...	·648	Ditto;				ditto.					0·01
,, ...	6th ...	·704	Ditto;				ditto.					0·19
,, ...	7th ...	·695	Ditto;				ditto.					0·11
,, ...	8th ...	·626	Ditto;				ditto.					Nil

	Inches
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	29·616
The mean temperature of the seven days	Not recorded.
The extreme variation of temperature	Shed under repair.
The maximum temperature	,,
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	,,
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 2nd to 8th August 1896	1·68

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 10th August 1896.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 2nd to 8th August 1896.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1896.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Aug.	2nd	142·7	5·6	29·376	81·9	86·5	9·3	77·2	79·3	0·967	78·2	89	E and SE ...	275	0·71	Chiefly cloudy o, d, p.
,,	3rd	141·8	2·9	·542	80·6	84·2	8·6	75·6	78·5	·950	77·7	91	SSE and SW by S	85	1·07	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p.
,,	4th	139·4	3·8	·602	81·3	85·2	7·7	77·5	79·4	·981	78·6	92	NE by E and SW by S.	56	0·40	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p.
,,	5th	147·5	5·9	·608	83·1	88·4	10·4	78·0	79·8	·975	78·5	86	SW by S, SSE and SE by S.	84	0·15	Chiefly cloudy, o, p.
,,	6th	149·5	7·2	·667	83·5	88·9	10·4	78·5	79·9	·975	78·5	85	ESE and SSE ...	121	0·06	Partially cloudy, d.
,,	7th	152·4	7·4	·652	82·7	88·3	10·7	77·6	78·8	·933	77·1	83	SSE and SE by E.	101	0·02	Partially cloudy, d.
,,	8th	152·3	9·4	·579	82·8	89·3	10·4	78·9	79·5	·965	78·2	86	SSE and S by E...	70	0·02	Partially cloudy, o, d.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·575
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·584
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	42·2
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	91·4
The mean temperature of the seven days	82·3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·0
The extreme variation of temperature	13·7
The maximum temperature	89·3
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	17
	%
The mean relative humidity	87
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	87
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 2nd to 8th August 1896	2·43
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·58
The total fall from 1st January to 8th August 1896	36·31
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	38·00

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 10th August 1896.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

Areas leased for irrigation up to end of June 1896.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased.								Rainfall, 1896-97.		Rainfall, 1895-96.		Remarks.
								Long-term leases.	Season leases.						Grand Total.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.	
									Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	
Orissa	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,342	132			19	9,987	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,987	14·40	20·20	21·65	25·80	
		Ditto, 2nd „	566	61		.....										11·95	18·11	23·35	24·60	
		Machgaon	776	72	72	.....	.....	15,158	.....	6	33	.....	.....	39	15,197	10·90	17 85	18·69	19·54	
		Kendrapara	1,067	276·43	152·53	8	65	46,596	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	46,604	7·47	7·47	.....	.....	
		Gobri	372·82	42	23·55	109	76	1,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,209	13·60	14 60	16·22	18·12	
		Do. Extension	645	46·63	20·43	.....	5	1,055	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,055	15 30	18 00	26 41	33 03	
		Patamundi	385	59	12·57	1,230	1,147	8,818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,818	14·32	14·32	No gauge.		
		High Level, Range I	608	160·9	23·3	1,691	1,095	13,757	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,757	(a) 9·27	9·27	27·00	32·95	(a) From 15th June 1896.
		Ditto, do. II	737·16	Not observed.		160	150	353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	353	13·98	16·13	15·66	20·17	
	Balasore	Jajpur Canal	700	0·33	0·10	1,097	.....	886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	931	10·10	13·87	No gauge.		
		High Level, Range III	737·16	46·69	.....	492	260	7,316	.....	19	268	.....	.....	287	7,603	No gauge.		Ditto.		
		Total	.....	.....	.....	4,787	2,817	105,135	...	25	354	..	..	379	105,514	19·07	22·80	18·43	28·38	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,024	.....	5,182	416	..	..	5,598	112,622	15·72	19·26	.....	.....	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	51	116·5	2,796	1,230	41,183	.....	.....	.....			.....	41,183	12·19	17 20	10·40	16 70	25 days discharging.
		Panchkura	522	7	.....	.....	.....	6,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,080	16·54	21·43	3·96	10·61	7 days discharging.
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total	.....	.....	.....	2,796	1,230	48,271	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,271	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,702	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	884	86	3,908	3,887	10,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	601	601	11,441	8·64	8·92	4·32	5·23	
		Buxar	1,226	171	102	12,857	12,324	31,101	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,402	3,402	34,503					
		Arrah	2,000	613	357	42,583	35,151	87,297	18	.....	..... †	.....	12,473	12,491	99,788	5·18	6·47	4·85	6 91	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	363	114	476	488	1,472	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1,475	8 80	9·89	11·45	12·54	
		Patna				17,056	19,190	47,152	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,701	1,701	48,853					
		Total	.....	.....	.....	76,908	71,040	177,862	18	.....	.....	.....	18,180	18,198	196,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211,062	1,622	.....	.....	21	13,488	15,131	226,193	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand total	.....	.....	.....	84,491	75,087	331,268	18	25	354	.....	18,180	18,577	349,845	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370,788	1,622	5,182	416	21	13,488	20,729	391,517	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* 35 and 1,064 acres shown last month being for 1895-96 are now excluded.
† There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th August 1896.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of July 1896.

Date.		River Ganges.																River Bhagirathi.		River Jalangi.		River Brahmaputra.	
		Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gauhati.	
	Miles.	86		134	48	90		177	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	691	120						
	Distance.	From Allahabad ...		From Allahabad ...	From Mirzapur ...	From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar ...	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibganj ...	From Benares	From Rampur Boalia ...						
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1st	...	9·50	215·72	5·00	201·80	3·58	172·63	19·20	153·43	7·75	109·60	4·75	72·75	47·25	89·25	10·42	19·36	6·58	40·32	9·33	13·63	15·00	163·76
2nd	...	9·75	215·97	8·00	204·80	4·00	173·05	20·30	154·53	11·42	113·27	5·25	73·25	48·00	90·00	10·58	19·52	6·33	40·07	8·67	12·97	15·70	164·46
3rd	...	11·75	217·97	13·00	209·80	6·25	175·30	19·20	153·43	12·75	114·60	6·92	74·92	50·83	92·83	10·92	19·86	6·25	39·99	8·08	12·38	17·00	165·76
4th	...	23·50	226·72	20·00	216·80	11·92	180·97	18·20	152·43	12·42	114·27	9·67	77·67	52·00	94·00	11·58	20·52	9·08	42·82	7·42	11·72	18·85	167·61
5th	...	28·50	234·72	25·00	221·80	17·67	186·72	19·50	153·73	12·42	114·27	10·92	78·92	52·90	94·90	12·67	21·61	10·75	44·49	7·42	11·72	21·05	169·81
6th	...	26·50	232·72	27·00	223·80	21·75	190·80	22·30	154·53	13·33	115·18	12·33	80·33	53·90	95·90	13·42	22·36	11·92	45·66	8·58	12·88	22·70	171·46
7th	...	25·00	231·22	25·00	221·80	23·33	191·38	24·10	158·33	15·75	117·60	14·67	82·67	54·05	96·05	13·83	22·77	12·58	46·32	9·50	13·80	23·75	172·51
8th	...	22·00	228·22	23·00	219·80	20·92	189·97	24·10	158·33	17·25	119·10	15·92	83·92	54·50	96·50	14·50	23·44	14·75	48·49	10·42	14·72	24·95	173·71
9th	...	20·00	226·22	19·50	216·30	19·00	188·05	23·40	157·63	17·08	118·93	17·75	85·75	56·00	98·00	15·50	24·44	17·08	50·82	12·00	16·30	25·00	173·76
10th	...	19·50	225·72	18·00	214·80	17·25	186·30	22·90	157·13	16·58	118·43	17·83	85·83	57·75	99·75	16·17	25·11	18·17	51·91	13·67	17·97	25·65	174·41
11th	...	19·25	225·47	17·00	213·80	16·33	185·38	22·90	157·13	16·21	118·06	17·83	85·83	58·10	100·10	16·75	25·69	18·67	52·41	15·08	19·38	25·70	174·46
12th	...	19·00	225·22	17·00	213·80	16·75	184·80	22·70	156·93	16·00	117·85	17·67	85·67	58·10	100·10	17·00	25·94	18·67	52·41	16·08	20·38	26·00	174·76
13th	...	18·00	224·22	16·00	212·80	14·50	183·55	22·00	156·23	15·58	117·43	17·42	85·42	58·10	100·10	17·17	26·11	18·67	52·41	16·62	20·92	26·15	174·91
14th	...	15·50	221·72	15·50	212·30	13·42	182·47	21·80	156·03	15·08	116·93	17·00	85·00	57·70	99·70	17·25	26·19	18·33	53·07	17·08	21·38	26·75	175·51
15th	...	15·25	221·47	15·00	211·80	12·50	181·56	21·00	155·23	14·83	116·68	16·67	84·67	57·50	99·50	17·25	26·19	17·75	51·49	17·17	21·47	27·00	175·76
16th	...	13·25	219·47	14·00	210·80	11·50	180·55	20·40	154·63	14·42	116·27	16·33	84·33	57·30	99·30	17·25	26·19	17·25	50·99	16·75	21·05	27·25	176·01
17th	...	13·25	219·47	14·00	210·80	10·50	179·58	19·80	154·03	14·08	115·93	16·17	84·17	57·00	99·00	17·33	26·27	16·50	50·24	16·08	20·38	27·10	175·86
18th	...	12·25	218·47	10·00	206·80	10·00	179·05	19·20	153·43	13·58	115·43	15·75	83·75	56·75	98·75	17·33	26·27	16·08	49·82	15·33	19·63	27·00	175·76
19th	...	13·25	219·47	10·33	207·13	9·58	178·63	19·00	153·23	13·00	114·85	15·75	83·75	56·65	98·65	17·33	26·27	16·00	49·74	14·83	19·13	26·85	175·61
20th	...	14·25	220·47	11·33	208·13	9·50	178·55	18·70	152·93	11·83	113·61	15·58	83·58	56·60	98·60	17·33	26·27	15·92	49·66	14·42	18·72	27·15	175·91
21st	...	17·25	223·47	13·50	210·30	10·08	179·13	19·20	153·43	12·67	114·52	15·42	83·42	56·50	98·50	17·33	26·27	16·17	49·91	14·33	18·63	27·50	176·26
22nd	...	23·75	229·97	21·00	217·80	12·50	181·55	20·10	154·33	13·21	115·06	15·42	83·42	56·20	98·20	17·42	26·36	15·92	49·66	14·50	18·80	27·80	176·56
23rd	...	27·50	233·72	27·00	223·80	19·17	188·22	21·80	155·83	13·75	115·60	15·67	83·67	56·20	98·20	17·50	26·44	15·87	49·61	15·00	19·30	28·15	176·91
24th	...	29·00	235·22	29·00	225·80	23·67	192·72	24·70	158·93	15·04	116·89	15·92	83·92	56·45	98·45	17·50	26·44	16·00	49·74	15·50	19·80	28·60	177·36
25th	...	27·50	233·72	28·00	224·80	24·25	193·30	27·00	161·23	17·92	119·77	16·08	84·08	57·10	99·10	17·50	26·44	16·25	49·99	15·50	19·80	28·60	177·36
26th	...	24·00	230·22	26·00	222·80	23·00	192·05	27·10	161·33	19·58	121·43	19·33	87·33	58·70	100·70	17·50	26·44	18·00	51·74	15·58	19·88	28·10	176·86
27th	...	22·75	228·97	25·00	219·80	21·00	190·05	26·00	160·23	20·08	121·93	20·25	88·25	59·80	101·80	17·92	26·86	19·58	53·32	15·92	20·22	27·90	176·66
28th	...	21·00	227·22	20·00	216·80	19·08	188·13	27·40	158·93	18·17	120·02	20·25	88·25	60·10	102·10	18·08	27·02	20·42	54·16	17·25	21·55	27·10	175·86
29th	...	19·00	225·22	18·00	214·80	17·58	186·63	25·40	157·63	16·67	118·52	19·33	87·33	60·10	102·10	18·17	27·11	20·50	54·24	18·08	22·38	26·10	174·86
30th	...	19·00	225·22	17·50	214·30	16·50	185·55	25·20	157·43	15·58	117·43	17·17	85·17	59·25	101·25	18·17	27·11	20·00	53·74	18·33	22·63	25·15	173·91
31st	...	18·00	224·22	16·00	212·80	15·67	184·72	23·28	157·43	15·67	117·52	17·17	85·17	58·65	100·65	17·75	26·69	19·00	53·74	18·00	22·30	24·25	173·01

CALCUTTA,
The 11th August 1896.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of June 1896, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1896-97.						Tollage, 1895-96.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
1	2			3			4			5		
Orissa Circle.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Taldanda Canal System	951	4	0	13,878	3	5	393	0	1	4,898	9	1
Kendrapara ditto	10,330	8	11	21,507	9	8	6,337	6	5	18,948	11	4
High Level Canal, Range I	1,505	15	0	4,480	6	0	381	11	6	1,427	1	0
Ditto, „ II	362	14	0	1,267	13	9	128	11	0	405	3	1
Ditto, „ III	181	9	6	627	9	6	84	10	0	238	10	0
Jajpur Canal ...	17	14	9	72	12	9	13	14	9	52	4	6
Total Orissa Circle ...	13,350	2	2	41,834	7	1	7,339	5	9	25,970	7	0
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore Canal ..	16,146	5	6	39,078	7	9	10,679	8	0	27,359	12	0
Hijili Tidal Canal ..	9,024	6	9	22,119	8	0	6,540	9	3	22,351	0	0
Total South-Western Circle	25,170	12	3	61,197	15	9	17,220	1	3	49,710	12	0
Sone Circle.												
Patna Canal System ...	2,836	2	3	6,039	6	6	2,117	7	7	7,589	15	4
Arrah ditto ...	1,389	4	9	6,107	8	0	2,042	14	0	5,887	4	6
Buxar ditto ...	833	10	9	3,045	2	9	1,017	15	0	3,339	9	6
Total Sone Circle ...	5,059	1	9	15,192	1	3	5,178	4	7	16,816	13	4
Grand Total ...	43,580	0	2	1,18,224	8	1	29,737	11	7	92,498	0	4

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1896-97.						Tollage, 1895-96.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	3,001	742	2,606 10 3	8,805	1,445	7,582 7 7	1,042	13	1,355 7 1	3,130	2,337	3,121 2 4
Total Orissa Circle	3,001	742	2,606 10 3	8,805	1,445	7,582 7 7	1,042	13	1,355 7 1	3,130	2,337	3,121 2 4

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1896-97.						Earnings, 1895-96.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
1	2			3			4			5		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Orissa Canals ...	15,956	12	5	49,416	14	8	8,694	12	10	29,091	9	4
Midnapore Canal ...	16,146	5	6	39,078	7	9	10,679	8	0	27,359	12	0
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	9,024	6	9	22,119	8	0	6,540	9	3	22,351	0	0
Sone Canals ...	5,059	1	9	15,192	1	3	5,178	4	7	16,816	13	4
Total ...	46,186	10	5	1,25,806	15	8	31,093	2	8	95,619	2	8

Calcutta,
The 10th August 1896.

A. S. Thomson,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of June 1896, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1896-97.		Tollage, 1895-96.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	19,004 10 3	57,807 10 9	20,180 9 3	59,774 1 0
Tolly's Nala ...	5,326 0 3	15,688 4 3	6,488 9 0	19,247 5 9
Total ...	24,330 10 6	73,495 15 0	26,669 2 3	79,021 6 9
Orissa Coast Canal ...	8,040 3 9	23,482 3 9	6,393 13 9	23,022 10 6
Nadia Rivers ...	3,283 2 6	8,647 6 0	7,304 7 0	19,425 2 0
Grand Total ...	35,654 0 9	1,05,625 8 9	40,367 7 0	1,21,469 3 3

Calcutta,
The 10th August 1896.

A. S. Thomson,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 8th August 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 8th August 1896.			Week ending Saturday, the 10th August 1895.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	208	42,780	508	414	68,075	1,186
Jute	69	18,125	253	22	5,725	92
Firewood	160	82,000	1,268	89	46,525	702
Other articles	667	1,46,955	2,027	581	1,73,415	1,968
Total ...	1,104	2,89,860	4,056	1,106	2,93,740	3,948

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the five weeks and three days ending 30th June 1896, as compared with the same period of 1895.

Staples.	1895.		1896.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	62,82,101	9,33,976	68,38,549	9,07,105	5,56,448	33,129	...	...
Cotton, raw	74,939	52,956	98,700	49,839	23,761	...	...	3,117
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	6,337	6,930	7,005	8,100	668	1,161	...	...
2.— Ditto, Indian	31,750	19,998	37,608	19,747	5,852	...	...	251
3.—Piece-goods—European	90,960	1,07,280	93,718	1,04,237	2,758	...	...	3,043
4.— Ditto —Indian	16,338	8,111	14,959	8,061	...	...	1,379	50
Drugs and chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating other than opium	1,683	823	1,200	868	...	45	483	...
2.—Non-intoxicating	12,229	8,010	10,632	10,595	...	2,585	1,597	...
Dyes and tans—								
1.—Indigo	803	375	336	232	...	...	467	143
2.—Myrabolams	27,440	6,173	11,291	2,477	...	...	16,158	3,696
3.—Cutch	4,909	1,936	3,825	1,477	...	...	1,084	459
4.—Turmeric	15,928	16,084	15,922	9,153	...	...	6	6,931
5.—Aniline dyes	98	94	272	253	174	159	...	...
6.—Others	2,620	1,036	3,105	786	485	...	...	250
Grain & Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	12,81,069	3,73,247	3,87,177	1,16,050	...	...	8,93,892	2,57,197
2.—Rice in the husk	97,994	10,237	50,038	9,731	...	...	47,956	506
3.—Rice not in the husk	7,58,453	1,53,513	6,06,850	91,490	...	...	1,52,603	62,023
4.—Jowar and bajra	39,387	7,200	13,885	1,962	...	...	25,502	5,328
5.—Gram & pulse	6,88,158	1,76,816	8,25,586	2,31,559	1,37,428	54,743	...	...
6.—Others	2,77,839	28,348	1,85,641	55,890	...	27,542	92,195	...
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	69,896	52,718	71,612	40,401	...	...	18,284	3,317
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	25,583	11,006	18,740	6,973	...	...	6,843	4,033
Horns	2,847	1,357	3,059	2,050	212	693	...	...
Jute—								
1.—Raw	28,719	13,690	8,609	2,646	...	...	20,110	11,044
2.—Gunnybags and cloth	1,28,026	81,974	93,643	50,027	...	...	34,383	31,947
Lac—								
1.—Stick	63,091	25,363	59,730	20,736	...	...	3,361	4,627
2.—Shell	22,328	16,682	31,440	27,408	9,112	10,726	...	...
Leather, manufactured	4,843	4,875	4,726	5,093	...	218	117	...
Liquors—								
1.—Beer	25,514	9,706	21,101	7,962	...	...	4,413	1,744
2.—Spirits	2,194	2,882	1,682	2,301	...	...	512	581
3.—Wines	3,301	4,978	4,048	5,928	747	950	...	...
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	647	441	987	1,679	340	1,238	...	...
2.—Brass, ditto	2,949	1,544	3,119	1,650	170	106	...	...
3.—Copper, wrought	1,062	1,011	561	504	...	...	501	507
4.—Brass, ditto	12,643	6,753	12,671	5,674	28	...	...	1,059
5.—Iron	1,93,885	79,846	2,37,789	93,434	43,904	19,588	...	...
6.—Others	6,506	5,807	10,679	6,474	4,173	667	...	...
7.—Zinc & spelter	1,243	931	1,937	1,482	694	551	...	...
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	1,08,693	45,747	1,45,585	61,453	36,892	15,706	...	...
2.—Castor	8,142	2,523	6,985	1,904	...	...	1,157	619
3.—Cocoanut	5,637	1,727	5,783	1,813	146	86	...	..
4.—Others	14,307	7,329	14,740	8,915	433	1,086	...	...
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed	7,92,209	2,19,184	6,85,669	1,69,570	...	...	1,06,540	49,614
2.—Rape and mustard	2,87,873	1,24,555	2,89,650	79,058	1,777	...	...	45,497
3.—Til or jinjili	14,909	2,790	12,871	1,904	...	...	2,038	886
4.—Poppy	1,51,530	51,463	1,00,985	31,062	...	...	50,545	20,401
5.—Earthnuts	271	26	19	11	...	...	252	18
6.—Castor	55,321	9,461	1,14,212	23,943	58,891	14,462	...	...
7.—Others	7,910	1,404	3,609	423	...	...	4,301	981
Opium	12,836	11,545	21,213	16,479	8,377	4,934	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	15,566	9,213	24,035	11,149	8,469	1,936	...	...
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	26,159	23,416	31,981	20,294	5,822	3,878	...	...
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	9,073	4,596	8,387	5,120	...	524	686	...
3.—Others	74,010	29,881	98,063	44,889	24,053	15,008	...	...
4.—Potatoes	35,346	12,345	74,446	29,368	39,100	17,023	...	...
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	1,078	617	...	...	...	...	1,078	617
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	17,357	4,454	972	218	...	...	16,385	4,236
3.—Steel rails & fish plates	98,934	29,425	455	114	...	...	98,479	29,311
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.—Other sorts	16,270	2,980	47,530	7,967	31,260	4,987	...	...
Salt	7,54,662	1,46,297	8,96,795	1,60,770	1,42,133	20,473	...	...
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	90,116	30,287	75,476	32,917	...	2,630	14,640	...
2.—Other saline substances	55,556	13,595	64,395	17,796	8,739	4,201	...	...
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	3	7	10	10	7	3	..	...
2.—Indian	1,633	1,090	2,289	813	656	...	...	277
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	45	62	45	62	...	...
2.—Indian	16	14	325	501	309	487	...	...

Staples.	1895.		1896.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betelnuts	24,622	22,423	22,960	22,099	...	...	1,662	327
2.—Pepper	1,490	1,333	1,351	1,187	...	...	139	146
3.—Ginger	1,914	814	2,662	1,255	748	441	...	...
4.—Chillies	15,716	13,414	9,016	5,004	...	...	6,700	8,410
5.—Cardamoms	530	825	928	1,610	398	785	...	...
6.—Others	1,382	575	962	608	...	33	420	...
Stone and lime	9,65,007	1,25,105	6,84,093	97,329	...	...	2,80,314	27,776
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	51,570	6,489	11,309	3,514	...	...	40,261	2,975
2.—Unrefined	3,76,838	57,005	3,41,380	46,859	...	..	35,458	10,146
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	6	8	..	...	...	...	6	8
2.—Indian	6,215	5,575	4,662	3,021	...	...	1,553	2,554
Timber	1,31,490	22,976	1,24,024	19,788	...	...	7,466	3,188
Tobacco	1,40,622	58,586	1,80,608	72,933	39,986	14,347	...	...
Wool, raw	2,453	2,017	3,660	3,061	1,207	1,044	...	...
Wool, manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European	257	112	105	179	...	67	152	...
2.— ,, Indian	2,003	2,333	3,110	3,265	1,107	932	...	...
3.—Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood	55,691	4,633	30,390	2,030	...	...	16,301	2,603
2.—Indigo seed	6,308	1,134	6,742	2,816	434	1,682	...	...
3.—Mowah flower	26,077	3,901	68,072	15,131	41,995	11,230	...	...
4.—Oil-cake	95,573	18,255	1,02,259	18,222	6,686	...	...	33
5.—Paints & colours	11,479	4,189	16,328	5,421	4,849	1,232	...	...
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	47,861	22,503	53,055	25,180	5,194	2,677	...	...
7.—Wooden articles	16,543	6,844	14,753	5,903	...	...	1,790	941
8.—Others	5,34,497	2,36,257	10,44,273	2,08,156	5,09,776	...	...	28,101
Total ...	1,54,97,928	36,31,040	1,52,54,862	32,85,528	...	...	2,43,066	3,46,118
Military stores	18,586	35,493	14,412	20,878	..	...	4,174	14,615
Coal for Railway	9,56,592	75,105	11,19,201	97,367	1,62,609	22,262	...	...
Railway materials	21,76,336	40,863	22,64,355	66,740	87,959	15,877	...	...
Live-stock	...	8,212	...	1,070	...	...	...	7,142
Total ...	1,86,49,502	38,00,319	1,86,52,830	34,71,583	3,328	...	...	3,28,736

W. N. Littlewood, *Actg. Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 7th August 1896.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st August 1896, on 1,699·70 miles open.

	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	270,082	2,74,573 6 0	20,11,557 10	5,32,663 8 0	16,853 0 0	8,24,089 14 0	83,091	114,246	197,337
Or per mile of railway	.....	161 8 8	.....	313 6 2	0 14 8	484 13 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3½ weeks of half-year	1,093,708	10,45,470 4 0	1,06,95,551 30	19,44,437 13 0	60,125 0 0	30,50,033 1 0	292,852	393,109	685,961
Total for 4½ weeks ...	1,363,850	13,20,043 10 0	1,36,07,109 0	24,77,101 5 0	76,978 0 0	38,74,122 15 0	375,943	507,355	883,298
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	288,059½	2,90,456 8 10	25,70,829 0	5,24,824 8 8	16,003 12 1	8,31,284 13 7	78,213	108,450	186,663
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	171 2 7	.....	309 4 4	9 6 10	489 13 9	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 4½ weeks of previous year ...	1,459,781	14,43,956 14 0	1,28,68,262 10	26,50,743 14 5	77,370 13 5	41,72,071 9 10	380,947	542,104	923,051

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st August 1896, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P			
Total traffic for the week ...	10,097	4,608 3 0	5,842 30	353 10 0	8 0 0	5,269 13 0	1,132	56	1,188
Or per mile of railway	.....	220 5 6	.....	15 14 6	0 5 9	236 9 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3½ weeks of half-year	87,990	20,285 13 0	23,224 20	1,023 1 0	44 0 0	21,352 14 0	4,088	224	4,312
Total for 4½ weeks ...	107,087	25,184 0 0	29,067 10	1,376 11 0	52 0 0	26,612 11 0	5,220	280	5,500
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,888½	4,924 13 7	4,065 10	168 13 0	6 7 0	5,100 1 7	1,140	48	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	221 8 8	.....	7 9 6	0 4 7	229 6 9	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 4½ weeks of previous year ...	114,169½	27,081 10 11	27,878 10	1,189 8 8	50 13 0	28,322 0 7	5,694	202	5,896

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st August 1896, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,486	14,765 0 0	74,717 30	7,102 2 0	53 0 0	21,920 2 0	6,691	2,686	9,377
Or per mile of railway	.....	91 7 8	.....	44 0 1	0 5 3	135 13 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3½ weeks of half-year	63,439	53,757 10 0	2,73,675 20	24,718 5 0	225 0 0	78,700 15 0	23,778	11,495	35,273
Total for 4½ weeks ...	83,925	68,522 10 0	3,48,393 10	31,820 7 0	278 0 0	1,00,621 1 0	30,469	14,181	44,650
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,628½	14,527 11 8	58,398 30	8,170 15 0	29 6 6	22,723 1 2	6,679	3,040	9,719
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	90 0 2	.....	50 10 0	0 2 11	140 13 1	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 4½ weeks of previous year ...	109,125½	72,838 14 1	4,36,811 0	43,896 8 0	161 14 0	1,16,892 4 1	30,964	19,169	50,133

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 1st August 1896, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	177,220	77,370 0 0	6,74,370 0	1,40,280 0 0	7,570 0 0	2,25,220 0 0	30,200	29,736	59,936
Or per mile of railway	218	95 0 0	829 0	173 0 0	9 0 0	*270 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	703,700	3,01,580 0 0	21,14,700 0	3,46,890 0 0	36,110 0 0	6,84,580 0 0	108,500	96,584	205,084
Total for 5 weeks ..	880,920	3,78,950 0 0	27,89,070 0	4,87,170 0 0	43,680 0 0	9,10,100 0 0	138,700	126,320	265,020
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	179,667	76,089 0 0	7,05,396 0	1,18,644 0 0	6,040 0 0	2,01,373 0 0	29,581	28,052	57,633
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	221	93 0 0	868 0	146 0 0	2 0 0	241 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	904,887	3,83,012 0 0	33,50,983 0	4,50,615 0 0	43,350 0 0	8,76,977 0 0	144,086	117,619	262,605

* Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 1st August 1896, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	33,110	10,250 0 0	72,370 0	6,940 0 0	80 0 0	17,270 0 0	3,690	2,710	6,400
Or per mile of railway	257	82 0 0	579 0	55 0 0	1 0 0	138 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	121,590	41,420 0 0	1,44,890 0	11,090 0 0	660 0 0	53,170 0 0	13,320	6,902	20,222
Total for 5 weeks ...	153,700	51,670 0 0	2,17,260 0	18,030 0 0	740 0 0	70,440 0 0	17,010	9,612	26,622
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	33,233	9,776 0 0	61,567 0	4,120 0 0	398 0 0	14,294 0 0	3,690	1,982	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	266	78 0 0	493 0	33 0 0	3 0 0	114 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	160,739	49,790 0 0	2,58,503 0	18,640 0 0	1,197 0 0	69,627 0 0	17,578	10,032	27,610

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 1st August 1896, on 96 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...* ...	19,690	5,900 0 0	15,560 0	1,220 0 0	370 0 0	7,490 0 0	2,568	721	3,289
Or per mile of railway	227	69 0 0	181 0	14 0 0	4 0 0	87 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	75,690	20,850 0 0	56,600 0	3,570 0 0	440 0 0	24,860 0 0	9,171	2,735	11,906
Total for 5 weeks ...	95,180	26,750 0 0	72,160 0	4,790 0 0	810 0 0	32,350 0 0	11,674	3,456	15,130
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,930	5,771 0 0	7,660 0	737 0 0	237 0 0	6,745 0 0	2,868	721	3,284
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	208	67 0 0	89 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	78 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	97,835	29,941 0 0	68,094 0	5,811 0 0	911 0 0	36,663 0 0	13,155	3,695	16,849

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th June 1896, on 157 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	10,337	5,427 10 10	1,83,153 0	5,325 7 0	162 15 0	11,116 0 10	1,370	3,325	4,695
Per mile of railway	65·84	34·57 0 0	1,166·58 0	35·19 0 0	1·04 0 0	70·80 0 0	8·72	21·18	29·90
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	349,938	2,13,472 9 5	48,66,522 0	1,08,575 9 6	4,027 7 2	3,25,875 10 1	53,879	99,638	153,517
Total for 24 weeks ...	360,275	2,18,900 4 3	50,49,675 0	1,13,901 0 6	4,190 6 2	3,36,991 10 11	55,249	102,963	158,212
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 20th June 1896.			Receipts for week ending 189 .			Total receipts from 1st April to 20th June 1896.			Total receipts from 1st April 189 to 189 .			Total increase in 189 .	Total decrease in 189 .
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
157	11,116	70·80	.....	.....	.....	157	1,36,350	868·54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th July 1896, on 157 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,659	4,793 0 0	1,38,049 0	5,326 0 0	122 0 0	10,241 0 0	1,196	3,319	4,515
Per mile of railway	61·52	30·53 0 0	879·29 0	33·92 0 0	·78 0 0	65·23 0 0	7·62	21·14	28·76
For previous 2 week of half-year	30,678	15,784 0 0	2,95,056 0	10,595 0 0	355 0 0	26,734 0 0	3,063	8,318	11,381
Total for 3 weeks ...	40,337	20,577 0 0	4,33,105 0	15,921 0 0	477 0 0	36,975 0 0	4,259	11,637	15,896
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,188	1,311 13 3	2,75,952 0	4,670 12 0	82 5 0	6,064 14 3	413	5,553	5,966
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	55·93	23·02 0 0	2,155·88 0	36·49 0 0	·64 0 0	60·15 0 0	7·77	43·38	51·15
Total to corresponding date of previous year	13,205	5,635 12 9	1,028,184 0	16,685 13 0	307 10 0	22,629 3 0	2,234	14,095	16,329

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 25th July 1896.			Receipts for week ending 27th July 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 25th July 1896.			Total receipts from 1st to 27th July 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
157	10,241	65·23	128	6,065	60·15	157	1,61,916	1,158·69	128*	23,629	231·04	1,59,287	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 1st August 1896	13,700	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	13,404	11	6
Increase	295	4	6
Receipts per mile for the week ending 1st August 1896	268	10	0
Corresponding period of 1895	262	13	5
Increase	5	12	7
Receipts from 1st July to 1st August 1896	63,239	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	60,840	0	0
Increase	2,399	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 12th August 1896.

REGISTERED No. 39.]

No. 34 of 1896.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 1st August, 1896.

Present:

The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble J. PRATT.
The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE.
The Hon'ble J. G. H. GLASS, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.
The Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble A. M. BOSE.
The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble GURU PROSHAD SEN.
The Hon'ble W. B. GLADSTONE.
The Hon'ble M. S. DAS.
The Hon'ble A. H. WALLIS.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble MR. A. H. WALLIS took his seat in Council.

MAINTENANCE OF ROADS OUT OF PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"The Council will remember that at the Meeting of the 11th July last, the following question was asked by the Hon'ble Babu Guru Proshad Sen:—

'Will the Government be pleased to state how many miles of roads, metalled and unmetalled, existed in each district, the maintenance of which was a charge on the Provincial Revenues when the Road Cess Act came into operation, and how many miles of these roads, metalled and unmetalled, are now maintained out of the Provincial Revenues?'

"I said at the time that owing to the form in which the accounts relating to these roads were kept by the Public Works Department, the statistics required by the reply to the question were still incomplete.

"I now lay on the table three statements, A, B and C, furnishing as full particulars as can be gathered from the books maintained by the Public Works Department. Before the introduction of the Road Cess the distinction now recognised between Provincial and District roads did not exist. Roads were classified as Imperial or Local, the former being maintained as a rule from Imperial Revenues, and the latter as a rule from the Amalgamated District Road Fund, which consisted of the net balances remaining after meeting the first charges on a number of separate funds, mostly of a local character, supplemented by contributions from the one per cent. Income-tax Fund and from Imperial Revenues. Shortly after the passing of the Road Cess Act, Sir George Campbell issued the following order:—

'In introducing the new system of local taxation under the Road Cess Act, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to act with the utmost liberality towards local interests. For many years past all the local road and ferry toll collections have been brought into one Central Road Fund, and distributed at the pleasure of Government. The Lieutenant-Governor has determined that this system shall now cease, and that all the sums collected from local roads and canals, and from all ferries, except those on roads maintained from the general revenues, shall be made over to the districts and municipalities in whose limits the lines of communication lie. The main lines of arterial communication, both roads and canals, will be maintained from Provincial Funds, and the collections from them will be credited to the Provincial treasury; all others will be made over to the District Fund, receipts and expenditure together.

* * * * * *

'The Lieutenant-Governor does not propose to make any further allotments from general sources to the rich and populous districts, which may be considered quite capable of paying their own way. Anything that can be spared from Provincial needs will rather be given in aid of poor districts which have suffered from peculiar difficulties of communication.'

"In January, 1872, detailed effect was given to the principle thus laid down. The main lines of road shown in Statement A, in length 1,764¾ miles, were classified as Provincial roads, and at the same time the Calcutta Canals, the Nadia rivers and the Backergunge Canals were made a Provincial charge. Of the small local roads entered in Statement B, comprising in all 981 miles, 79½ miles were transferred to Railways and Municipalities, and 901⅓ miles, costing about Rs. 84,173 a year, were made over to District Road Committees to be maintained from the Road Cess and from the proceeds of ferries on district roads. Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 4,98,238, besides the balance of the assignments for 1871-72, aggregating Rs. 2,08,720, were also given for the year 1872-73, in order to enable the Committees to carry on work on these and the local roads then existing until their income from Road Cess began to come in. Since then the 734 miles of road, referred to in Statement C, have been made over to Local Authorities, with the grants entered in column 6 of the Statement.

The only case in which a portion of a Provincial road has been transferred to a Local Authority without a corresponding grant occurred in 1879, when 18 miles of the Grand Trunk Road from Dhobi to Gaya were made over to the Road Cess Committee of that district."

A.—Statement showing the Roads classed as Provincial in 1871-72.

Names of roads.	Length of roads in miles— Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total.
1	2	3	4
(1) Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta *vid* Fulta Ghat and Barakar to Benares Frontier	393	...	393
(2) From Grand Trunk Road to Patna *vid* Gaya	98	.....	98
(3) From Dinapore to Railway Station	3½	.....	3½
(4) From Grand Trunk Road to Doranda *vid* Hazaribagh	78½	.....	78½
(5) From Midnapore to Raniganj	98	.....	98
(6) The Orissa Trunk Road from Calcutta *vid* Midnapore to the Ganjam Frontier	304	.....	304
(7) From Puri to Cuttack	53	.....	53
(8) From Cuttack to Sambalpur *vid* Angul	.....	113	113
(9) The Chittagong Trunk Road from Megna	.....	136	136
(10) From Titalya to Cooch Behar Frontier *vid* Jalpaiguri	.....	53½	53½
(11) Calcutta-Jessore	51	17	68
(12) Cossipore-Dum-Dum	3	...	3
(13) Calcutta-Diamond Harbour	29	.....	29
(14) Calcutta Maidan roads	12	.....	12
(15) Barakar-Purulia	41	.....	41
(16) Ganges-Darjeeling from Carogola ghat	124	...	124
(17) Darjeeling Hill Cart	41	.....	41
(18) Cuttack-Sonepur	.....	150	150
(19) Barrackpore	14	...	14
(20) Calcutta-Dum-Dum	6	.....	6
(21) Budge-Budge	14	.....	14
(22) Bishenpur Branch	4	.....	4
Total	1,375	469½	1,844½
Deduct roads transferred to Railways and Municipalities	79½	.....	79½
Total in charge of Government	1,295½	469½	1,764½

B.—Statement showing the Roads made over to District Road Cess Committees, 1871-72.

Names of roads.	Length in miles. Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total.	Expenditure. Total of five years, 1867-68 to 1871-72.	Average per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
(a) Chatra-Chatparan	31	.....	31	25,325	5,065
(b) Ganges-Pirganti	.....	4	4	2,980	596
(c) Bhagalpur-Sirl	110	.....	110	85,829	17,166
(d) Bagula-Bhagwangola	11	76	87	99,297	19,859
(e) Baragatthi-Hialya	.....	163	163	30,746	6,149
(f) Phulnakra-Madhab	.....	24	24	1,723	345
(g) Pattamundi-Aul	.....	55	55	18,887	3,777
(h) Taldanda	.....	43½	43½	12,226	2,445
(i) Cuttack	.....	40	40	6,375	1,275
(j) Matia	29	.....	29	57,456	11,491
(k) Nerainganj	8	.....	8	7,163	1,433
(l) Khokhali	4	.....	4	4,081	816
(m) Barrackpore-Baraset	.....	37	37	4,889	978
(n) Jalpaiguri-Dalinkot	.....	47	47	564	113
(o) Cinchona	6	.....	6	2,823	565
(p) Branch roads from Grand Trunk Road to East Indian Railway	11	.....	11	12,963	2,593
(q) Old Lower Road, Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	3,374	676
(r) Siliguri	.....	.....	.....	9,861	1,972
(s) Dulsing Serai	.....	46	46	5,552	1,110
(t) Buliaghai	.....	34	34	16	3
(u) Kumarara	.....	44	44	6,473	1,295
(v) Panskura-Tumluk	16	.....	16	4,017	804
(w) Krishnaghar-Berhampore	.....	28	28	2,131	426
(x) Hajipur	.....	34	34	13,248	2,650
(y) Nator-Dadapur	.....	.....	.....	2,605	521
Total transferred to District Committee	226	675½	901½	4,20,239	84,178
Roads transferred to Railways and Municipalities	79½	.....	79½		
Length of roads in charge of District Road Committee	305½	675½	981		

C.—Statement showing the mileage of roads transferred to Local Authorities with grants since the passing of Act III of 1885.

District.	Miles of roads transferred.			Year of transfer.	Existing grant.	Remarks.
	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	
24-Parganas	85½	.....	85½	1888-89	79,959	
Jessore	25½	17	42½	,,	20,761	
Burdwan	103$\frac{7}{8}$	.....	*103$\frac{7}{8}$	1889-90	50,000	* 3½ miles new road.
Bankura	62	.....	62	,,	15,000	
Hooghly	46½	.....	46½	1888-89	31,000	
Jalpaiguri	16	52	68	1889-90	1,500	
Rangpur	17	.....	†17	1892-93	800	† New road.
Dacca	1½	.....	‡1½	,,	1,863	‡ New.
Chittagong	.....	45½	45½	1889-90	6,500	
Noakhali	.....	14½	14½	,,	2,500	
Tippera	.....	03½	03½	,,	5,071	
Patna	3½	.....	3½	1890-91	5,000	
Purnea	106	.....	106	1888-89	§26,752	§ Surplus of ferry receipts.
Cuttack	.....	16	16	1893-94	862	
Manbhum	58	.....	‖58	,,	12,900	‖ 16 miles new.
Total ...	525½	208½	734		2,61,068	

RATHJATRA CEREMONY.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked—

Is it true, as stated in the *Hitabadi* newspaper of the 26th June, that the Magistrate of Midnapore has interfered with the Rathjatra ceremony by imposing a fee varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 16 on every Rath or holy car? Is the Government aware that there are poor people who do not spend more than six or seven rupees per annum in all upon performing this religious ceremony, and that it will be a great hardship to them if they are not allowed to perform this ceremony without paying such a heavy annual fee? Will the Government kindly state what steps, if any, it intends to take in this matter?

The Hon'ble Mr. Risley replied:—

"The facts of the case are these:—It is the duty of the Magistrates to see that Rath processions are so conducted as not to endanger life. Accordingly the Magistrate of Midnapore issued in 1885 an order on the owners of a considerable number of large cars requiring them, before using the cars, to obtain a certificate of soundness of the woodwork and ropes from a Public Works or District Road Committee's officer not under the rank of a Sub-Overseer. This system of examination has been in force ever since without objection. This year it was pointed out to the Magistrate by the District Engineer that the examination of these cars was not part of the ordinary duties of the officers of the District Board, and that a fee varying according to the distance to be travelled from the head-quarters should be allowed. Recognizing the fairness of this claim, the Magistrate fixed a fee of from Rs. 4 to Rs. 16. It appears that 41 applications for examination were received, in only 23 of which fees were charged. The Magistrate reports that whatever objections were made either on the ground of the cars being too small to require examination, or of the owner being too poor to pay the fee, were fully considered, and that in only one case has he since learnt that the owner was not fully able to pay.

"The Hon'ble Member can see the Magistrate's report if he desires to peruse it."

Mr. WHEELER'S CASE.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked—

With reference to the reply given at the meeting of the Council on the 18th July last in answer to my question regarding the Magistrate of Saran, the Hon'ble Mr. Risley stated that "the Officiating Collector of Saran finding

on reviewing the Excise Returns that breaches of the Law were not being adequately dealt with, 'drew the attention of the Deputy Magistrate to the question of the amount of punishment in Excise cases,' and remarked that 'the general tendency is to be far too lenient, especially in *tari* cases.'"

I have now to ask:—

(*a*) Whether the remarks were made on the Excise Returns alluded to, or whether a separate Circular was issued to all Deputy Magistrates?

(*b*) Whether Mr. Wheeler did not issue instructions to inflict "exemplary punishment" in these cases? and

(*c*) Whether the Government will be pleased to lay a copy of Mr. Wheeler's remarks in this connection on the table?

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY replied:—

"Mr. Wheeler's remarks were based on the Excise Returns, and were embodied in the following Circular order:—

'The attention of all Deputy Magistrates is drawn to the question of the amount of punishments in excise cases. The general tendency is to be far too lenient, especially in *tari* cases. I know it will be argued that the accused are poor labourers and cannot pay more; but such persons are often acting for others, and there appears a tendency to push the argument to excess.

'It should be remembered that for every excise case detected there are numbers that are not, and when detection is successful, punishment should be more exemplary.'

"The principle that offences against the revenue should be visited with deterrent punishment is one which is recognised in all civilised countries, and has been repeatedly affirmed by the Government of India."

TEXT-BOOKS IN GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

With reference to the reply given at the meeting of the Council on the 11th July last in answer to my question regarding the text-books prescribed for the different examinations and other cognate matters, the Hon'ble Mr Finucane stated, among other things, that as regards those examinations which are under the Lieutenant-Governor's control, "the books are read during a two years' course; and in so far as they are fixed by the Department, they are changed either wholly or partially from year to year, so as to encourage meritorious authors and text-books and to avoid anything like a monopoly." I have now to ask whether it is not the case that—

(*a*) A book on Hygiene, written by the Secretary of the Text-book Committee, who is a high Government official, has been in use as the text-book in Bengali for the Middle Vernacular Examination for more than twenty-five years?

(*b*) Another book, a History of Bengal written in the Bengali language has been in use for nearly twenty years for the Upper Primary Examination?

Whether the Government, in view of the fact that the books referred to in the first part of the question have so long been in use against the declared policy of the Government not to encourage monopolies, will consider the propriety of substituting other books for them?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"In the statement laid upon the table in connection with my reply to the Hon'ble Member's question on the same subject put on the 11th July

the two books referred to in his present question were specified as permanent text-books. My observations that certain books were changed from year to year by the Department did not apply to these or to other text-books, in subjects other than Bengali literature, which are described as permanent in the statement.

"With regard to the two books named in the question—

(*a*) The book on Hygiene (*Swasthy Raksha*, by Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukherjee Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle,) has been prescribed as a text-book in that subject (not in Bengali literature, as the question seems to imply) for the Middle Scholarship Examination since 1880, and was in use in schools before that date.

(*b*) The History of Bengal, in Bengali, by the late Babu Rajkrishna Mukherjee, has been on the authorized list since 1875. For many years it was the only text-book approved by the Text-book Committee in that subject for the Upper Primary Standard, and consequently it was in general use, though not authoritatively prescribed. In the orders of Government No. 267, dated the 23rd January, 1894, it was for the first time prescribed as a text-book for the Upper Primary Examination.

"The Director of Public Instruction has already decided to remove from the permanent list the second of the two books named in the question, which is now to stand on an equal footing with the three other books on the same subject approved by the Central Text-book Committee, two of which, however, cover only a part of the course in History prescribed for the Upper Primary Standard.

"The first book named in the question has been selected as a permanent text-book on the recommendation of the Central Text-book Committee, who were requested by the Director of Public Instruction in December, 1894, at the instance of Government, to examine all the approved text-books on Hygiene and recommend one for permanent use. They reported unanimously in favour of *Swasthya Raksha*, by Rai Radhika Prasanna Mookerjea Bahadur. In conformity with their recommendation, the book, which had been in authorised use since 1880, in combination with the text-book prescribed by the Government of India, was again prescribed as the single text-book in the subject of Hygiene for the Middle Scholarship standard. The Lieutenant-Governor would have no objection to re-considering this question with the view of ascertaining whether it is now desirable to substitute another text-book in that subject, but in the first place there is no other text-book in Hygiene for that standard approved by the Text-book Committee, and in the second place, the whole question of the course in science, including Sanitation, for Upper Primary and Middle schools is shortly to be taken into separate consideration."

COLLECTION CHARGES OF ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS CESSES.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose asked—

(*a*) Will the Government state the principle on which the amount of Rs. 44,500 was fixed in 1879, as collection charges on account of the Public Works Cess; and the total amount of collection on account of Road Cess and on account of Public Works Cess, as well the charges for collection for the two Cesses together, in the year 1879 and at the present time? Had the Government to incur any additional cost, on the imposition of the Road Cess, for the superior establishment concerned in the supervision and control of the collection of that Cess, and if so, how much?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the propriety of placing the proportion between the collection charges for the two Cesses on a fairer basis

than would appear to obtain at present, when the amount which is paid from the Provincial Revenues for collecting the Public Works Cess is less than *one-fifth* of that paid by the District Boards for collecting the Road Cess, the total amount of which is rather less than that of the Public Works Cess?

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY replied:—

"(*a*) The principle on which the sum of Rs. 44,500 was fixed in 1879 was explained in my reply of the 11th July last, and is more fully set out in the following extract, paragraph 20 of Board's letter No. 498A of 18th July, 1878, and paragraph 2 of Government Order No. 2, dated 31st January, 1879:—

'20. It is evident from the reports and communications which the Board have received that most, if not all, District Road Cess Committees anticipate that Government will contribute from the Provincial Revenues half the cost of the establishments maintained for the collection of the two cesses. The Board are well aware that there are strong arguments that may be brought forward against this claim; but as the Road Cess establishments are required by the authority of Government to collect the Public Works Cess, and as even the semblance of illiberality in dealing with the local bodies which Government calls into existence to share in the work of local administration is to be deprecated, the Board would strongly advocate the dealing with this claim in a liberal spirit, and satisfying it so far as it is reasonable. Viewed in this light, its great defect is that it takes no account of the great assistance which Government already gives to the Road Cess establishments. In making the valuations the salary of the Deputy Collector, whose whole time was generally devoted to this work, was entirely borne by Government. At the present moment a portion of the time of a Deputy Collector —a very large portion in some districts—is taken up with Road Cess work, to which has to be added a portion of the time of the Collector, the Commissioner, and the Board. It would be difficult to estimate what this amounts to with any accuracy, but it is very improbable that it would come to less than one-third of the establishment employed in collections, omitting of course the clerks and accountants of the District Board's office. If therefore the Government agree to accept the principle that the total cost, including the time of superior officers, should be shared between the two cesses, and do not require any more accurate estimate, the Board would advocate that in future the joint establishment for collection purposes should be borne two-thirds by the Road Cess Committee and one-third by the Provincial Revenues; this arrangement to take effect from the beginning of the Road Cess year 1878-79.'

'2. In reply, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the general principle of the proposal made in paragraph 20 of your letter No. 498A, dated 18th July last, viz., that one-third of the total cost of the joint establishments be borne by the Provincial Revenues and two-thirds by the Road Cess Committees; but instead of dividing the cost of the establishment every year, and paying a certain proportion to the Road Cess Funds, the Lieutenant-Governor would prefer to allot a fixed sum yearly from Provincial Revenues for each district, and thus obviate the necessity for calculating afresh every year the amount payable by Government.'

"In 1879-80 the collections on account of Road Cess amounted to Rs. 32,85,511, and on account of Public Works Cess to Rs. 35,66,947. In 1894-95 the receipts from Road Cess were Rs. 40,91,522, and from Public Works Cess Rs. 41,77,224. The charges for collecting the two Cesses were in 1879-80 Rs. 1,61,041, and are now Rs. 2,87,186. The additional cost incurred when the Road Cess was imposed for the superior establishment concerned in supervision and control cannot be stated without special enquiry which the Lieutenant-Governor does not propose to undertake.

"(*b*) The question of revising the existing arrangement will be considered in connection with the approaching revision of the Provincial Contract."

MARKS IN LOWER PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE asked—

Is the Government aware that the regulations prescribed for the Lower Primary Examination are much more stringent than those for the other examinations, inasmuch as in order to pass it (1) a student must obtain a minimum of 40 per cent. of the aggregate (except in Bihar, where the minimum is 33 per cent.), while the corresponding minimum needed for passing the Upper Primary, the Middle Vernacular and the Middle English Examinations is only

25 per cent.; (2) he must obtain 25 per cent. in every subject or group of subjects in which he is examined, while for the Upper Primary, the Middle Vernacular and the Middle English Examinations, he has to keep 25 per cent. in only some of the subjects of the examination, no minimum being required in the other subjects?

Will the Government be pleased to reduce the burden on candidates of tender years who appear at the Lower Primary Examination by making its rules uniform with those for the higher examinations in the directions indicated above?

Will the Government also consider the propriety of removing subjects like (1) Mensuration of lines and plane surfaces, (2) Sanitary Primer, from the course of the Lower Primary Examination, confining it to Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, specially as Arithmetic in that Examination is a comprehensive subject comprising the fourfold division of (1) European Arithmetic (75 marks), (2) Native Arithmetic or Subhankari (75 marks), (3) Mental Arithmetic, European and Native (50 marks), (4) zamindari accounts (50 marks)?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"The facts are as stated in the question. A higher pass mark is required at the Lower Primary Examination, because that examination is chiefly confined to the elementary subjects of reading, writing and arithmetic. Much of it is also conducted *viva voce*, which is a form of examination more favourable to candidates. That the standard is not unduly high is shown by a comparison of the results of that examination with those of the two next above it. At the Lower Primary Examination of 1895, 54 per cent. of the candidates passed, at the Upper Primary Examination 47 per cent., and at the Middle Vernacular Examination 59 per cent.

"With the exception of the Sanitary Primer, which has been introduced under explicit orders from the Government of India on account of its special importance to the rural population, all the other subjects of the Lower Primary standard form part of the traditional subjects of the old pathsala course. That course included the mensuration of lines and plane surfaces after indigenous methods, as the present course does. It is a subject of special value to agricultural pupils. In the opinion of the Government this and all other traditional subjects of the course should be retained."

"SANITATION" A SUBJECT OF STUDY.

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE asked—

Is there any reason for including Sanitation as a subject of study in *every one* of the Departmental examinations, namely the Lower Primary, the Upper Primary, the Middle Vernacular and the Middle English Examinations?

Is there at any rate ground for including *two* books on Sanitation in the Upper Primary Course? Will the Government consider the propriety of removing at least one of these two different works dealing with the same subjects?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"As stated in the answer to the previous question, the orders of the Government of India require that Sanitation shall form part of the course in Primary and Middle schools of every grade.

"In the Upper Primary standard, the 'Way to Health' is the text-book prescribed by the Government of India for all Provinces. The second text-book has been introduced as having special applicability to the circumstances of Bengal, in which the former is necessarily deficient."

PHYSICAL SCIENCE IN UPPER PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE asked—

Is it the fact that the subject of Physical Science, which is prescribed in the alternative for the Upper Primary Examination, is defined neither by syllabus nor by the naming of a text book? Will the Government be pleased to remove the inconvenience caused both to the teachers and the taught by this want of definition.

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"Though the course in Physics for the Upper Primary standard is not defined, the authorised list of text-books for that standard includes seven books in Physics, any one of which may be selected by managers of schools. The questions are so set that they can be answered from any one of these text-books."

NON-PROVISION OF APPARATUS FOR MIDDLE AND UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE asked—

Is the Government aware of the fact that almost without exception Middle schools and Upper Primary schools are wholly unprovided with apparatus or appliances for showing any experiments in connection with the teaching of Physics, and, as a matter of fact, the subject is taught without the help of experiments? Does it consider it any advantage to have that subject included in the curriculum for the Middle Vernacular and the Upper Primary Examinations under these circumstances? Would not such teaching be rather a useless burdening of the memory and likely to create a distaste for the subject?

Is it not the fact that in the course prescribed by the University the subject of Physics is introduced at a much later stage of a student's progress?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"Elementary scientific teaching has always formed part of the Middle and Upper Primary standards, in accordance with accepted views as to the utility of that subject of instruction. It would be impossible to require the 6,000 schools of these classes in Bengal to provide themselves with apparatus, even of a simple character. Proposals are now under consideration for introducing a graduated course for Primary and Middle schools, to include —besides elementary notion of Physics—Natural History, Sanitation and Agriculture, illustrated as far as possible by object lessons.

"Science is introduced into Middle and Upper Primary schools, because the great majority of the pupils attending those schools complete their education at the Middle standard. In the University course elementary science forms part of the Matriculation standard, but the definite study of physics and chemistry is postponed to the First Arts stage, to which the great majority of matriculated students proceed."

UPPER PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE asked—

Is it the fact that a student may appear at the Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination without previously passing either the Upper Primary or the Lower Primary Examination?

Is it also the fact that in the same way students have hitherto been allowed to appear in the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination without previously passing the Lower Primary test, but by a recent Circular (18—19 of 1894) this privilege has been withdrawn in the case of the Upper Primary Examination.

no one being permitted to appear in it unless he has passed the Lower Primary standard? When does this change come into operation?

Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of continuing the present practice and not adding to the number of examinations in which a candidate for the Upper Primary Examination must appear?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"The facts are as stated in the question. The Circular referred to was issued in 1894 in conformity with the opinion of inspecting officers, who were practically unanimous in favour of requiring every boy of the third class of an Upper Primary school to appear at and to pass the Lower Primary Examination as a condition of promotion to the second class, and of subsequent admission to the Upper Primary scholarship examination. An Upper Primary school is merely a development of a Lower Primary school, and was always intended to teach the full Lower Primary course at the corresponding stage. It was found that some Upper Primary schools neglected these useful subjects of instruction, which do not form part of the Upper Primary standard. The order in question was intended to restore these schools to their original constitution, and to keep them as genuine Primary schools, rather than as mutilated Middle schools in which the interests of the agricultural population would be neglected. To make the passing of the Lower Primary standard a condition of eligibility for the Upper Primary scholarship is also in conformity with Sir George Campbell's intention, in framing a chain of scholarships by which the gifted son of a raiyat might be enabled to pass on to the highest University degree."

REFERENCES OF COURSES TO EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE asked—

Is the Government aware of the feeling of dissatisfaction which has found expression in the Press as well as in public gatherings (*e.g.*, the Provincial Conference recently held at Kishnagar) against the burdensome character of the courses of study prescribed at present, to the detriment, intellectual as well as physical, of the rising generation?

Will it be pleased to refer such courses, so far as the examinations conducted by the Government are concerned, for the consideration of a Conference such as recommended by the Education Commission, at which both official and non-official opinion may be adequately represented?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"In reference to the first part of the question, I beg to refer the Hon'ble Member to the reply given to the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee at the meeting of the Council held on the 11th July, 1896.

"In reference to the second part, the Lieutenant-Governor will, as intimated in reply to a question by the Hon'ble Member at the meeting of the Council held on the 28th March, 1896, be prepared to summon a Conference to consider educational questions of importance, whenever the need for such a Conference presents itself.

"The Lieutenant-Governor is not aware of any facts to warrant the statement that the course of studies prescribed has been, or is, to the detriment, intellectual or physical, of the rising generation. The Director of Public Instruction will, however, be consulted on the point. His Honour's attention has been separately called to the unnecessary expense that may be entailed on the poorer classes by frequent changes of text-books—changes which were originally intended to encourage the growth of healthy competition among authors,—and he thinks that it may be a question worthy of consideration whether the attainment of that object is worth the extra expense entailed on the poorer classes by frequent change of text-books. For this reason the Director of Public Instruction will be invited to re-consider the matter and report thereon for the orders of Government."

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING AT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Will the Government be pleased to state whether, on the passing of the Bill to further amend the Municipal Act, III of 1884 (B.C.), at present before the Council, in its present form, Government intends to confer, by rule, the right of voting at elections of Municipal Commissioners to all males who have been resident within the limits of a municipality for 12 months immediately preceding the date of election, and who have attained the age of 21 years, and—

(*a*) have paid during the municipal year immediately preceding the election an aggregate amount of not less than Re. 1-8 in all municipalities excepting Howrah, in respect of any of the rates or taxes imposed by the Act:

(*b*) have paid not less than Rs. 20 as rent in respect of the occupation by them of a holding which is assessed with the rate under section 85, clause (*b*):

(*c*) have paid fees for the registration of carts under section 143 of the Act.

DISENFRANCHISEMENT OF VOTERS AT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Have not all these classes of persons, (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), enjoyed the right of voting at elections of Municipal Commissioners for the last 12 years, and if all or any of these classes, are to be disenfranchised, will the Government be pleased to state what is their number, and why the right shall now be withheld from them?

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY replied:—

"The amendment of the election rules, which was rendered necessary by the passing of Bengal Act IV of 1894, is now under consideration. A revised draft of the rules has been circulated for opinion, and will be taken into consideration when the Bill to amend the Municipal Act has become law. The rules as now drafted leave the existing franchise untouched, except in Kurseong, where it is proposed to raise the qualification under section 15 (1) to Rs. 3. Several of the more advanced Municipalities have asked for a similar change, and their representations will be considered. The case of fees for the registration of carts is governed by the definition of 'rates' in section 15 of the Act, and is not affected by the rules."

PURCHASE OF SONEPORE FAIR LAND.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Whether or not the District Board of Saran have, by a supplementary budget for the year 1895-96, sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 36,068 for the purchase of that portion of the lands of Sonepore, in district Saran, which is yearly occupied, according to a letter of the Commissioner of the Patna Division, dated 1st December, 1894, published in the newspapers, "by the camps of the native gentry and European visitors" during the annual fair at Sonepore, and with respect to which the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, in his letter to the Commissioner, dated 16th July, 1895, also published in the newspapers, said "considering the immense demands on the funds of a District Board for roads, schools, hospitals, drainage, water-supply, &c., the Lieutenant-Governor hesitates to sanction such an expenditure on an object which is not of pressing importance, and which is mostly for the use of European visitors, and which benefits them only for a fortnight in each year"?

Whether the sanction of the District Board was not only provisional and subject, under Rule 40, Part IX of the rules passed by Government under section 138 of Act III of 1885 (B.C.), to the confirmation and approval of the Local Government, and whether the Local Government did confirm and approve of the provisional sanction of the District Board for this expenditure?

CURTAILMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ROADS.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Whether on account of this expenditure, necessary expenditure on roads previously sanctioned has not been curtailed? And whether, on this account, the metalling and repairs of an important road from Siwan to Gopalganj sub-division could not be undertaken during the year?

APPLICATION OF SECTION 100 TO PURCHASE OF LAND FOR SONEPORE FAIR.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Whether under clause 3, section 100, head Miscellaneous, under which District Boards are empowered "to hold within their district, from time to time, fairs and exhibitions of cattle, &c., and incur expenditure with the approval of the Commissioner," apply to acquisition of lands, as the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, in his letter quoted above, says "mostly for the use of the European visitors and which benefits them for a fortnight in each year" in such an old and well-established fair as the one held at Sonepore?

DATE OF NOTE BY MAGISTRATE OF SARAN.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

The letter of Mr. Forbes, Commissioner of the Division, referred to above, states:—"The desirability of the retention of the site in question in the hands of the District Board is set forth in the accompanying copy of a note on the subject by yourself when Magistrate-Collector of the District of Saran, with which I need scarcely say that I entirely agree." Was this note drawn up after the sanction of the District Board was obtained, or before?

PROPOSED LIQUIDATION OF DEBTS PRIOR TO PURCHASE OF SONEPORE FAIR LAND.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Whether or not a member of the District Board, at the meeting when this amount was sanctioned by the District Board provisionally under the rules, did propose an amendment to the effect that the expenditure on the purchase of the Sonepore lands be postponed until the District Board debts were paid off? Was this proposal also submitted to Government? Did the Government enquire whether there was such debts owing by the District Board?

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY replied:—

"Replies to the questions will be given hereafter when the result of certain enquiries now being made is known."

BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1884, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, be taken into consideration in view to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY also moved that the clauses of the Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble MR. DAS said:—"The Report of the Select Committee, as well as the Bill as it comes from the hands of the Select Committee, contains a provision for taxing musical processions, or rather, as it is called, music in the streets."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY, interposing, said:—"It is usual to take the amendments in the order in which they are set down in the agenda of business."

The Hon'ble MR. DAS continued:—"I am not now moving an amendment. I am objecting to a portion of the Report of the Select Committee being taken into consideration by the Council. My objection amounts to a point of order. I shall presently explain myself. This provision to tax music in the streets was not in the Bill when it was introduced on the 28th March, 1896. Then the Bill was referred to a Select Committee, and the opinions of public bodies were invited upon its provisions. Subsequently two Government Circulars were issued, one of which was directed to Commissioners of Divisions and the other to certain public bodies—certain Associations—inviting their opinion upon certain points, one of which was a proposal to tax musical processions."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Do you not think it will be more in order to make your remarks when you come to move your amendment with regard to the particular section of the Bill relating to musical processions? I think the work of the Council will be advanced by proceeding in the order in which the amendments are mentioned in the agenda list."

The Hon'ble MR. DAS said:—"If the President rules that I am out of order I bow to his decision. My objection is that that part of the Select Committee's report is not in order and cannot properly be considered by the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"The motion now before the Council is purely a formal one which brings the whole subject of the Bill into consideration. What my hon'ble friend now proposes is to negative a section of the Bill which introduces the provision to which he objects. The proper time for these remarks is, I submit, when his amendment to that provision of the Bill comes on for consideration."

The Hon'ble MR. DAS said:—"I am not now going to move an amendment. I say that that portion of the Select Committee's report is altogether *ultra vires*. It was not in the Bill which was referred to the Select Committee, and it was not competent to them to report upon a subject not in the Bill. By this provision a new tax is imposed. The Rules of the Council distinctly say that no Bill can be introduced unless by leave of the Council first obtained."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I think it will be open to you or to any other Hon'ble Member to move that the section of the Bill relating to this tax shall not be passed, but I think you are distinctly out of order in raising that question now. We will therefore now proceed with the business according to the order in which the amendments appear on the list."

The Motion was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR moved that the following additional proviso to paragraph 2 of section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884, be inserted :—

"Provided further that the Commissioners to be appointed by the Local Government shall be male persons residing or paying rates in the municipality who have attained the age of twenty-one years."

He said :—"I find that an amendment to introduce substantially the same provision in section 15 of the Bill has been put on the business list by the Hon'ble Mr. Bose. I thought such a proviso ought to come properly under section 14, but I leave it to the Council to adopt the amendment either under the one or the other section. In moving this proviso I shall not detain the Council with any lengthy remarks. The principle which I advocate is one that has been recognised in section 15 in respect of the election of representative Commissioners. I submit that people who live in the midst of a municipality or who pay certain rates have a subsisting interest in the administration of municipal matters, and they are more likely to take an intelligent interest in the determination of municipal questions than persons who have no stake. Under the section as it stands—I mean section 14—the Local Government can appoint a minor to be a Municipal Commissioner. A minor is incapable of entering into contracts, but there is no restriction of any sort here provided, so that even a female is not disqualified under this section, and even persons resident outside municipal limits can be appointed. I submit that the Council will not question the principle which I advocate. I advocate nothing more than this—that the same qualifications which are necessary for the election of candidates should be made applicable to the appointment of Commissioners by the Government. I do not mean to say that the Government will exercise its discretion capriciously or whimsically or arbitrarily, but what I do contend for is this, that an executive Act is different from a statutory provision, and that when the Council is amending the law, advantage should be taken to introduce in the Act provisions in respect of appointment, similar to those which have introduced in respect of the election of candidates. The principle which I contend is not a new one. It has been adopted in the Cal[illegible] Municipal Act in which similar provision has been made for the appointment by Government of Municipal Commissioners, and if restrictions as to age and sex and the fact of residence and the payment of certain rates are imposed in a place like Calcutta, I think this provision should with greater strictness be adopted in the Mufassal Municipal Act; and I contend that this is a proper opportunity to introduce such a principle here."

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE said :—"I will accept the result of the discussion on the motion which has just been made as conclusive in respect of the amendment of a similar character of which I have given notice in reference to section 15."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said :—"My first objection to the amendment is that it comes too late. At any time within the last twelve years, since 1884—and certainly at any time within the last four years, since 1892, when the Municipal Act came under amendment and was carefully considered—during the whole of that time it was possible for such an amendment to be brought forward. Had the Hon'ble Member even made this proposal in April last, when the Bill was referred to a Select Committee, this question would have been submitted to the District Officers and Municipalities and to various other public bodies, and the Council would have had the benefit of opinions which would have enabled the Members to come to a decision on the merits of the subject. No doubt the Hon'ble Member is aware that this idea has only recently been brought forward. It arose from an individual case, and I think I can myself pretty closely fix the origin of it. A gentleman of the legal profession, who is interested in a Municipality near Calcutta, pressed me very strongly to move this identical amendment. I then declined to do so precisely for the reason I have now given, namely, that it is out of time. The Select Committee had submitted its report, and the subject could not now be properly considered,

In the course of the discussion I had with that gentleman, he made it extremely clear that his reason for wishing for this amendment was intimately connected with his desire to exclude a particular individual from being appointed a Commissioner of a certain Municipality. He explained that this gentleman had been nominated because he was somebody's cousin, and that that should not be tolerated. I submit that an amendment which is clearly connected with a purely personal question is *primâ facie* to be regarded with some degree of suspicion.

"Furthermore, on the merits of the question there is this to be said. The Municipal Act of 1876 contained a provision substantially identical with that now proposed. That Act provided that 'no person who is not an owner or occupier of land in the Municipality shall be appointed or elected a Commissioner in such Municipality.' Before we proceed to take any action in this matter, I think it is desirable to ascertain why the Select Committee of the Council, which considered the Bill which was passed in 1884, when the enthusiasm for the principle of Local Self-Government was in full flush, thought proper to strike out the provision on this subject which was contained in the Act of 1876. The provision in question was a conspicuous one, and the presumption is that they struck it out advisedly, and that it was not a mere mistake in drafting.

"However, apart from this, there are objections on the merits of the question. Is it in the least likely that the Government will appoint a school-boy to be a Municipal Commissioner, and as to the age of 21 years, no particular virtue attaches to it, because in point of fact, by the Indian Majority Act, IX of 1876, the age of majority, except in certain special cases, is fixed at 18. Then as to the question of residence, I can conceive a case—and I believe most Hon'ble Members can conceive similar cases—in which the effect of the proposed restriction would deprive the Municipality of certain very able members. I believe that to be the case; but unfortunately, owing to the want of time, I have not been able to make further enquiries on the point; but I believe that the best work done in the petty municipalities around Calcutta has been done by people who live in residential houses in Calcutta, but who are nominated by the Government to work in those municipalities simply by reason of their special aptitude for the work, and it would be a great misfortune to those municipalities if such persons were excluded from nomination by the Government. As for the question of limiting the provision which confers upon Government the right of nomination to persons of the male sex, such things move very slowly; but are *both* the Hon'ble Members who are interested in this amendment certain that at no distant date educated native ladies may not claim a privilege which has actually been conferred on members of their sex in England?"

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I agree with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that it is somewhat late in the day to bring forward this amendment, and that it would have been a distinct advantage if the matter could have been considered in Select Committee and a provision formulated on the subject. But at the same time I venture to point out, for the consideration of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, and for the consideration of the Council, that, admitting that the matter comes up rather late for discussion, that ought not to be allowed to stand in the way and prevent our taking it up. The whole question is whether it is a desirable amendment or not. That really is the issue before the Council. Possibly, as has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, this amendment, as far as the person is concerned who suggested it, and who interviewed Hon'ble Members in connection with it, arose out of personal motives, but Hon'ble Members must know that oftentimes personal grievances prompt most valuable reforms, and that though we may object to the circumstances under which an amendment is put forward, the real question which we have to consider is whether the amendment is a desirable one or not. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has stated, and we know it as a matter of fact, that gentlemen living in Calcutta, who have been Municipal Commissioners of mufassal towns have done great service to those Municipalities. But in every instance they were elected members of the Municipalities concerned. They were residents in the sense in which the word is used in the rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners, and they were duly elected by the rate-payers. I might instance

the case of the late Dr. Troylukho Nath Mitter, who, though living in Bhowanipore, was an elected Commissioner of the Serampore Municipal[illegible]ad was its Chairman. Again, take the case of the late Babu Bipro Banerjee, Chairman of the Barasat Municipality, who also did great servi Chairman; but while residing in Calcutta he had a house at Barasat and [illegible] therefore a 'resident' under the rules, and was an elected Commissioner. I take it that local interest is the essence of Local Self-Government. A man must feel interest in a Municipality with whose affairs he happens to be connected. But if the Government in its discretion wish to appoint an outsider, he cannot possibly feel the same degree of interest in the affairs of the Municipality as a person who is a resident within the meaning of the Act. I have heard complaints in respect of this matter, and let me mention a concrete case—the case of a gentleman connected with the Titaghur Municipality. This was not a case of a personal grievance, and, if it was, it has the complexion of a public grievance. A gentleman living in Titaghur has been appointed a member of the South Barrackpore Municipality. There is not much love lost between the two Municipalities. Titaghur was withdrawn from the South Barrackpore Municipality after a stern fight. This gentleman was appointed by the Government—I don't wish to challenge the appointment—as a member of the South Barrackpore Municipality, although he is a non-resident and a resident of Titaghur. It has been represented to me that his presence at the meetings of the South Barrackpore Municipality is at times a source of some little embarrassment to the members of that Municipality. I do think the Government ought to surrender its discretion in this matter. The Government did so in the Act of 1876, which has just been read to us. Under that Act nobody could be appointed by the Government as a member of a Municipality, unless he was a 'resident' of the Municipality. I think that was a wholesome provision, and I hope the Government will not take their stand on the lateness of the amendment, but will accede to the Hon'ble Member's proposal, and amend the Bill accordingly."

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE said:—"I should have somewhat wavered in my loyalty to this amendment if there were any foundation for the prospect, vaguely referred to in the concluding remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, of lady members gracing municipal meetings. But as that hope has not been held out, and as in the proceedings during the last twelve years no indication of that graceful desire on the part of the Government has been afforded, I think I shall be true to the amendment of which I have given notice. I entirely agree with my hon'ble friend, Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, that the question is not whether this amendment comes late or not, but whether it is a necessary and a proper amendment, whether it is an amendment which would be likely to strengthen the working of the Act. This is a matter which involves a simple question of principle; it is not buried or lost in a variety of details or a mass of facts. We have had the amendment before us for some time, and I may be permitted to say that the reference which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill made to the fact that this provision existed in the Act of 1876, is to my mind an argument in favour of the amendment and not against it. The Hon'ble Member said that in the Act of 1884 this old provision of the Act of 1876 seems somehow or other to have dropped out. Surely the necessity for the introduction of the very Bill, now before the Council, might show to the Hon'ble Member that sometimes omissions or mistakes do take place through pure inadvertence. And there may possibly have been also this consideration that, as in 1884 for the first time the privilege of election was conceded to municipalities in the Mufassal, it was thought desirable that the Government should keep in its hands the absolute and unrestricted power of nomination. Since then twelve years have passed and the Act has been admitted on all hands to have been, on the whole, a success, including those who had some misgivings at its first introduction; and I submit the time has now come when the unrestricted power should be limited and defined in the manner now proposed. If the Government were able in 1876 to select the whole number of Commissioners from amongst the rate-payers of a municipality, it was not a compliment either to them or to the municipalities to say that in 1896 they could not select *one-third* of that total number from the rate-payers.

"Then coming to the merits of the amendment, I beg in the first place to say that it does not in the slightest degree imply any want of confidence in the Government. On the contrary I firmly believe that according to the light and the information placed before the Government, which sometimes is perhaps a limited light because the Local Government has no direct means of knowing all the facts, the Government has done and will continue to do its very best. But it is a question of principle which is desirable in itself, and which is recommended by experience. In this connection I would also make this observation, with reference to what fell from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, that I support this amendment not because any individual may have a grievance—on that point I am not competent to say anything—but I support it on general grounds, I support it because I believe this provision would tend to the advantage of the municipalities and the strengthening of their working. As I have already said, the Government undoubtedly endeavours to exercise its discretion in the best way, but I would ask what is the reason that in the case of elected Commissioners, the limitation of residence or payment of rates is required. It cannot be on the ground of want of confidence in the rate-payers; for then they would not have the privilege of electing at all, but because it is practically admitted that nobody should be on the Commission unless he has some link of connection with the municipality either by residence or by possession of property within its limits. That is the only justification for the limitation in the case of elected Commissioners, and that, after 12 years' experience, ought to be, I submit, the guiding principle in regard also to the nomination of Commissioners. Surely within the limits of a municipality the Government can have no difficulty in getting one-third of the Commissioners who are competent and qualified under the rules for election. In the case of the Calcutta Municipality that restriction as regards nominated Commissioners exists; they must either be resident or pay certain rates. I submit that in the case of Mufassal Municipalities the same reason exists, perhaps even to a larger extent; because owing to easy accessibility to Calcutta, people living outside Calcutta might easily transact business, and have some acquaintance with the various wants and circumstances of the town. But in the case of Mufassal Municipalities that would hardly be the case, and it was therefore more desirable that no one should be elected or nominated a Commissioner who is not either 'resident' or does not pay rates in the Municipality. Now that this amendment is before us, we should lay it down that the gentlemen to be appointed Commissioners must have some interest in the Municipality, some stake in its welfare, in one or other of the ways indicated in the amendment. In the interest of the Municipalities themselves, I hope this amendment will be accepted."

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN BAHADUR said:—"I have to offer a word or two of explanation in justification of the vote I propose to give in connection with the question raised in this amendment. No doubt, I am not prepared to differ from the broad proposition that, generally speaking, it is fairly reasonable that persons who are to have a voice in the management of municipal affairs should be those who have some interest in the well-being of the Municipality either as residents or as rate payers. And if there had been absolute harmony and an absence of race-feeling in the Municipality, I would have joined hands with the Hon'ble Members who have spoken in favour of the amendment; but it is impossible for us to shut our eyes to actual facts and to the state of feeling in the mufassal, and to put the matter mildly, it is a subject of regret that there should be some little want of harmony between Hindus and Muhammadans. There are places where the Muhammadans ought to be represented in larger numbers, and I regret to say that they are not appropriately represented for fault not their own. It is therefore in every way desirable that Government should have power and should be in a position to restore or maintain the equilibrium between the two classes as the case may be. There must be sufficient discretion left in the hands of the Government to be exercised as occasion arises. I would strongly advocate the desirability of Muhammadans having a fair share in the administration of municipal affairs in the mufassal, where that community preponderates. When principles and

theories lead to conflicting results, that principle which is most expedient and least mischievious in its results should be adopted. All theories must be tested by facts. It is undesirable in the protection of Muhammadan interests that I should support a proposition simply because it sounds well when read and reads well on paper. The provisions contained in section 14 of the Act have now been in existence since 1884. During the whole of this time no instance has been brought forward of misuse of the power. And apart from other views I think the very interests which are appealed to require that the existing provisions should be maintained. It may be that a case might arise where, for the protection of the interests of the Municipality itself, it might be necessary to appoint an outsider and to take full advantage of the wide power given by the section in question. I would therefore vote against this amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. PRATT said:—"Although at first sight this amendment does seem to be both moderate and reasonable, still I feel constrained to vote against it on two principal grounds. In the first place, as has already been remarked, this amendment has been somewhat abruptly brought before us. No notice has been given to the municipalities interested with regard to this question, and we have not had full opportunity of making enquiries regarding it. As has been already pointed out, this Council, after due deliberation, struck out from a former enactment, the provision which it is now proposed to re-introduce, and I should like to be in possession of the reasons which induced this Council to act as it then did, before I give my vote in favour of such an amendment. In the next place I believe it is the practice at the present time to appoint the Sub-divisional Officer to be a Commissioner of Municipalities which are not necessarily situated at the head-quarters of the sub-division; and I should conceive that no more fit individual could be appointed a Commissioner by the Government for such municipalities. And we can also quite understand that in the case of young and budding municipalities, instances will occur when it would be advantageous to appoint as Commissioners public-spirited men who, though not residing in a particular municipality, yet take a real interest in its affairs. Therefore I say that for these reasons I am not prepared to give my vote for this amendment. Perhaps on some future occasion, and when more information on the subject is placed before the Council, a provision of this kind may be accepted, but at present I feel constrained to vote against the amendment."

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA, BAHADUR, in reply, said:—"I was rather surprised to hear the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill raise a suspicion, for which there was absolutely no ground. I can assure the Hon'ble Member that nobody called on me for this purpose. I considered it a necessary amendment, and I put it forward for the acceptance of the Council, and I regret that such an observation should have been made. Certain persons might have called on the Hon'ble Member, but I say that nobody called on me on the subject. As regards the question which has been raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Pratt that the Sub-divisional Officer may be very useful as a Commissioner of a Municipality, I say it is difficult to imagine that a Sub-divisional Officer could not be paying some rates. Therefore I have used the words 'residing or paying rates.' He might possess a horse and carriage for instance, and, as I have said, I can hardly imagine that he would be excluded under this provision. It does not provide that rates must be paid for the previous twelve months or anything of that kind, or that he must be a resident, but merely 'residing.' As to the objection that this amendment comes late in the day, I submit it is not a question of fact but a question of principle, and as the principle was admitted in the previous Act, I submit there is no reason why it should not be admitted in this Bill."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I do not wish to detain the Council by any lengthy remarks, but I myself am inclined to agree with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that this amendment has come upon us rather suddenly at the last moment. We have had no opportunity of consulting Local Municipalities, and of considering the matter in the Select Committee, of which I was

a Member. It has been strongly brought to notice that no inconvenience has arisen from this power which has remained in the hands of the Government for the last twelve years. It was also said by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, that he is not aware of the reasons which actuated the Council, when passing the Act of 1884, to change the provision of law as it existed in the Act of 1876. Neither am I in that position, nor should I be without studying the debates of the Council. I may, however, be able to throw some light on the subject. The change may possibly have been introduced in view of the circumstances of the many small municipalities in the 24-Parganas, and on the other side of the river for which it was not always possible to secure suitable Commissioners or the most suitable Chairman among the residents. In the case of the Serampore Municipality, the right of Dr. Troylukhonath Mitter to be appointed a Commissioner was, I believe, challenged, he being a non-resident, but in the interests of the Municipality his appointment as Chairman was considered extremely desirable; and in my own case I once remained a Commissioner and Chairman of an important Municipality, though I had ceased to be a resident; but if the section of the Act of 1876 had been retained, it would have removed me from those posts; but whether that would have been an advantage to the Municipality or otherwise it is not for me to say. There is an instance within my knowledge where, owing to some rule of the High Court that Munsifs shall not be appointed Chairman of Municipalities, it was impossible to find a proper person to be Chairman within the limits of the Municipality itself, and where as Commissioner of the Division I solved the difficulty by suggesting the appointment of a person to be the Chairman, who was residing at a distance, and who was in no way connected with the Municipality. So that the law, as it now stands, has a superior advantage, whereas if we alter it now it might possibly have a disadvantage which might interfere with the very working of the Municipal Law. I have no doubt instances will occur to other Hon'ble Members of persons living in Calcutta, who have some interest in neighbouring municipalities and are willing to devote a portion of their time and attention to the affairs of such municipalities."

The Motion being put, the Council divided:—

Ayes 5.	*Noes 10.*
The Hon'ble Mr. Das.	The Hon'ble Mr. Wallis.
The Hon'ble Babu Guru Proshad Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone.
The Hon'ble Rai Eshan Chundra Mittra, Bahadur.	The Hon'ble Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Bose.	The Hon'ble Nawab Syud Ameer Hossein.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Glass.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Risley.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Pratt.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Grimley.

So the Motion was negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE, by leave of the Council, withdrew the following motion, identical with the one just disposed of, of which he had given notice:—

That in section 3 of the Bill, after sub-section (1), the following be inserted:—

"(1) After the words 'for election to be a Commissioner of such Municipality in the paragraph following the first proviso to section 15, the following shall be added, namely:—

'And no one, unless he is a male person, who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and either resides or pays rates in the Municipality, shall be deemed qualified for nomination as such Commissioner.'"

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN also, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion of which he had given notice that in section 3, clause (*i*) of the Bill, for the words "three rupees" the words "one rupee and eight annas" be substituted.

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE moved that in section 3, clause (*i*), after the words "three rupees," the following words be added:—

"in Howrah, and one rupee eight annas in any other Municipality."

He said:—"The principle of this amendment is that legislative sanction should now be accorded to the rules which have been framed by executive authority, which have been fully tested in operation for many years, and in regard to which there has been no complaint. Let me at the outset most fully admit that the provision of the law, as it now exists, was necessary at the time when the Act of 1884 was passed. At that time a maximum qualification was fixed, and the lower limit was left to be determined by the Government on the result of enquiries to be instituted by it. There was not then sufficient information before the Council to enable it definitely to fix what ought to be the rate of qualification in the Act itself. A maximum was laid down; and after that the Government set on foot enquiries, as the result of which certain rate-paying qualifications have been introduced and given effect to. No complaint, either in the Press or in any other way, has been made that the qualification, as it had been framed by rule, is liable to objection; therefore I ask that the qualification which has been so fixed be now embodied in the law. I fully express my gratitude to the Government that in spite of the limit of three rupees provided in the Act of 1884, they reduced it so as to place the franchise on a broader and wider basis; and I submit that the time has now come and the present opportunity should be taken advantage of, to fix that qualification by law. A vitally important matter like the qualification of voters ought to be determined by the Statute itself unless there are indeed strong reasons to the contrary. But no such reasons now exist, or can even be alleged to exist. I submit that the experience of the past does afford grounds for taking as the basis of legislation what the rules have so long laid down; that it ought not to be left to executive order to determine who shall have the franchise, but it is the duty of this Council to decide the question. I would leave the explanation as it is proposed by the Government, namely, reserve to the Government the power, if they think it necessary, to reduce the qualification still further in any case which seemed to them to require such reduction or to meet the case of newly-created municipalities; but subject to that provision, whatever qualification has been found by these twelve years' practical working to be expedient ought to be introduced in the Act; and this is what my amendment proposes to do. I will not trouble the Council with all the opinions which have been sent in favour of this amendment; but one opinion I shall venture to place before them because it is the opinion of a late Secretary to the Government and a Commissioner of Division, and one of the most distinguished Members of this Council. I refer to Mr. Buckland. He says:—

'With regard to section 3, (1), (2), (3), the Chairman of the Vishnupore Municipality writes that under the rules the right to vote has been extended to persons who pay rates to the amount of Re. 1-8, while under the Act the right is given to those who pay Rs. 3. The law should, he suggests, be brought into conformity with the rule and practice founded upon it. This appears to be worthy of consideration.'

"The British Indian and other Associations and public bodies have also supported this proposal. I say therefore that it is worthy of serious consideration that we should not leave this question of franchise to be decided by executive rules, but should bring the law and the practice into harmony with one another. I am told that besides the Municipality of Howrah, in the case of the Cossipore-Chitpore Municipality, the qualification has been raised to Rs. 3, and I have no objection to an exception being made in favour of that Municipality as well. But let not this important matter be left to be from time to time decided by the Government. It may be that long years hence the time may come for another important departure. Possibly by that time there would be occasion to revise this Act on other grounds also; but until that time comes I submit that the law should be brought into conformity with the practice, as established by rule—a practice which has been tested and not found wanting by the experience of the last twelve years."

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN said:—"There are some cases in which we are told the rating qualification of voters has been raised. Besides

the case of the Municipality of Howrah, we now hear that in the Cossipore-Chitpore Municipality the rating qualification has been raised to Rs. 3. That is a solitary case, but we have not heard of any case in which the rate fixed by the rule at Re. 1-8 has been lowered. So far, therefore, it has been a success, and that is a good reason why the rating qualification should now be fixed at that rate in the law. There has been no case in which, after the passing of the rules, the Government have thought fit to lower the franchise, but it has been thought fit to raise it in one case. Therefore I submit that it will be one of the strongest safeguards for the present franchise if, by an Act of the Legislature, the rating qualification is fixed at the lower rate by the law and not left changeable by the action of the Executive. Section 15 of the Act may be read in two ways. The word there used is 'qualification.' It may be qualification according to money rate or qualification according to age. I do not mean to say that the Government would ever think of doing so; but there is nothing to prevent them from raising the rating qualification, if they think fit, to Rs. 3 in the case of every Municipality in the Province. In that case large numbers of people, who have been enjoying the franchise for the last twelve years, will have been disenfranchised. Under the rules there are two classes of voters, those who pay rates to the amount of Re. 1-8, and those who pay a rent of not less than Rs. 20; and there may be danger of the franchise being lowered still more, and you swamp the present real body of voters who come under the Rs. 3 rule. But if instead of swamping them thus you bring down the franchise to Re. 1-8, the effect will be that the Re. 1-8 men will then be the real voters under the law. Their number would be, I think, three times as many as the number of those who pay Rs. 3. Therefore, I submit it is but fair that the Legislature should fix the maximum amount of rates on the payment of which a man will be entitled to vote in conformity with the rules which have been in force for the last twelve years."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"I have watched with interest for the last half hour the efforts of my hon'ble friend, the member for Dacca, to ride two horses at the same time. The feat has been attempted before, but its difficulty is proverbial, and it takes a very old Parliamentary hand to do it really well. For the cause which has led my friend into this unfortunate position we must go back to an earlier meeting, when the Bill was referred to a Select Committee. The Council will remember that the Hon'ble Member's sense of the legal fitness of things suddenly became very tender. He was shocked at the supposed discordance of the law and the rules, and urged that they should be reduced to harmony. I endeavoured to the best of my ability to relieve his mind by pointing out, not on my own authority, but on that of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, that there was no discord at all, and that under these circumstances this passion for harmony was a little out of place.

"My friend, however, stuck to his point in Select Committee, and after much discussion we eventually drafted the explanation which stands in the Bill. We did this, not because there was or ever has been any doubt in the minds of lawyers as to the meaning of the law as it now stands, but because it appeared from the opinion that this section had been misunderstood by some people, and in an Act which is worked to a great extent by Municipal Commissioners it seemed desirable to go out of our way to be clear. The explanation I submit leaves nothing to be desired in point of clearness. I have discussed it with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, and I have his authority for saying that it adds nothing to the law and takes nothing away. It merely adds to the section an explanation in popular language of what the section really means.

"So far, the Council will see, there was not, nor has there been up to the moving of this amendment any suggestion of changing the law. My friend gave no indication of any such intention in Council. He expressly disclaimed any such intention in Select Committee. His soul only pined for harmony. Now he has got it in the form of the explanation; but still he is not happy and like a familiar personage in fiction he 'asks for more.' He wants to make a sweeping change in the law. He wishes to fix and stereotype the existing Municipal franchise and to prevent the possibility of its being changed except by the tedious process of legislation. That is what my friend's amendment really

means. He has endeavoured to obscure the fact in his note of dissent which so curiously distorts the true position of the case that I must examine it a little. He says the qualification of voters is an important point. Granted. He goes on to say 'this point it is proposed to leave to the Executive Government to settle.' But is it possible that so learned a lawyer does not know that this power which he writes of as if it had been invented yesterday has, in fact, been exercised by Government for the last 20 years—in fact, ever since the passing of Bengal Act V of 1876, section 16 of which is practically identical with the first part of section 15 of the present Act? It is admitted that this power has been wisely used, no complaint as to the manner of its exercise has ever been made, and at the present moment, as I said just now, in reply to my hon'ble friend's question, the Government has before it several applications from some of the most advanced and intelligent Municipalities asking us to exercise this power by raising the voting qualification from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 by doing in fact exactly what the Hon'ble Member wishes to render impossible.

"Again, my friend says 'if rules were to be the guide, there was no use whatever in bringing this matter of amendment of the Municipal Law before the Legislature.' But who brought it before the Council? Why my hon'ble friend himself, who insisted on the removal of an imaginary discord, and by the whole tenor of his speech, gave us to understand that he advocated no change in the substantive law.

"Now if my hon'ble friend had followed the proper course—the course which fairness and common sense indicate—he would have stated either in Council or in Select Committee what his real intention was, and we could then have taken opinions on the subject and have ascertained the views of District Officers, Municipalities, and Associations on the subject. It is neither seasonable nor reasonable to spring so large a change on the Council at the last moment.

"I may add that the amendment introduces so material an alteration in the Bill that would in any case be necessary to report it to the Government of India. If we adopted it now with no further consideration and no further evidence than is now before us, it is extremely probable that His Excellency the Viceroy would refuse his assent to the Bill.

"My friend says in his dissent that there is no hurry about the measure. That, as I explained on a former occasion, is not the case. Under the law the Municipal elections come on in November next. We must, therefore, pass this Bill in the present Session of Council, and we can only do so by declining to consider contentious amendments moved at the eleventh hour.

"So far I have stated what may be called preliminary objections to the amendment. These in themselves are obviously conclusive, and I might fairly stop here without going into the merits at all. To complete the case against the amendment, I may observe in the first place that the proposed change is unnecessary; in the second, that it would be inconvenient.

"On the first point I am content to rely on the authority of the Select Committee of 1893-94. That Committee may be described, so far at any rate as the non-official members are concerned, as a Committee of all the talents. It numbered among its members my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee, whose experience of municipal administration is large and varied: my friend Sayad Fazal Imam, the energetic Vice-Chairman of the great Municipality of Patna, and Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose, whose tact, common sense and knowledge of public business proved invaluable. In fact, you may say of it, as was said of the Master of Balliol, that what that Committee did not know was not knowledge. Their attention was expressly called to the provisions of section 15 by the proposal to raise the amount qualifying for a vote in clauses (1) and (2) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5. They had before them the opinions of 54 Municipalities and representative institutions, of whom 21 were in favour of the Re. 1-8 qualification, 23 in favour of raising it to Rs. 5, and 10 in favour of raising it to Rs. 3. But neither the Committee nor the persons who gave opinions proposed to change the law in the manner now suggested, and the opinions bring out very clearly the fact that different municipalities may in this matter require different treatment.

"That is the common sense view, and that also is the answer to the attempt to appeal to English precedent. We have in Bengal already 148 Municipalities, and the formation of others is under consideration. These Municipalities vary

in size and importance from Howrah with a population of 116,000, of whom 16,000 are rate payers, and a yearly income of nearly three lakhs, to Nalchiti, in Backergunge, with 1,645 inhabitants, 265 voters, and a yearly income of Rs. 1,908. Is it in reason to compare this state of things to the state of things that prevails in England? Can it seriously be argued that it should be made impossible for the Government to change the voting qualifications of Nalchiti without passing a special Act, that such a very big steam-hammer should be employed to crush such a very tiny nut? After all it is some objection to a proposition that it is absurd."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"No one could have listened to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill without coming to the conclusion that there is a great deal to be said on the other side of the question. It is a question which admits of considerable difference of opinion. I have talked with persons versed in municipal affairs, and I have heard opinions expressed adverse to the view embodied in the amendment. I therefore think we ought not to come to the conclusion that any one who differs from the amendment of my hon'ble friend is necessarily an enemy of Local Self-Government or a traitor to the best interests of his country. I think differences of opinion in a matter like this are legitimate and may be expected. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has referred to the discussions which took place in the Select Committee of 1894, and has paid a compliment to the Select Committee for which I beg to tender my acknowledgments. This question was the subject of most careful and anxious deliberation. We contented ourselves by keeping the law as it was, and my reasons were these: An attempt was made to raise the maximum rating qualification from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5. I thought discretion was the better part of valour, and we thought we gained a point by keeping the qualification as it stood in the Act. That was the *raison detre* of the vote which I gave on that occasion. This matter was considered very carefully by the Select Committee on this Bill. In fact I suggested the amendment which has now been placed before the Council, and a compromise was effected, which is embodied in the Explanation. If you read the original Bill introduced in March 1896, and compare it with the present Bill, you will find that the original Bill does not contain this Explanation. It was the result of a compromise which was come to on the discussion of the amendment I suggested. It reproduces what is really the present state of the law, and will, I have no doubt go far to popularize the Bill. At the same time I admit it would be advisable to stereotype in the law the concession which has been made by the Local Government in the rules which it has framed. The franchise has been deliberately lowered to Re. 1-8 with very few complaints. Here and there there have been complaints, and in the nature of things complaints were bound to be made, having regard to the number of Municipalities and the differences between them in respect of their size, their resources and other circumstances connected with them. But the complaints have been very few indeed. That being the case, namely, that the franchise has been fixed at Re. 1-8 by the beneficient policy of a progressive Government, I think the time has come when an advance might be made in the law, and that what has hitherto been embodied in the rules should be stereotyped in the law. My hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill suggests that this will represent a substantial change in the law. I do not think so. I say it will be an adaptation of the law to what is the present practice. It will be harmonising law with practice. It will be a step in advance. Now that we are amending the law, such an amendment, if accepted, will represent a distinct advance upon the system of Local Self-Government in this Province. A rule exists which is much more liberal than the law. It embodies the policy of the Administration of the day, and I am happy to say that the attitude, specially of the present Government, has always been one of sympathy with the system of Local Self-Government. It will only be an adaptation of the law to the existing practice, and I hope my hon'ble friend, the member in charge of the Bill, will see his way to accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA, BAHADUR, said:—"After the eloquent speech which the Council has just heard from my hon'ble friend, Babu

Surendranath Banerjee, it is unnecessary for me to say much. It appears to me that the fact that the rule of Re. 1-8 franchise has worked well cannot be denied. I have been the Chairman of the neighbouring Municipality of Hooghly for the last twelve years, and I have heard no complaint against this rule. The people in fact seem to be under the impression that it is the law. I, therefore, contend that the law should be harmonised with the rule of Re. 1-8 franchise."

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN BAHADUR said:—"It is no doubt a sound principle that an Act of Legislation should be as complete as possible and that as little as possible should be left to the rules to be framed under the Act. I myself tried to enforce the recognition of that principle in this Council in connection with certain measures. But I failed to succeed in cases that came much better within the operation of this principle.

"It would no doubt be a triumph of legislation if all details relating to the working of the numerous Municipalities in Bengal, consisting of more than 100 in number, could be finally and formally laid down. But the causes which affect them are so varied and so many that to attempt to lay down rules—in however general terms they might be expressed—in respect to each and all would be a gigantic and hopeless task. Certain matters must therefore be dealt with in the Act in their outline, so that the details must be worked out by the rules as occasion arises in respect of each individual case. We must have confidence in the Government and we must hope that the right thing to be done shall be done. In fact, all the gentlemen who have preceded me have spoken in terms which shew utmost confidence in the Government. From the satisfactory way in which Municipalities have under the rules framed by the Government for a period of about twelve years, worked one may confidently expect the same satisfaction in future. The Government would enforce the same standard as before, but it has under the Act as it stands some discretion and some power which has only been exercised in cases of emergency. I do not think it would be to promote the interests of the community I represent if the Act is to be rendered less elastic and if the Government is to be deprived of the power which was hitherto vested in it."

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE said:—"I trust that at any rate we shall have the vote of my hon'ble friend who has last spoken in support of this amendment. He admitted fully the soundness of the principle, but his objection to vote in its favour arose from what he believed to be the practical difficulty of carrying it out. That was an argument which was also advanced by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. But that argument is opposed to actual experience. The rules were framed in 1884, and with the exception of one Municipality to which the 3 Rs. qualification was applied, with regard to all the other Municipalities, the Government found on enquiry that the one rule of Re. 1-8 would be suitable; and it has been admitted that no complaints have been brought forward against this arrangement. Let not therefore the Council be scared away by the idea put forth by the last speaker and also by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill as to the gigantic and hopeless task of framing a large number of rules. Experience has shown that that is not necessary. The gigantic task referred to has already been accomplished, was accomplished in fact 12 years ago; and the method of its performance has given uniform satisfaction. I was glad to hear of the compliment paid by the Hon'ble Mr. Risley to the Select Committee of 1894. But as that compliment has been used as an argument against the acceptance of this amendment, I may be permitted to remind the Council that the Hon'ble Member has not always spoken in such high terms of that Committee. In his Circular letter, dated the 28th April last, addressed to all Commissioners of Divisions, he says that 'owing to defective drafting, section 15(3) of the Act is wholly unintelligible in its present form.' Surely that drafting was placed before the Select Committee, was considered by the Select Committee, and was adopted by them. But the Circular says that a section which was considered and passed by the Select Committee has in fact no meaning at all.

"Then coming to the other point which was urged, that this amendment will introduce a material change in the Bill, and that it is not right or fair that the change should be brought up in this *ex-parte* way, I submit that if there was any matter which was referred to all Municipalities and District Officers for opinion in connection with the present Bill, it was the question of this very section 15. It was prominently mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and was referred to at the time when the Bill was sent to the Select Committee and from the prominence so given to it, section 15 in all its aspects, was fully considered by all Municipalities. As a matter of fact a great many of the parties who were consulted have given their opinions on this very point, and many of them are in favour of the proposal to harmonise the rules and the law—the very principle which is now being contended for. Therefore, whether it is a sound principle or an unsound principle, at any rate it is not liable or open to the objection that it has been sprung upon the Council at this late hour. I have already referred to Mr. Buckland's opinion and I need not refer to it again.

"The whole question lies in a nutshell. What we ask is that the Government should not have the power to disfranchise a body of men, who have enjoyed and exercised the power of voting for so many years, without the sanction of the legislature. Is that asking for too much, or for what is unreasonable? After twelve years the law is being amended; the Government has enough experience whereon to base definite proposals, and the proposed explanation leaves to the Government the power of extending still further the benefit of its liberal policy by reducing the franchise.

"With reference to what is called the tedious process of consulting this Council, I consider that a desirable process, even if it should sometimes prove tedious; and I contend that it will be to the interest of the Government itself to adopt that procedure in all cases in which they may desire to deprive the people of a privilege which by its own action they have enjoyed for a long time. And after all it is not a very tedious process. If after a period of say from three to six years the Government find in the case of a certain Municipality or a group of Municipalities a slight raising of the rating qualification is necessary, a short Bill of one section will answer the purpose, if the materials placed before the Council are sufficient. That is the principle of the amendment, and I appeal to the Council to accept that principle as reasonable and sound. And I would appeal to the Government to consider that disfranchising people is not a popular thing. By taking the legislature into its confidence when circumstances rendered this course of disfranchising necessary, they would give publicity to their reasons, enlist public support on their behalf, and, if unpopularity there was to be, at least make the legislature sharers in that unpopularity."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The course pursued by the Hon'ble Members, the movers of amendments 3 and 7, calls to mind an utterance ascribed to a former Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir John Peter Grant, that the administration of this country could be appropriately described by the metaphor of changing six pence into half-pence and the same half-pence back into six pence every decade. The amendments are a singular example of the aptness of this illustration, for they propose to revert to a policy which was deliberately disapproved in this Council twelve years ago, and the abandonment of a policy as deliberately approved in the same debate, which has stood the test of all these years. In the Municipal Bill of 1884 the property qualification was placed at Re. 1-8; but before the Bill passed into law this was rejected and a Rs. 3 rate adopted. As a Member of the Select Committee I have read with attention the remarks of the Hon'ble Babu Guru Proshad Sen in support of his proposal, that the Legislature should provide for the qualifications of voters by positive enactment, and I have listened to the effective speeches before this Council of the Hon'ble Messrs. Bose and Surendranath Banerjee, but I venture to think that the Hon'ble Members have not clearly foreseen the full effect of the measure they advocate. It would, as the Hon'ble Mr. Risley has already said, fix and stereotype the franchise within narrow bounds, which cannot be passed without fresh legislation, while under the present elastic system it is possible to Government within certain limitations to extend the franchise at any

time and in any manner it may think fit. The principle underlying the present Municipal Act, as formulated by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, who introduced the Bill in 1884, is the recognition of the demand of the more intelligent classes for a large freedom in the management of their own affairs, and this was intended to be secured by permitting the people to chose their own representatives. To this end the Act provided that rules should be framed by Government for the conduct of Municipal elections. There was so much variety in size and importance in the different Municipalities that it was impossible to make provisions in the new law which would be applicable to each. 'But' said Mr. Reynolds (I quote from the debates in this Council), 'if this power of passing rules were subject to no restrictions, it is evident that the power might be so used as to nullify the principle of popular election. It would be of little use to extend the elective system to a Municipality and then to declare by a rule that the franchise should only be exercised by those who paid Rs. 50 a year in rates. The Bill therefore provides that while Government may lay down such rules as it thinks fit, and may cancel any rule at its pleasure, it may not make a rule which would have the effect of excluding from the franchise any resident of the Municipality who pays rates to the amount of two annas a month.' This passage from Mr. Reynolds's speech makes it clear that the restriction imposed of a property qualification in certain cases, was framed in the interest of the rate-payer, and was in fact, a restriction intended to bind the hands of Government not to raise the franchise. It practically dictates to Government 'you may lower the franchise as you will, but you may not place a limit, imposed by law, which says that every person who pays rates to the extent of Rs. 3 is entitled to a vote;' but it does not say that any one who has paid below this rate is not so entitled, for it leaves it open to Government by the rules to reduce the limit as it may think proper. As a matter of fact Government has acted liberally under the rules, as the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee admits, and lowered the limit generally to Re. 1-8, the only exception being the large Municipalities of Howrah and Cossipore-Chitpore. The amendments suggested appear to me to be opposed to the first principles of Municipal legislation, as understood when the Act was passed, and I shall therefore vote against them."

The Motion being put, the Council divided:—

Ayes 5.	*Noes 10.*
The Hon'ble Mr. Das.	The Hon'ble Mr. Wallis.
The Hon'ble Babu Guru Proshad Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone.
The Hon'ble Rai Eshan Chundra Mittra, Bahadur.	The Hon'ble Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Bose.	The Hon'ble Nawab Syud Ameer Hossein.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea Bahadur.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Glass.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Risley.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Pratt.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Grimley.

So the Motion was negatived.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN moved that in section 3, after clause (*iii*), the following clause be added:—

"(*iv*) has paid not less than Rs. 20 as rent in respect of the occupation by him of a holding which is assessed with the rate under section 85, clause (*b*)."

He said:—"Under the law as it stands it will be found by the Hon'ble Members of this Council that there is not a word with respect to what is called the 'lodger franchise.' Section 15 stands thus:—

Rules to be laid down for election.

'For the purposes of the aforesaid election of Commissioners, the Local Government, with respect to each Municipality, shall lay down such rules, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as it shall think fit, in respect of the Division, where necessary, of each Municipality into wards, and the number of Commissioners to be elected for each of such wards, the qualifications required

to entitle any person to vote for a candidate for election, and in respect of the mode of election. And the Local Government may at any time cancel any rule made by it under this section:

Provided that every male person who is at the time of such election, and has been for a period of not less than twelve months immediately preceding such election, resident within the limits of a Municipality, and who—

(i) has, during the year immediately preceding such election, paid, in respect of any of the rates imposed by this Act, an aggregate amount of not less than three rupees; or

(ii) has, during the year aforesaid, paid, or been assessed to the tax imposed by Act II of 1886 (an Act for imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture); or

(iii) being a member of a joint undivided family, one of the members of which has, during the year immediately preceding such election, paid, in respect of any of the rates imposed by this Act, an aggregate amount of not less than three rupees, is a graduate or licentiate of any University, or holds a certificate as a pleader or a mukhtear, or revenue agent,

shall be entitled to vote at the election of Commissioners of such Municipality.

'No person who is not entitled to vote at the election of Commissioners of a Municipality shall be deemed qualified for election to be a Commissioner of such Municipality.

"Then comes the explanation which provides that the 'rules made under this section may reduce but not raise any of the sums' mentioned in the first proviso thereto, and may declare that any persons who are not referred to in that proviso shall be entitled to vote.' There is a large class of persons paying Rs. 20 for holdings assessed under section 85 who have during the last twelve years enjoyed the franchise. Possibly it is not intended to deprive these persons of the franchise, but I submit that this explanation will not help to prevent their being deprived of the franchise, if the Government so determine. Some attempt has been made to father this explanation upon me. I deny that parentage, but I see that my hon'ble friend, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, owns its paternity. We have been told that any person who is a lawyer will not have any doubt regarding the correct interpretation of this section, but we have many opinions coming from Government officials and from public Associations with numbers of lawyers in them who have fallen into an error; and what is still more even the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill cannot but admit that the language of the section admits of two different interpretations. It is only the word 'qualification' in the early part of the section which one can rely upon to enable the Government to frame rules not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act which may reduce to a minimum the right given under the Act; for if a large number of persons with a qualification of a Re. 1 or As. 8 rate can be brought in in order to swamp the right of those who have the franchise under the law, then what is that right worth? Therefore strictly in accordance with the interpretation of the law it will not enable the Local Government to put a different construction to it than that of which it naturally admits, and you must read the word 'qualification' as meaning a qualification other than a monetary qualification. I am glad, however, that an assurance has been given that it is not intended to disfranchise this large body of voters. But if the rating qualification of Re. 1-8 has worked well within the last twelve years, why should we not, as a matter of principle, enact it by law?

"As for the other portion of my amendment, I hope I will not be misunderstood. This is an amendment which stands by itself. It has nothing to do with controlling the power of the Government. Even without controlling the power of the Government, you may form a class of voters under clause (iv) and still leave the section as it is. This also is the case with the first clause, the amendment upon which has just been lost. Under the amendment which I now propose persons will be entitled to vote who have paid not less than Rs. 20 as rent in respect of the occupation by them of a holding which is assessed with the rate under section 85, clause (*b*): that does not exclude the power of the Government to lower the franchise still further or to bring in other persons. I submit there is no reason why men who have been enjoying the franchise for the last twelve years should now be swept away, and which it is possible may be done. Well it may be said that there is no intention to sweep them away, and probably it will not be done under the present liberal Government. But what is the guarantee that this will never be done?

It is the object of my amendment to prevent this being done, and it has no reference to taking away the power of the Government in any way."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"I understood the Hon'ble Rai Eshan Chundra Mittra Bahadur to say, when the question of grouping these amendment was discussed, that it would be convenient that the principle of all these amendments should be discussed upon the first amendment, and that it would be unnecessary to discuss it again when the other amendments came up. The rules which have been framed under the Act were drawn up in 1884 by Mr. Macaulay in consultation with the Advocate-General and the Legal Remembrancer of the day, and the Law Officers of the Government have now held that those rules are in accordance with the law as it stands, and they add that the alterations which the Select Committee now propose do represent the law as it stands. The attitude which the Government has assumed with reference to all these municipalities is to act in accordance with their wishes, and their wishes have been thoroughly considered with reference to the effect they are likely to have. It appears to me impossible to please any one who takes the view the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment entertains. If we raise the franchise, the complaint is that we disfranchise numbers of voters. If we lower the franchise, we are told we shall swamp the existing voters. It is difficult to see how an unfortunate Government can possibly be right under these circumstances. The Rs. 20 lodger qualification was introduced in 1886 to meet a want which was then suggested; it was carefully considered, and there is no intention to deprive this class of voters of the franchise. But it might happen that the circumstances of particular municipalities might be such that a different amount of rent might be suitable, either more or less than Rs. 20. Why should it be proposed to cut off from the Government the power of complying with the wishes of those municipalities in a matter of this kind? That is the whole point to be considered in regard to this amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I am sorry I cannot accept this amendment. The Hon'ble Mover of the amendment proposes that a particular rule should be incorporated in the law, and the argument in favor of his proposal is that there is no guarantee that the rule may not be done away with in the future, and a large class of people may thus be disenfranchised. We have the assurance of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that there is not the remotest idea on the part of the Government to disenfranchise the class of voters referred to in the amendment, and if ever there was any such danger, the fact of this discussion in the Council will afford an effectual safeguard against such a proceeding on the part of the Government. That, I submit, is a sufficient safeguard against the possibility in the future of this right being taken away. We cannot possibly incorporate all the rules which have been passed by the Government into the law. I should have felt greater inclination to accept the amendment, if it were proposed to reduce the qualification from Rs. 20 to Rs. 10, if an attempt had been made to widen and broaden the franchise, and not to stereotype it. The Government ought to have the power of extending the franchise, but I do not think the Government have any intention to raise it in order to exclude those who now possess the right. The action of the Government in the past precludes the possibility of such an assumption. It has been a past of much sympathy and of generous encouragement of Local Self-Government, and we may take it that in the future it will be the same. For these reasons I am not prepared to accept this amendment."

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN BAHADUR said:—"The question raised by this amendment stands upon a footing slightly different from that on which the question, raised in the last amendment which has just been disposed of, stood. The argument in favour of the amendment might be stated thus: no doubt the rules framed under the Act relate to lodging franchise, but the section itself is silent in regard to such franchise, so that this amendment supplies a heading and an item, and points to a class of persons not indicated in the section. Considered in this light, the amendment seems to be a reasonable one. The section lays down certain principles as landmarks, and indicates

certain classes in a general way, and the Government is empowered to frame rules thereunder: the rules are not necessarily to be restricted to the classes to which the section relates, but it would be more symmetrical if the classes could, with some approach to exhaustiveness, be laid down in the section. As the section at present stands, this class does not find a place there. The first clause deals with the qualification of payment of Rs. 3 rates, the second refers to the income-tax qualification; the third refers to the case of joint undivided Hindu families; but there is no clause relating to a lodging franchise.

"No doubt rules framed by the Government under section 15 comprise the case of lodging franchise, and there is also no doubt that such rules are not *ultra vires* in consequence of the omission of the class in the section. But it would be far more satisfactory to include a clause in section 15 introducing a heading relating to lodging franchise by way of recognition of a principle in the enactment itself. I do not understand it is the object of the amendment to lay down the limit of Rs. 20; for reasons already assigned by me whilst discussing the last amendment, I do not think it expedient to lay down a rigid rule and to restrain or limit the power of the Government in regard to the extent of the qualification. That must be left to the Government as a matter of detail. Hon'ble Members have already highly eulogised the action of the Government in framing the rules and carrying them into effect. If therefore the money qualification is the gist of the amendment, then I am not inclined to view it with favour, and the matter must remain where it is: but if the object of the amendment is to supply a class, then it has my sympathy. Therefore, regarded from this point of view, subject to some further light which might be thrown on the nature of the amendment and its effect in the course of the discussion, I am, as at present advised, inclined to vote in favour of the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. DAS said:—"I was at first inclined to support this amendment, but in view of certain remarks which have fallen from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, I am not now prepared to support it. When this Bill was introduced, the Hon'ble Member said that it was one of the proposals—rather a prominent proposal—to grant what may be called a lodger franchise in future. I expected that the rule now under discussion would be embodied in the Act, because it certainly was in the nature of a lodger franchise. But as it has not been embodied in the Bill, I would have voted for the amendment, but for the remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, and which remarks were to the effect that a certain amount of latitude ought to be left to the Government so as to meet certain cases in which it may be necessary to reduce the amount of qualification and other cases in which it may be necessary to raise it; whereas if we embodied the rule as it stands in the Act, we would stereotype the qualification, and no latitude of discretion would be left to the Government. From the assurance which has been given by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill and the remarks he made in introducing it pointing out the intention of the Government to confer a lodger-franchise, I venture to think we should rest satisfied that it is not intended by the Government to disenfranchise any persons who have been hitherto qualified."

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE said:—"I wish to make one observation, and that is, to suggest to the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment not to press his Motion to a division. I do this on two grounds: first that he may well be content with the very favourable statement made by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, namely that the Government have no intention of lowering the franchise, and, secondly, that the question of principle involved has already been decided, namely, whether the legislature ought to leave to the Government the power of making rules in respect of these matters instead of embodying them in the Act. That question was raised and fully discussed on a former amendment, and I think it is better to accept the fact that the Government has certainly had the better in the voting."

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN, in reply, said:—"I regret I cannot accept the suggestion of the Hon'ble Member who last spoke, because by my

next amendment on the agenda I propose to do what the Government are so much afraid of; that is to say, to control the power of the Government in these matters and have them determined by an Act of the Legislature. I have only heard a few remarks which ought to be answered in connection with this measure. My hon'ble friends who intend to vote against me on this occasion would like to give the Government a latitude to frame rules, in other words, to give an elasticity to the provisions of the Act, which is a favourite expression with some of them. As for that I have only to submit that elasticity will not be wanting if the Government would move the Legislature from time to time to amend the law as may be found convenient, and not leave it to be done by framing rules. It is also said that by leaving this power in the hands of the Government, the qualification might either be raised or lowered, as may be found expedient. I would not quarrel with the lowering of the franchise to any extent possible, but it will be dangerous to leave to the Government the power of raising the franchise. The Government might raise the lodger franchise from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100. That is what is meant by raising the money qualification, and we have no section corresponding to the section prescribing the 3-rupee rate as the maximum, that a man paying a rent of Rs. 20 shall be entitled to vote. If that had been inserted in the law, I may have seen the wisdom of Hon'ble Members opposing this amendment. There is no maximum fixed in the law. Everything is left in the hands of the Government, and they are left to provide this lodger-franchise at any amount they please under the words contained in the explanation—'and may declare that any persons who are not referred to in that proviso shall be entitled to vote.' That is something which appears to me—I will not say absurd—but something which is out of order. It will be, as was said by the Hon'ble Maulvi Mahammad Yusuf, not in the spirit of the law to frame rules by which you will confer a lodger-franchise. The spirit of the Act will be against such a rule."

The Motion being put, the Council divided:—

Aye 1.	*Noes 14.*
Hon'ble Babu Guru Proshad Sen.	Hon'ble Mr. Wallis. Hon'ble Mr. Das. Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone. Hon'ble Rai Eshan Chundra Mittra Bahadur. Hon'ble Mr. Bose. Hon'ble Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf Khan Bahadur. Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. Hon'ble Nawab Syud Ameer Hossein. Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea Bahadur. Hon'ble Mr. Glass. Hon'ble Mr. Finucane. Hon'ble Mr. Risley. Hon'ble Mr. Pratt. Hon'ble Mr. Grimley.

So the Motion was negatived.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN also moved that the word "only" be inserted after the word "shall," where it occurs in the concluding clause of the first proviso to section 15 of the Act, so as to make the clause run thus:—

"shall only be entitled to vote at the election of Commissioners of such Municipality."

He also moved that in section 3, sub-section (*3*) be omitted, and that in its place the following be substituted:—

"*Explanation.*—The words 'qualifications required to entitle any person to vote for a candidate for election' relate to the qualification as to age and as to one's being registered as a voter under the rules to be framed by the Local Government under this section."

He said:—"This brings us to the question of principle, with regard to which we have heard the reply in anticipation, and I submit that the principle is a very sound one, namely, that instead of leaving everything to be done by rules, the most important matters should be provided by

the law. The maximum rating qualification is Rs. 3. By putting it at Rs. 2-8 you will disenfranchise a large class of men who have been enjoying it for the last twelve years under the Re. 1-8 rule, and by putting it still higher at Rs. 3 you possibly disenfranchise three-fourths of the present voters. On the other hand, by putting it very low, you can swamp a number of voters to whom you have given the right and privilege. You minimise the right to nothing. If you have not got all the materials before you to come to a conclusion regarding this matter, you should wait until all the materials are obtained. We are told that we cannot do this, we cannot wait, because the next election will take place in October next. That, I submit, is no reason why in considering an Act of the Legislature there should be any hurry. The last elections took place under the existing rules. The concession, to be a real concession, must be a concession which is made by the Legislature, and not left to be provided for by rules made by the Local Government, however favourable that Government may be to lowering the franchise. No doubt the present Government is very liberally disposed to all kinds of local institutions, but at the same time I must say, and I must say distinctly, to those who are the supporters of the principle of Local Self-Government in this country, that this is a matter which ought not to be left to the will of the Executive alone. I appeal to those who desire to foster the principle of Local Self-Government, whether my amendment does not meet with their entire approval. I will not compare India with countries which have both the Municipal and Parliamentary franchise. I will not compare our little India with Great Britain; but, on consulting the English Statutes, I find that in many Acts qualifications are not only laid down for guidance, but even the details are regulated by the Legislature. They do not leave even the matter of registration to the Executive, but employ revising barristers for the purpose. In India, in the Presidency towns, the rating qualification is fixed by Statute, and even in the North-Western Provinces, where these matters are left to rules, there is a safe-guard under which the rules are to be framed, and that is that the people are to be consulted in framing these rules, and in other places you are allowed six months to consider the rules. Under these circumstances I submit that, as by the experiment which has been tried within the last twelve years, it has been established that the Re. 1-8 rating qualification is suitable for all municipalities in these Provinces, and that the lodger franchise of Rs. 20 will also answer, we have now arrived at a time when these matters should be definitely provided by an Act of the Legislature, and not be left to the Executive. If this amendment is accepted, it will make as little change in the present rule of franchise as possible.

"One word as to the change of attitude with which I have been charged. I do not know of any such change of attitude or change of position on my part. I have never held that the matter should be left to the discretion of the Local Government, as some of my friends have thought fit to do on different grounds. I do not know the ground upon which some Hon'ble Members would proceed, but I know the ground upon which my hon'ble friend, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, is acting, namely, the ground of elasticity. I have contended from the very beginning that this matter ought not to be left to be determined by rules, but should be provided for by positive legislation, and I do not think I can be charged with any change of attitude. If the rules are to provide for everything, how is it that this amending Bill is brought before the Legislature? The rules might very well have provided for the few changes now sought to be made in the law. The only important matter embodied in the Bill is the proposal to confer the franchise on those who pay income-tax. If the interpretation of the law is as it is said to be, how is it that this Rs. 50 income-tax clause could not be provided for by rule. In this case my hon'ble friend the Mover of the Bill, thought otherwise; he did not think it could be done without an Act of the Legislature. I say that if the rules are to be our guide on every point, in that case there would be no necessity for an enactment of this Legislative Council. I submit that those who are the friends of Local Self-Government should vote with me in this matter."

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN BAHADUR said:—"I think after what has fallen from my hon'ble friend, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, the

Hon'ble Mover of this amendment will be pleased to consider whether it would not be wise in him to withdraw the amendment. He has just been defeated in the amendment relating to lodging franchise, and the effect of introducing the little word 'only' might be that Government would be precluded from framing rules including the very persons for whose benefit statutory recognition was insisted on, viz., persons who pay Rs. 20 as rent assessed under section 85. The Hon'ble Mover of the amendment would, by showing persistance in favour of his amendment, defeat the very object he had in view in moving the preceding amendment, which, although nominally lost, is really secured, though in a different shape.

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"I do not think the Hon'ble Member has seen the consequences which will result from this amendment. By inserting the word 'only' in the concluding clause of the first 'proviso' to section 15, he proposed to stereotype his two earlier amendments, but these he has now lost, and if he passes this, he will stereotype the law as it now stands, and the effect will be that he will disfranchise all those who now have a right to vote under the Rs. 20 lodger-franchise. As to the question of principle, the position of the Government has been entirely misapprehended: we have no intention of reducing the franchise. All that the Government desires is to give each Municipality what it wants. To embody in the law the varied requirements of all the municipalities would save the Government a great deal of trouble. In point of fact this movement to stereotype the Re. 1-8 rating qualification surprises me extremely, because it is the one question in which the several municipalities have clearly expressed their wishes. Out of the whole number, 33 municipalities want to raise the franchise, some to Rs. 5, some to Rs. 3, and 21 want to keep it at Re. 1-8, and the Government agree that for the minor small municipalities Re. 1-8 is the best limitation, but in more advanced places the qualification of Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 might be introduced if people want it. I do not think the Re. 1-8 limit expresses the wish of the more intelligent classes of the community. The limit of the municipal franchise in England cannot be referred to by way of comparison, because it follows the Parliamentary franchise and refers to a wholly different state of things. Then the Hon'ble Member said that the Government of the North-Western Provinces took a more liberal view of things and regulated the franchise by Statute. I do not happen to have the Municipal Act of the North-Western Provinces at hand to refer to, but my impression is that in the whole of Northern India legislation is based on the principle of leaving as much as possible to be provided for by rules, and that I submit is distinctly better than to attempt to provide for all possible circumstances by legislation. As to consulting local bodies before passing rules, I may mention that I think the last proposed edition of the rules was sent out with a long explanatory letter and circulated to District Officers and Municipalities some time in May last. I do not wish to dwell on the question of my hon'ble friend's change of position. He said in April when the Bill was introduced that no change in the law is necessary; now he says he wants to harmonise the law with the rules and the existing practice. My own opinion is that any attempt to do so will bring about rather discord than harmony."

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA, BAHADUR, said:—"The circumstances of the several municipalities are so varied and different that it is impossible to say that no power should be left to Government to frame rules. We must have some rules, and every day there may be a necessity to frame some rule. I therefore cannot agree with my hon'ble friend that we should stereotype the existing practice by including in the law what is now provided by rules."

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN, in reply, said:—"After the assurance which has been given by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Municipal Department of this Government, it is not necessary for me to press this matter to a decision, especially as my amendment regarding the Rs. 20 lodger-franchise and the Hon'ble Mr. Bose's amendment regarding the Re. 1-8 rating qualification

have been negatived, I therefore beg leave to withdraw the motion which is now before the Council."

The Motions were, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that after the word "University" in line 6 of clause (iii) of section 3, the following words be added :—

"Or has passed the First Arts examination of the Calcutta or any other Indian University."

He said:—"Clause (iii) of section 3 of this Bill proposes to confer the franchise upon a person 'being a member of a joint-undivided family, one of the members of which has, during the year aforesaid, paid in respect of any rates an aggregate amount of not less than three rupees—is a graduate or licentiate of any University,' and so on. I claim for my amendment that it is in entire accord with the principle which underlies this Bill. I am thankful to be able to say that this Bill represents a distinct advance upon the principle of Local Self-Government, inasmuch as it includes a large body of intelligent men who hitherto have not enjoyed the franchise, and I beg to tender my acknowledgments for the conciliatory spirit which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill evinced throughout our discussions in the Select Committee, and, as a proof of that conciliatory spirit, I desire to refer to the Bill as it has been amended by the Select Committee as compared with the Bill which was introduced in March, 1896. There is a great difference between the Bill as it now stands and the Bill as it was introduced. Many important and significant modifications have now been made in the Bill. The Bill has been practically recast in the light of the opinions which have been received by the Select Committee. It is not necessary for me to refer to the various modifications which have been made. I need only refer to the important changes which have been made in the section to which my amendment refers. When introducing this Bill, the Hon'ble Member in charge proposed to create a lodger franchise, to confer the franchise on all persons in occupation of holdings paying an annual rate of Rs. 3, provided they were in receipt of a monthly salary of Rs. 50. But this lodger franchise has now been abandoned in favour of the much wider proposal which confers the franchise on all residents of municipal towns, no matter whether they are in occupation of holdings which pay rates to the amount of Rs. 3 or not, provided only that they be assessed to the income-tax. The change broadens the franchise and confers it on persons who did not possess it before. It is not necessary that such persons should be in receipt of a salary of Rs. 50 a month, but that they should have an income of about Rs. 42 a month, and that their names should appear in the assessment books of the Income-Tax Department. I want to broaden the franchise a little further, to give fuller effect to the policy which underlies the Bill, and I claim the sympathy of the Council and of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in favor of my amendment. I have no hesitation in saying that undergraduates are at least as intelligent and as honest a class of men as Mukhtears and Revenue Agents. And having regard to one of the election rules, which provides that no person shall be allowed to vote who has not attained the age of 21 years, we have a safeguard which will prevent too young persons from exercising the franchise. The undergraduates upon whom I desire to confer the franchise represent a considerable constituency. I have made some rough calculations, and I desire to place the materials before the Council, in the hope that Hon'ble Members will be in a position to form their own conclusions. The First Arts examination has been in force for the last 35 years in the Calcutta University. For the last 8 or 10 years the average number of those who have passed the First Arts examination is more than 1,000. The average of the last 5 years was about 1,200. If for the 35 years you take an average of 500 a year, you will have at least 17,000 undergraduates, resident in mufassal towns, who ought to be admitted to the franchise. But even taking 10,000 to be residing in mufassal towns, they represent a considerable number of intelligent people who ought to be invested with the franchise. It might be said why not include those who have passed similar examinations in connection with the English Universities. I have not

the slightest objection to widen the scope of my amendment. But I look upon this matter from a practical point of view. How insignificant must be the number of English graduates in mufassal towns in Bengal, as compared with the number of Indian graduates. I proceed on the actual lines of the Act and of the Bill. You don't confer the franchise on barristers who have been reading in the Inns of Court, and have passed the examinations, and have gone through the important ceremony of eating their dinners, although these gentlemen may be residing in the mufassal. But you have conferred the franchise on the much lower class of legal practitioners, known as mukhtears and revenue agents. I thus follow the lines of the Bill. My amendment is in complete harmony with its principles. I therefore feel the less hesitation in appealing to my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill, who being on the governing body of the University must feel an interest in the intellectual as well as in the political advancement of our young men, to accept this amendment. It is indeed a very small concession, but if granted it will popularize the Bill, strengthen the electorate, and broaden the basis of Local Self-Government by enlisting on its behalf the sympathies of the young, the ardent, and the intelligent."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said :—"I have found myself, Sir, so much in accord with my hon'ble friend in respect of other sections of this Bill, and his attitude towards the Bill has been so generally reasonable, that I am sorry I cannot go with him in this. To start with, the amendment amounts to giving votes to under-graduates as such. There is no getting over that. You may define it in terms of the First Arts, but it really means giving votes to under-graduates. If the Council does that, the Council will lay itself open to comment, and will run the risk of making itself ridiculous. Moreover, when once we have embarked on the course of enlarging these educational qualifications, where are you to stop? If the F.A. men are to get votes, why not the Entrance men, and I can imagine a plea being put in even for the fail-entrances? We shall have opened a door which ought not to be opened, and the tendency will be to try and open it wider.

"Then there is a more serious objection. You will see if you look at the Act that the proposal gives to under-graduates of Calcutta a privilege which is restricted to graduates of the elder Universities. This is a fatal flaw, and I do not see how it could be got over. I can see no solution.

"Lastly, even if you chose to ignore the illogical character of the proposal, it would in any case work unevenly. You might even have in the same joint family two members, one of whom had passed the Calcutta F. A., and the other had passed or even taken honours in moderations at Oxford, but had stopped there. The Calcutta man would have a vote; the Oxford man would not."

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA, BAHADUR, said :—"I rise to support this amendment. I think that inasmuch as by this Bill the franchise has been given to gentlemen who have obtained licenses from vernacular medical schools, why should not the same privilege be given to a class of men who from their education are likely to exercise the franchise most intelligently? It is well-known that in the Mufassal it is most difficult to secure the votes of educated candidates, and those who have obtained a certain amount of education and position are not likely to be led away by the tricks which are played upon ignorant and uneducated men, such as cart-drivers and others of the same class. They are a respectable body of men, and they should have the privilege of voting in the same way as the holders of the diplomas of Government colleges and mukhtears and revenue agents, with whom under-graduates are at any rate equally educated."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose said—"I really hoped that the persuasive powers of my hon'ble friend the Mover of the amendment would have prevailed to secure the adhesion of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, but I confess myself disappointed. The first argument against the amendment is that if we adopt this proposal there will be no knowing where to stop. The Hon'ble Member is well aware that that is a stock argument which in the history of progressive legislation is always brought forward whenever any

change is proposed. The answer to that argument is that a change should be resisted when for its own sake it ought to be resisted, but not on the ground that it may possibly in the future lead to other changes. The next argument of the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, which in fact was his strongest argument, was one with which I shall have felt considerable sympathy if it had any appreciable foundation in fact. This was that by this amendment you would draw an invidious distinction between under-graduates of Indian Universities and those who have passed similar examinations in connection with English and other European Universities. That, I submit, is hardly an argument of a practical character under the circumstances of the present case. I confess, speaking for our countrymen who have been to European Universities, that I cannot at present call to mind any instance of gentlemen resident in the mufassal who have proceeded to Europe and who have passed the previous examination of some University there but did not proceed to a degree. And with regard to European gentlemen similarly situated, one is not aware of any such residing in a mufassal Municipality. No instances were mentioned. At any rate, whether it is so or not, the number of such gentlemen is not likely to be of any appreciable magnitude. And in any case the difficulty, if any, can be easily removed by slightly broadening the scope of the amendment. I appeal therefore to the Hon'ble Member to reconsider the matter. Having regard to other classes of voters whom it is proposed to admit, those who have passed the First Arts examination and are 21 years of age, would form a most desirable addition to the electoral body. Another argument which has been advanced is that by adopting this amendment we shall be breaking new ground. I say, first, that this is not an argument which comes with very good grace from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, the very object of which is to break new ground. That is the reason for the Bill, and though the amendment of my hon'ble friend may go beyond the scope of the proposals contained in the Bill, it is a reasonable extension of the franchise; and after all it is new ground very much more limited in its character than that which is the groundwork of the amending legislation proposed by the Hon'ble Member. I again appeal to him to consider whether it will not be desirable to recognise the educational test as an important test in connection with the exercise of the franchise. It has been pointed out that gentlemen who have satisfied the requirements of the University, and who have probably entered life in various capacities, would be at least as well qualified, both intellectually and morally, as many of those on whom it is proposed by the Bill to confer the municipal franchise, and I appeal to the Hon'ble Member to say whether education is not the best help towards good administration, its best ally, and its securest guarantee. By recognising it you not only liberalise your policy, but you strengthen your position and improve the practical results of the exercise of the franchise."

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN BAHADUR said:—"The strong and eloquent appeal which has been made in favour of this amendment has not failed to make an impression on my mind, although, correctly speaking, what has weighed with me more than the appeal is the favourable effect of the amendment, so far as it tends to the furtherance and promotion of Muhammadan interests. It is on this ground that I give my support to this amendment and add my voice in its favour. The persuasive powers of my hon'ble friends having failed to achieve success, I will try the effect of my arguments; and I put the matter thus: the sum total of convenience in favour of the amendment far outweighs the inconvenient points. There are a great many Muhammadan students who have passed the First Arts Examination who would be let in and have the right to vote by virtue of this amendment, but who would be otherwise excluded. In their early years, generally speaking, the Muhammadan students are engaged in the study of Arabic, and if so they are 21 years of age by the time they have passed their First Arts Examination; so there is not likely to be much difficulty as regards the question of age: the letting in of the amendment would therefore be a distinct gain to the Muhammadan community. The pleaders of the Zilla Courts must also be those who should have passed the First Arts Exami

will favourably affect that class also. But apart from the question of nationality, and applying myself to the quality of the material let in, it appears that in point of education and therefore of intelligence and character, the persons who would acquire the franchise are in no way inferior to those who are already in. In fact the higher the educational standard, the worthier the men you get. The objections which have been urged against the acceptance of the amendment are so small that they may very well be put aside and disregarded. The difficulty to determine the equivalent examination in English and other Universities is not insurmountable and might be easily provided for and that difficulty arises in so few cases that for the sake of the few, the many need not be sacrificed; because how many students of European Universities are residents of Mufassal Municipalities. I therefore express a hope that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will see his way to accept the principle of this amendment. By so doing he will promote the cause of Local Self-Government in more ways than one; he will put the franchise in fitter and worthier hands in some cases. The case of failed or passed Entrance students stands on a different footing, and when their matter will be brought forward, it will, I submit, be time enough then to consider it: but in regard to the *passed* First Arts students, they are, from their intelligence, education and character, in every way entitled to the franchise. The principle of the amendment is fair and reasonable; its particular wording is a question to be decided hereafter."

The Hon'ble MR. DAS said:—"I also must vote for this amendment. With regard to the difficulties pointed out by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, it has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Bose that the difficulties are of a theoretical character, and are of no practical importance. If it is necessary to extend the franchise to persons who have obtained similar honors from English Universities, in order that this new franchise may be consistently and justly extended to First Arts passed students of the Indian Universities, I do not think the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment will have any objection to such extension. Local Self-Government is in its infancy in this country. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill supposes certain difficulties which may be met with if the franchise is extended to certain classes of men, but with all possible deference to the Hon'ble Member, I say that he has no personal experience of the difficulties met with in Mufassal Municipalities, where we have to deal with a number of voters who are wanting in intelligence. When this Bill was introduced, it was said that one of the reasons for introducing the Bill was to extend the franchise to an intelligent class of voters; and the franchise was, as proposed, extended to a class of men who have not been included, because they have the property qualification, but they seem to have been included because they have an educational qualification. That was no doubt an amendment in the right direction, and as this Bill has been amended by the Select Committee so as to extend the franchise to persons in whose case their education is a guarantee for the just exercise of the right of voting, I think it should on the same ground be extended to those who have passed the First Arts examination. I have known an instance in the Mufassal where a person who had worked for a municipality for twelve years (he occupied the position of an Executive Engineer, which went to show that he was a man who could do an immense amount of service to the municipality), stood for election as a Commissioner of that municipality, but I was the only person who voted for him. All the other electors voted for a clerk in the Commissioner's office, who was in receipt of a pay of Rs. 35 a month. And I have also known an instance where a gentleman's own coachman and *durzee* voted against him, because a clerk in the office told them they would have their taxes remitted if they voted for him. These are examples which show that we should encourage intelligence in voters, and I think that in the interests of Local Self-Government it is necessary that the franchise should be extended to Firt Arts students. I do not think they are in any way inferior to mukhtears in intelligence and not certainly to revenue agents, and I do not see why the franchise should not be extended to them. We have heard from the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment that a very large number of

this class of intelligent men are to be found in the Mufassal, and I dare say it will be to the interest of Local Self-Government, and of the municipalities themselves, to have intelligent voters to vote for people who really take an interest, and have the ability to administer, the municipal affairs."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"As the temper of the Council has been very distinctly indicated in this matter, I am prepared to come forward with a compromise which might possibly meet the case. I entirely admit the intelligence of the proposed class of voters. The question of age is covered by the rule which prescribes the age of 21. Perhaps the difficulty might be met by the addition of the words 'or the corresponding standard of any other University.' I accept the principle of the amendment, the exact wording of which can be settled hereafter."

The Hon'ble MR. PRATT said:—"The expression 'First Arts' examination was only applicable to the Calcutta and Madras Universities. In Bombay the corresponding standard was called the 'Previous' examination, and in the Panjab and Allahabad it was termed 'Intermediate.'"

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"If the principle of the amendment is accepted, the exact wording can be settled at a subsequent Meeting of the Council."

The further consideration of the amendment was accordingly postponed.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 8th instant.

CALCUTTA;

The 18th August, 1896.

F. G. WIGLEY,

Offg. Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

[*To be substituted for the Resolution bearing the same number and date.*]

WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY CONSTRUCTED DURING THE YEAR 1895 FROM PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS.

No. 3529M.P.I.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mis. Pub. Improvements.

Calcutta the 16th July 1896.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Statement of works of public utility constructed by private individuals in the several districts in Bengal during the year 1895, and statement of similar works constructed during the year 1894, and the Resolution thereon.

REMARKS.—The following is a distribution of works of public utility, which were constructed during the year 1895 at a cost of Rs. 3,81,982-6-0 :—

		No. of works.	Cost. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.—Works costing Rs. 500 each and upwards.	Public buildings	15	59,133 13 3	
	Roads	6	7,400 0 0	
	Bridges	4	4,500 0 0	
	Tanks	172	1,83,038 0 0	
	Wells	5	2,893 0 0	
	Bunds	6	11,950 0 0	
				2,68,919 13 3
II.—Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	... ...	...	1,13,062 8 9	1,13,062 8 9
	Total ...	208	.....	3,81,982 6 0

2. The amounts contributed during the year under review for the two classes of works, as compared with those of the two preceding years, are given in the subjoined statement, and show that the outlay on the operations of 1895 exceeds that of 1894 by Rs. 4,058, but shows a decrease compared with the figures of 1893 :—

Class of works.	1895.	1894.	1893.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.—Works costing less than Rs. 500 each.	1,13,062 8 9	1,10,747 0 0	1,09,158 6 0
II.—Works costing Rs. 500 each and upwards.	2,68,919 13 3	2,67,177 3 0	2,86,462 0 0
Total ...	3,81,982 6 0	3,77,924 3 0	3,95,620 6 0

3. The following works deserve special notice :—

Public buildings.—The contributions under this head amount to Rs. 59,133-13-3, and show a slight increase over the figures of last year. Of this sum the late Dr. Bholanath Bose gave Rs. 23,658 for a charitable dispensary at Barrackpore with free accommodation for 9 in-door male and 4 female patients. His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar contributed Rs. 5,360 for pucca buildings, viz. staging bungalow and bench room at Debiganj; Dr. Mohendra Lal Sirkar of Calcutta Rs. 5,000 for a Leper Asylum just beyond Deoghar municipal limits; Raja Sitesh Chandra Pandey of Pakour Rs. 4,952-13-3 for the Pakour Jubilee Institution; Newlram Marwari and others Rs. 3,500 for a building for use of pilgrims and travellers, Bankura district; Babu

Anandi Lal Rs. 3,000 for a Dharmsala at Jamunagurkinath, Patna district; Babu Nanda Lal Sen Rs. 2,597 for a charitable dispensary at Baldhara, Dacca district; Babu Hari Charan Bose Rs. 2,000 for a masonry building for the school-house at Sakpukuria, district Jessore; Babu Mathura Lal Bhagat, Rs. 2,000 for a Dharmsala at Berboi, district Puri; Raja Srinath Roy Rs. 1,626 for restoration of a *matt* at Rajabari, district Dacca; Rai Budh Sing Dudhuria Bahadur and his nephew, Babu Bejoy Sing Dudhuria, of Azimganj, Rs. 1,490 for building a female ward in addition to the Jangipur Charitable Hospital and Dispensary, district Murshidabad; Dianet Mandal Rs. 1,250 for a Masjid at Bishanpur in the Mymensingh district; Babu Shyama Charan Poddar Rs. 1,000 for a masonry building for Garapota school at Garapota, district Jessore; Kandura Pramanik of Icharchali, police-station Badarganj, Rs.1,000 for a Masjid at Icharchali, district Rangpur; Kandura Chaukidar of Rajibpur Rs. 700 for an Indara and masjid at Rajibpur in the Rangpur district.

Roads.—A total sum of Rs. 7,400 was contributed for roads by the following gentlemen:—

Babu Ram Krishna Rakshit Rs. 2,500 for a *kutcha* road, &c., from Garibpur to Bora, a distance of three miles, district Jessore; Raja Bun Behari Kapur Rs. 1,500 for a road leading from Grand Trunk Road to a basti newly settled near Gangpur, district Burdwan; Lakhikanta Saha and Shajan Pramanik Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 900 for a road at Kaibarito, Dashotyhat and Karochgram respectively, district Rajshahi; Raja Rajendro Narain Rai Bahadur and Babu Ambika Prosad Rai Choudhuri Rs. 500 each for roads from Sripur to Muthajuri and from Kashimpur to Simalaya, district Dacca.

Bridges.—Mr. H. W. J. Hill contributed Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 500 for bridges at Turkowlia and Pandaria, respectively, district Champaran; Hemtulla Parkar of Bhotmari, police-station Kaliganj, Rs. 1,200 for a bridge at Bhotmarigati river, district Rangpur; Babu Mahipat Teli Rs. 800 for a bridge at Bahadurpur, district Champaran.

Tanks.—The total expenditure on tanks was Rs. 1,83,038, of which the following are the principal donations:—

Babu Jagannath Panda, Midnapore district, Rs. 5,000; Gobinda Nath Bagchi, Pabna district, Rs. 5,000; Babu Sheo Gulam Misir, Gaya district, Rs. 400; Denamoni Peshakar, Mymensingh district, Rs. 3,758; Hari Krishna Sardar, Rajshahi district, Rs. 3,000; Babu Awadh Bihari Narain, Darbhanga district, Rs. 3,000; estate of A. N. Roy of Kasimbazar, district Birbhum, Rs. 2,635; Babu Dina Nath Mirdha, Midnapore district, Rs. 2,500; Bhodu Pramanic, Rajshahi district, Rs. 2,500; Keshub Chandra Bandyopadhya and Srimati Basanta Kumari Debya Chowdhurani, districts Dinajpur and Pabna, respectively, Rs. 2,500; Ashutosh Nath Rai, Tippera district, Rs. 2,500; Babus Rajani Kanta Biswas and Ram Lal Biswas, Faridpur district, Rs. 2,400; Babus Raghabram Ghosh and Rai Charan Das, districts Hooghly and Nadia, respectively, Rs. 2,000 each. Bara Harish Chandra Shaha of Raipur, Rajmohan Shaha and Khoda Bux Chakladar, districts Dinajpur, Bogra and Pabna respectively, Rs. 2,000 each. Babu Mathura Nath Sanyal, Faridpur district, Rs. 2,000. Babu Mooshar Kawas of Sursund, district Muzaffarpur, Rs. 2,000, Babus Doman Sundi and Makund Jha, district Darbhanga, Rs. 2,000 each.

Wells.—Five wells were sunk at a cost of Rs. 2,898. A maid-servant of Babu Nafar Chandra Pal Chowdhuri of Latudoho gave Rs. 800 for a masonry well at Mayapur, district Nadia. Nanda Lal Shaha of Mathurapur gave Rs. 598 for a *pucka* well in the Dinajpur district; Rs. 1,500 were contributed for 3 *pucka* wells in the Rangpur and Bhagalpur districts.

Bunds.—Thakrain Makham Kumari of Lachmipur gave Rs. 9,000 for bunds for irrigation, district Bhagalpur; Babu Ram Bandhu Chatterjee gave Rs. 500 for constructing bund, district Bankura; Rs. 2,450 were spent for four bunds in the Singhbhum district.

RESOLUTION.—The total amount contributed for works of public utility during the year 1895 shows but little increase over the figures for the previous year, and is still below the amount contributed in 1893. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the thanks of the Government may be conveyed to those who have displayed their liberality and public spirit.

Formal letters of acknowledgment will be forwarded by the Government to those, or their representatives, who have constructed works costing Rs. 500 each and upwards. The usual acknowledgment will be conveyed to the others from the Commissioner or Magistrate of the Division.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of the statement be forwarded to the Judicial and Revenue Departments of this Government for information.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution and of the statement be forwarded to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, and to all Commissioners of Divisions, to all Superintending Engineers of Public Works Circles in Bengal, and to Inspectors of Works, for information.

Ordered also that this Resolution and the statement be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. G. H. GLASS,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 17th August, 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar ·33, Kalna ·73, Katwa 1·10, Raniganj 1·37. Weather hot and cloudy. Rain much wanted everywhere except in Raniganj. *Aman* paddy on high lands will dry up if more rain does not fall very shortly. Harvesting of *aus* paddy commenced. Jute and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	11 to 15	0	per rupee.
Kalna	12	0	
Katwa	13	7	
Raniganj	14	0	

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·17, Contai 1·91, Tamluk 2·04, Ghatal 1·84. Weather seasonable. Indigo manufacture nearly closed. Prospects of sugarcane, jute, and *aus* good. Transplantation of *aman* going on. Weeding commenced in some places in Contai. Cattle-disease reported from Garhbeta, Narayanagar, and Dantun police-stations. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Contai	16 to 18	
Tamluk	14	
Ghatal	13 to 15½	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·82. Weather cloudy and showery. Prospects of *aus* crop favourable. Harvesting of jute going on. Transplantation of *aman* continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	11 to 13	0	per rupee.
Barasat	10	0	
Basirhat	11	10	
Diamond Harbour	11	6	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·34, Jangipur ·29, Kandi ·45. Weather hot. Transplantation of *aman* retarded and *bhadoi* crops withering for want of rain. State of sugarcane and mulberry tolerably good. Indigo manufacture proceeding. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·04, Bagirhat 1·48, Satkhira ·50. Weather cloudy. Rain urgently wanted for transplanting paddy, especially on high lands. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice at—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	11 to 12	0	per rupee.
Bagirhat	12	6	
Satkhira	10	8	

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·35. Weather very hot. *Bhadoi* crops suffering for want of rain. It is very urgently wanted for transplantation of *haimanti* rice, and for steeping jute which has begun to be cut. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient. Cattle-disease prevails in places. Rice selling from 11 to 12 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall ·18. Transplanting of *aman* and steeping and washing of jute retarded for want of water. Prospects not favourable. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 9 to 13 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall ·64. Cutting of jute delayed, and prospects of all crops rendered unfavourable by want of rain. Fodder available.

Dacca.—Rainfall 1·73. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of jute going on. Prospects of *aman* appear good. River gradually rising. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 11 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 2·76. Weather hot. Harvesting of *aus* nearly completed Rain urgently wanted for transplantation of *aman*. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·53. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district for *bhadoi* crops, and for transplantation of paddy which has been retarded. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices slowly rising. Price of common rice ranges from 15 seers at Sadar to 12½ seers per rupee at Dinapore.

Gaya.—Fair rain fell during the week, and proved beneficial for *bhadoi* crops. More rain urgently wanted for transplanting paddy. Price of common rice 11 seers, against average of 14 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—No rain at Motihari or Bettiah. Light showers in a few places. Agricultural operations at a standstill. Rain most urgently wanted. Rice seedlings getting seriously damaged. Prices rising. Price of common rice risen from 14½ to 12 seers a rupee, against average of 13½ seers. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. [A telegram since received states: "Rainfall this morning (18th) ·47 much improved crop prospects."]

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar ·43, Madhubani ·34, Samastipur ·23, about an inch in Dalsingh Serai thana. *Bhadoi* crops slightly benefited by rain, but much more rain wanted everywhere and urgently. Paddy seedlings are suffering. Fodder sufficient. Prices rising.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·21. Weather hot and cloudy. Rain very urgently wanted throughout the district. Standing crops seriously damaged. Transplantation stopped. Both *bhadoi* crops and paddy seedlings are withering. In Supaul a worm called *mara* has begun to attack the crops. Prospects gloomy. Common rice sells at an average of 13 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from all the subdivisions.

Purnea.—Rainfall ·10. Rain badly wanted for *bhadoi* and *aghani* paddy. Jute cutting and indigo manufacture still going on. Cattle-disease not reported this week. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 12 to 14 seers a rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall 3·11. Weather cloudy. Rivers rising again. Rice crop seriously damaged by the late flood in many parts. Fodder not sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from thana Jagatsingpur. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	...	...	...	18	6	per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	21	0	

Reports from Kendrapara and Banki not received.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·61, Giridih 1·63. Weather seasonable. More rain wanted in some places. Transplanting in progress. Rice sells from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was rain in all the reporting districts during the week, but the rainfall is still generally very deficient, except in Orissa and the south of Bengal. More rain is urgently wanted both for the *bhadoi* crops and for the transplantation of the winter rice. The reports from the northern districts of Bihar are very unfavourable; and unless there is heavy rain soon, fear is entertained that the result will be a great failure of the crops. The rice crop in Cuttack is reported to have been seriously damaged in many parts by the late flood. The rivers in this district are said to be again rising. Early rice and jute are being harvested, but for the latter more water is required for purposes of steeping and washing. Indigo manufacture is proceeding. Cattle-disease is still reported from Midnapore, Dinajpur, Bhagalpur, and Cuttack. In Cuttack the fodder-supply is not sufficient. The price of common rice is reported to have risen in the districts of Bihar in consequence of the prolonged drought; elsewhere the price continues steady.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, M. FINUCANE,

The 18th August, 1896. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 9th to 15th August 1896.

Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure of barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
	°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
9th	149·7	6·1	29·560	83·5	87·2	8·1	79·1	81·1	1·033	80·2	90	SSE and SE by E	62	0·21	Partially cloudy, d, p.
10th	148 0	6·0	·585	83·4	87·6	8·6	79·0	80·9	1·022	79·9	90	SSE, E and ESE...	74	0·63	Partially cloudy, p, t.
11th	150·4	7·3	·517	83·4	88·5	10·1	78·4	80·0	0·981	78·6	86	SE by E ENE and E.	92	0·09	Partially cloudy, p.
12th	147 0	5·5	·491	83·6	87·3	8·3	79·0	80·3	·992	79 0	86	E, SE and ENE ...	105	0·18	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, t p.
13th	145·5	4·2	·480	82·3	86·1	6·7	79·4	79·7	·981	78·6	89	ENE and ESE ...	224	0·43	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
14th	141·7	1·3	·541	80·9	84·6	7·0	77·6	79·2	·978	78·5	93	ESE, E by S and SE by S.	112	0·64	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p.
15th	143·4	2 0	·617	81·7	84·6	5·8	78·8	79·8	·970	78·3	89	SE by S and S by E.	46	0·41	Chiefly cloudy, o, p.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·542
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·592
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	32·4
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	90·5
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	82·7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·2
The extreme variation of temperature	10·9
The maximum temperature	88·5
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	14
	%
The mean relative humidity	89
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	86
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 9th to 15th August 1896	2·59
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	3·69
The total fall from 1st January to 15th August 1896	38·90
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	41·69

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, rom observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the ometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, rly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in eteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers, t, thunder.

ROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 17th August 1896.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Report of the Province of

Meteorological Division	Division.	District.	Representative stations.	Station Observations. Air Pressure. Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Air Pressure. Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Air Pressure. Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Air Pressure. Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Air Pressure. Variation from normal mean.	Wind. Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Wind. Mean velocity in miles daily.	Temperature. Highest of month.	Temperature. Lowest of month.	Temperature. Mean daily maximum temperature.	Temperature. Mean daily minimum temperature.	Temperature. Mean daily temperature.	Temperature. Variation from normal mean.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·594	29·244	29·451	29·505	—·031	S14°E	114	94·2	78·2	91·2	80·3	85·7	+1·0
			Raniganj	29·558	29·045	29·224	29·503	?	S49°E	82	90·2	77·8	91·1	79·1	85·1	+1·0
		Birbhum	.....													
		Bankura	Bankura	29·377	29·043	29·233	29·479	?	N76°E	67	95 1	77·1	90·8	78·8	84·8	+0·9
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·554	29·153	29·403	29·498	—·042	S34°E	90	96·3	77·1	90·8	79·2	85·0	+1·0
		Hooghly	.....													
		Howrah	.....													
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·687	29·096	29·513	29·482	—·052	S27°W	340	90·9	78 5	85·2	80·8	84·5	+0·4
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·685	29·278	29 529	29·496	—·042	S24°E	122	91·9	77·7	88·3	79·4	83·9	+0·7
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·668	29·326	29·519	29·514	?	S35°E	142	93·3	77·7	91·0	79·8	85·2	+1·3
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·636	29·329	29·500	29·515	—·029	S30°E	103	93 2	77·3	90 7	79·9	85 3	+1·3
		Jessore	Jessore	29·699	29·345	29·529	29·509	—·047	S31°E	108	92·5	77·3	90·2	79·7	85·0	+0·7
		Khulna	.....													
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·634	29·323	29·495	29·514	—·028	S50°E	140	92·1	77·6	90·4	80·1	85·3	+1·7
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·591	29·279	29·455	29·532	—·028	S75°E	40	96·8	76·7	91·0	79·0	85·5	+1·5
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·451	29·128	29·312	29·532	—·028	N85°E	50	97 4	75·1	90·8	78·3	84·3	+1·0
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22·973	22·770	22·869	—	—·008	N82°E	97	75·1	56 7	68·1	58·5	63·3	+1·2
			Gnatong	19·319	19·201	19·256	—	?	S61°E	119	61·9	43 6	53 5	45·4	50·9	—
		Kuch Bihar	.....													
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·609	29·289	29·473	29·550	—·015	S35°E	54	97·2	76·7	90·7	80·2	85·5	+1·7
		Bogra	Bogra	29·657	29 344	29·515	29·528	?	S34°E	80	94·2	77·2	90·4	79·8	85·1	+1·9
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·676	29·363	29·530	29·529	—·036	S20°E	62	98·8	74·7	90·0	79·2°	84 6°	+1·5
East Bengal.	Dacca	Naraingunj	Naraingunj	29 721	29 374	29·561	29·534	—·041	S43°E	231	93·6	77 7	89·2	80·2	84·7	+1·0
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·651	29 368	29·539	29·549	—·035	S55°E	78	95 7	77·5	89·5	79·5	84·5	+1·8
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·700	29·360	29·545	29·538	—·047	S39°E	42	91·8	76·4	89·3	79·4	84·4	+1·5
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·730	29·382	29·565	29·533	—·039	S37°E	79	90·8	76·9	88·2	79·3	83·8	+1·4
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29 739	29·393	29·569	29·553	?	S19°E	170	93·3	74 8	88·7	77·5	83·1	+1·1
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·737	29 382	29·561	29·551	?	S54°E	177	89·5	75·8	86·4	78·2	82·3	+1·0
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·738	29·334	29·533	29·567	—·049	S43°E	180	90·7	75·1	86·5	77·6	82·1	+1·1
		South Lushai Hills	Lungleh	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	81·3	66·3	77·1	67·6	72·4	?
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·464	29·123	29·307	29·501	—·030	S62°E	101	96·5	76·7	91·4	80·9	86·2	+1·2
		Gaya	Gaya	29·304	9 004	29·184	29·510	—·016	N80°E	112	98·5	75 8	91·9	79·3	85·6	+0·6
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·310	29·028	29·194	29·496	—·020	S1°W	275	97·3	76·5	91·5°	80·6	86·1°	+1·7
			Buxar	29·419	.9·108	29·.07	29·499	—·014	N76°E	103	97·5	74·8	91·4	79·6	85·5	+1·4
			Arrah	29·490	29·203	29 373	29·512	?	S72°E	47	98·4	77 0	92·2	80·5	86·4	+1·6
		Saran	Chapra	29·490	29·203	29·371	29·509	?	S61°E	99	99·3	77·1	92·2	80·6	86·4	+1·5
		Champaran	Motihari	29·468	29·151	29·334	29·513	?	N79°E	142	99·0	78·8	92·0	79·6	85·9	+1·6
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·507	29·195	29·379	29·509	?	S69°E	100	97·7	74·2	91·2	80·4	85·8	—
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·520	29·202	29·361	29·509	—·028	S65°E	90	97·0	77·5°	91·1	81·1	86·1	+1·6
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....													
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·619	29·218	29·395	29·506	—·007	S36°E	102	97·2	78·2	93·3	80·5	86·4	+2·2
		Purnea	Purnea	29·594	29 261	29·445	29·523	—·022	N65°E	97	96·7	74·4	91·0	79·8	85·3	+1·1
		Malda	Malda	29·614	29·302	29·480	29·503	?	S8°E	70	96·6	76·0	91·8	80·3	86·0	+1·5
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29 194	28·892	29·061	29 502	—·023	S49°E	62	95·0	77·7	90·5	79·0	84·8	+1·7
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·634	29·253	29·481	29·503	—·040	S69°W	87	96·2	75·5	89·9	78·7	84·3	+0·2
			False Point	29·691	29·332	29·546	29·508	—·048	S68°W	270	93·5	74·8	87·6	78·6	83·0	0
		Balasore	Balasore	29·653	29·341	29·493	29·485	—·035	S46°W	98	96·4	75·7	86·6	78·9	83·8	+0·4
			Shortt's Island	29·677	29·353	29·526	—	—	S49°W	419	95·9	75·2	89·1	80·1	84·6	—
		Puri	Puri	29 69.	29·380	29·556	29·521	—	S54°W	338	99·2	75 6	88·4	80·1	84 3	—
			Gopalpur	29·715	29·328	29·561	29·532	—	S39°W	334	94·2	75·1	87·6	78·7	83·1	—
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·692	27·395	27·573	29·510	—·026	N45°W	228	90·2	71·6	85·4	74·8	80·1	+1·1
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·580	27·281	27·461	29·516	—·011	N65°W	242°	89·2	71·4	84·1	73·7	78·9	+0·6
		Palamau	Daltonganj	28·933	28·642	28·830	29·508	?	S7°W	152°	96·2	74 6	90·5	78·7	84·6	?
		Manbhum	.....													
		Singhbhum	Chaibasa	28·915	28·580	28·784	29·489	?	S54°W	69	93·4	74·5	89·4	77·6	83·5	+0·4
Assam.		Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·349	29·024	29·202	29·569	—·030	S23°E	136°	97·7	76·9	90·5	79·1	84·8	+0·6
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·630	29·300	29·467	29·556	—·020	S56°E	99°	94·7	75·8	88·2	79·0	83·7	+0·7

engal for the month of July 1896.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.															
UMIDITY.		CLOUD.			RAINFALL—										
					Of month.					Since 16th May 1896.					
Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A. M.	Rainfall.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	DISTRICT.
−1	8·5	0	7·06	8·75	12·01	−3·26	15·80	15·70	25·39	24·15	+1·24	31·40	30·55	Burdwan.
—	6·0	—	9·70	7·62	12·71	−5·09	13·75	16·55	22·02	26·18	−3·26	30·00	32·05	Birbhum.
—	7·7	—	20·48	13·77	12·67	+1·10	18·70	16·03	28·28	26·26	+2·02	35·30	31·15	Bankura.
—	4·2	—	11·07	16·96	12·59	+4·37	18·60	14·05	31·39	25·50	+7·89	38·17	29·53	Midnapore.
				13·25	12·02	+1·23	18·00	16·38	30·64	24·51	+6·13	38·00	32·12	Hooghly.
				15·52	11·96	+3·56	18·50	17·34	32·89	24·92	+7·97	38·00	33·45	Howrah.
−2	0·1	+0·8	13·75	14·78	12·53	+2·25	18·00	16·03	32·76	26·08	+6·68	36·57	33·13	24-Parganas.
+1	7·9	−1·8	12·08	12·08	12·46	−0·38	19·00	18·04	30·36	26·23	+4·14	37·00	34·49	Calcutta.
—	7·3	—	5·61	7·30	10·50	−3·20	12·00	15·60	21·92	23·83	−1·91	29·60	32·63	Nadia.
+4	8·9	−0·3	6·80		11·11			15·67		24·09			31·73	Murshidabad.
−1	7·7	−1·5	12·24	·62	10·41	−2·79	14·40	15·91	22·38	25·36	−2·98	34·60	34·07	Jessore.
				10·45	12·82	−2·37	15·67	18·02	27·34	28·73	−1·39	34·67	38·12	Khulna.
—	6·7	—	7·54	11·97	11·72	+0·25	14·20	15·35	27·30	25·34	+1·96	33·00	31·29	Rajshahi.
—	7·1	—	7·09	11·60	13·93	−2·24	13·40	16·29	23·73	30·31	−6·58	31·00	33·04	Dinajpur.
—	4·8	—	35·53		28·08			18·82		61·51			43·26	Jalpaiguri.
−1	?	?	17·12	29·03	35·47	−5·54	20·00	24·12	54·60	69·98	−15·38	45·00	52·15	Darjeeling.
—	5·5	—	19·63	24·39	24·03	+0·36	18·50	16·13	42·98	62·23	−19·25	42·05	45·21	Kuch Bihar.
—	8·1	—	12·44	15·14	15·23	−0·09	14·40	14·28	34·89	41·70	−6·81	38·40	35·54	Rangpur.
—	6·7	—	11·80	14·54	12·57	+1·07	16·50	15·70	32·36	20·98	+2·38	38·25	34·39	Bogra.
—	8·8	—	6·51	0·75	11·13	−4·38	10·50	15·35	26·74	20·40	+0·28	34·50	33·91	Pabna.
0	8·2	+0·3	10·08	7·50	13·46	−5·96	12·80	17·76	28·20	31·39	−3·19	30·80	38·36	Dacca.
—	7·0	—	14·91	12·96	16·17	−3·21	14·63	16·83	37·97	40·88	−2·91	38·63	38·45	Mymensingh.
—	7·3	—	7·65	0·29	11·85	−5·56	9·67	16·54	20·89	28·59	−7·70	31·67	35·88	Faridpur.
—	9·6	—	12·42	11·74	18·65	−6·91	17·17	20·59	32·29	39·27	−6·98	38·17	41·73	Backergunge.
—	7·4	—	12·26		12·97			15·55		32·34			35·50	Tippera.
—	5·6	—	23·07	20·77	24·66	−3·89	18·50	21·10	48·10	51·90	−3·80	45·25	43·64	Noakhali.
−1	7·0	−0·9	15·2	19·08	28·38	−9·30	17·80	21·19	46·36	57·78	−11·42	42·60	44·88	Chittagong.
—	?	—	24·41	12·00	18·58	−6·58	19·00	22·08	27·67	42·06	−14·39	45·00	47·85	South Lushai Hills.
+4	8·3	0	9·57	8·97	12·20	−3·23	13·50	14·44	16·97	20·56	−3·59	22·34	23·50	Patna.
+4	6·9	−2·1	10·68	10·44	12·11	−1·67	14·00	13·91	19·06	18·76	+0·30	22·82	22·23	Gaya.
—	7·8	—	6·56											
—	6·6	—	8·68	9·69	11·69	−2·00	11·00	13·75	16·58	17·73	−1·15	19·83	22·06	Shahabad.
—	6·7	—	9·44											
—	6·5	—	8·06	8·78	12·14	−3·36	11·67	13·85	12·23	20·08	−7·85	20·01	23·35	Saran.
—	5·5	—	10·61	10·55	13·76	−3·21	12·25	13·45	16·14	25·56	−0·42	22·25	25·08	Champaran.
—	5·5	—	20·89		12·39			12·54		21·20			23·46	Muzaffarpur.
+3	6·8	+0·2	10·64		12·47			13·77		21·34			23·99	Darbhanga.
				11·63	13·22	−1·59	12·20	13·80	15·35	21·90	−3·55	21·60	23·04	Monghyr.
—	7·7	—	5·50	9·26	13·12	−3·86	11·33	15·45	18·50	23·04	−5·38	23·16	27·51	Bhagalpur.
0	8·5	+1·0	10·04	16·67	17·72	−1·05	16·00	17·26	33·61	34·56	−0·95	33·00	33·26	Purnea.
—	5·0	—	13·44	13·40	13·40	0	13·50	10·40	23·19	26·26	−3·07	20·00	31·32	Malda.
—	6·6	—	12·39		13·17			17·02		24·27			31·03	Sonthal Parganas.
+4	6·0	+0·4	11·91	14·11	11·77	+2·34	17·00	14·47	31·48	25·01	+6·47	35·00	27·01	Cuttack.
0	8·6	+0·4	18·12											
—	5·2	—	19·39	17·89	12·09	+5·80	18·29	14·51	35·42	24·36	+11·06	35·72	28·79	Balasore.
—	6·7	—	12·27											Shortt's Island.
—	6·8	—	6·09	13·75	10·94	+1·81	16·40	13·24	20·30	21·76	+4·54	34·80	24·72	Puri.
—	4·9	—	10·62											
0	9·7	+0·4	20·21	16·86	14·26	+2·60	17·78	17·72		23·83			29·07	Hazaribagh.
—	7·7	—	28·94	18·34	13·63	+4·71	17·67	17·27	30·69	23·34	+7·35	31·67	29·91	Lohardaga.
—	5·3	—	8·56	8·89	14·15	−5·26	12·75	16·41	17·71	21·55	−3·84	23·75	25·53	Palamau.
				12·66	13·37	−0·71	16·50	16·34		24·44			29·83	Manbhum.
—	9·5	—	25·94	21·28	13·37	+7·91	20·50	15·46	38·54	25·16	+13·38	36·25	30·21	Singhbhum.
+2	7·5	−1·7	17·90											Sibsagar.
+3	7·5	+1·2	13·54											Dhubri.

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	...	0·05	...	1·88	...	...	0·14	...	0·07	...	0·83	0·22	0·23	0·45	0·09	0·20	0·29	0·17	...	0·0
			Burdwan	...	1·65	0·30	1·33	...	0·21	...	...	0·63	...	0·03	0·20	...	0·04	0·31	0·01	...	0·15	0 02	0·0
			Katwa	...	...	0·02	0·43	...	...	0·77	...	0·01	...	1·93	1·54	...	...	0·90	...	0·21	...	...	0·1
			Raniganj	...	...	0·25	0·20	...	0·12	0·15	0·18	1·02	0·34	0·43	0·82	...	0·11	0·33	...	...	...	1·29	0·0
			Mankur	...	...	...	0·11	...	0·48	...	...	...	0·50	0·43	0·55	0·59	0·51	...	0·35	..	1·05	...	...
		Birbhum	Suri	...	...	0·04	0·03	...	0·82	0·03	0·22	0·13	1·32	0·11	0·11	...	...	0·02	0·10	0·18	...	...	0·1
			Hetampur	...	...	0 42	0·84	0·05	0·43	0·06	0·63	0 10	...	0 66	0·87	0·13	0·09	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·0
			Rampur Hát	...	0·40	1·80	0·06	0·09	...	...	0·36	0·98	...	1·95	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·17	...	...	2·1
			Bolpur	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·10	0·71	...	0·04	0·48	0·27	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·38	...
			Murari	...	0·04	...	...	0·35	2·50	0·80	0·90	2·02	0·10	1·65	0·44	...	...	0·12	0·22	...	0·04	...	1·8
			Labpur	...	...	0·25	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·72	...	...	0·41	0·06	0·16	0·31	...	...	0·12	0·06	2·2
		Bankura	Bankura	...	...	0·90	0·06	1·00	2·60	0·06	0·51	2·05	1·63	1·88	0·02	0·22	0·18	0·34	0·03	...	0·01	0·98	0·2
			Vishnupur	...	...	0·21	...	1·60	0·93	...	...	...	...	1·23	0·90	...	0·39	0·11	...	...	...	0·46	1·1
			Maliara	...	0·06	0 80	0·05	0·56	0·90	0·47	0·42	0·76	...	0·30	1·62	...	0·37	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·5
			Khatra	...	...	0·15	...	0·05	0·75	0·19	...	0·19	0·09	0·99	0·12	0·05	0·30	...	...	...	0·18	0·84	0·4
			Indas	...	1·00	...	...	...	0·10	0·07	...	1·14	...	0·02	1·85	...	0·16	0·26	...	0·03	...	0·08	...
			Kotalpur	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	1·33	...	0·70	0·15	0·27	1·00	...	...	...	...
			Onda	0·11	...	...	...	1·09	...	1·07	1·95	...	0·58	0·45	0·15	...	...	0·12	0·13	0·15	...	0·19	...
			Gangajalghati	...	...	0·87	...	0·36	0·54	1·52	0·29	0·15	...	0·65	0·40	...	0·22	0·26	...	...	...	0·45	0·7
			Raipur	...	...	...	0·25	0·13	0·77	...	...	0·60	0·67	0·65	...	0·24	0·37	0·80	...	...	...	...	0·2
			Sonamukhi	...	...	...	1·40	...	1·40	0·84	...	1·31	..	0·45	...	0·28	0·69	0·24	0 13	...	0·19	...	0·2
		Midnapore	Contai	...	1·11	0·14	0·41	...	0·49	...	...	...	0·04	1·76	0·71	0·05	0·23	0·16	0·20	0·55	0·86	0·30	...
			Tamluk	...	1·70	1·28	0·09	0·06	...	...	...	0·06	0·01	2·36	0·27	0·17	0·72	0·14	0·48	0·21	0·02	...	...
			Midnapore	...	...	1·68	0·17	0·51	0·02	...	...	0·75	0·57	0·03	1·87	0·16	0·48	0·17	0·09	...	...	...	...
			Ghatal	...	0·80	0·02	0·00	1·75	...	...	...	0·43	1·10	1·72	...	...	0·18	0·45	0·04	...	0·01	0·18	...
			Kukrahaty	...	0·19	3 28	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	...	0·75	...	...	0·60	0·25	..	0·66	1·25	...	...
			Garhbeta	...	...	0·08	...	2·15	...	...	0·05	0·16	0·14	0·80	0·19	0·31	0·20	...	0·20	0·50	...	0·65	0·3
			Panskura	...	0·91	1·03	1·51	2·61	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	1·65	...	0·65	0·11	...	...	...	...	0·0
			Dantoon	...	...	1·56	0·36	0·26	0·04	...	...	0·43	1·64	1·55	0·15	0·13	0·05	0·12	...	...	...	...	1·0
		Hooghly	Serampore	...	0,09	2·80	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	1·33	0·11	0·12	0·14	0·91	0·33	1·90	1·62	...	...
			Hooghly	...	...	0·31	0·01	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	2·04	0·19	0·26	0·14	1·05	0·25	0·46	1·51	..	...
			Jahanabad	...	...	...	...	1·09	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·05	0·13	0·21	0·13	0·05	0·97	0·23	0·37	...
		Howrah	Howrah	0·08	0·30	0·48	1·04	0·76	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	0·34	...	..	0·26	...	1·00	0·62	0·05	...
			Mohesreka	...	1 86	1·55	3·50	...	...	0·15	...	0·17	0·09	5·04	...	0·29	0·32	0·08	0·44	0·09	...	...	...
			Ulubaria	...	0·34	0·88	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·18	0·42	0·14	0·31	0·37	0·45	0·54	0·05	0·04	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	0·11	0·21	...	0·73	0·53	0·58	0·09	0·14	0·25	0·05	0·09	0·34	0·03	...
			Diamond Harbour.	...	0·17	1·95	...	...	0·75	0·19	...	0·90	...	0·50	...	0·21	0·34	0·56	0·12	2·30	2·03	0·16	5·5
			Canning Town	0·05	0·03	...	0·90	...	...	0·20	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·22	0·35	0·15	0·33	0·13	...
			Alipore (Observatory).	...	0·47	1·67	...	0·06	...	0·04	...	0·03	...	0·16	0·60	0·09	0·23	0·23	0·02	0·81	0·47	0·14	...
			Barrackpore	...	...	3·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·77	0·27	0·25	...	1·04	0·84	3·11	0·26	...	...
			Dum-Dum	...	0·33	...	2·84	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·78	...	0·85	0·29	...	0·35	0·50	...	...
			Barasat	...	...	0·27	1·18	...	0·51	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·03	0·30	...	0·50	...	0·50	0·17	0·10	0·2
		Nadia	Kasirhat	...	2·54	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	0·12	...	...	0·35	...	...	0·50	0·42	2·36	...	0·0
			Ranaghat	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	2·61	0·08	0·02	0·10	0·06	...	...	...	0·18	...
			Krishnagar	...	0·18	...	0 82	0·20	...	0·41	0·09	0·01	0·01	0·91	0·16	0·27	0·05	0·18	0·12	0·08	0·40	0·21	...
			Ohasdanga	...	1·18	...	0·74	...	...	1·02	...	1·05	...	0·15	...	...	0·75	2·61	0·09	0 75	1·30	1·52	...
			Meherpur	...	0·08	...	0·07	...	0·40	...	...	1·07	0·69	0·04	0·75	...	0·02	0 15	0·26	0·02	0·21	0 85	0·70	...
		Murshidabad	Kushtia	...	0·09	...	0·19	0·53	...	...	...	0·11	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·08	...	...	0·05	0·03	0·30	0·45	0·9
			Kandi	...	...	...	0·40	0·48	0·41	0·78	...	1·20	...	0·43	0·02	0·03	...	...	...	0·40	0·40	0·38	0·7
			Berhampore	...	0·48	0·73	...	0·79	0·06	0·52	...	0·58	...	0·67	...	...	0·26	0·01	0·02	...	0·99	0·19	0·4
			Lalbagh	1·30	0·25	1·88	0·03	1·91	1·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·18	0·01	...	0·8
			Azimganj	...	...	0·22	...	1·00	1·08	...	...	...	0·12	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·61	...	..	...	2·8
			Jangipur	...	0·05	...	...	0·09	1·56	...	1·62	2·06	0·03	0·45	...	...	...	0·05	0·27	...	0·15	...	3·5
			Lalgola	..	..	...	1·00	...	...	...	0·17	0·50	...	1·70	0·63	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·15	...	1·7
		Jessore	Akriganj	0·24	0·88	0·02	0·03	0·40	1·75	...	0·20	0·63	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	1 06	0·79	...	0·02	1·3
			Patkabari	0·10	0·70	2·09	0·70	..	...	0·10	...	0·30	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...
			Dumkal	0·25	...	0·22	1·15	0·86	...	0·90	...	0·11	...	0·36	...	...	0·03	...	0·14	...	...	0 26	0·5
			Narail	0·38	..	...	0·05	...	0·05	0·10	...	1·20	...	0·01	0·06	...	...	0·76	0·10	0·37	0·13	0·39	...
			Jessore	0·24	3·78	...	0·21	...	0·18	0·14	0·26	0·48	...	...	0·08	0·30	0·15	0·61	0·29	0·01	1·53	0·18	...
			Jhenidah	...	...	...	0·72	...	...	0·04	0·04	0·12	0·02	0·04	...	0·02	...	0·10	0·10	0·04	0·97	0·38	0·0
			Magura	0·60	0·07	...	0·17	...	0·68	0·08	...	0·16	0·35	0·07	0·50	0·09	..	0·39	0·11	0·02	1·38	0·60	0·7
		Khulna	Bangaon	0·28	0·38	...	0·49	...	...	...	0·14	0·28	...	0·33	0·56	0 50	0·38	0·15	0·90	0·19	0·05	...	0·0
			Satkhira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·15	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	0·60	0·87	0·65	0·60	...
			Bagerhat	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·94	1·80	0·30	...	0·03	...	0·32	0·18	1·62	0·13	0·28	3·60	...
			Khulna	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·61	0·11	...	2·10	...	0·33	0·06	0·04	0·34	0·27	0·06	...	0·07	0·85	0·3
			Nakipur	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·87	...	...	...	0·70	0·92	...	...	2·00	0·63	0·3
			Rampal	0·41	...	...	...	0·66	...	0·07	...	0·75	0·10	0·07	0 73	0·02	0·10	0·74	0·06	0·31	0·80	0·02	0·0
	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	Boalia	0·10	1·13	...	0·25	0·12	...	0·06	0·10	0·88	0·14	0·05	0·17	0·65	...	...	0·21	0·14	0·05	0·09	0·7
			Nator	0·15	0·17	0·35	2·33	1·85	...	...	...	...	0·21	2·53	...	0·12	...	..	0·14	..	0·71	2·14	0·1
			Naugaon	1·20	...	...	0·90	...	0·28	...	...	0·44	1·12	0·94	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·52	...	0·7
			Lalpur	...	...	...	...	...	4·10	0·37	1·00	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	...	0·64	...	0·10	1·0
		Dinajpur	Manda	0·50	1·57	2·30	1·30	3·33	...	1·40	0·38	1·39	0·12	0·64	...	0·03	0·53	0·03	...	...	1·00	0·03	2 2
			Mahadebpur	0·15	0·58	0·20	1·45	0·60	...	1·80	0·22	0·20	0 68	0·39	...	...	...	...	0·73	...	0·70	...	1·4
			Churaman	...	0·32	0·08	0·42	...	0·00	2·86	2·70	0·81	0·11	0·81	...	0·11	...	0·14	...	...	1·01	0·21	2·0
			Raiganj	...	1·10	0·95	1·03	...	1·19	0·96	2·12	...	0 04	1·73	0·65	1·81	...	...	...	...	1·58	0·05	0·8
			Dinajpur	0·03	...	..	0 85	0·10	0·07	2·34	0·11	0·89	0·07	0·57	0·06	0·14	0·40	0·05	0·01	0·09	0·06	0·05	0·1
			Baloorghat	0·68	0·27	0·36	1·47	0·28	0·62	3·63	0·35	3·47	0·52	0·26	0·24	0·42	...	...	0·06	0·07	...	0·54	1·5
			Thakurgaon	...	...	0·87	0·41	...	...	0·65	3·20	1·35	0·10	0·95	...	0 80	3·00	...	...	0·40	0·15	4·57	0·4
		Jalpaiguri	Setabganj	...	...	...	0·94	...	0·40	2·10	4·54	0·40	0·00	2·70	...	1·00	1·03	1·50	...	...	0·40	0·80	2·6
			Jalpaiguri	4·77	0·32	2·42	1·90	...	1·53	1·60	1·11	0·31	0·13	0·76	1·73	3·41	0·81	2·19	0·38	0·87	0·59	6·79	...
			Alipore Duar	4·05	0·40	1·15	0·03	...	1·37	0·87	5·35	0·51	0·22	0·31	...	1·45	5·37	1·60	0·89	5·11	1·02	...	...
			Fallacotta	4·60	1·07	2·80	...	...	0·71	1·75	2·01	0·72	0·70	0·90	0·13	0·81	0 50	3·61	0·51	2·71	1·40	2·85	0·1
			Debiganj	0·26	...	1·28	0·63	...	0·10	2·44	1·77	0·85	0·15	1·15	...	0·40	2·45	0·56	...	0·45	0·07	0·79	0·1
			Bhagalpur (*Nagrakatta*).	1·60	0·60	1·40	2·10	0·75	0·20	...	0·35	1·10	0·54	0·80	0·70	2·00	0·37	0·20	0·60	1·50	1·30	5·56	0·1
		Darjeeling	Buxa	3·37	0·46	1·90	1·54	0·52	4·41	1·11	0·49	0·52	1·13	0·83	1·73	2·30	4·14	0·28	2·67	0·85	6·70	3·13	1·0
			Siliguri	2·09	6·20	1·00	0·45	0·75	1·66	0·15	3·25	0·06	0·06	0·29	0·83	3·50	3·39	0·35	1·10	3.00	4·50	3·20	0·3
			Darjeeling	0·76	0·96	0·34	2·30	0·48	0·63	0·10	1·09	0·59	0·24	0·20	0·61	1·30	1·45	...	0·81	0·30	3·07	0·84	0·3
			Kalimpong	1·90	1·25	0·20	2·14	0·38	1·85	0·08	1·75	...	0·08	...	0·83	0·90	0·90	...	0·07	0 15	2·36	0·08	0·3
			Mungpoo	1·18	3·76	0·17	3·71	0·12	0·87	1·70	0·57	0·14	0·10	0·10	0 61	1·19	1·77	0 59	0·39	0·28	7·43	0·49	0·2
			Kurseong	0·44	5·00	0·38	5·40	1·53	1·80	0·80	1·84	0·50	1·04	0·40	2·04	2·04	1·10	1·04	0·80	2·20	5·80	0·82	0·1
			Pedong	2·26	0·07	0·24	1·14	0·34	1·51	0·02	1·15	0·11	1·06	0·83	1·95	0·21	1·54	...	0·55	0·78	1·81	0·52	0·1
		British Bhutan	Gnatong	1·18	0·99	1·85	1·23	1·00	1·47	0 46	1·26	0·74	0·05	0·49	1·57	1·18	0·68	0·49	0·45	1·15	1·01	0·11	0·1
		Tibet	Yatung	0·35	0·25	0·37	0·25	0·44	0·48	0·46	0·78	0·10	0·15	0·55	0·57	0·35	0·20	0·27	0·05	0·11	0·30	...	0·1
		Cooch Behar	Dinhatta	0·37	0·48	0·06	1·05	0·98	0·11	2·08	0·05	0·69	0·59	1·81	0·04	0·03	0·95	0·30	0·03	3·29	0·30	0·25	0·4
			Cooch Behar	3·56	0·25	0·02	0·23	1·19	...	1·40	0·72	0·40	0·27	1·08	0·30	4·30	3·03	2·80	0·21	3·05	0·24	1·25	0·7
			Mickliganj	1·96	0·33	0·04	0 23	...	1·19	0·05	1·95	0·11	0·12	1·59	1·38	0·87	3·75	1·04	..	5·08	0·18	4·57	0·3
			Mathabhanga	4·98	0·12	0·03	0·19	0·61	0·42	1·72	5·35	0·27	1·73	2·65	0·06	0·57	1·87	1·88	0·37	2·39	0·75	1·07	...
			Futbari	2·04	0·28	...	1·09	1·70	0·88	2·65	0·29	0·09	2·60	0·50	...	0·06	3·60	0·59	...	3 75	0·09	0·50	0·2
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	0·78	1·70	0·45	0·90	0·36	0·44	0·02	2·90	0·05	1·78	0·42	...	...	0·38	...	0·27	0·38	0·54	...	5·5
			Rangpur	0·50	0·72	0·05	0·51	0·46	1·60	3·75	0·28	0·14	0·60	...	0·07	...	0·02	...	1·30	0·93	0·71	0·14	0·5
			Peerganj	...	0·40	...	0·58	...	...	2·33	0·75	2·25	0·14	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	1·24	...	0·23	...
			Kuriguon	0·52	0·74	1·50	0·93	2·08	0·14	3·46	0·44	...	1·36	...	...	...	...	0·03	1·12	0·30	0·25	0·40	1·6
			Gobindganj	0·05	0·90	1·10	1·81	0·08	...	0·35	1·91	1·01	0 55	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	1·65	1·95	1·55	1·6
			Bardogra (*Nilphamari*)	0·75	...	...	0 82	...	0·81	1·45	0·65	1·11	...	3·73	...	0·59	0·31	0·24	...	0·30	0·23	...	1·7
			Ulipur	0·70	0·30	...	0·92	2·80	...	2·64	3·15	...	1·92	0·02	...	...	0·26	...	1·12	1·96	1·54	...	1·9
			Sunderganj	...	2·79	0·12	0·32	2·09	...	2·12	0·74	...	0·82	0·95	1·78	...	...	...	1·83	0·87	0·92	0·85	1·9
		Bogra	Sherpur	...	2·20	0·35	0·30	0·55	...	0·46	...	0·25	0·45	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·40	1·15	0·55	1·70	0·4

in Bengal in July 1896.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May to 31st July 1896.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st July.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
5·01	1·48	0·75	0·55	0·03	...	0·22	0·07	0·04	...	0·17	15	13·04	10·07	11·13	2·01	28·42	23·02	Kalna ...	Burdwan.		
0·63	0·21	0·51	0·30	0·15	...	0·02	0·11	0·05	0·22	0·44	15	16·27	7·06	11·71	1·65	27·95	24·04	Burdwan.			
1·24	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·07	...	0·08	0·09	0·02	7	15·46	6·07	10·49	1·08	26·73	23·16	Katwa.			
6·91	1·89	0·04	0·23	0·08	0·16	0·44	0·18	0·18	0·44	0·39	20	16·46	9·70	13·22	1·33	24·55	24·80	Ranigunj.			
1·47	0·85	0·70	0·51	0·15	...	...	0·11	0·59	0·69	0·71	18	17·27	10·26	13·51	1·47	25·30	25·75	Mankur.			
0·40	0·52	...	0·05	...	...	0·13	...	0·42	0·60	0·75	15	17·69	6·18	13·13	1·32	23·91	26·86	Suri ...	Birbhum.		
0·50	0·23	...	0·21	...	...	1·44	0·01	...	0·29	0·20	14	15·85	7·79	13·17	1·44	22·67	26·65	Hetampur.			
0·15	0·05	0·14	...	...	...	0·50	0·15	...	0·90	...	12	16·46	9·90	11·75	2·15	26·73	24·13	Rampur Hat.			
1·46	0·29	0·07	0·20	...	...	1·05	0·04	...	0·55	0·10	14	16·18	6·61	12·77	1·46	18·54	27·02	Bolpur.			
1·40	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·12	0·25	16	?	13·64	?	2·50	30·52	?	*Morari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·34	...	...	...	0·13	0·22	10	?	5·07	?	2·24	18·02	?	*Lalpur.*			
0·70	1·90	0·53	0·80	0·36	0·18	1·54	0·06	0·07	0·06	0·31	21	17·23	20·48	12·68	2·65	33·82	26·31	Bankura ...	Bankura		
1·71	1·39	1·69	0·49	0·27	0·72	1·48	0·08	0·41	0·41	0·62	19	16·75	16·29	12·22	1·71	31·04	26·31	Vishnupur.			
0·82	1·60	...	0·04	0·06	0·28	0·75	0·22	0·15	0·74	1·21	19	17·13	12·79	13·11	1·62	25·96	25·95	Maliara.			
0·87	3·14	0·61	0·80	0·75	0·40	2·60	0·70	0·20	0·68	0·21	20	17·31	14·50	14·08	3·14	29·20	28·66	Khatra.			
0·86	0·14	0·60	0·12	0·17	..	1·13	0·16	0·64	...	0·72	15	16·27	9·35	12·43	1·85	28·63	26·29	Indas.			
1·00	0·10	0·25	0·91	0·14	0·90	0·25	0·10	0·12	...	0·15	16	13·78	8·42	13·02	1·33	24·64	27·46	Kotalpur.			
2·23	0·75	0·64	0·40	...	3·52	0·54	0·65	0·24	0·19	0·40	21	15·00	15·55	10·62	3·52	27·28	21·64	Onda.			
0·25	2·60	...	...	0·03	...	0·42	..	...	0·48	0·31	18	14·55	10·51	13·21	2·60	23·17	27·98	Gangajalghati.			
1·10	5·02	0·78	0·23	0·38	...	2·72	0·05	...	0·28	0·12	19	17·27	16·96	12·96	5·92	31·42	28·31	Raipur.			
...	1·10	0·27	0·19	0·34	...	2·94	0·15	...	0·27	0·48	19	15·09	12·91	11·29	2·94	27·69	24·73	Sonamukhi.			
2·30	0·81	0·82	0·06	0·54	1·15	3·15	0·17	0·08	0·20	1·20	21	15·27	17·58	13·91	3·15	33·07	28·36	Contai ..	Midnapore.		
3·15	0·67	0·73	0·04	0·32	0·60	1·21	0·35	...	0·23	1·10	18	13·00	20·98	11·86	3·15	28·38	26·13	Tamluk.			
1·32	0·98	0·92	0·05	0·26	...	1·16	0·18	...	0·19	0·33	17	15·66	11·94	11·63	1·87	27·11	28·47	Midnapore.			
2·14	2·79	0·28	0·18	0·58	..	0·90	0·23	0·09	0·53	2·39	17	15·40	16·35	12·60	2·79	30·38	25·48	Ghatal.			
5·12	1·80	0·48	...	0·73	0·39	0·83	0·19	1·00	0·29	0·41	18	?	18·10	?	5·12	40·91	?	*Kukrahaty.*			
0·95	4·06	0·83	0·20	2·16	2·16	...	...	0·14	1·54	0·26	20	15·46	17·97	12·95	4·06	36·94	27·45	Garhbeta.			
3·00	1·41	0·11	...	0·41	...	2·30	0·13	0·11	0·41	0·51	17	?	17·60	?	3·00	36·55	?	*Panskura.*			
1·97	0·83	1·10	0·30	0·49	0·43	1·76	...	0·21	0·13	1·03	20	?	14·71	?	1·76	24·90	?	*Dantoon.*			
0·62	4·96	0·91	0·60	0·12	...	...	0·11	0·11	1·35	0·47	19	17·00	18·93	12·29	4·96	37·34	24·58	Serampore ...	Hooghly.		
1·06	0·60	0·44	0·01	0·77	0·42	...	0·02	0·23	0·30	0·21	17	16·55	10·27	11·37	2·04	27·24	23·48	Hooghly.			
2·55	0·92	0·24	0·11	1·16	0·14	0·41	0·06	0·17	0·40	0·25	18	15·48	10·46	12·40	2·55	27·35	25·48	Jahanabad.			
1·61	3·15	0·47	0·21	0 39	0·08	0·28	0·29	0·02	0·15	0·16	18	17·93	13·18	11·79	3·15	25·93	24·92	Howrah ...	Howrah.		
1·13	0·51	0·38	0·15	0·71	0·19	1·89	0·06	0·23	0·34	0·20	19	16·79	18·80	12·13	5 04	39·84	24·90	Mohesreka			
1·05	1·38	0·40	0·36	0 43	0·52	0·55	0·18	0·04	0·15	0·39	19	?	10·23	?	1·38	28·43	?	*Ulubaria.*			
1·38	2·60	1·09	0·02	0·27	2·23	6·02	0·17	0·03	0·17	0·07	18	17·00	18·75	15·34	6·02	32·95	27·01	Sangor Island			
0·80	0·90	0·92	0·28	0·15	0·49	0·12	0·40	0·44	0·04	0·27	25	17·49	21·18	14·39	5·50	37·82	27·15	Diamond Harbour.	24-Parganas.		
3·22	2·21	0·40	0 25	0·47	0·36	0·15	...	...	...	0·60	17	16·55	10·63	11·30	3·22	26·92	26·74	Canning Town.			
1·27	2·70	1·06	0·26	0·19	0·10	0·21	0·17	0·09	0·54	0·41	19	18·04	12·08	12·16	2·70	30·36	26·22	Alipore (Observatory).			
0·54	3·59	0·72	0·26	0·09	...	...	0·59	0·60	0·29	0·30	16	15·65	17·54	11·72	3·59	37·33	24·47	Barrackpore.			
0 45	2·12	0·71	0·32	0·37	...	0·24	...	...	1·46	0·19	17	17·04	12·44	11·38	2·84	30·45	25·07	Dum-Dum.			
0·30	0·50	1·95	0·20	0·40	..	...	...	...	0·80	...	16	16·23	8·61	10 72	1·95	30·00	23·41	Barasat.			
2·35	0·43	0·30	0·35	...	0·13	0·20	1·20	0·28	0·69	..	17	16·42	14·15	12·78	2·95	33·78	27 82	Hasirhat.			
2·62	0·65	0·14	0·40	0·09	...	...	...	0·18	0·55	0·22	11	14·81	8·08	10·70	2·62	29·18	24·54	Ranaghat ...	Nadia.		
0·85	0·11	0·03	0·04	0·01	0·16	0·06	0·03	...	0·11	0·15	16	15·98	5·61	10·62	0·91	19·41	23 04	Krishnagar.			
...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	12	15·27	11·48	10·19	2·61	29·51	23·25	Chuadanga.			
1·73	0·35	...	...	...	0·08	0·11	...	0·22	0·10	0·08	13	15·68	7·47	10 17	1 73	21·77	23·19	Meherpur.			
...	0·08	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·08	...	...	8	16·27	3·86	10 82	0·95	16·71	26·15	Kushtia.			
0·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	13	16·05	7·48	12·21	1·20	24·97	24·92	Kandi ...	Murshidabad.		
0·34	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	...	0·34	...	13	16·71	6·89	10·71	0·99	19·80	23·40	Berhampore.			
0 30	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	0·53	...	11	15·70	9·01	11 02	1·91	23·91	24·12	Lalbagh.			
0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	9	15·51	6·77	11·04	2·80	21·44	23·82	Azimganj.			
2·78	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·53	...	9	16·72	13·32	10·06	3·57	24·89	23·35	Jangipur.			
1·50	0·33	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·10	13	15·55	9·13	11·54	1·70	19·38	24·77	Lalgola.			
1·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·28	0·08	13	15·90	10·61	11·99	1·75	28·32	20·99	Akriganj.			
												12·56		9 40			22·05	Patkabari.			
0·35	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·31	...	13	16 21	6·89	10·53	2·15	19·59	24·15	Dumkal.			
2·77	0·19	0·01	0·19	...	...	0·03	...	..	0·09	0·12	12	15·26	6·90	9·48	2·77	29·12	23·38	Narail ...	Jessore.		
2·83	0·22	0·18	0 11	0·03	...	...	...	0·09	0·06	0 29	18	17·39	12·24	11·21	3·78	32·55	27·59	Jessore.			
0·75	0·21	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·11	0·09	10	16·32	4·02	10·16	0·97	18·49	25·54	Jhenidah			
0·15	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·34	0·15	15	15·80	6·78	10·49	1·38	21·15	26·40	Magura.			
1·94	0·08	0·05	0·16	0·05	...	0·17	...	0·05	0·27	0·24	17	14·75	8·14	10 81	1·94	19·88	23·94	Bangaon			
2·05	0·13	0·45	...	0·40	...	0·35	...	0·60	0·30	0·90	16	17·77	9·28	12·39	2·05	24·05	27·41	Satkhira ...	Khulna.		
1·70	0·16	0·06	0·06	0·12	...	0·35	...	...	0·12	0·53	17	20·40	12·96	14·40	3 80	30·51	32·10	Bagerhat.			
2·21	0·17	0·95	0·08	0·09	...	0·22	...	0·12	0·14	0·17	15	18·60	9·11	11·58	2·21	27·44	26·69	Khulna.			
0·78	...	...	...	0·29	0·38	...	...	...	...	0·87	10	?	6·25	?	2 00	22·48	?	*Nakipur.*			
1·05	0·25	...	0·16	0·17	...	0·19	0·16	0·14	0 39	0·43	19	?	8·71	?	1·05	22·04	?	*Rampal.*			
3·41	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·05	14	15·03	8·87	11·59	3·41	21·80	24 61	Boalia ...	Rajshahi.		
2·13	1·04	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·20	0 34	...	16	15·80	14·08	12·78	2·53	30·60	27·64	Nator			
0·25	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·30	..	...	12	15·81	7·88	12·39	1·20	27·09	28·19	Naugaon.			
1·10	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·40	...	0·80	0·16	...	12	15·40	10·03	9 86	4·10	27·17	21·93	Lalpur.			
0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	15	15·20	17·15	12·00	3·33	26·95	24·38	Manda			
0·43	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·10	...	...	15	15·53	9·69	12·21	1·80	22·20	27·09	Mahadebpur	Dinajpur.		
...	0·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	15·58	12·26	14·51	2·86	22·04	29·05	Churamon.			
0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	17·05	14·50	15·55	2·12	25·90	32·22	Raiganj.			
0·18	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	11	16·28	6·44	14·38	2·34	22·53	34·71	Dinajpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	16	16·39	15·04	12·90	3 03	27·89	28·50	Balughat			
1·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	?	17·68	?	4·57	40·45	?	*Thakurgaon.*			
1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14		20·19		4·54	40·33	?	Sotabganj.			
2·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·35		21	20·07	38·48	20·24	6·79	46·60	63·38	Jalpaiguri ..	Jalpaiguri.		
								0·55	0·40			17·50		31·91			71·74	Alipore Duar.			
0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·11		21	19·70	28·85	28·64	4·60	48·54	60·97	Fallacotta.			
0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	...		17	18·00	14·79	22·52	2·45	35·32	49·98	Debiganj.			
1·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19	?	22·34	?	5·50	47·48	?	*Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).*			
0·35	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·28	0·30	23	24·46	46·13	51·09	8·12	74·40	106·70	Buxa ...	Darjeeling.		
2·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·32	0·12	21	22·62	39·79	32·29	6·20	54·72	64·61	Siliguri.			
0·45	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·97	..	21	26·15	17·12	32·45	3·07	58·39	60·99	Darjeeling.			
0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·27	0·18	15	28·23	16·63	26·06	2·38	30·83	47 03	Kalimpong.			
1·12	...	0·88	...	...	...	...	...	0·63	...	1·79	24	?	29·47	?	7·42	53·93	?	Mungpoo.			
1·80	0·10	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·08	1·25	25	?	40·35	?	5·80	67·06	?	*Kurseong*			
0·40	0·21	0·06	0·07	...	0·01	...	...	0·11	1·03	...	22	?	20·01	?	2·26	40·76	?	*Pedong* ...	British Bhutan.		
0·03	0·08	0·04	...	...	0·21	0·06	...	0·01	0·47	0·22	23	?	19·69	?	1·85	50·38	?	Gnatong.			
...	...	0·06	...	...	0·37	0·15	0·03	0·04	0·24	0·09	21	?	7·14	?	0·78	15·80	?	Yatung ...	Tibet.		
0·02	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	16	17·17	13·26	18·85	3·29	31·70	56·05	Dinhatta	Cooch Behar		
1·03	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·06	20	18·27	20·37	26·04	4·30	44·59	68·51	Cooch Behar			
4·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·56	19	18·47	30·66	24·06	5·03	47·21	59·34	Mickliganj.			
0·40	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·07	19	18·53	27·80	27·14	4·08	48·42	65·05	Matiabhanga.			
0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	1·00	17	?	21·22	?	3·75	38·76	?	*Fulbari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·04	...	14	14·08	14·80	13·05	3·50	28·69	34·73	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibandha*).	Rangpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	15	14·75	13·43	10·30	3·75	31·86	41·29	Rangpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	7·95	?	2·33	21·66	?	*Pesrganj.*			
...	...	0·65	...	...	...	0·13	...	0·05	0·58	0·02	16	13·50	15·88	15·82	3·40	34·70	46·78	Kurigram.			
0·48	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·21	15	?	16·11	?	1·95	30·13	?	*Gaibandha.*			
0·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	15	16·05	13·42	18·26	3·73	36 04	48·07	Bandogra (*Nilphamari.*)			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13·00	19·16	12 70	3 15	38·13	38·63	Ulipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	?	17·62	?	2·79	36·40	?	*Sunderganj.*			
...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

SOUTH-WEST BENGAL. NORTH BENGAL. Rajshahi.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj	...	...	...	...	0·93	0·10	0·05	0·15	0·35	0·10	0·07	0·08	0·28	...	0·43	...	1·12	0·29	2·22	0·15
			...	...	...	...	...	0·46	0·52	...	...	0·70	...	0·23	0·13	0·13	...	...	0·10	0·80	1·05	0·91
		Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	1·22	0·45	0·19	..	0·07	1·52	0·24	0·04	0·08	0·50	0·44	...	1·58	0·27	1·46	0·18
		Narainganj	0·04	...	...	...			0·45	0·43	0·02	...	...	...	0·03	0·02	0·21	0·22	...	1·71	0·75	0·14
		Manikganj	0·44	...	...	0·69	...	...	0·71	0·05	0·36	0·40	0·20	0·25	0·02	0·04	0·15	0·09	0·03	1·78	2·35	0·18
		Jaydebpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·04														
	Mymensingh..	Kishoreganj	...	...	...	0·20	0·27	1·02	0·10	0·15	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	0·13	0·53	2·24	1·21
		Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	0·30	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·05	...	...	1·10	...	2·47
		Mymensingh	0·31	0·23	0·92	0·06	1·14	0·04	0·04	0·53	2·65	0·92	0·04	0·07	...	0·02	0·07	0·34	0·06	0·52	1·86	0·98
		Jamalpur ...	...	3·32	1·25	0·21	0·10	...	1·00	0·26	0·72	1·72	0·28	0·12	...	0·17	...	0·28	...	0·35	0·65	0·50
		Netrokona ...	0·78	0·18	1·77	0·82	2·40	1·06	0·39	3·13	0·43	2·11	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·56	0·27	0·40	1·15	0·57
		Subarnakhali	...		0·95	...					0·48	0·50	0·35	0·25	...	...	0·58	0·75	0·15	...	0·30	0·25
		Durgapur ...	2·50	0·30	...	5·60	4·00	...	1·70	1·15	2·30	2·70	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·40	...	0·20	0·95	1·00
		Sherpur Town	...	0·78	0·25	0·35	...	0·17	0·13	0·90	1·15	3·73	0·15	0·40	0·25	0·05	...	0·20	0·20	1·20	0·60	0·20
		Diwanganj ...	1·20	0·31	0·40	1·22	2·75	0·03	...	0·65	0·05	1·95	0·81	0·23	0·59	...	...	0·91	0·03	0·20	...	2·50
	Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·15	0·02	...	0·02	...	...	0·42	0·15	0·25	0·05	2·20	...
		Faridpur ...	0·48	...	0·06	0·38	...	...	2·48	...	0·18	1·75	0·23	...	0·24	0·06	0·28	...	...	0·40	0·50	0·19
		Goalundo ...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	0·23	...	0·52	...	...	...	0·23	...	1·72	...	...	0·88	...	...
	Backergunge...	Patuakhali ...	...	...	...	...	0·30	1·45	...	1·20	2·16	0·67	0·31	0·10	0·13	0·14	0·35	...	0·70	1·16	...	0·70
										1·58	2·15	0·02	...	0·05	0·08	0·09	0·02	0·30	0·17	0·02	1·02	0·66
		Pirojpur ...	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·82	0·48	...	...	0·28	...	0·07	0·10	0·60	0·06	0·62	1·84	0·18
		Barisal ...	0·08	...	...	0·20	...	0·12	0·08	1·38	0·27	0·35	0·17	0·24	...	0·04	0·13	0·07	...	0·11	1·59	0·43
		Gaurnadi ...	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·04	0·55	0·17	0·16	0·08	...	0·10	0·06	0·57	...	0·87	0·61	0·41	...
		Bhola ...	...	1·10	...	0·13	...	2·24	1·10	0·10	0·15	1·44	1·02	0·30	0·22	0·15	...	0·64	1·23	0·77	0·43	0·08
		Doulatkhan ...	0·18	0·13	...	...	...	1·35	0·74	...	1·69	0·25	0·60	...	0·30	0·45	...	0·40	1·50	0·44	0·40	0·56
		Bauphal ...	...	...	1·82	...	...															
Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·09	0·10	0·50	0·35	0·10	0·05	0·05	0·25	0·06	0·10	0·10	1·30	1·20	0·30
	Tippera ...	Comilla ...	0·12	...	...	...	0·10	0·37	0·25	0·42	0·20	1·49	0·88	0·02	0·20	1·07	0·20	0·02	0·07	1·94	1·34	0·71
		Chandpur ...	0·10	...	...	...	0·63	0·02	0·50	1·05	0·08	0·11	0·02	0·06	0·13	0·12	0·17	...	0·09	1·70	1·38	0·04
		Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·15	0·40	...	...	0·60	0·24	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	0·68	2·06	0·23
		Ramchandrapur.	...	...	...	0·15	0·50	0·80	0·20	...	0·80	0·60	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	0·50	0·80
		Nasirnagar ...							0·45	...	0·25	0·34	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·22	...	...
		Daudkandi ...	...	...	...	0·02	0·32	0·25	1·00	...	1·00	2·20	0·23	0·10	1·15	1·02	1·40	...	1·30	1·10	1·50	1·23
		Kasba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...									
		Laksam ...	...	...	...	0·30	0·75	0·22	0·75	0·07	1·10	1·42	...	0·25	1·02	0·06	...	0·42	1·00	2·55	1·03	3·62
	Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	0·67	...	...	0·74	0·23	2·64	1·87	0·97	1·26	2·25	1·34	0·10	0·13	0·44	0·18	0·20	0·78	3·36	2·16	0·90
		Feuny ...	...	...	...	3·15	0·98	0·70	2·67	1·93	0·20	1·77	0·89	0·11	0·53	0·15	0·75	0·41	0·33	3·57	2·57	1·26
		Harishpur ...	0·02	...	...	0·61	0·25	0·96	3·02	0·43	1·46	2·47	0·03	...	0·44	0·09	1·13	0·82	0·90	3·37	1·02	1·05
		Ramganj ...	...	...	...	0·13	0·17	0·24	0·51	2·45	...	0·38	0·53	0·14	0·03	0·37	..	0·06	0·12	0·88	1·70	0·70
	Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar ...	...	0·29	0·20	0·39	...	0·54	2·74	2·65	2·60	3·89	0·07	...	...	0·13	0·52	0·03	0·02	1·37	1·78	2·59
		Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·04	2·70	0·31	1·35	1·80	0·25	1·93	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	1·31	1·97
		Kutubdia ...	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·27	0·90	0·61	2·00	0·69	...	...	0·25	0·34	0·70	0·17	0·10	0·20	0·45	4·84
		Satkanya ...	...	0·40	0·45	...	...	0·20	0·33	0·95	0·43	...	0·84	...	0·75	...	0·07	...	0·34	0·54	0·30	1·03
		Kodala ...	0·25	0·05	0·45	...	0·28	1·08	0·42	0·25	0·31	...	...	2·33	...	...	...	0·09	...	0·31	1·26	5·11
		Fenoa ...	...	0·35	0·45	0·03	0·21	1·40	0·24	0·20	0·87	0·30	...	1·95	0·22	...	...	0·03	0·46	0·52	1·45	3·20
		Mirsarai ...	...	0·04	0·36	1·35	0·91	0·44	0·82	1·11	1·73	0·64	1·18	...	0·24	0·09	...	0·95	1·15	1·09	1·43	1·20
		Chandpur ...	0·20	...	...	0·30	0·04	0·21	0·10	0·35	0·96	0·25	0·08	0·76	0·05	0·40	...	0·08	0·18	0·25	2·95	3·30
	South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia ...	0·52	0·01	0·03	0·05	0·63	0·19	0·31	0·57	1·17	0·16	0·23	0·07	1·03	0·17	0·18	0·21	...	0·08	0·24	1·17
		Bandarban ...	...	...	...	0·22	0·19	0·52	0·06	0·40	0·19	0·03	1·31	0·12	...	...	0·67	...	0·35	0·29	0·35	0·94
		Demagiri ...	0·24	0·30	0·41	...	0·27	0·23	0·35	0·03	1·50	0·91	...	1·11	0·43	1·25	0·42	0·86	...	...	0·36	1·20
	Patna ...	Patna ...	...	...	0·10	0·67	0·32	0·40	2·17	0·34	0·87	0·86	1·54	0·18	0·19	...	...	...	0·03	0·36	0·60	...
		Dinapore ...	...	...	0·44	0·37	0·65	1·46	0·57	0·61	...	0·07	0·85	0·04	0·01	...	...	...	0·18	0·35	0·10	...
		Bihar ...	0·13	...	...	0·36	0·36	0·04	...	0·52	0·23	...	0·09	1·16	0·20	...	...	...	0·08	0·18	0·33	0·54
		Barh ...	...	0·14	...	1·45	0·85	0·12	...	1·35	0·30	...	0·34	0·16	0·21	0·05	0·10	0·08	0·06	1·85	0·04	0·06
		Bickram ...	...	...	...	0·09	3·40	1·16	0·81	0·91	0·14	0·03	...	1·27	0·10	...	...	0·79	...	3·00	0·85	...
		Hilsa ...	...	...	...	0·10	1·10	0·19	0·88	3·95	0·20	0·20	0·15	..	0·77	...	...	0·61	0·37	0·10	0·35	...
	Gaya ...	Aurungabad...	...	...	0·16	...	1·45	2·10	0·18	...	...	1·23	...	0·77	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·03	0·15
		Gaya ...	0·02	0·04	0·41	0·05	1·72	1·08	3·04	1·07	...	0·07	0·40	0·08	0·07	0·02	...	...	...	0·12	0·25	0·02
		Nawada ...	...	0·54	0·45	0·53	3·56	...	..	0·65	0·02	...	3·11	0·10	0·38	...	...	...	2·83	0·23	0·31	...
		Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	0·07	0·06	0·21	0·20	3·45	0·20	0·36	0·10	0·94	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	2·70	...
		Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	0·85	0·15	2·70	0·96	0·17	0·05	0·83	1·95	0·50	...	...	...	0·08	1·97	0·85	...
		Daudnagar ...	0·02	0·22	0·02	...	0·14	0·51	0·23	1·11	0·03	0·28	0·53	0·23	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·79	0·25	0·14
		Sherghati ...	...	...	0·50	...	...	1·45	...	1·22	1·11	...	0·80	0·47	0·10	...	...	...	0·03	0·22	0·48	...
		Kajauli ...	...	0·46	0·50	1·73	...	...	0·87	...	...	1·05	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·47	1·05	0·39	0·35	0·04
		Pakri Barawan.	0·43	...	0·03	1·15	1·34	...	...	0·53	...	0·09	1·15	0·33	1·00	...	0·06	...	0·26	1·50	0·31	...
	Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	...	...	...	0·09	1·75	1·02	0·75	0·96	0·38	...	0·46	0·40	0·04	...	...	0·03	0·83	0·15	0·60	...
		Dehri ...	...	...	0·07	...	1·24	0·19	0·45	0·39	...	0·68	0·21	...	0·18	...	...	...	0·43	0·37	0·31	1·22
		Bhabhua ...	...	...	...	...	1·28	1·31	1·86	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·40	...
		Sasaram ...	...	...	0·05	...	1·55	0·58	1·10	0·23	...	0·04	0·05	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	1·56	1·00	1·94
		Arrah ...	...	...	0·12	2·24	0·19	3·37	0·85	0·72	...	...	0·29	0·31	...	...	0·29	0·16	1·16	0·70	...	...
		Mohanea ...	...	...	...	3·20	...	4·90	3·95	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·48	1·30	...
		Khiri ...	...	...	...	1·00	...	2·70	1·20	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90	...
		Ageaon ...	...	...	...	...	0·74	...	1·90	0·50	0·60	...	0·59	2·00	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·59	...
		Ramagar ...	...	...	...	...	3·35	0·54	0·88	4·75	...	1·00	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	3·54	0·37
		Koath ...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	0·28	1·09	...	0·19	0·57	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...
		Sikroul ...	...	...	...	...	0·48	0·28	0·25	2·22	...	...	0·63	1·45	...	...	...	...	...	0·97	0·50	0·92
		Bassawan ...	...	...	...	...	0·93	0·64	0·07	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...
		Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	0·50	1·80	...	0·26	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·35	...
	Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	...	0·87	0·19	1·21	1·27	0·19	0·41	1·74	0·48	1·50	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·44	0·80	...	0·52
		Siwan ...	...	...	0·00	1·80	0·40	0·87	...	0·43	1·43	...	0·21	...	0·03	0·09	...	0·83	0·03	0·80	...	...
		Ekma ...	...	...	...	1·60	...	0·30	0·10	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	...	...
		Chapra ...	0·02	...	0·14	0·25	1·62	0·57	1·03	1·36	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	1·82	...
		Seereepur ...	...	...	...	1·00	...	2·50	0·40	1·50	...	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·50	...	0·40	1·40
		Ammour ...	...	...	...	1·14	2·54	1·00	1·85	0·39	0·86	...	0·92	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·13	...
		Basantpur ...	...	...	1·15	0·56	...	0·80	0·50	0·83	...	...	4·28	0·81	1·32	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·53	...
	Champaran ...	Motihari ...	...	...	0·06	0·93	0·22	0·09	1·94	0·72	0·58	1·16	0·73	...	0·15	...	...	0·15	1·19	0·73	0·06	1·35
		Bettiah ...	...	...	0·34	1·60	...	0·70	0·99	0·56	0·45	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·16	2·04	0·10	...	1·48
		Baguha ...	...	...	1·30	...	0·05	0·80	1·96	0·70	0·21	0·08	1·50	0·04	0·03	0·45	0·31	...	5·12	...	0·12	...
		Burhurwa ...	...	...	0·06	0·87	0·32	0·38	...	0·38	3·09	...	0·09	0·36	...	0·34	...	...	1·89	0·98	0·09	0·67
	Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	1·32	1·44	...	...	2·07	2·72	0·54	0·12	0·54	0·61	0·08	...	0·06	...	0·07	0·08	0·40	0·77
		Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	0·83	2·64	1·79	0·16	7·79	1·72	1·53	...	0·19	0·10	...	0·05	0·02	...	...	1·82	0·36	0·45
		Hajipur ...	...	...	...	0·17	0·94	0·19	4·10	0·80	0·50	...	0·53	0·18	0·70	...	...	...	0·30	0·20	0·21	0·10
		Puru ...	...	...	0·50	1·12	1·10		4·40	2·50										0·05	0·05	...
		Mahuwa ...	0·35	...	0·27	3·70	1·00	...	2·09	1·60	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·47	0·20	0·16	...	...
		Shiuhar ...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	2·58	0·15	0·59	...	0·25	0·22	...	0·80	...	...	...	1·29	1·36	...
		Pupri ...	...	...	2·71	0·61	0·58	1·08	2·77	2·46	0·58	0·04	...	0·15	...	...	...	0·09	0·15	...	1·00	0·26
	Darbhanga ...	Jaipur ...	...	0·01	0·02	0·46	1·86	0·10	...	4·58	0·78	0·11	0·85	0·23	0·01	0·02	...	0·06	0·17	3·77	0·07	1·10
		Darbhanga ...	...	0·09	1·31	2·19	0·01	...	...	1·41	0·04	0·07	0·07	0·21	0·01	0·29	...	...	0·01	0·21	...	0·63
		Madhubani ...	...	1·03	2·09	4·32	...	0·29	0·26	...	...	0·93	0·03	0·05	0·89	...	0·02	...	0·03	2·46	0·38	0·08
		Bahera ...	...	...	1·45	1·85	0·28	...	1·50	1·80	...	1·26	...	0·30	0·50	...	...	...	...	1·95	...	...
		Rosera ...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	1·57	0·40	0·80	...	0·36	0·48	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	...
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begusarai ...	...	...	...	0·70	0·50	0·24	1·50	0·77	0·20	0·11	2·00	0·75	0·21	0·02	1·17	...	...	0·70	0·04	...
		Monghyr ...	...	...	...	0·80	0·15	0·06	0·02	1·47	0·05	0·09	1·07	0·36	0·06	...	0·42	0·31	...	4·61	0·02	0·19
		Jamui ...	...	...	1·18	0·80	4·21	0·02	...	1·05	0·10	0·03	0·02	0·29	0·03	0·10	...	0·05	...	5·18	2·15	0·06
		Gogri ...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	0·76	...	1·28	1·50	0·52	0·90	...	...	...	...	1·80	...	...
		Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	0·51	0·26	...	...	1·85	0·58	0·77	1·68	0·65	...	...	...	0·43	...	4·25	0·48	0·17
		Sheikhpura ...	...	...	1·17	...	...	...	0·86	0·77	...	...	...	0·73	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	0·09	0·43

in Bengal in July 1896—*continued.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1896 to 31st July 1896.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st July.	Station.	District.	Division.
0·74	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	17·50	7·26	14·81	2·22	2 7·4	34·61	Munshiganj.	Dacca.	Dacca.
1·18	...	...	...	...	0·47	...	...	...	...	0·04	12	18·04	6·72	13·04	1·18	27·32	31·07	Dacca		
1·87	0·14	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·02	0·01	0·03	0·06	13	18·31	9·95	13·78	1·58	33·84	32·61	Naraingunj.		
0·39	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10	...	0·16	13	16·13	5·91	11·93	1·71	23·49	26·48	Manikgunj.		
0·10	0·05	0·18	0·05	...	0·26	0·12	...	0·08	0·05	0·06	13	18·80	7·65	13·75	2·35	28·42	32 17	Jaydebpur.		
...	...	...	0·13	...	0·30	...	...	0·30	...	0·18	15	17·19	8·46	13·51	2·34	30·03	38·40	Kishorganj.	Mymensingh.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	0·21	...	...	...	8	13·35	5·99	11·23	2·47	29·26	28·22	Atia (*Tangail*)		
0·90	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·62	...	..	15	19·27	14·91	15·56	2·65	43·87	40·54	Mymensingh.		
0·36	...	0·22	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·11	0·15	21	16·00	12·39	13·19	3·32	38·22	33·28	Jamalpur.		
0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	0·40	18	20·22	18·14	18·74	3·13	49·76	48·86	Netrokona.		
1·35	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	12	14·10	6·41	11·72	1·35	19·31	29·17	Subarnakhali.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	13	21·00	23·35	32·04	5·00	55·70	70·55	Durgapur.		
0·10	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	.	0·40	0·10	20	?	11·51	?	3·73	37·98	?	*Sherepur Tow*		
0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0 11	0·06	15	12·80	14·11	12·70	2·75	32·07	37·84	Diwanganj.		
1·50	0·83	0·06	0·03	...	...	...	0·02	0·10	0·07	0·20	10	17·23	6·31	11·91	2·20	16·72	28·50	Madaripur	Faridpur.	
0·14	0·22	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·05	0·08	13	17·16	7·84	12·21	2·48	22·97	20·72	Faridpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·03	6	15·24	4·63	11·43	1·72	22 96	27·57	Goalundo.		
3·05	0·50	0·17	0·05	...	0·12	0·18	...	0·03	...	0·37	19	22·25	12·84	20·00	2·16	41·21	54·50	Patukhali ..	Backergunge.	
1·55	0·15	0·02	...	0·13	...	0·24	...	0·06	0·05	0·52	14	17·85	10·85	15·81	2·15	34·42	35·62	Pirojpur.		
4·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	0·33	0·39	14	21·04	12·02	15·76	4·89	32·37	36·18	Barisal.		
5·80	0·08	0·14	0·06	...	...	.	0·02	0·06	0·21	0·41	15	19·10	11·06	13·18	5·80	27·70	30·32	Gaurnadi.		
1·74	0·62	0·11	...	...	...	0·09	...	0·21	0 07	0·21	17	23·65	8·62	17·57	1·74	32·05	39·82	Bhola		
...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	0 78	0·28	18	?	11·68	?	2·24	44·95	?	*Doulatkhan.*		
1·42	0·10	0·25	0·20	0·10	0·25	0·39	0·25	0·40	0·15	0·23	24	20·60	14·15	19·65	4·82	35·88	39·23	Bauphal.		
0·20	0·31	0·15	0·10	...	...	...	0·12	0·07	0·08	0·13	17	12·87	5·91	11·59	1·30	25·07	31·51	Agartola	Hill Tippera	Chittagong.
0·84	0·02	0·02	0·17	0·19	0·01	0·27	0·01	0·09	0·97	0·22	20	19·22	12·21	16·38	1·94	36·90	39·08	Comilla	Tippera.	
0·26	0·04	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·07	0·04	11	19·94	6·70	14·70	1·70	31·61	35·52	Chandpur.		
0·02	0·20	1·02	0·78	0·04	...	...	0·28	...	...	0·10	15	16·54	8·36	11·27	2·06	27 80	32·11	Brahmanbaria		
0·80	2·70	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	12	14·10	9·55	12 51	2·70	27·22	28·49	Ramchandra-pur.		
...	0·15	0·35	0·56	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12·30	5·31	8 56	2·22	26·50	26·44	Nasirnagar.		
1·28	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15·00	16·40	11·32	2·20		28·56	Daudkandi.		
												15·10		11·50			31·43	Kasba.		
0·06	...	0·06	0·26	...	0·07	...	..	...	0·04	...	14	14·90	16·85	15·83	3·62	43·64	37·33	Laksam.		
3·63	0·24	0·02	0·01	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·04	0·37	20	20·12	23·97	23·74	3·63	51·60	53·34	Noakhali ..	Noakhali	
1·74	0·15	...	0·18	...	0·04	0·14	...	...	...	...	21	22·58	23·71	21·47	3·57	46·31	54·63	Feuny.		
3·76	2 37	0·04	...	...	...	0·14	0·11	0·08	0·03		18	21·50	25·20	32·08	3·76	61·91	60·85	Harishpur.		
1·32	...	0·05	...	...	0·05	0·04	...	0·09	0·22		15	20·20	10·18	17·73	2·45	32·89	39·09	Ramganj.		
5·11	2·37	0·72	0·25	...	0·07	0·79	0·13	0·09	0·14	0·14	21	23·53	29·58	40 51	5·11	69·38	78·67	Cox's Bazar	Chittagong .	
5·20	0·12	0·35	...	0·05	...	...	...	1·29	0·05	...	14	19·81	19·03	28 20	5·20	43·90	51·70	Chittagong.		
4·53	0·80	0·07	0·03	...	...	0·34	0 22	0·25	0·14	...	20	22·40	18·16	33·71	4·84	51·78	63·38	Kutubdia.		
3·71	0·22	1·01	0·13	...	...	...	1·03	0·10	0·04	...	18	21·10	13·47	26·56	3·71	35·71	52·98	Satkanya.		
0·80	0·10	...	0·16	0·32	0·03	0·09	1·50	...	..	...	16	20 62	15·16	17·92	5·11	31·04	42·15	Kodala.		
0·80	...	0·20	0·52	0·06	0·02	0·80	0·20	...	0·03	...	19	?	14·51	?	3 20	34·78	?	*Fenoa.*		
3·26	0·14	...	0·13	0·03	0·15	0·12	0·07	0·13	...	0·03	21	?	18·79	?	3·26	46·84	?	*Mirsarai.*		
0·70	0·32	...	0·05	...	0·02	1·03	0·52	0·08	...	...	17	?	13·38	?	3·50	32·19	?	*Chandpur.*		
2·42	0·03	0·05	1·17	...	0·39	0·12	0·04	0·76	...	...	19	22·08	12·00	18·58	2·42	27·67	32·06	Rangamati	South Lusha Hills.	
2·86	0·05	0·46	0·05	...	...	...	0·58	0·85	...	...	18	?	11·62	?	2·86	31·76	?	*Bandarban* ..		
0·45	...	0·98	0·88	...	...	0·47	...	0·04	0·20	1·80	21	?	14·30	?	1·80	3 2·75	?	*Demagiri.*		
0·10	0·02	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	16	13·06	9·57	11·75	2·17	17·45	20·42	Patna.	Patna	Patna.
0·05	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	11	14·58	6·10	12·09	1·46	12·92	20·18	Dinapore.		
...	0·45	0 62	...	...	...	0·27	..	...	0·06	0·02	14	15·11	6·54	12 05	1·16	15·83	21·04	Bihar.		
0·09	0·06	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	1·45	0·08	0·35	14	13·38	9·39	12 12	1·85	16·45	19·15	Barh.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	11	15·11	12·97	12·91	3·40	21·60	21·37	Bikram.		
...	0·16	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	15	14·56	9·25	11·39	3·95	16·31	21·23	Hilsa.		
0·75	0·08	1·17	0·45	0·20	...	...	0·27	...	..	0·11	15	13·80	9·95	12·75	2·10	19·15	19·26	Aurungabad .	Gaya.	
0·12	0·18	0·90	...	0·07	...	0·62	0·09	...	0·44	...	13	15·69	10·88	13·10	1·72	20·01	20·69	Gaya.		
0 80	0·95	0·75	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·01	0·29	...	16	13·96	15·55	11·71	3·56	25·57	19·24	Nawada.		
0·02	0·02	0·05	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	0·62	...	11	13·91	10·39	12·60	3·45	21·17	19·25	Jahanabad.		
...	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	0·25	...	12	12·90	11·07	13·74	2·70	18·99	19·76	Arwal.		
0·08	0·09	0·09	...	0·02	0·01	0·16	...	0·02	0·10	...	13	13·90	5·14	11 72	1·11	14·03	17·40	Daudnagar.		
0·47	0·35	2·94	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·19	0·14	0·10	16	12·20	10·65	9·68	2·94	18·81	18·18	Sherghati.		
0·41	0·52	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·25	0·18	...	14	17·25	8·69	11·50	1·73	18·20	19·12	Rajauli.		
0·35	0·70	0·50	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·30	...	16	11·60	11·03	12·17	1·34	15·64	18·95	Pakri Barawan.		
0·15	0·05	0·03	0·14	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·70	...	13	14·07	8·03	11·68	1·75	17·34	17·45	Buxar ...	Shahabad.	
0·40	0·03	0·14	...	0·17	...	0·03	...	0·02	0·04	0·01	14	14·02	6·56	11·73	1·24	11·78	18·31	Dehri.		
0·07	0·14	0·03	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·04	0·08	9	13·96	6·53	12·22	1·86	14·45	17·90	Bhabhua.		
0·54	0·09	0·04	...	0·04	...	0·22	...	0·18	0·06	0·03	11	14·23	9·40	11·06	1·94	15·04	16·95	Sasaram.		
0·04	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	13	15·03	10·70	12·11	3·37	16·49	19·35	Arrah.		
1·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10·60	16·29	11 31	4·90	24·44	16·41	Mohanea.		
...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	5·90	?	2·70	9·95	?	*Khiri.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	8	?	8·84	?	1·90	17·16	?	*Agaon.*		
0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	9	?	13·25	?	4·75	20·68	?	*Ramagar.*		
0·11	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	0·13	...	12	?	7·36	?	3·54	14·19	?	*Koath.*		
...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	8	?	5·68	?	2·22	12·28	?	*Sikroul.*		
0·25	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	9	?	4·78	?	0·97	10·15	?	*Bussawan.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	3·16	?	1·80	10·91	?	*Monaharpur.*		
0·27	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	13·41	9·93	12·43	1·74	12·45	20·83	Gopalganj ...	Saran.	
0·02	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14·00	8·34	11·94	1·80	12·07	20·18	Siwan.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	4·80	?	1·60	12·53	?	Ekma.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14·15	8·06	12·06	1·82	12·79	19·22	Chapra.		
0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	10	?	12·20	?	2·50	16·30	?	*Seeresepur*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	?	9·51	?	2·54	21·61	?	*Amnour.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	?	11·40	?	4·28	18·61	?	*Basantpur*		
...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12·60	10·61	13·30	1·94	18·91	24·49	Motihari	Champaran.	
0·27	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12·73	9 49	13·83	2·04	13·68	24·24	Bettiah.		
0·18	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	13	15·10	13·17	16·41	5·12	17·12	31·64	Bagaha.		
0·05	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	11	13·36	8·91	11·42	2·09	14·81	21·88	Burhurwa.		
0·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11·80	11·20	12·63	2 72	19·22	23·75	Sitamarhi	Muzaffarpur.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	...	12	14·34	18·95	12·46	7·79	30·62	21·25	Musaffarpur		
...	0·32	0·95	...	...	0·10	...	0·30	...	0·14	0·24	19	14·24	10·67	12·19	4·10	16·69	20·12	Hajipur.		
...	0·70	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	..		13·50		11·71			19·49	Paru,		
0·91	0·50	...	...	...								13·80		12·54			21·10	Mahuwa.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	9	11·00	9·31	11·18	3·09	18·07	19·59	Shiuhar.		
0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	12	11·57	10·56	14·00	2·71	15·70	24·45	Pupri.		
0·01	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	13·24	14·73	12·52	3·77	21·93	21·26	Tajpur ..	Darbhanga.	
0·09	0·02	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	10	14·20	10·64	12·39	4·58	20 23	21·20	Darbhanga.		
0·09	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	...	11	13·92	14·80	12·05	4·33	20·26	22·16	Madhubani.		
...	1·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14·27	9·02	13·05	1·95	18·16	22·28	Rahera.		
												14·20		12·35			19·84	Kosera.		
0·18	3·15	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	0·38	0·20	...	17	14·57	13·96	11·83	3·15	21·77	19·62	Begusarai ...	Monghyr ...	Bhagalpur
...	0·07	0·45	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	0·09	...	12	15·65	10·44	13·41	4·61	18·87	21·71	Monghyr.		
0·10	1·76	0·41	...	...	...	0·47	..	...	0·09	...	13	16·76	16·52	13·06	4·21	20·43	21·64	Jamui.		
...	0·50	0·24	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	10	13·30	9·00	15·90	1·95	13·92	25·82	Gogri.		
...	1·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	13	?	11·24	?	4·25	23·37	?	Jamalpur.		
...	0·17	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9·20	8·23	11·21	1·95	16·76	20·71	Shaikhpura.		
0·29	1·75	0·18	0·08	0·07	...	0·60	0·01	...	0·30	...	12	?	13·70	?	6·02	23·53	?	*Chakai Ramda.*		

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bhagalpur—concluded.	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ..	...	0·40	0·90	0·55	...	0·90	..	...	0·29	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·05	...	...	1·14	0·38	1·95
		Bongaon (*Sylhet*).	...	...	0·07	0·04	...	...	...	0·35	0·14	0·48	0·46	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·36	1·03	0·55
		Supaul ..	0·46	0·02	0 72	...	1·59	..	..	...	1·08	...	0·01	...	0·47	...	...	0·09	0·21	2·25	1·48	1·05
		Protahganj ...	...	0·30	2·15	2·80	0·73	...	...	...	...	...	1·87	...	0·66	0·35	0·44	0·46	...	3·10	0·30	0·70
		Bhagalpur ...	...	...	0·05	0·02	0·01	..	0·07	0·77	0·22	0·50	0·48	0·32	0·02	...	0·04	...	...	0·79	1·53	0·20
		Banka ..	...	...	0·78	...	...	0·20	1·10	..	4·40	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·98
		Colgong ..	...	...	0·10	0 21	...	0·02	1 12	1·00	0·03	...	0·11	0·02	0·21	...	0·10	...	...	...	1·51	0·30
		Bansil ..	...	...	0·06	...	...	0·27	0 15	0·83	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·95	1·65
	Purnea ..	Kishanganj ...	0·05	...	1·95	1·40	...	2·67	0 20	0·15	0 70	0·05	0·32	0·50	0·07	1·80	0·90	0·82	1·00	2·06	2·00	0·05
		Araria ...	...	...	2·82	2·95	...	1·95	0·09	..	1·45	0·95	0·04	0·25	1·32	2·15	0·91	0·23	...	2·24	0·47	0·15
		Purnea ...	...	0·14	1·86	0·87	0·05	..	0·24	0·16	0·70	0·56	0·10	0·30	1·09	0·04	0·55	0·03	0·11	1·59	0·01	0·29
		Goudwara (Korah).	0·30	1·02	0·78	1·58	0·33	0·43	0·16	2 71	0·27	...	...	0·14	...	1·40	...	...	0·10	1·01	0·40	0·04
		Barsoe ...																				
		Forbesganj ...	...	...	2·60	2·30	0·05	1·05	.	0 06	...	0·47	...	...	0·95	0·93	1·10	...	...	2·05	1·35	2·25
		Kalinganj ..	3·27	...	3·00	0·50	...	1·40	0·70	0·45	...	...	0·70	1·05	3·50	0·85	2·15	...	1·50	2 50	0·57	...
	Malda ..	Malda ...	...	...	0·55	...	0·85	3·25	4·52	0·81	0·80	0·05	1·19	...	...	...	0 11	0·49	...	...	0·33	0·31
		Chanchal ..	...	...	0·94	0·23	...	1·23	1·74	3·41	1·15	1·03	1·42	...	0·10	..	1·03	0·48	..	0·10	0·26	0·36
		Gajol ...	0·70	..	0·60	...	...	4·30	5·35	1·05	1·35	1·03	0·85	...	...	..	0·15	0·40	0·10	0 12	...	0·52
		Sibganj ...	...	0·47	..	0·18	0·18	0·90	1·05	0 98	0 38	0·64	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	0·86
	Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	..	0·40	..	0·90	2·40	2·80	4·00	0·56	0·20	0·31	0·03	...	0·16	0·13	0·05	...	0·26	0·80	0·88
		Godda ...	...	0·10	1·25	...	...	..	2·05	..	1·45	...	0·12	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·10	0·17
		Pakour ..	...	0·53	2·43	...	0·20	1·92	2·08	3·30	0·37	..	0·70	...	..	...	0 54	...	0·12	...	...	3·08
		Naya Dumka	...	1·93	0·03	...	0·25	3·00	0·15	0·16	0·71	0·20	2·39	0·02	0·04	0·10	0·02	...	0·44	...	0·86	0·63
		Deoghur ..	0·10	0·31	...	...	...	0·06	0·13	...	0 20	..	0·53	0·98	..	0·19	0·12	...	...	0·05	0·32	0·42
		Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·12	0·21	0·16	0·47	0·08	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·08	0·45
		Belhodda ...	...	0·20	...	..	...	...	1·50	0·45	0·39	1·02	..	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	1·27	...	...
		Nanihat ..					...	...		0·58	0·36	...	1·30								0·07	0·48
		Assenboni hatikund ..	...	...	1·25	...	...	2·26	0·26	...	0·50	1·54	1·15	0·66	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·25
		Madhapur ...	...	..	0 03	0·86	0·78	...	0 03	...	...	0·16	...	0·08	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	1·78	0·92
		Sarwan ..	...	...	0·27	..	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	0·59	2·93	...	...	...	...	...	0·76	1·15	0·81
		Sarath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	..	0·21	0·18	1·55	...	...	...	...	0·22	..	..	0·48
		Barkope ...	..	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·55	...	0·21	..	0·26	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·07	0·08
		Bhagya ...	...	0·45	0·17	0·44	...	...	0·64	0·14	0·10	...	0·19	...	0·60	...	0·48	...	...	...	...	1·00
		Mohespore ...	...	..	1·86	...	0·18	2·85	0·23	..	1·62	0·12	0·26	...	...	...	0·18	..	0·57	...	...	2·02
		Barharwa ...	...	0·51	0·01	..	1·35	1·67	5·02	3·70	0·98	0·14	1·63	...	0·06	...	0·17	0·04	0 02	0·02	...	1·80
		Sahibganj ...	...	0·22	...	1·35	1·92	4·00	1·07	0 08	...	...	1·03	...	0·13	...	0·17	0·24	...	0·08	0·10	0·27
Orissa.	Cuttack ..	Jajatsingpur	0·13	1·14	0·14	0·50	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	0·14	0·46	0·11	0·05	0·36	2·26	0·25	0·21	...
		Ranki ..	..	0·00	0·48	..	...	1·05	0·03	1·57	...	0·20	0·41	3·97	0·10	0·26	0·15	...	0·35	0·36	...	1·17
		Cuttack ...	...	1·69	0·03	0·93	...	0·24	...	..	...	0·72	...	1·31	..	0·31	0·12	..	0·07	0·12	0·21	0·51
		False Point ...	...	0·04	0·14	2·83	0·07	0·03	..	0·24	...	0·06	1·04	1·56	0·11	0·14	0·66	0·06	...	1 78	1·06	0·10
		Kendrapara ...	...	0·60	..	0·75	0·02	1·34	...	0·04	...	0·47	0·09	0·86	0·21	0·17	0·59	0·03	...	0·02	0·20	0·60
		Jajpur ...	..	0·82	0·30	0·02	...	1·89	..	0·18	...	0·10	0·08	0·00	0·50	0 10	0·11	0·04	0·41	0·03	0·07	0·31
		Dharmsala ...	...	2·05	0·32	0·99	...	0·76	0·50	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	0·63	...	...	...	0·40	...	...
		Salipore ...	...	0·50	0·63	0·.0	0·15	0·53	0·07	...	...	1·14	...	1·50	...	0·08	0·15	...	...	0·14	0·05	1·43
		Pal Lahara ...	...	0·13	0·46	...	1·05	0 43	0·37	0·15	0·53	...	2·32	0·23	0·11	...	..	0·65	1·23	...	0·40	1·40
	Balasore ..	Akhyapada ...	...	1·31	0·06	..	...	0·88	...	...	..	0·57	0·22	0·55	0·07	...	0·06	...	0·10	..	0·05	...
		Chandbali ...	...	1·05	...	1·00	...	0·22	.	...	...	0·58	0·17	0·63	..	0·17	0·09	...	...	...	1·10	0·11
		Bhadrak ...	..	1·12	...	..	0·15	0·45	..	0·07	...	0·16	0·70	0·25	0·15	0·12	0·15	0·24	0·46	...	0·05	0·08
		Soro ...	...	0·82	.	0·18	...	0·08	..	...	0·23	0·11	0·06	0·18	0·54	0·29	...	0·12	...	0·15	...	0·21
		Balasore ...	..	2·41	0·42	0·02	0·39	0·96	...	...	0·12	..	1·55	0·84	0·28	0 32	...	0·13	...	0·03	0·30	2·63
		Jellasore ...	0·02	0·08	0·01	0·02	0·15	2 11	...	...	...	2·01	0·25	1·22	0·04	0·61	0·11	0·03	0·22	0·71	0·23	0·29
		Baripada ...	1·05	0·08	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·11	0·58	0·27	2·23	0·83	0·39	0·30	0·22	3·10	..	...	...	0·38
	Puri ...	Puri ...	...	0·21	0·47	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	..	1·12	1·49	0·05	0·10	0·08	...	...	0·13	0·08	...
		Khurda ...	...	3 59	0·90	...	...	0·07	0·34	0·32	...	0·31	...	2·27	0·25	0·23	0·20	1·25	...	0·35	0·52	1·45
		Bhanpur ...	0·24	0·88	1·10	0·09	0·14	0 32	0·11	0·31	...	0·19	0·36	0·49	0·12	0·23	..	0·05	0·04	..	...	0·19
		Gop ...	...	2·30	0·90	...	...	..	...	...	..	1·00	...	1·25	...	0·30	0·28	...	0·10	...	0·57	...
		Satpara ...	...	...	0·38	...	0·10	.	...	...	..	...	...	0·80	0·06	0·20	0·06	...	...	...	...	...
		Pipli ...	0·15	3·12	0·42	...	...	0·33	0 14	...	...	0·13	0·06	3·04	0·07	0·23	0·15	0·03	...	1·30	0·43	0·13
		Nayagarh ...	0·20	1·02	0·05	...	...	1·11	..	0·03	0·53	...	...	2·05	. .		0·40	...	0·15	..	2·00	0·55
		Ranpur ...	...	0·48	0·12	...	0·15	0·24	1·05	1·55	...	...	...	1·59	0·03	0·33	0·21	...	...	0·05	...	0·05
		Kurmala ...	...	.	1·67	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1·14									
	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...		1·40	...	1·91	...	...	0·62	0·17	...	...	0·39	...	...	0·03	...	...	0 22	1·85	0·22
		Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	0·84	0·94	0·47	.	0·63	0·12	1·72	3·74	...	0·18	0·12	...	0·05	...	0·11	1·27	0·71
		Semtagurah ...	...	...	...	0·30	2·90	.	1·25	...	2·86	0·16	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	0·83	0·82	0·25	...
		Mahudi Hills ...	...	...	...	0·85	0·35	0·31	...	...	2·75	...	0·30	0·30	...	...	...	...	2 55	0·75	0·81	...
		Jhoomrah Hills ...	...	. .	...	...	1·00	1·20	0·20	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·10	1·70	2·30	0·20	1·10
		Barhi ...	..	...	...	...	2·34	1·41	0·21	1·85	...	5·11	0·02	...	...	...	...	..	...	0·76	...	1·34
		Chatra ...	...	...	0·11	..	0·05	0·51	0·81	0·74	0·04	1·42	1·64	0·10	.	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·19	...
		Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	0·20	2·00	...	1·40	...	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	...	..	...	0·30	0·40	1·10
		Ramgar ...	. .	...	...	...	1·30	...	...	1·30	0 30	1·50	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	0·60	2·05	...
	Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	0·25	0·80	0·02	0·10	0·02	. .	0·10	0·89	0·58	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·27
		Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·25	0·26	0·83	0 22	0·08	4·74	4·13	...	0·27	0·11	0·20	0·10	...	1·04	0·21	0·28
		Silli ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	..	...	...	...	3·40	0·70	...	...	0·20	...	...	2·20	0·90	...
		Palkot ...	...	...	...	0·47	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	1·40	1·04	0·96	...	...	...	...	1·54	0·33	1·30	0·40
		Tamar ...	...	...	0·15	0·20	...	1·45	...	0·36	...	...	5·35	1·79	...	...	0·30	0·17	0·10	0·82	1·35	0·30	...
		Champur ...	...	...	1·04	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	2·60	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	1·00	1·09	...	...
		Sirguja ...	...	...	...	0·50	0·50	...	1·00	0·50	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	1·00	0·50	...
		Jashpur ...	...	1·09	0·07	0·30	0·10	...	0·12	0·20	0·18	0·59	0·12	0·07	0·46	0·41	0·30	2·61	0·48	0·25	0·33	1·19
Chota Nagpur.	Palamau ...	Gangpur ...	...	0·12	0·30	1·82	0·03	1·54	0·59	1·41	1·49	1·02	0·33	0·38	0·15	0·15	0·49	0·73	0·14	...	0·23	1·10
		Palamau (*Daltongang*) ...	...	...	...	0·01	0·52	0·18	0·33	...	0·01	0·35	1·49	0·01	0·80	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	...
		Balumath ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	0·42	.	0·18	1·22	0·63	0·02	0·32	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·12
		Husainabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·13	...	...	...	0·45	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·25	1·25	...
	Manbhum ...	Garhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	2·50	0·34	...	...	0·59	...	0·58	...	...	...	...	0·65	1·01	0·14
		Purulia ...	...	...	...	0·27	...	0 16	...	0·03	0·42	3·66	...	0·50	0·17	0·21	0·35	0·15	...	0·03	0·60	...
		Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·25	0·16	...	...	0·65	1·55	1·62	0·05	0·25	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·38
		Raghunathpur.	...	...	...	0·35	...	0·05	0·05	0·70	0·12	...	0·19	0·40	...	0·10	0 10	...	...	...	0·22	...
		Barabhum ..	...	...	0·42	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·79	...	0·47	0·31	0·09	0·50	0·25	0·89	0·14	...	0·02
		Jhalda ...	...	...	0·62	0·03	...	0·22	0·17	2·07	1·17	0·78	0·07	0·20	0·01	0·14	0·03	0·05	...	0·66	0·09	0·03
		Chas ...	...	...	...	0·30	1·16	...	0·21	0·30	0·55	0·07	0·16	0·20	...	0·21	0·12	0·10	...	0·28	0·10	...
		Pandra ...	...	...	...	0·37	...	...	0·25	...	0·80	0·67	0·10	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·80	...
	Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	...	0·36	0·06	0·14	1·60	1·94	0·38	0·54	0·33	2·86	0·43	0·38	0·29	0·12	0·20	0·21	...	0·77	0·18	...
		Chakardharpur.	...	0·05	0·17	0·27	2·14	0·59	0·01	0·06	...	2·77	0·02	0·29	0·50	0·38	0·21	...	0·15	0·74	0·97	...
		Ghatsila ..	...	...	1·00	0·65	...	...	...	1·21	...	0·01	...	0·50	0·34	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...
		Baharagora ..	...	...	0·56	0·30	0·85	...	...	0·38	1·02	0·10	0·05	...	...	0·82	0·05	...	...	...	...	...
		Gaitkura ...	.	...	0·11	0·14	0·33	0·05	0·39	0·75	2·10	2·37	1·35	0·63	0·28	0·18	1·35	1·51	0·35	1·38	...	3·80
		Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	4·66	...	...	0·27	...	0·16	...	...	0·29	2·56	1·10	...
		Manoharpur	0·12	...	0·18	...	1·15	2·98	1·39	1·13	1·79	3·95	0·89	1·00	0·80	0·35	0·13	...	0·18	0·58	1·05	9·13
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar ...	Keonjhar ...	...	...	0·83	0·04	0·28	0·02	0·53	...	0·01	0·02	3·00	0·70	0·49	0·18	...	0·34	0·03	0·38	0·20	0·14
		Anandpur ...	...	0·84	0·36	0·12	0·61	0·28	...	...	0·23	0·10	...	1·40	0·30	0·10	0·17	0·75	1·23	...	0·29	0·15
		Talchar ...	0·13	0·06	0·04	0·05	...	0·18	...	...	0·02	0·09	0·14	1·08	0·83	0·09	...	...	...	0·36	0·28	...
		Narsingpur ...	0·10	9·40	...	1·02	5·61	...	...	...	...	...	1·70	...	...	0·56	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Angul ...	1·30	...	...	...	...	3·20	...	...	...	3·61	...	1·77	0·34	0·50	...	...	10·72	...	...	...
		Dhenkanal ...	0·11	0·33	0·55	0·75	0·15	2·64	0·64	...	...	...	0·03	0·88	0·20	0·28	0·08	0·10	0·25	...	0·05	0·04
		Baspara ...																				
		Kanjhamunda ...	0·80	0·04	0·32	0·20	2·28	0·28	0·45	0·04			1·15	0·04	0·78		0·32	0·03	0·49	0·03		0·03

Bengal in July 1896—*concluded.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1896 to 31st July 1896.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st July.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
0·35	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	10	14·53	7·92	13·09	1·95	16·59	23·83	Madhipura ...	Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bihar—*concld.*
0·23	0·03	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	?	5·04	?	1·03	9·24	?	Bangaon, (*Syfabad*).			
0·26	...	0·02	...	..	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	12	14·62	10·73	12·28	2·25	17·25	23·07	Supaul.			
0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12	14	15·00	13·68	16·12	3·10	27·37	29·77	*Protabganj.*			
...	0·28	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	10	15·61	5·50	12·73	1·53	14·51	21·96	Bhagalpur.			
0·10	...	...	...	...	...	2·15	...	...	0·34	...	10	16·05	11·70	11·63	4·40	23·48	21·30	Banka.			
0·11	1·00	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	12	16·27	6·05	12·88	1·51	12·17	23·85	Colgong.			
0·15	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	0·52	0·10	13	?	7·10	?	1·05	11·38	?	Bansil.			
0·25	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	18	17·84	18·65	18·71	2·67	34·13	37·88	Kishanganj ...	Purnea ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	14	16·48	18·32	17·10	2·95	34·97	33·51	Araria.			
0·21	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·07	...	0·04	...	...	17	17·00	10·04	15·12	1·86	18·02	28·65	Purnea.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	15	16·44	11·48	14·50	2·71	15·79	27·81	Gondwara (Korah).			
												?		?			?	*Barsoe.*			
0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·40	12	?	16·86	?	2·95	28·54	?	*Forbesganj.*			
0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·92	16	18·56	24·86	23·18	3·50	36·61	44·96	Kaliaganj.			
0·18	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12	15·73	13·44	11·95	4·52	22·83	24·76	Malda ...	Malda ...		
.	...	...	...	...	...	0·76	...	...	...	...	15	17·42	15·14	14·74	3·41	28·05	29·20	Chanchal.			
0·72	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·08	...	...	15	15·82	17·43	14·98	5·35	25·99	25·82	Gajol.			
1·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·54	12	16·04	7·61	11·93	1·07	15·90	25·23	Sibganj.			
...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15·72	14·36	12·70	4·00	24·03	25·09	Rajmahal ...	Sonthal Parganas.		
	2·70	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	0·15	...	12	16·34	9·01	12·23	2·70	19·93	22·13	Godda.			
...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	13	17·10	15·68	13·59	3·29	29·09	27·50	Pakour.			
0·05	0·31	0·30	0·11	...	0·15	0·34	...	...	0·11	0·09	18	18·64	12·39	13·71	3·00	33·13	26·30	Naya Dumka.			
0·22	0·16	0·13	0·23	0·63	...	0·16	...	0·28	0·07	...	17	17·80	5·38	13·90	0·98	15·08	23·95	Deoghur.			
0·15	0·49	0·07	0·19	0·05	...	3·66	...	0·40	0·43	0·50	13	18·09	6·83	14·49	2·56	19·34	20·04	Jamtara.			
1·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	6·62	?	1·50	11·80	?	*Balbadda.*			
...	...	0·18	...	..	...	...	...	0·01	0·12	...		15·40		11·58			19·85	Nanihat.			
												?		?			?	*Assenboni.*			
0·10	...	0·30	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·29	0·75	...	14	?	10·03	?	2·26	20·32	?	*Katikund.*			
0·22	0·39	0·06	0·04	0·10	0·26	0·12	0·01	1·02	0·15	0·51	13	?	7·61	?	1·78	20·95	?	*Madhupur.*			
	0·88	0·33	...	...	.	0·25	0·03	0·17	0·42	0·20	13	?	9·59	?	2·03	27·51	?	*Sarwan.*			
0·03	...	0·03	0·04	...	0·15	0·11	...	0·30	0·06	.	9	?	3·53	?	1·55	21·95	?	*Sarath.*			
...	0·96	...	...	...	0·34	...	...	0·03	0·30	0·01	9	?	3·88	?	0·96	?	?	*Barkope.*			
0·24	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	12	?	4·09	?	1·00	14·11	?	*Bhagaya.*			
0·86	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	13	?	11·29	?	2·83	31·52	?	Moheshpur,			
..	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	0·03	...	0·03	11	?	18·36	?	5·92	27·26	?	*Barharwa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	13	?	11·43	?	4·00	18·98	?	*Sahibganj.*			
2·30	0·90	...	...	0·12	0·39	0·02	0·06	...	...	...	17	13·54	12·13	11·66	2·30	26·24	21·67	Jagatsingpur.	Cuttack.	Orissa	Orissa.
1·25	...	2·78	0·62	.	...	0·05	0 05	0·01	0·18	...	17	15·13	15·04	10·98	3·97	32·14	23·43	Banki.			
0·05	2·27	2·38	..	...	0·07	0·32	0·23	...	0·47	0·10	16	16·35	12·24	12·91	2·27	31·85	27·50	Cuttack.			
0·78	3·30	0·80	0·05	1·54	0·11	1·40	0·08	...	.	0·14	18	14·77	18·12	13·41	3·30	36·25	26·35	False Point.			
0·08	3·64	0·82	0·01	0·11	0·38	0·97	0·07	0·15	0·25	...	17	13·84	12·36	11·88	3·64	30·26	24·55	Kendrapara.			
...	3 38	1·08	...	...	0·87	2·95	0·33	1·65	0·12	...	18	14·32	15·84	12·76	3·38	38·84	26·20	Jajpur.			
	2·12	1·90	...	...	0·23	0·06	0·14	2·57	0·23	...	15	14·20	13·69	10·57	2·57	26 20	25·73	Dharmsala.			
0·12	2·90	1·44	0·05	0·05	0·94	0·53	0·16	...	0·16	0·10	18	13 60	12·83	9·99	2·90	27·22	24·65	Salipore.			
8 20	4·40	0 20	1·32	0·35	1·12	1·50	0·08	1·05	0·17	0·72	24	?	28·57	?	8 20	54·47	?	Pal Lahara.			
0·07	2·46	1·06	...	...	0·76	2·08	0·50	2·77	0·26	0·03	13	13·54	14·46	10·05	2 77	31·97	22·22	Akhyapada ..	Balasore.		
0·04	0·35	1·26	0·05	0·10	0·05	1·85	0·06	0·55	0·05	0·04	14	13 52	15·52	11·78	0 35	41·34	22·67	Chandibali.			
0·16	7·74	1·22	0·03	0·15	0·18	5·54	1·14	0·07	0·18	0·12	20	13·54	21·36	11·32	7·74	37·05	25·13	Bhadrak.			
2·21	2·48	0·16	0·14	1·50	4·15	1·02	...	0·19	0·06	0·06	20	13·91	16·41	11·22	4 15	28·09	23·11	Soro.			
0·63	1·12	1·39	0·30	0·98	0·51	3·18	0·38	0·05	0 10	0·04	21	15·08	19·08	13 04	3·18	40·70	25·44	Balasore.			
0·60	1·31	Inundated			1·29	3·12	0·32	0·02	0·14	0·17	19	14·13	16·67?	13·60	3·12	28·31?	24·95	Jellasore.			
1·72	1·02	0·26	0·10	...	1·58	1·31	0·10	1·02	0·43	1·18	21	17·88	21·73	13·02	4 72	39·58	26 41	Haripada			
...	0·95	0·66	0·03	0·04	...	0·19	...	0·28	...	.	11	15·04	6·09	9·80	1·49	19·31	19·89	Puri ...	Puri ...		
0·09	1·33	3·08	0·33	0·43	1·00	0·30	...	...	...	1·71	20	16·31	20·37	12·83	3·59	35·19	24·95	Khurda.			
..	0·08	0·40	...	0·93	0·02	0·42	...	0·74	...	. .	18	12·24	8·14	10·61	1 10	10·90	19·70	Banpur.			
0·10	1·05	1·20	...	1·00	0·45	...	...	0·15	...	0·25	15	13·40	11·45	10·53	2·30	22·35	22·15	Gop.			
...	0·65	0·56	...	0·46	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	8	?	3·30	?	0·80	13·05	?	*Satpara.*			
0·06	1·32	2·35	0·12	2·23	0·07	0·17	0·04	...	...	1·35	18	12·22	17·51	10·92	3·12	35 76	22·00	Piph.			
...	1·05	...	...	...	1·03	2·47	2·37	0·15	1·05	2·50	17	?	19·61	?	2·50	35·57	?	*Nayagarh.*			
...	0·15	0·65	0·17	0·04	0·12	0·19	...	...	0·23	0·61	10	?	8·31	?	1·85	21 70	?	*Ranpur.*			
												?		?			?	Kurmala.			
4·14	0·42	0·10	0·04	0·70	...	0·09	0·08	0·09	0·25	0·09	14	18·50	13·41	12·70	4 14	23·44	23·20	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	Hazaribagh ...	Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.
4·19	0·83	0·72	0·19	0·43	...	1·07	0·57	0·25	0·52	0·54	22	18·88	20·21	14·16	4·19	33·27	23·29	Hazaribagh.			
4·39	0·68	0·30	0·20	...	1·10	0·50	0·33	0·43	0·58	0·19	19	18·23	18·05	12·41	4 39	26·07	22·12	Semtagurah.			
3·12	0 50	0·60	1·02	0·18	0·45	0·40	0·50	0·10	0·20	0 10	20	18·05	16·13	13·07	3·12		22·29	Mahudi Hills.			
2·10	1·30	0·50	0·40	...	0·90	...	...	0·50	0 20	1·00	18	21·47	15·80	10·70	2·30	29·50	28·56	Jhoonrah Hill.			
5·02	0·27	...	...	0·19	...	..	1·14	...	0·40	0·75	13	16·56	21·41	13·21	5·02	29·08	20 80	Barhi.			
1·15	0·38	0·75	0·31	0·38	...	0·39	0·23	0·39	...	0·08	17	17·70	10·57	16·20	1·64	24·67	24·19	Chatra.			
4 20	1·50	1·20	0·60	0·50	0·20	0·30	0·25	0·40	0·30	0·40	18	16·40	16·75	15·27	4·20	24·02	25·80	Karaudeha.			
3·50	0 30	0·50	0·40	1·20	0·30	0·10	0·10	0·20	0·10	0·20	19	13·89	19·45	14·61	0·50	31·00	24·18	Ramgar.			
1·88	...	0·08	0·38	...	0·43	0·39	0·17	...	0·34	0·84	15	18·25	9·28	12·80	1·88	19·22	22 30	Lohardaga ..	Lohardaga.		
3·33	1·40	1·44	0·47	0·20	0·16	0·26	0·70	0·07	1·10	0·55	23	19·34	27·46	14·30	8·34	42·06	24 64	Ranchi.			
3·70	...	1·00	...	0·40	0·20	1·00	0·10	0·12	0·70	0·48	15	14·22	18·30	13·71	3·70	29·90	23·11	Silli.			
0·67	0·93	1·75	...	...	1·80	0·37	1·75	1·60	0·63	0·30	18	?	18·32	?	1 80	35·80	?	*Palkot.*			
2·20	1·35	1·30	1·01	0·22	...	1·10	1·30	0·45	0·25	0·85	22	?	23·26	?	5·35	37·17	?	*Tamar.*			
1·32	...	0·80	0·45	0·25	3·06	...	...	...	1·07	0·28	12	?	13·32	?	3·06	23·55	?	*Chainpur.*			
1·00	1·30	...	0·30	1·00	0·30	0·70	...	0·30	0·20	...	16	20·69	13·50	17·61	4·00	37·05	27·82	Sirguja.			
2·73	0·50	0·95	0·29	0·05	1·39	0·03	0·16	1·00	0·60	0·32	26	21·43	15·76	16·24	2·61	36·76	29·34	Jashpur.			
2·82	1·84	0·35	1·34	0·79	1·22	1·39	0·21	...	0·23	1·34	27	19·07	23·52	16·74	2·82	39·11	27·11	Gangpur.			
1·08	0·29	1·21	0·33	0·15	...	0·05	0·63	...	0·22	1·22	14	10·54	9·56	12·92	1·59	19·36	19·82	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)	Palamau.		
1·40	1 12	0·15	0·02	1·02	0·05	0·75	0·05	0·22	0·05	0·09	14	18·40	9·18	15·10	1·40	18·43	21·15	Bulunath.			
0·11	...	1·14	0·38	1·11	...	...	...	...	0·76	..	10	15·50	7·78	15·61	2·13	15·34	22·08	Hussainabad.			
...	...	2·52	0·15	...	...	...	0·13	...	1·11	0·12	13	15·20	16·10	12·80	2·52	17·72	19·54	Garhwa.			
0·43	4·80	0·35	0·20	0·55	0·64	0·03	0·37	0·04	0·15	0·78	20	17·30	16·79	13·10	4 80	29·36	24·68	Purulia .	Manbhum.		
0 05	0·70	...	0·63	0·16	...	0·83	...	0·58	0·72	...	15	17·92	8·93	14·08	1·62	17·16	25 78	Gobindpur.			
0·64	1·55	0·12	0·03	0·15	...	0·68	0·10	0·28	0·40	0·08	16	16·00	6·31	14·39	1·55	14·84	24·02	Raghunathpur.			
0·75	2·85	2·83	0·31	0·49	0·63	1·17	1·72	0·02	0·37	0·30	18	17·20	15·77	12·62	2·85	32·78	24·33	Barabhum.			
0·05	0·71	0·82	0·39	0·38	0·33	1·25	0·62	0·43	0·40	0·66	21	12·30	17·88	12·25	5·05	29·74	23·39	Jhalda.			
0·10	0·53	0·23	0·19	1·05	0·04	0·89	0·62	0·64	...	0·44	21	16·70	10·28	13·18	2·10	...	23·52	Dhas.			
0·90	0·10	0·40	0·05	...	0·80	...	0·43	0·58	0 12	..	14	?	6·38	?	0·80	16·73	?	*Pandra.*			
0·07	3·83	2·31	0·20	1·33	0·40	0·52	1·44	0·05	0·33	2·00	26	16·78	25·94	13·48	3·83	41·65	24·42	Chaibassa ..	Singhbhum		
	5·39	2·51	0·83	0·40	0·08	0·80	1·15	0·13	0·87	2·32	23	15·86	27·37	14·27	5·39	43·46	24·56	Chakradharpur.			
0·10	3·15	0·80	0·52	0·15	...	2·87	0·65	...	0·85	0·82	16	14·80	15·58	13·91	3·15	35·39	26·11	Ghatsila.			
0·70	6·50	0·83	0·45	0·30	0·10	1·02	0·90	...	0·80	0·57	17	14·40	16·30	11·80	6·50	33·70	25·50	Baharagura.			
0·11	3·85	0·48	0·53	0·11	1·29	1·59	0·10	0·83	1·05	0·52	27	?	35·13	?	0·11		?	*Gallkura.*			
0·90	3·74	3·96	0·27	0·10	2·47	1·10	0·76	1·17	0·90	0·18	18	?	26·43	?	4·66	49·58	?	*Kalshapur.*			
0·30	0·65	1·05	0·30	2·25	0·18	...	1·16	0·44	1·30	1·05	27	?	36·08	?	9·13	47·75	?	*Monahorpur.*			
0·40	4·30	1·89	1·50	0·07	1·70	1·66	0·73	0·15	0·07	1·53	21	12·79	25·46	9 67	4·30	44·31	16·37	Keonjhar ..	Orissa Tributary Mahals.		
0·20	2·25	0·67	0·29	0·94	1·16	2·40	0·17	0·25	...	...	24	?	17·35	?	2·40	28·09	?	Anandpur.			
0·37	4·08	1·84	0·51	1·69	0·36	0·23	...	0·28	0·08	0·09	15	16·13	12·08	14·01	4·08	26·47	24·78	Talcher.			
0·43	1·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·11	...	10	14·55	7·97	9·58	1 95	17·63	20·89	Narsingpur.			
0·57	4·26	1·03	1·08	2·00	1·05	0·34	0·06	0·78	0·23	...	15	15·53	21·52	11·21	4·26	§31·88	23·33	Angul.			
0·58	3·97	2·34	0·47	0·03	0·85	0·40	0·18	0·10	0·80	0·05	21	16·93	16·01	13·99	2·97	29·76	26·86	Dhenkanal.			
												16·80		14·25			25·63	Bispara.			
0·98	0·72																				

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1896.

As in June, but for other reasons, the discussion of the weather conditions this year during July has to be divided into two parts—one referring to the first half of the month and the other to the latter half. The reason for the division in June was the change that became general owing to the bursting of the monsoon. In July the disturbing causes developed over the land in the early part of the month, and in the north of the Bay in the latter half. The importance of the land disturbances, as compared with those which take place over the sea, arises from the more heavy and general rain which falls in the north and centre of the Province with the former class, while with the latter the heaviest rainfall is confined to the south-west of the Province. Up to nearly the middle of the month no depression formed over the Bay, but at times there were slight depressions inland. These caused an irregular cyclonic circulation of light winds and heavy rainfall, which were most marked about the 5th and 6th and again on the 11th.

The rapid rise of pressure which followed the second of these depressions began in the north of the Province, and, extending southwards, gave rise to a shallow depression on the 13th off the coast of the Circars. By the 14th it had crossed the coast of the Circars, and the disturbance had practically ceased so far as the Bay area was concerned.

During the following week high pressure developed over Bengal and spread slowly westwards. It remained well defined till the 19th, when a fall began in the north-east of the Province and extended south-westward in much the same way as the previous rise had done. With the fairly rapid fall in the north-east a shallow depression formed, and this low-pressure area was each day farther south than the preceding one, till it was over the north of the Bay, where it remained till the end of the month. While it was over the land heavy local rainfall occurred, especially when the centre of the irregular cyclonic circulation was in East Bengal on the 21st.

Within this low-pressure area, which was a very marked feature of the pressure distribution during the last week, two cyclonic storms developed close to the head of the Bay. They followed almost exactly the same track towards the west or west-north-west, passing near Saugor Island and Balasore and across the north of Orissa. The first was well defined within that area on the 22nd and 23rd, and the second on the 26th and 27th.

Their influence on the weather in Bengal was not very great, but the continued low pressure over the north of the Bay, intensified as it was during the existence of the cyclonic storms, gave rise to strong winds over almost the whole of the Bay area and a high sea, which did not moderate till after the close of the month.

Weather conditions during the last few days of June were recovering from the effects of a cyclonic storm, and, as frequently occurs, after these disturbances the rapid rise of pressure continues till readings are relatively higher in the west than the east of the Province. This was the case on the 1st July, though not to any great extent; but westerly winds had become general over a great part of the Province, and very little rain was falling. The difference from the normal in pressure varied from excess of ·03 inch in Chota Nagpur to defect of ·05 inch in North Bengal, and mean temperature was everywhere in excess by about 2°. The westerly winds were farther east on the 2nd, and as some interaction was taking place, moderately heavy local rainfall occurred, chiefly in the central districts.

A slow fall of pressure began on the 3rd, and continuing for several days, gave rise to the first shallow depression over the land. It was very faint on the 4th, being shown more by the cyclonic circulation of winds than by differences of pressure; but it become slowly more definite, and on the 6th it was in the western half of the Province. By the 7th it had crossed Bihar, and easterly or south-easterly winds prevailed. During these days many stations reported heavy rain daily. On the 5th falls of from one to two inches were fairly general; on the 6th falls of between two and three inches occurred in the central districts; and on the 7th the heavy rainfall was confined to the north of the Province.

The slow changes of pressure had made little difference on the distribution, and on the 7th readings were slightly below the normal. A slow rise on the 8th was followed by a more decided fall on the 9th. This fall began in the east, and caused westerly winds on that day at all except the extreme eastern and northern stations. Very little rain was then falling; but as pressure became lower daily, the second depression formed, and owing to the cyclonic circulation it set up, rainfall became more frequent and heavy. On the 11th the depression was over the central districts, and on the 12th a brisk rise of pressure had driven it westward. The distribution was again normal with light general rain in all districts except Chota Nagpur.

Up to this time settled weather of the ordinary monsoon character had prevailed over the Bay. The brisk rise of pressure which began on the 12th in Bengal and continued on the 13th, accompanied, as it was, by a slow fall in the south-west of the Bay, led to the formation of a depression off the coast of the Circars. It was very shallow and of short duration, as on the 14th it had crossed the coast between Vizagapatam and Gopalpur, having caused no disturbance except rather heavy rainfall on that part of the coast.

Pressure recovered rapidly on the 15th and 16th, and high readings became general over the Province and the Bay, being most marked in the eastern districts of Bengal. This arrangement retarded the monsoon, and very little rain fell either in Burma or Bengal for several days. Winds were generally south-west over the Bay, and south or south-east in Bengal. These being the usual monsoon directions, the effect of the high pressure was shown more in the loss of strength than in any change of direction.

The first signs of a change began on the 18th, when westerly winds set in over the western districts with the exception of North Bihar, and heavy rain fell at Darjeeling. There was still high pressure everywhere, excess varying from ·1 inch in the north of the Province to nearly ·2 inch in the east of the Bay. On the 19th it was falling over the whole Province and the greater part of the Bay, nowhere rapidly, but most so in Assam and the adjacent part of North Bengal. Winds had become westerly or irregular, and light or moderate rainfall was general. On the 20th the fall of pressure continued, and again the greatest change was in the west of Assam and part of North Bengal, while a moderate rise prevailed in the west of the Bay. These changes had an important influence on the distribution. The difference from the normal on the 20th varied from excess of a fifth of an inch in the Circars to defect of ·03 inch in North Bengal, so that the gradient was now much steeper than usual from south-west to north-east. The area of greatest fall of pressure moved south-westward, and the gradient over the Bay was again steeper on the 21st; also, as the area of lowest pressure was now over Lower Bengal, heavy rain was falling at many stations in the south of the Province, especially at Chittagong, Barisal, and Ranchi. On the 22nd the southward motion of the low-pressure area was checked over the north of the Bay, where the depression deepened and a cyclonic storm developed.

As the fall of pressure on the 22nd was ·15 inch at Saugor Island and over the adjacent part of the Bay, while there was a slow rise in the west of Bihar, the depression became well defined with a considerable defect over the Sunderbans and the extreme north of the Bay. Barometric readings varied from 29·32, inches at Saugor Island to 29·946 inches at Colombo—a difference of ·625 inch, showing a steep gradient down to the south of the Bay. Stormy weather prevailed over the sea; but as the area of lowest pressure was now to the south of the Province, comparatively fine weather prevailed at inland stations, except in the south-west, where rain was falling in moderate amounts. On the 23rd the centre of the depression was near Balasore, weather being practically unchanged, and on the 24th it had passed out of the Province.

Pressure did not recover with the rapidity usual after a cyclonic storm of such intensity, and consequently a trough of low pressure remained stretching across the north of the Bay, and deepest in Orissa on the 24th. One result of this arrangement was that the winds in the east and centre of the Bay remained much above the average strength.

A slow rise of pressure on the 25th in the west of the Bay and a slow fall in the east transferred the area of lowest pressure eastward over the north of the Bay, and a second cyclonic storm began in the same place as the one preceding. It immediately began to move towards the west, and at 8 A.M. of the 27th the centre was close to Saugor Island, at which the barometric reading was 29·065 inches. At the same time the reading at Colombo was 29·862 inches, the difference being ·807 inch, nearly ·2 inch greater than in the case of the previous storm.

This greater difference was due to the steep gradient in the north-west angle of the Bay. The depression moved rapidly to the west; and though there was a very rapid rise at Saugor Island and in its immediate neighbourhood, this recovery was local, and the trough of low pressure remained. Defect on the 28th varied from ·2 inch to ·28 inch over almost the whole of the north of the Bay. Though pressure rose slowly on the three succeeding days, the distribution remained practically the same, with a steep gradient over the Bay and considerable defect in the northern part.

This last disturbance of the month was the most severe experienced during the present season, but the rainfall caused by it in Bengal was very slight owing to the low pressure which continued over the north of the Bay. This low-pressure area prevented the free flow of the monsoon current over the Province and the showery weather which generally prevails after such depressions have moved away to the west.

Pressure.—There is very little to note under this head for the early part of the month. The usual oscillations, never large, occurred. During the latter half of the month, on the other hand, the distribution was very abnormal—(1) in the high pressure prevailing during the third week; (2) in the continued low pressure during the last week, especially in the north of the Bay and in Lower Bengal.

The effect of this low pressure, notwithstanding the previous high readings, is shown in the means for the month, which are below the normal at all stations. Defect varies from ·02 inch in the north to ·05 inch in the south of the Province.

Temperature.—At the beginning of the month temperature was about 1° above the normal at all stations. At times it fell in the northern and more rarely in the western districts till readings were 1° or 2° below the normal, but there was no great change in the early part of the month. Afterwards, when the cyclonic storms occurred, there was a fall in the south-west of the Province. At the same time fine weather with comparatively cloudless skies prevailed in the north, and temperature became unusually high for the season. Towards the end of the month mean excess was as much as 6° in Bihar and 8° in part of North Bengal and Assam.

Average maximum and minimum readings for the month are nearly normal in Orissa and above the normal elsewhere by amounts increasing towards the north, where excess was 2° in the case of the former and 1°·5 for the latter. Mean excess also varied from 0 in the south of Orissa to 2° in North Bengal.

Rainfall.—The distribution of rainfall, though as usual rather irregular, did not differ to a large extent from the normal, except in the Orissa Hill Tracts, part of South Chota Nagpur, and part of East Bengal. In the two first there was a moderate to large excess, and in the last a moderate defect. The average fall in North Bengal was 17·71, Chota Nagpur 15·53, Orissa 15·26, East Bengal 12·67, South-East Bengal 12·13, and Bihar 11·67 inches. In Orissa there was an average excess of 8·59 inches, in Chota Nagpur 1·7 inches, and in North Bengal about 1 inch, while in the other divisions there was defect varying from ·65 inch in South-West Bengal to 4·89 inches in East Bengal.

Though the average fall for the whole Province was very nearly normal, the area over which amounts fell in excess of the normal is much less than half, and is largely in the west. There are two strips of country in North Bengal showing excess rainfall of from 2 to 4 inches generally. One contains the greater part of the Cooch Bihar and Jalpaiguri districts, and the other runs almost east and west from the Garo Hills to the Southal Parganas. The main area of excess rainfall begins from the coast of the north-west angle of the Bay, and, extending in a direction a little to the west of north, includes the greater part of Orissa, part of South-West Bengal, and the east of Chota Nagpur. Continuing northwards but narrowing rather quickly, it crosses Bihar as far as Muzaffarpur. Over the greater portion of this tract excess was between 1 and 5 inches, and the heaviest rain fell in Chota Nagpur in an area extending northwards from Singhbhum to Hazaribagh. In the part indicated by the three stations, Chaibassa, Chakradarpur, and Ranchi, excess was more than 13 inches.

In East Bengal, the Sonthal Parganas, and in the East of Bihar there are considerable areas over which defect was between 5 and 7 inches, but over the greater part of the Province, excluding the tracts dealt with in the paragraph above, defect was generally between 1 and 3 inches.

With the exception of a few stations on the Himalayas, the heavest rainfall occurred in the south-west of Singhbhum, where more than 30 inches fell. Diminishing from this centre, falls of more than 20 inches were recorded at all stations from Ranchi south to the Orissa Hills, and of more than 15 inches in the whole of Orissa, the southern half of Chota Nagpur, and part of South-West Bengal. As usual the area of lightest rain was a comparatively narrow strip, except at the eastern end, extending from East Bengal north-westwards to the west of South Bihar. Within this area falls were between 5 and 10 inches, frequently about 7 inches. In North Bihar falls were generally about 10 inches, and in North Bengal they were generally between 10 and 15 inches, except close to the hills, where they varied between 30 and 46 inches.

The following table gives a comparison of the falls in the various divisions during the month of July with the normal fall, the actual being given as a percentage of the normal fall. The table also shows the actual falls for each of the previous months of the year expressed in the same way, and the last column of the table shows the total of the falls of the past seven months of the year in each division expressed as a percentage of the normal fall :—

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Actual rainfall of first seven months of 1896 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	31	18	18	36	97	128	95	96
North Bengal ...	8	5	2	63	142	49	106	86
East Bengal ...	48	110	43	94	115	99	72	90
Bihar ...	16	5	0	26	102	84	85	81
Orissa ...	8	0	60	31	78	163	131	120
Chota-Nagpur ...	6	9	0	0	49	139	112	103

The following table gives full data for the comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of July in all districts of the Province. The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of the rain-recording stations in each district, due allowance being made for the area which each station represents. This gives a more accurate average than the arithmetical means given in the weekly and monthly meteorological tables. The first column gives the normal or average district rainfall as determined from the rainfall observations of the past fifteen years. The second column gives the actual district rainfall as determined from the weighted actual rainfalls of the month at the reporting stations in each district. The third column expresses the ratio of the actual district rainfall of the past month to the normal rainfall as a percentage; and the fourth column gives the same information in a slightly different form, expressing as a percentage how much the district rainfall varied in excess or in defect from the normal rainfall :—

Percentage Table for July 1896.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall July.	Actual district rainfall July 1896.	Percentage actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage excess (+), defect (−).
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	11·88	8·19	69	− 31
	Birbhum	12·57	7·63	61	− 39
	Bankura	12·67	14·98	119	+ 19
	Midnapore	12·19	15·00	123	+ 23
	Hooghly	12·00	12·74	106	+ 6
	Howrah	11·99	16·19	104	+ 4
	24-Parganas	12·37	14·06	114	+ 14
	Calcutta	12 46	12·08	97	− 3
	Nadia	10·51	6·69	64	− 36
	Murshidabad	11·27	8·86	78	− 22
	Jessore	10·54	7·96	75	− 25
	Khulna	12·82	10·45	82	− 18
North Bengal	Rajshahi	12·02	11·35	95	− 5
	Dinajpur	14·29	6·58	47	− 53
	Jalpaiguri	30·38			
	Darjeeling	30·28	22·64	75	− 25
	Cooch Behar	24·49	23·98	96	− 4
	Rangpur	15·56	14·31	99	− 1
	Bogra	13·23	13·30	101	+ 1
	Pabna	11·13	6·75	61	− 39
East Bengal	Dacca	13·31	7·42	56	− 44
	Mymensingh	15·55	13·23	78	− 22
	Faridpur	11·93	6·62	56	− 44
	Backergunge	20·33			
	Tippera	14·24			
	Noakhali	23·47	22·93	97	− 3
	Chittagong	29 80	16·91	56	− 44
	South Lushai Hills	18·58	12·00	65	− 35
Bihar	Patna	12·40	8·71	70	− 30
	Gaya	12·27	10·71	87	− 13
	Shahabad	11·65	9·41	81	− 19
	Saran	12·14	8·72	72	− 28
	Champaran	14·17	10·67	75	− 25
	Muzaffarpur	12·38			
	Darbhanga	12·34	13·54	110	+ 10
	Monghyr	13·31	12·83	97	− 3
	Bhagalpur	12·73	9·37	74	− 26
	Purnea	17·01	14 97	88	− 12
	Malda	12·28	13·28	108	+ 8
	Sonthal Parganas	13·44	10·52	78	− 22
Orissa	Cuttack	11·69	13·03	111	+ 11
	Balasore	12·20	15·33	125	+ 25
	Puri	10·89	12·06	111	+ 11
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	13·98	17·70	127	+ 27
	Lohardaga	13·05	11·24	86	− 14
	Palamau	13·53	8·72	65	− 35
	Manbhum	13·38	13·94	105	+ 5
	Singhbhum	13·76	22·70	165	+ 65

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province for the month of July 1896:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
			Averages for month.				Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th May 1896.	
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.	Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	96·3	77·1	90·3	79·6	84·9	+0·9	11·48	12·13	−0·65	16 03	16·44	−0·41	37·53	25·86
North Bengal	98·8	74·7	90·5	79·6	85·1	+1·7	17·71	16·74	+0·97	16·59	16·24	+0·35	34·87	39·81
East Bengal	95·7	66·3	86·9	77·4	82·2	+1·3	12·07	17·56	−4·89	15·34	18·30	−2·96	35·61	39·89
Bihar	99·3	73·8	91·6	80·2	85·9	+1·5	11·07	13·02	−1·95	12·88	14·62	−1·74	19·33	22·65
Orissa	96·2?	74·6	88·3?	79·0	83·7?	+0·2	15·26	11·97	+3·29	17·28	14·18	+3·07	31·80	23·97
Chota Nagpur	98·4*	71·3*	86·3*	75·4*	80·9*	+0·8*	15·53	13·83	+1·70	17·58	16·80	+0 78	26·95	25·77
Assam	103·6	75·8	90·3	78·8	84·6	+0·9								

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 18th August 1896.

C. Little,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 9th to 15th August 1896.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1896.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
August ...	9th ...	29·602	84·7	90·5	11·7	78·8	84·6	81·4	1·031	80·2	86	0·30
,, ...	10th ...	·632	84·8	90·8	12·0	78·8	86·5	81·0	·925	78·8	78	0·26
,, ...	11th ...	·592	84·7	90·0	10·7	79·3	86·6	81·0	·924	78·8	78	0·06
,, ...	12th ...	·519	84·0	89·0	10·0	79·0	83·6	81·7	1·058	81·0	91	0·05
,, ..	13th ...	·473	83·7	87·6	7·9	79·7	86·5	81·3	1·001	79·3	79	0·01
,, ...	14th ...	·565	81·6	85·8	8·5	77·3	83·6	81·2	1·094	80·2	89	0·85
,, ...	15th ...	·670	82·9	87·1	8·4	78·7	82·0	80·5	1·022	79·9	93	0·85

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days		29·579
The mean temperature of the seven days		83·8
The extreme variation of temperature		13·5
The maximum temperature		90·8
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days		% 85
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 9th to 15th August 1896.		2·38

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 17th August 1896.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 15th August 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 15th August 1896.			Week ending Saturday, the 17th August 1895.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	239	45,325	579	446	70,113	1,185
Jute	91	20,575	374	28	7,925	106
Firewood	103	51,125	715	55	27,300	405
Other articles	767	1,80,100	2,501	496	1,10,650	1,548
Total ...	1,200	2,97,125	4,169	1,025	2,15,988	3,244

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		Remarks.
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.				
					Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,880	4,383	37·68	310	2·64	35	·24	2,564	22·03	98	·84	36	·24	775	6·60	3,819	32·83	2,420	20·76	
	Birbhum	797,833	2,515	37·80	49	·72	16	·24	1,284	19 44	12	·12	23	·24	450	6·72	1,844	27·72	1,540	23·16	
	Bankura	1,069,668	4,377	49·08	158	1·68	39	·36	1,459	16·32	47	·48	38	·36	654	7·32	2,395	26·76	1,677	18·72	
	Midnapore																				Return not received up to date.
	Hooghly, including Serampore.	1,034,296	2,257	26·16	326	3·72	7	·07	2,103	24·36	164	1 80	44	·48	392	4·44	3,036	35·16	1,764	20·40	
	Howrah	763,625	2,304	36·12	341	5·28	5	·07	733	11·40	276	4·32	56	·84	441	6·84	1,852	29 04	1,154	18·12	
Presidency	24-Parganas	1,892,033	3,400	21·48	294	1·80	4	·02	2,207	13·92	86	·48	90	·48	279	1·68	2,960	18·72	2,453	15·48	
	Calcutta	681,560	773	13·56	197	3·36	9	·12	586	10·20	179	3·12	34	·48	480	8·40	1,485	26 04	1,344	23·64	
	Nadia	1,644,103	4,905	35·76	106	·72	...	...	3,007	21·84	13	·08	102	·72	400	2·88	3,628	26·40	2,403	17·52	
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	4,198	40·20	258	2·40	36	·24	2,298	21·96	6	·04	50	·48	365	3·48	3,022	28·92	1,973	18·84	
	Jessore	1,888,227	4,423	28·08	53	·24	1	·006	3,557	22·56	11	·06	111	·60	222	1·32	3,955	25·08	3,159	20 04	
	Khulna	1,177,652	3,257	33·12	191	1·92	...	...	1,733	17·64	20	·12	50	·48	423	4·20	2,417	24·60	1,598	16·20	
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1,513,336	3,507	32·04	239	2·16	...	...	3 033	27·60	3	·02	76	·60	230	2·04	3,581	32·64	2,629	24·00	
	Dinajpur	1,555,835	4,998	38·52	56	·36	15	1·08	3,739	28·80	12	·08	91	·60	150	1·08	4,063	31·32	3,026	23·28	
	Jalpaiguri	681,352	1,919	33·72	332	5·76	...	...	2,429	42·72	64	1·08	13	·12	37	·60	2,875	50 52	1,969	34·56	
	Darjeeling	223,314	646	34·68	56	3·00	1	·04	833	44·64	354	18·96	5	·24	245	10·92	1,453	78·09	815	43·68	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	5,245	30·36	30	·12	13	·07	4,890	28·32	8	·03	62	·36	238	1·32	5,241	30·36	4,216	24·48	
	Bogra	817,494	2,222	32·52	61	·84	37	·48	1,562	21·96	3	·03	56	·72	193	2·76	1,852	27·12	1,365	19·92	
	Patna	1,361,233	2,933	25·80	2	·01	1	·008	2,549	22·44	6	·04	63	·48	100	·84	2,721	23·88	2,202	19·32	
Dacca	Dacca	2,395,602	5,568	27·84	110	·48	32	·12	2,724	13·56	149	·72	77	·36	540	4·20	3,853	19·68	3,129	15·60	
	Mymensingh	3,472,186	9,714	33·48	144	·48	51	·12	5,743	19·80	77	·24	115	·36	957	3·24	7,090	24·48	5,303	18·96	
	Faridpur	1,823,543	5,394	35·40	60	·36	41	·24	2,929	18·60	36	·12	57	·36	539	3·48	3,562	23·40	2,342	15·36	
	Backergunge	2,153,963	6,962	38·76	344	1·80	1	·004	3,511	19·56	35	·12	134	·72	1,593	8·76	5,619	31·20	3,744	20 76	
	Tippera	1,748,935	5,428	36·48	15	·09	2	·01	2,754	18 48	15	·09	84	·48	582	3·84	3,432	23 16	2,136	14·28	
Chittagong	Noakhali	1,091,693	3,483	40 20	11	·12	5	·04	1,813	21·48	9	·09	60	·60	156	2·28	2,094	24·84	1,754	20·76	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	4,085	43·56	45	·36	1	·008	3,308	30 72	51	·36	75	·60	217	1·92	3,697	34·32	2,965	26·64	
	South Lushai Hills																				Not under registration.
Patna	Patna	1,760,004	4,888	33·12	2,591	17·52	357	2·40	5,917	40 08	264	1·68	75	·48	1,381	9·36	10,585	71·76	4,348	29·40	
	Gaya	2,138,331	6,396	35·88	1,117	6·24	93	·48	6,426	30 36	109	·60	112	·48	727	3·96	7,574	42·48	5,699	31·92	
	Shahabad	2,063,927	5,327	30 96	779	4·44	213	1·20	4,568	26·52	48	·24	109	·60	639	3·60	6,349	36·84	5,230	30·36	
	Saran	2,466,065	7,156	34·80	1,396	6·72	66	·24	5,479	26·04	438	2·04	165	·72	2,697	13·08	10,132	49·20	5,750	27·96	
	Champaran	1,859,465	5,689	36·60	786	5·04	151	·96	5,088	32·76	16	·09	103	·60	1,321	8·52	7,465	48·12	5,271	33·96	
	Muzaffarpur	2,712,857	7,927	35 04	9,514	43·32	307	1·32	11,525	50·88	150	·60	157	·60	1,506	6·60	23,459	103·68	8,070	35 64	
	Darbhanga	2,801,955	8,542	36·48	8,583	36·72	104	·36	12,584	53·88	267	1·08	131	·48	1,155	4·92	22,824	97·68	7,946	33·96	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	2,036,021	6,716	39 48	2,049	12·00	171	·96	7,142	42 00	48	·24	130	·72	790	4·56	10,330	60·84	5,443	32·04	
	Bhagalpur	2,032 696	6,283	37 08	2,504	14·76	64	·36	6,349	37·44	44	·24	91	·48	650	3·72	9,702	57·24	5,016	29·52	
	Purnea	1,944.668	4,376	27·00	94	·48	...	...	5,039	31·08	13	·07	53	·24	72	·36	5,271	32·52	3,460	20·88	
	Malda	814,919	2,983	42 12	172	2 52	5	·07	1,956	28·80	4	·04	30	·48	115	1·68	2,291	33·72	1,382	20·40	
	Sonthal Parganas	1,754,196	6,294	42·96	605	4 08	38	·24	3,506	23 88	41	·24	34	·12	376	2·52	4,600	31 44	2,911	19·80	
Orissa	Cuttack	1,937,671	9,665	59·76	697	4 20	150	·84	1,683	10 32	290	1·68	99	·60	1,369	8·40	4,288	26·52	3,894	23 52	
	Balasore	994.625	3,820	45·96	1,303	15 72	40	·48	860	10·32	242	2·88	46	·48	1,051	12·60	3,542	42·72	2,550	30·36	
	Puri	944,998	4,304	54·60	52	·60	59	·72	300	3·72	210	2·64	34	·36	973	12·24	1,628	20 64	2,255	28·56	
	Angul and Khondmals																				Not under registration.
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	4,795	49·32	223	2·28	25	·24	3,218	33·12	95	·96	41	·48	662	6·72	4,274	44·04	2,682	27 60	
	Lohardaga	1,128,885	4,850	51·60	...	...	15	·12	1,850	19·56	258	2·64	50	·48	1,164	12·36	3 337	35 40	2,326	24·72	
	Palamau	506,770	2,242	45·00	...	...	6	·12	1,232	24·72	11	·12	35	·72	191	3·72	1,477	29·64	2,068	41 88	
	Manbhum	1,193,328	7,487	75 24	958	9·60	5	·04	2,672	26·76	95	·84	44	·36	965	9·60	4,739	47·64	2,374	23 76	
	Singbhum	545,488	1,813	39·84	16	·24	3	·06	1,087	23·88	33	·72	37	·72	148	3·24	1,324	29 04	811	17·76	
	Total	68,436,717	210,828	36·96	37,520	6·48	2,224	·36	150,560	26·40	4,410	·72	3,202	·48	28,909	5·04	226,834	39·72	138,516	24·24	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	Not available, as birth registration was introduced from the commencement of 1892.		19,089	3·24	1,275	·12	93,020	16 20	3,188	·48	3,504	·60	18,440	3·12	138,516	24 24	.....	.....	
	Difference + or —	.....	.....	.....	+18,431	+3·24	+949	+·24	+57,549	+10·20	+1,222	+·24	—302	—·12	+10,469	+1·92	+88,318	+15·48	.....	.....	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Captain*, F.R.C.S.,

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of June 1896.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.														AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		Remarks.
					CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.				
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	1. Burdwan	34,477	36	12·48	13	4·44	...	...	42	14·52	15	5·16	3	·96	16	5·52	89	30·96	78	27·12	*Return not received up to date.*
Midnapore	2. Midnapore																				
Hooghly	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	33,060	64	23·16	13	4·68	...	...	40	14·40	7	2·52	...	...	10	3·60	70	25·32	93	33·72	
	4. Serampore	35,952	47	15·60	40	13·32	...	...	40	13·32	14	4·56	1	·24	27	9·00	122	40·68	74	24·60	
Howrah	5. Howrah	116,606	127	23·28	60	6·12	1	·09	108	11·04	41	4·20	3	·24	63	6·48	276	28·32	177	18·12	
	6. Cossipore-Chitpur	31,423	40	15·24	4	1·44	...	...	15	5·64	2	·72	1	·36	13	4·92	35	13·32	40	15·24	
	7. Maniktala	32,865	22	7·92	6	2·16	...	...	16	5·76	8	2·88	2	·72	...	...	32	11 64	30	10·92	
	8. Barnagore	34,278	38	13·20	12	4·20	..	...	36	12·60	8	2·76	1	·24	...	...	57	19 92	55	19·20	
	9. South Suburban	69,642	85	14·64	51	8·76	...	...	50	8·52	10	1·68	4	·60	22	3·72	137	23 52	65	11·16	
24-Parganas	10. South Barrackpore, including Tittagarh Municipality.	35,647	27	9·00	27	9·00	...	..	40	13·44	2	·60	1	·24	4	1·32	74	24·84	38	12·72	
	11. Naihati	29,724	44	17·64	9	3·60	...	...	67	22·92	3	1·20	2	·72	9	3·60	80	32·28	44	17·76	
	12. North Barrackpore	20,980	21	12·00	10	5·64	...	...	39	17·04	2	1·08	1	·48	6	3·36	49	27·96	39	22·20	
Calcutta	13. Calcutta	681,560	773	13 56	197	3·36	9	·12	586	10·20	179	3·12	34	·48	480	8·40	1,485	26·04	1,344	23·64	
Nadia	14. Krishnagar	25,500	45	21·12	...	....	..	...	36	16·92	1	·36	...	...	11	5·16	48	22·56	28	13·08	
	15. Santipur	30,457	40	15·72	6	2 28	.	...	37	14·52	1	·36	4	1·56	3	1·08	51	20 04	37	14·52	
Murshidabad	16. Murshidabad, including Azimganj Municipality.	35,576	43	14 40	11	3·60	...	...	45	15 12	...	...	1	·24	3	·96	60	20 16	51	17·16	
	17. Berhampore	23,515	31	15·72	...	...	...	...	22	11·16	...	...	1	·48	8	4·08	31	15·72	33	16·80	
Rajshahi	18. Rampur Boalia	21,407	38	21·24	8	4·44	...	...	38	21·24	1	·48	2	1·08	1	·48	50	27·96	36	20·16	
Pabna	19. Sirajganj	23,267	16	8·16	...	....	...	...	30	15·36	3	1·44	1	·48	...	...	34	17·52	20	10·20	
Dacca	20. Dacca	82,321	118	17·16	23	3·24	...	...	67	9·72	31	4·44	3	·36	75	10·92	199	28·92	153	22·20	
Chittagong	21. Chittagong	24,069	31	15 36	4	1·92	...	...	27	13·44	2	·96	1	·48	7	3·48	41	20·40	67	33·36	
Patna	22. Patna City	165,192	233	16·92	94	6·72	31	2·16	291	21·12	72	5·16	9	·60	128	9·24	625	45·36	371	26·88	
	23. Bihar	47,723	112	28·08	66	16·56	7	1·68	162	40 68	10	2·40	3	·72	17	4·20	265	66·60	150	37·68	
	24. Dinapore	44,419	64	17 28	18	4·80	1	·24	101	27·24	6	1·56	...	...	24	6·48	150	40·44	75	20·16	
Gaya	25. Gaya	80,383	157	23·40	2	·24	...	..	215	32·04	28	4·08	5	·72	35	5·16	285	42·48	253	37·68	
Shahabad	26. Arrah	46,905	51	12·96	5	1·20	1	·24	41	10·44	11	2·76	4	·96	4	·96	66	16·80	94	24·00	
	27. Sasaram	22,718	45	9·36	51	10·56	2	·36	45	9·36	18	3·72	1	·48	12	6·24	54	28·44	110	58·08	
Saran	28. Chapra	57,352	57	30·00	...	....	...	...	54	28·44	1	·48	4	·72	33	6·84	153	31·92	105	21·96	
Champaran	29. Bettiah	22,790	110	26 76	83	20·16	7	1·68	85	20·64	26	6·24	3	·72	15	7·80	70	36·84	92	48·36	
Muzaffarpur	30. Muzaffarpur	49,192	65	26·24	21	11 64	1	·48	46	25·68	4	2 16	3	·72	57	13 80	261	63·60	190	46·32	
	31. Hajipur	21,487	156	25·44	43	6·96	1	·12	102	16·56	17	2·76	4	2·16	25	13·92	104	58·08	67	37·32	
Darbhanga	32. Darbhanga	73,541	110	23·04	13	2·64	3	·60	103	21·60	17	3·48	...	...	79	12 72	241	39 24	192	31·32	
Monghyr	33. Monghyr	57,077	160	27·72	51	14·04	12	2·04	128	22·20	16	2·76	3	·60	46	9·60	185	38·88	133	27 96	
Bhagalpur	34. Bhagalpur	69,108	126	32·04	9	2·28	...	...	38	9·60	12	3·00	2	·48	44	7·56	283	49·08	202	35·04	
Cuttack	35. Cuttack	47,185	59	33·96	40	23·04	...	..	14	8·04	1	·48	2	·48	25	6·24	86	21·84	63	15·96	
Balasore	36. Balasore	20,775	44	18·24	1	·36	...	...	10	4 08	10	4·08	...	...	19	10·92	74	42·72	47	27·12	
Puri	37. Puri	28,794	68	40·08	...	....	1	·48	39	23·04	3	1·68	3	1·68	30	12·48	51	21·24	108	45·00	
Lohardaga	38. Ranchi	20,306													3	1·68	3	1·68	49	28·92	51	30 12	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,297,257	3,475	18·12	1,021	5·28	77	·36	2,877	15·00	585	3·00	109	·48	1,353	6·96	6,022	31·44	4,805	25·08	
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	3,335	17·40	656	3·36	86	·36	2,131	11·04	492	2·52	111	·48	1,329	6·84	4,805	25·08			
	Difference + or —	.....	+140	+·72	+365	+1·92	—9	Equal.	+746	+3·96	+93	+·48	—2	Equal.	+24	+·12	+1,217	+6·36			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 15th August 1896.

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Captain*, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th August 1896, on 1,699·70 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	272,938	2,79,225 4 0	29,64,630 0	5,35,871 2 0	16,945 0 0	8,32,041 6 0	82 811	119,408	202,219
Per mile of railway	.....	164 4 5	.....	315 4 5	9 15 6	489 8 4	... .	.....	.....
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year	1,363,850	13,20,043 10 0	1,36,07,109 6	24,77,101 5 0	76,978 0 0	38,74,122 15 0	375,943½	507,355	883,298
Total for 5½ weeks ...	1,636,788	15,99,268 14 0	1,65,71,739 0	30,12,972 7 0	93,923 0 0	47,06,164 5 0	458,754	626,763	1,085,517
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	289,434½	2,74,607 8 8	22,78,461 30	4,75,648 7 9	15,576 10 2	7,65,832 10 7	79,796	103,021	182,817
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	161 13 2	.....	280 4 8	9 2 10	451 4 8	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 5½ weeks of previous year ...	1,749,217½	17,18,561 6 8	1,51,46,724 0	31,96,392 6 2	92,947 7 7	49,37,904 4 5	460,743	645,125	1,105,868

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th August 1896, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,498	4,389 2 0	3,608 30	153 3 0	7 0 0	4,549 5 0	1,134	54	1,188
Per mile of railway	.....	197 7 1	.....	6 14 3	0 5 0	204 10 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year	107,087	25,184 0 0	29,067 10	1,376 11 0	52 0 0	26,612 11 0	5,220	280	5,500
Total for 5½ weeks ...	124,585	29,573 2 0	32,730 0	1,529 14 0	59 0 0	31,162 0 0	6,354	334	6,688
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,776	4,495 6 1	3,791 20	172 9 0	18 12 0	4,686 11 1	1,153	35	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	202 3 7	.....	7 12 2	0 13 0	210 13 3	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 5½ weeks of previous year ...	132,045½	31,577 1 0	31,669 30	1,362 1 8	69 9 0	33,008 11 8	6,847	237	7,084

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th August 1896, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,865	13,342 7 0	60,176 0	5,395 10 0	56 0 0	18,794 1 0	6,623	2,632	9,255
Per mile of railway	.....	82 10 8	.....	33 6 10	0 5 7	116 7 1	.... .	.....	.....
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year	82,926	68,522 10 0	3,48,393 10	31,820 7 0	278 0 0	1,00,621 1 0	30,469	14,181	44,650
Total for 5½ weeks ...	99,790	81,865 1 0	4,08,569 10	37,216 1 0	334 0 0	1,19,415 2 0	37,092	16,813	53,905
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	13,734	13,578 7 4	76,072 20	7,261 15 0	27 3 9	20,867 10 1	6,759	3,092	9,851
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	84 2 1	.....	44 15 11	0 2 8	129 4 8	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 5½ weeks of previous year ...	123,859½	86,412 5 5	5,02,883 20	53,158 7 0	189 1 9	1,39,759 14 2	37,743	22,261	60,004

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 8th August 1896, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	205,410	87,660 0 0	8,28,470 0	1,83,420 0 0	9,580 0 0	2,80,660 0 0	30,200	35,523	65,723
Or per mile of railway	253	108 0 0	1,019 0	225 0 0	1 0 0	*344 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	880,920	3,78,950 0 0	27,89,070 0	4,87,170 0 0	43,980 0 0	9,10,100 0 0	132,700	126,320	265,020
Total for 6 weeks ...	1,086,330	4,66,610 0 0	36,17,540 0	6,70,590 0 0	53,560 0 0	11,90,760 0 0	162,900	161,843	330,743
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	198,599	74,640 0 0	8,88,467 0	1,60,717 0 0	8,041 0 0	2,43,398 0 0	29,904	32,237	62,141
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	244	92 0 0	1,093 0	198 0 0	1 0 0	291 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,103,436	4,67,652 0 0	42,46,450 0	6,11,332 0 0	51,391 0 0	11,20,375 0 0	174,890	149,856	324,746

* Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 8th August 1896, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	33,220	11,810 0 0	73,320 0	7,190 0 0	40 0 0	19,040 0 0	3,500	2,796	6,296
Or per mile of railway	266	94 0 0	587 0	58 0 0	.....	152 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	153,700	51,670 0 0	2,17,260 0	18,030 0 0	740 0 0	70,440 0 0	17,010	9,612	26,622
Total for 6 weeks ...	186,920	63,480 0 0	2,90,580 0	25,220 0 0	780 0 0	89,480 0 0	20,510	12,408	32,918
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	73,246	10,680 0 0	56,860 0	4,818 0 0	169 0 0	15,667 0 0	3,465	2,415	5,880
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	293	85 0 0	455 0	39 0 0	1 0 0	125 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	197,975	60,469 0 0	3,15,371 0	23,458 0 0	1,367 0 0	85,294 0 0	21,043	12,447	33,490

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 8th August 1896, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	20,180	6,400 0 0	19,160 0	1,300 0 0	180 0 0	7,880 0 0	3,487	861	3,348
Or per mile of railway	235	74 0 0	223 0	15 0 0	2 0 0	91 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	95,180	26,750 0 0	53,160 0	4,790 0 0	810 0 0	32,350 0 0	11,674	3,456	15,130
Total for 6 weeks ...	115,360	33,150 0 0	71,320 0	6,090 0 0	990 0 0	40,230 0 0	14,161	4,317	18,478
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,247	5,764 0 0	15,071 0	1,167 0 0	55 0 0	6,986 0 0	2,461	743	3,224
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	224	67 0 0	175 0	13 0 0	1 0 0	81 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	117,092	35,705 0 0	93,165 0	6,977 0 0	986 0 0	43,648 0 0	14,636	4,328	18,964

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 1st August 1896, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	96,340	30,460	3,93,330	48,160	12,810	(a) 1,430	14,124	(b)16,736	30,8
Or per mile of railway	129·95	40·29	518·95	63·70	16 95	120·04	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5½ weeks of half-year	334,080	1,25,140	13,51,290	1,78,400	38,480	3,42,020	49,653	64,237	113,8
Total for 4½ weeks ...	432,320	1,55,600	17,43,620	2,26,560	51,290	4,33,450	63,777	80,973	144,7
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	100,448	39,322	2,65,249	36,280	7,403	83,005	14,247	(c)16,040	30,2
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	132·87	52·01	350·86	47·99	9·79	109·79	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	451,633	1,70,053	14,18,576	8,11,304	47,820	3,09,177	69,899	79,391	149,2

(a) Increase is due to brisker traffic.
(b) Includes 1,256 miles ballast trains.
(c) ,, 1,600 ,, ,,

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 8th August 1896, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including Steam-Boat.	Total Earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	96,030	31,070	3,73,070	(a)51,160	(a)10,180	(a)96,310	14,145	(b)17,363	31,5
Or per mile of railway	127·02	46·26	493·49	67·67	13·46	127·39	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year	432,320	1,55,000	1,743,620	2,26,560	51,290	4,33,450	63,777	80,973	144,7
Total for 5½ weeks ...	528,350	1,90,570	2,116,690	2,77,720	61,470	5,29,760	77,922	98,336	176,2
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	94,795	36,550	229,538	29,374	5,949	71,873	15,900	(c)14,060	29,9
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ...	125·39	48·35	303·62	38·85	7·87	95·07	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	546,428	2,06,603	1,642,114	2,10,677	53,770	4,71,050	85,799	93,451	179,

(a) Increase is due to better traffic over the whole line and to the traffic having been abnormally low last year.
(b) Includes 1,247 miles Ballast Trains.
(c) ,, 1,448 ,, ,,

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 1st August 1896, on 157 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Tot
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	9,779	4,775 0 0	99,022 0	3,176 0 0	125 0 0	8,376 0 0	1,208	3,305	
Or per mile of railway ...	62·29	30·41 0 0	630·70 0	22·14 0 0	·80 0 0	53·35 0 0	8·27	21·05	
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	40,337	20,577 0 0	4,33,105 0	15,921 0 0	477 0 0	36,975 0 0	4,259	11,637	1
Total for 4 weeks ...	50,116	25,352 0 0	5,32,127 0	19,397 0 0	602 0 0	45,351 0 0	5,557	14,942	2
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,680	1,497 11 0	2,91,416 0	4,566 3 0	77 15 0	6,141 13 0	409	6,507	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	64·56	26·28 0 0	2,276·69 0	35·67 0 0	·61 0 0	92·56 0 0	8·23	30·84	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	16,885	7,133 7 9	13,19,600 0	21,252 0 0	385 9 0	28,771 0 9	2,703	20,602	

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 1st August 1896.			Receipts for week ending 3rd August 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 1st August 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 3rd August 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Tot decr 189
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
157	8,376	53·35	128	6,142	62·56	157	1,90,292	1,212·04	128*	28,771	224·19	1,61,521	

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 8th August 1896	12,526	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	12,446	9	9
Increase	79	6	3
Receipts per mile for the week ending 8th August 1896	245	9	9
Corresponding period of 1895	244	0	10
Increase	0	8	11
Receipts from 1st July to 8th August 1896	75,765	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	73,286	0	0
Increase	2,479	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta. 19th August 1896.

[REGISTERED No. 26

No. 35 of 1896.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION AND FACTORY IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 18th August 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 4618 Mis.

READ—

The Annual Report on the Government Cinchona Plantation and Factory in Bengal for the year 1895-96.

The year under review was remarkable for the drought which followed the close of the rains, a drought which is said to have been the severest on record since the plantation was started thirty-two years ago. It did considerable damage to the cinchona plants, and effectually prevented any extension being made during the cold season, although 300,000 seedlings were ready to be planted out and a large piece of land had been prepared to receive them. Thus, except for the addition of 9,200 plants of hybrid cinchona, the plantation was not increased. The number of trees uprooted for their bark was 453,000 against 498,500 in the previous year; the number comprised 65,000 red-bark trees used for the manufacture of cinchona febrifuge, and 388,000 of the kinds which yield yellow or quinine-producing bark. The result of the year's operations was that the total number of living cinchona plants at the Government plantations, excluding the nursery stock, at the close of the year, was 3,483,701.

2. The crop collected during the year amounted to 467,190 lbs. of dry bark against 500,534 lbs. in 1894-95, and consisted of 53,380 lbs. of red bark and 413,810 lbs. of yellow bark. The whole of this crop, with the exception of 790¼ lbs. supplied to medical depôts or sold to Government institutions, was, as usual, made over to the Cinchona Factory for manufacture into quinine and febrifuge. In addition to the bark cropped at the Government plantations, 170,000 lbs. of bark of the quinine-yielding sorts were purchased from certain tea companies in Darjeeling.

3. The outturn of the factory was 9,004 lbs. of sulphate of quinine and 3,124 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge, against 8,318 and 4,032 lbs. respectively in 1894-95. The following statement compares the issues of the year with those of the preceding year:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Sulphate of quinine.	Cinchona febrifuge	Sulphate of quinine.	Cinchona febrifuge.
1	2	3	4	5
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
To Medical Depôt, Calcutta	1,000 0	150 0	1,875 0	300 0
Ditto Mian Mir ...	1,400 0	400 0	2,373 0	728 0
To Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal (for District Medical Officers, Bengal).	.....	265 12	.....	109 0
To Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal (for jails and lock-ups in Bengal).	5 0	43 8	4 0	81 0
To Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal (for making into pice-packets at Alipore Jail).	2,025 0	.....	3,169 13	.....
To Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal (for compensation for loss of weight in conversion into pice-packets).	20 4	.....	32 0	.....
To Commissariat Department for Port Blair.	25 0	.....	50 0	.....
Sold to Government officers, dispensaries, and medical missions, &c.	3,085 1	.....	3,280 10½	.....
Sold to Government officers and to the general public.	.....	2,416 9	.....	2,611 0
Given as samples	1 8½	0 7	2 11½	1 14
Total ...	7,561 13½	3,276 4	10,287 2½	3,830 14

The increase of 2,725 lbs. in the issues of sulphate of quinine was caused in nearly equal proportions by the growth of the post-office demand for pice-packets, and also by the larger indents of the medical depôts in connection with the Chitral Expedition. The rise of 194 lbs. in the quantity of cinchona febrifuge purchased by the public shows that although the minor cinchona alkaloids are now sold very cheap, this preparation still ranks high as a remedy for fever. The stock of manufactured alkaloids in hand at the close of the year was 3,105 lbs.; viz., 2,357 lbs. of sulphate of quinine and 748 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge.

4. The following statement compares the receipts from the sale of sulphate of quinine, cinchona febrifuge, cinchona bark, and other products of the plantation during the last two years:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
By sale for cash	74,347	79,508
By credit from the medical depôts and Port Blair	39,500	63,589
By credit from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal	2,657	1,090
By credit from the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal—		
For jails	515	874
For pice-packets	27,084	44,469
Total ...	1,44,103	1,89,530

Excluding Rs. 73,025 which was paid on account of the last instalment of the purchase-money of the Nimbong Cinchona Plantation, and Rs. 34,000 paid for the purchase of bark from the Darjeeling Tea and Cinchona Association, the expenditure on the plantation amounted to Rs. 79,865 against Rs. 73,806 in the previous year, the increase being chiefly under contingent expenditure incurred on the transport of bark from Nimbong. The amount spent on account of the factory rose from Rs. 35,700 to Rs. 41,811, which was chiefly due to the extensive purchase of chemicals during the year In addition to the factory expenditure proper, a sum of Rs. 21.171 was paid for the purchase and transport from the Madras Government Factory, Ootacamund, of 1,500 lbs. of quinine required to meet the increased demand for pice-packets.

6. The net profit on the working of the plantations amounts to Rs. 4,598 against Rs. 7,705 in the previous year. As the capital cost of the plantations has long ago been paid off, and Government desires only to secure for the people, without loss to itself, a cheap remedy for fever, the Lieutenant-Governor considers this result entirely satisfactory.

7. The scheme for the sale of Government quinine, through the medium of the Postal Department, makes steady progress. The amount delivered to the Jail Department, for conversion into pice-packets, was 3,170 lbs. against 2,025 lbs. in 1894-95. The demand for this quinine has increased with such rapidity that it has been necessary to limit the sale to post-offices in Bengal and Assam, and to discontinue the regular supply to other Provinces. The working of the scheme has been reviewed at some length in the Jail Report for 1895 and in the Resolution recorded thereon, and attention was drawn in the Resolution on the Sanitary Commissioner's report to the general correspondence between fever mortality and the demand for quinine.

8. The acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor are again due to Dr. King and Mr. Gammie for the efficient management of the Department during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—SEPARATE REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 20th August 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 4558S.R.

Read—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the financial results of the Administration of the Income-tax for the year 1895-96.

No change of any importance was made during the year in the administration of the Income-Tax. The following statement compares the financial results during the last two years:—

	1894-95. Persons.	1895-96. Persons.
Number of persons originally assessed, excluding Government servants	108,765	110,584
Number of persons finally assessed, excluding Government servants	106,975	108,901
Number of persons finally assessed, including Government servants	115,583	117,639
Number of assessees, including Government servants, who paid the tax within the year	112,874	114,820
	Rs.	Rs.
Final demand of income-tax for the current year	44,87,280	46,44,587
Final demand, including penalties, fines, and arrears of previous years ...	47,20,384	48,14,912
Collections of income-tax within the year ...	43,95,230	45,14,456
Gross receipts	45,61,118	46,58,323
Charges	1,75,703	1,81,774
Percentage of charges on receipts ...	3·9	3·9
Net revenue	43,85,415	44,76,549

The net revenue shows an increase of Rs. 91,134 or 2·08 per cent., against an increase of Rs. 2,13,234 or 5·1 per cent. in the previous year. Including advance payments and excess collections, and making allowance for various adjustments, the actual receipts at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 46,58,323 against Rs. 45,61,118 in the previous year. The receipts on account of the current demand for 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 45,43,598, which is Rs. 1,22,986 in excess of similar receipts in the previous year.

3. The increase in the final demand occurred in every district except in Monghyr, Murshidabad, Cuttack, Patna, Bogra, Hazaribagh, Khulna, Palamau, Malda, Tippera, Rajshahi, Lohardaga, and the 24-Parganas, and is ascribed by the Board to the discovery of new assessees and enhanced assessments in towns and centres of trade. In some cases, however, special causes have been at work. Thus in Manbhum the development of coal mining in the north of the district, and in Darjeeling a prosperous tea season and great activity in the building trade, enhanced taxable incomes and brought in new assesees; while in Dacca an increase of 24·5 per cent. was mainly due to fluctuations in the profits of the jute trade from year to year. The causes assigned for the instances of decrease are various, but in no district does the percentage of decrease exceed three, except in Cuttack and Monghyr, which show a decline of 3·9 and 3·08 per cent., respectively. These causes scarcely call for comment, except in Khulna and Palamau, where the decrease was due to large exemptions on revision, consequent on careless assessments made in previous years.

4. *Demand, collections, and balances.*—The following statement shows the original demand, the revised demand, and the percentage of collections from assessees, exclusive of Government servants:—

Year.	Original number of assessees.	Revised number of assessees.	Original demand.	Final demand after revision.	Amount of final demand collected.	Percentage of final demand collected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1894-95	108,765	106,975	40,72,941	39,72,351	38,80,301	97·7
1895-96	110,584	108,901	42,28,980	41,32,382	40,02,151	96·9

The outstanding balance at the close of the year, including penalties, &c., aggregated Rs. 1,64,461 against Rs. 1,62,002 in 1894-95. Of this balance, Rs. 81,100 are reported to be good and under realization, Rs. 57,985 doubtful, and Rs. 25,376 bad and irrecoverable.

5. The districts which succeeded in collecting the entire demand within the year were Burdwan, Bankura, Murshidabad, Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali, Patna, and Mālda, the last three of which did equally well in the previous year. The collections on account of current and arrear demand, including tax, penalties, &c., were below 95 per cent. in the following districts:—

Dinajpur ...	... 94·1	Darbhanga ...	... 90·9
Calcutta ...	... 92·2	24-Parganas ...	... 84·9
Muzaffarpur ...	... 92	Singhbhum ...	... 73·6

These districts failed to attain the prescribed standard in 1894-95. Two of them, Calcutta and Darbhanga, were also unable to collect 95 per cent. of the current demand of tax only. No explanation is furnished of the short collections, except in Darbhanga and Calcutta: in Darbhanga this is attributed to the non-payment of the tax by several European employés of the Darbhanga Raj and of indigo factories, and in Calcutta to unavoidable delay in completing the assessment of certain large native firms and of some house-property in selected areas. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Board will continue to impress on the officers engaged in the administration of the tax the importance of making timely assessments and enforcing prompt payments so as to get in the bulk of the current demand within the year.

6. *Assessments.*—The number of assessors employed was 49—the same as in 1894. These assessors visited 69,450 villages (including streets in Calcutta) against 68,461 in 1894-95. The number of persons finally assessed was 108,901 against 106,975, showing an increase of 1·8 per cent. Calcutta, where the numbers in the preceding year fell off by 208, heads the list with an increase of 319: Midnapore and Gaya, with an increase of 308 and 283 respectively, occupy the second and third places. A few districts show a reduction, but this nowhere exceeds 59, except in Khulna and Tippera, where the decrease was 199 and 100, respectively. The decline in Khulna is attributed to exemptions on revision due to faulty assessments in previous years: the decrease in Tippera, which had showed a falling off of 184 persons in the previous year, has not been explained.

7. *Objections.*—The following table gives statistics of objections to assessment:—

Year.	Number originally assessed, excluding Government servants.	Number of objections.	Percentage of objections.	Number of successful objections.	Percentage of successful to total number of objections, column 5 to column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1894-95 ...	108,765	10,635	9·8	3,486	32·8
1895-96 ...	110,584	10,797	9·8	3,362	31·1

The percentage of objections to assessments was again highest in Gaya (36·9). The percentage of successful objections exceeded 40 in Cuttack (55·2), Calcutta (44·5), 24-Parganas (42·8), and Burdwan (42·7). These figures show a slight improvement on the results obtained in 1894, but the need for great care in supervising the work of the assessors, while the assessments are being revised, must not be lost sight of.

8. *Incidence of the tax.*—Excluding the tax on interest of Government securities and the salaries of Government officials, the average incidence of the tax in the whole Province was Re. 1 to every 17·2 persons, against 17·9 persons in the preceding year. Outside Calcutta, the average incidence was Re. 1 to 33·7 persons, against Re. 1 to 34·9 in 1894-95. Darjeeling continues to show the highest mufassal average, Re. 1 to every 4 persons; while the incidence was lowest in Singhbhum, Re. 1 to 87 persons. The average incidence

in Calcutta was Re. 1 to every ·4 person, and 1 person in every 39 was assessed to the tax. The proportion of person assessed for the whole of Bengal was 1 to 653 against 1 to 665 in the previous year.

9. The following statement illustrates for the year under review and for previous years the distribution of the income-tax and of the other direct taxes which preceded it as between Calcutta and the rest of the province:—

Years.	Act imposing tax.	Number of persons assessed in—			Amount of tax realised in—		
		Calcutta.	Rest of province.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Calcutta.	Rest of province.	Total of columns 6 and 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1860-61 ...	Income-tax Act, XXXII of 1860	*	241,297	241,297	30,60,061	34,79,428	65,39,489
1861-62 ...	Ditto ditto	*	244,471	244,471	17,83,500	40,63,945	58,52,445
1862-63 ...	Ditto ditto	*	61,740	61,740	17,00,743	31,80,344	48,40,087
1863-64 ...	Ditto ditto	*	57,879	57,879	12,32,583	22,59,818	34,92,401
1864-65 ...	Ditto ditto	*	51,367	51,367	11,47,062	20,00,435	31,47,497
1867-68 ...	Income Acts, XXI and XXIX of 1867 ...	23,332	160,040	183,372	4,66,286	10,79,255	15,45,541
1868-69 ...	Certificate Tax Act, IX of 1868 ...	9,824	54,161	63,985	5,89,338	8,74,677	14,14,015
1869-70 ...	Income-tax Acts, IX and XXIII of 1869 and XVI of 1870.	22,728	142,342	165,070	12,20,455	26,20,189	38,46,644
1870-71 ...	Ditto ditto	*	97,531	97,531	21,21,525	42,99,175	64,20,700
1871-72 ...	Income-tax Act, XII of 1871	7,497	43,968	51,465	6,87,755	13,52,435	20,40,190
1872-73 ...	Ditto VIII of 1872	*	27,398	27,398	6,04,167	9,52,110	15,56,297
1878-79 ...	License-tax Act, I (B.C.) of 1878	31,801	808,706	840,507	3,35,331	23,30,422	26,65,753
1879-80 ...	Ditto ditto	22,427	718,005	740,432	3,00,692	15,57,090	18,57,782
1880-81 ...	Ditto II (B.C.) of 1880	8,142	63,114	71,256	4,11,260	10,73,602	14,84,862
1881-82 ...	Ditto ditto	7,973	60,900	68,873	4,12,200	10,26,865	14,39,155
1882-83 ...	Ditto ditto	8,434	61,407	69,841	4,04,000	10,25,656	14,29,656
1883-84 ...	Ditto ditto	8,073	62,020	71,203	4,13,670	10,39,972	14,53,642
1884-85 ...	Ditto ditto	8,028	61,631	70,359	4,01,570	10,27,426	14,31,996
1885-86 ...	Ditto ditto	8,794	61,088	69,882	4,12,545	10,16,577	14,29,122
1886-87 ...	Income-tax Act, II of 1886	21,170	77,131	98,301†	17,05,885	16,78,796	33,84,681†
1887-88 ...	Ditto ditto	20,941	79,297	100,238†	14,24,012	16,96,332	31,20,344†
1888-89 ...	Ditto ditto	23,128	79,270	102,407†	15,91,286	16,98,314	32,89,600†
1889-90 ...	Ditto ditto	22,555	79,710	102,265†	16,93,163	17,41,574	34,36,737†
1890-91 ...	Ditto ditto	22,159	80,829	102,988†	17,11,574	17,75,061	34,86,635†
1891-92 ...	Ditto ditto	21,902	81,274	103,176†	17,20,966	18,37,364	35,58,330†
1892-93 ...	Ditto ditto	21,386	82,508	103,894†	17,21,695	18,63,079	35,84,774†
1893-94 ...	Ditto ditto	21,654	83,842	105,476†	17,70,462	19,33,442	37,03,904†
1894-95 ...	Ditto ditto	21,426	85,549	106,975†	18,99,075	19,81,226	38,80,301†
1895-96 ...	Ditto ditto	21,745	87,156	108,901†	19,37,977	20,64,174	40,02,151†

* Figures not available.
† Exclusive of the tax on salaries, &c., recovered by the Accountant-General and the tax on the interest of Government securities.

The figures show a steady increase in collections, both in Calcutta and in the mufassal since 1887-88, Calcutta contributing in the past year 48·4 per cent. of the whole.

10. *Coercive measures.*—The coercive measures which had to be taken for the realization of the tax are compared for the last three years in the following statement:—

Year.	Number of persons finally assessed.	Distress warrants.		Cases of distraint.		Cases of sale.	
		Number.	Percentage to column 2.	Number.	Percentage to column 2.	Number.	Percentage to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1893-94 ...	105,476	5,920	5·6	2,290	2·2	288	·3
1894-95 ...	106,975	5,035	4·7	1,934	1·8	337	·3
1895-96 ...	108,901	5,636	5·2	2,173	2·	317	·3

The number of distress warrants issued was larger than in the previous year, but the cases in which actual sale was resorted to fell from 337 to 317. In Darbhanga, Purnea, Gaya, Jalpaiguri, Singbhum, Jessore, and the 24-Parganas, the proportion of warrants issued exceeded 10 per cent. of the number of persons assessed. The last three districts showed a high percentage in 1894-95 also. In 12 districts no sales of distrained property took place, while such sales were again most numerous in Jessore, Gaya, and Rangpur. In Calcutta distress warrants were issued in 684 cases against 736 in the previous year, and in one case only

was sale found necessary. Ignorance and wilful recusancy on the part of assessees no doubt account for a large proportion of the warrants issued, but it is obvious that the earlier the assessments are completed the less need will there be for coercive measures, which are often resorted to somewhat at random towards the close of the year in order to get in the demand.

11. Under section 9 (2) of the Income Tax Act, a small commission, varying with the date of payment, is allowed to managers of companies, or other employers of labour who collect the tax from their employés on behalf of Government. The total amount of tax collected in this manner was Rs. 2,74,233 against Rs. 2,68,234 in the previous year, and the number of companies, &c., who undertook to collect the tax also rose from 303 to 318. Ten of these, however, failed to collect the tax which was realized by the district officers. It is not suggested that the present rate of commission is inadequate, but where the number of taxable servants is small it is not worth the employer's while to undertake the work of collection.

12. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,75,703 in 1894-95 to Rs. 1,81,774 in the year under review. The rise is due partly to increase in establishments rendered necessary by increased work and partly to the accident of certain travelling bills for 1894-95 having been cashed during the year under review.

13. The system of payment of income-tax by money-order is said to be still rising in public favour as a simple and safe method of remitting the tax. One trifling embezzlement occurred, and that was due to neglect of rules on the part of the assessee. Under an order issued in October 1894, income-tax assessors are required to learn the numerals of any native character in which accounts are usually kept in the district in which they are employed, so as to enable them to form fair estimates of the income of traders whose accounts are kept in that language. With the exception of the Assessor of Cuttack who has not yet mastered the Telugu numerals, all the assessors have complied with these orders. The Board's proposal that the assessors should further learn not only the numerals but the languages in which accounts are kept in their districts, should be separately submitted for the orders of Government.

14. The names of the Deputy Collectors specially reported by the Board as having done good service, will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

15. On the subject of popular feeling in regard to the tax, the Lieutenant-Governor has nothing to add to the remarks recorded by Sir Charles Elliott in the concluding paragraph of the Resolution on the last year's report.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL ON THE WORKING OF THE VACCINATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEARS 1893-94, 1894-95 AND 1895-96.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT - SANITATION.

Calcutta, the 24th August 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 3669S.

READ—

The Triennial Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal on the working of the Vaccination Department during the three years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96.

This Triennial Report, which is the third of its kind, was due to Government on the 15th June, but wat not received until the 27th July. No reason is assigned for the delay. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Gregg was in charge of the Department from the 1st April to the 1st May 1893, when he went on furlough for six months, and Surgeon-Captain H. J. Dyson, who was transferred from the Sanitary Department of the Punjab, officiated for him. This officer was in charge of the Department from the 2nd May to the 1st November 1893. Dr. Gregg resumed charge on the 2nd November 1893, and held it till the 25th August 1895, when he vacated the appointment and Dr. Dyson succeeded him. The latter officer, who submits the report, was thus in charge of the Vaccination Department during the first six and the last six months of the period under review.

2. *Strength of inspecting and working staff.*—The following table shows the strength of the working and supervising staff during each of the three years under review:—

	Years.	Inspecting Staff.						Operators.				Total number of operators.
		Number of Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Head Vaccinators.	Total number of Inspecting Officers.	Vaccinators.		Apprentices.		
								Government or paid.	Licensed.	Government or paid.	Licensed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Calcutta	1893-94 ...	1	1	4	.....	2	8	30	.....	4	.....	34
	1894-95 ...	1	1	4	.....	2	8	30	.....	6	.....	36
	1895-96 ...	1	1	5	.....	2	9	37	.....	4	.....	41
Calcutta A. V. Depôt.	1893-94 ...	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3
	1894-95 ...	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2
	1895-96 ...	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Provincial rural areas.	1893-94 ...	C. S. + D. C. 46 + 3	.....	50	136	10	245	165	1,829	9	985	2,988
	1894-95 ...	47 + 3	.....	51	140	10	251	178	1,985	.....	1,096	3,253
	1895-96 ...	47 + 3	.....	53	142	9	254	181	2,057	.....	1,099	3,337
Mufassal Municipalities and Dispensaries.	1893-94 ...	.....	.....	7	1	1	9	261	1	.....	.....	262
	1894-95 ...	.....	.....	5	3	1	9	274	.....	1	.....	275
	1895-96 ...	.....	.....	5	4	1	10	269	.....	2	.....	271
Total	1893-94 ...	47 + 3	1	63	137	14	265	456	1,830	13	985	3,286
	1894-95 ...	48 + 3	1	62	143	14	271	479	1,985	7	1,095	3,566
	1895-96 ...	48 + 3	1	64	146	13	275	489	2,057	6	1,099	3,651

The fluctuations which the table discloses in the numbers of the subordinate establishments are due mainly (1) to the provision made for extra supervision in the Orissa Tributary States; (2) to the employment for the first time of special establishments paid by the District Boards of Puri and Noakhali and by zamindars in Tippera; (3) to the appointment of a small extra Government staff in certain districts where small-pox broke out; and (4) to the creation of the new district of Angul. In point of numbers the superior staff, consisting of Civil Surgeons and Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, remained practically unaltered, but the Sanitary Commissioner observes that the systematic working of the department was greatly interfered with by the frequent shifting of individual officers, especially of the three Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, among whom no less than eleven changes occurred in 1893-94.

3. *Number of operations and average per operator.*—The total number of vaccinations performed rose from 1,844,304 in 1893-94 to 2,174,097 in 1894-95 and 2,277,081 in 1895 96, while the yearly average for the period 1893-96 was 2,098,494 against 1,770,492 in 1890-93, giving an increase of 328,002. The average per operator also rose from 560 in 1893-94 to 608 in 1894 95 and 622 in 1895 96. The increase in the yearly average is shared by 35 districts, including Calcutta and the Tributary States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur. It was highest in the following districts :—

Dacca ...	59,927	Noakhali ...	20,897
Darbhanga ...	42,708	Backerguuge ...	20,727
Mymensingh ...	35,586	Faridpur ...	19,382

Fourteen districts show a falling off, the decline being largest in—

Cuttack ...	16,222	Manbhum ...	5,988
Pabna ...	6,666	Hooghly ...	4,442
Rajshahi ...	... 3,339		

In Cuttack the large decrease is said to have been due to a strike among the vaccinators in 1892-93 in consequence of the reluctance of the people to pay their fees This reduced their number from 100 to 12, and although the strength has since risen to 48, it still falls short of the needs of the district. In Pabna the Civil Medical Officer refers to the greater unhealthiness of the people as accounting for the decline in vaccination. In Manbhum the decrease is attributed to three causes, viz. (1) to the scarcity which prevailed in the district in 1893-94; (2) to less populous and more jungly tracts having been taken up for vaccination; and (3) to the excessive prevalence of measles in 1895-96. An unusual outbreak of malarial fever, especially among children, is said to have been one of the causes of the reduction of vaccinations in Hooghly. In Rajshahi the falling off is ascribed to a smaller number of persons being available for vaccination and the prevalence of malaria in the district. In rural areas the average number of operations per man was 612 against 665 in 1890-93: this decrease is attributed to the employment, since the reorganization of the department, of a large number of apprentices who do less work than the regular vaccinators. The average has also been affected by the inclusion of vaccinators paid by Government or the District Board, who worked for short periods during the prevalence of small-pox.

4. *Protection afforded to infants.*—In paragraph 6 of the report a statement is given showing the degree of protection afforded to infants under one year of age, which, as has often been pointed out, is the proper test of the working of the Department. The total number of such infants available for vaccination during 1895-96 was estimated at 2,460,469 against 2,491,305 in the preceding year, and of these, 416,307, or 169·19 per thousand, were successfully vaccinated, as compared with 405,065, or 162·59 per thousand in 1894-95. The proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per thousand of population in 1892-93, the last of the previous triennial period, was 125·49 only, so that a distinct advance has been made during the past three years. The Malda and Darjeeling districts head the list with 712·49 and 700·68 successful operations, respectively, out of every thousand of the available infant population. Next in order comes Lohardaga with 641·71 per mille. Gaya, Cuttack, and Patna stand lowest with 37·72, 36·29 and 26·52, respectively, per mille The statistics, however, vary so greatly that their accuracy cannot be wholly relied on, and it seems probable that in many districts the proportion of infants protected has been overstated.

5. *Primary vaccinations.*—The average ratio per cent. of successful cases for the entire Province for the three years is returned at 95·38 against 99·26 in the previous triennial period. The Sanitary Commissioner ascribes this incredibly high percentage to the dishonest practice, believed to have been in force in Bengal for many years, and strongly condemned in paragraph 5 of last year's Resolution, of excluding unsuccessful cases from the returns, and even of entering absolute or partial failures as successful vaccinations. Dr. Dyson goes on to show, by statistics laid before the Royal Commission on vaccination, that the degree of protection afforded by vaccination bears a definite

relation to the number of successful vaccination marks, and for this reason he recommends that in future three punctures should be made in each arm, as is the practice in the Panjab, and that the vaccination returns should show exactly in how many points each case of vaccination has been successful. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts this recommendation, and desires the Sanitary Commissioner to submit for the approval of Government a draft of the instructions which he proposes to issue on the subject.

6. *Secondary operations.*—The average ratio per cent. of successful secondary operations in rural areas for the entire Province for the triennial period was 60·07 against 52·81 in the preceding triennial period, and in municipalities 53·79 against 38·70. Here again the percentages of successful cases seem rather high, and their accuracy is questionable. In connection with this subject, the Sanitary Commissioner refers to the almost complete suppression of small-pox in Germany, which has been brought about by the introduction in 1874 of compulsory vaccination for infants and of revaccination for all school children in their twelfth year, and urges that all boys at school and all young men entering Government service should be vaccinated or revaccinated, as the case may be. The proposal should be submitted to Government through the Director of Public Instruction.

7. *Recess work.*—The average number of operations performed during the recess in connection with small-pox epidemic rose from 75,357 in 1890-93 to 110,541 in 1893-96. This increase is attributed to increased activity shown in vaccinating whole communities on the slightest outbreak of small-pox, instead of, as before, only those residing in the immediate neighbourhood of the persons attacked. It is also stated that many municipalities now carry on vaccination all the year round.

8. *Vaccination at the expense of District Boards.*—The number of vaccinators employed by District Boards and paid from District Funds rose from 37 in 1893-94 to 39 in 1894-95 and to 67 in 1895-96, and the total number of persons vaccinated by them from 13,086 in 1893-94 to 27,061 in 1894-95 and to 59,060 in 1895-96. The contributions made by District Boards towards vaccination in rural areas also increased from Rs. 654 in 1893-94 to Rs. 3,279 in 1895-96. The largest contribution during the past year was made by the District Board of Puri, viz. Rs. 1,148. Among the other District Boards, Tippera contributed Rs. 500, Gaya Rs. 450, Chittagong Rs. 384, Dacca Rs. 317, Backergunge Rs. 300, Bogra Rs. 91, and Bankura Rs. 88. Provisions have been inserted in the Bill to amend the Local Self-Government Act, which will legalise the action of these Boards and will enable other District Boards to devote a portion of their funds to providing free vaccination in those parts of their districts where, for special reasons, the system of licensed vaccination is found to be unpopular.

9. *Cost of vaccination.*—The total cost of vaccination during the year 1895-96 was Rs. 2,09,480 as against Rs. 1,95,218 in 1894-95 and Rs. 1,80,199 in 1893-94. The average cost of each reported successful vaccination was the same during the past two years, viz. 1 anna 6 pies, as against 1 anna 7 pies in 1893-94.

10. *Death-rate from small-pox and proportion of population protected.*—The usual diagram illustrating the death-rate from small-pox in each district, as compared with the proportion of population protected by vaccination, is given. It shows that, as a general rule, small-pox is comparatively low in places where vaccination is actively carried on, and *vice versâ*. The total number of deaths from small-pox during 1895-96 was 13,080 as against 9,562 in 1894-95 and 12,499 in 1893-94, or ·18 per thousand of population, as compared with ·13 in 1894-95 and ·17 in 1893-94. The following districts had the highest mortality:—

Midnapore	...	...	...	...	1,784
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	1,505
Patna	...	...	...	...	1,160
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	1,106
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	1,010

Singhbhum and Jalpaiguri returned only two deaths, Rajshahi three, Lohardaga four, and Malda and Darjeeling five each.

11. *Methods of vaccination.*—The Sanitary Commissioner as usual furnishes a statement which purports to show the comparative efficacy of the three methods of vaccination practised in Bengal, viz., (1) with vaccine lymph obtained direct from the calf, (2) with vaccine lymph prepared with lanoline, and (3) with human lymph taken by arm-to-arm transfer. But, as he remarks, the value of the statement is reduced by the fact that in the case of the arm-to-arm method repetitions are included and unsuccessful operations excluded from the returns. On the advantages of using vaccine rather than human lymph, Dr. Dyson observes :—

"Speaking, from personal experience extending over six years in other provinces, of all these methods of vaccination, I have no hesitation in pronouncing very decidedly in favour of vaccination direct from the calf. I see it stated in previous reports of this Department that lymph 'when properly procured by the arm-to-arm process and from healthy children, is of equal value to the lymph procured direct from calves.' I am not prepared to admit this; but even supposing it to be the case, the difficulty is always to procure healthy subjects. Invariably, the children used as vaccinifers are low caste and unhealthy. No woman of the well-to-do classes will allow her child to be used as a vaccinifer. On the other hand, the advantages of vaccination direct from the calf are distinct, and obviously superior to any other kind of lymph. In the first place, the lymph is pure, the only danger being from tuberculosis, which, however, is not a common disease among cattle in this country; secondly, this source of supply is practically inexhaustible; and, thirdly, the poorer people are not harassed to supply their babies as vaccinifers, which is an important consideration. The advantages of direct calf-vaccination are so great, that it is fast gaining a strong foothold in the public estimation. Three years ago when I was officiating as Sanitary Commissioner of these provinces, and suggested this idea for mufassal towns and rural areas, there was immediately a storm of opposition; religious prejudices were put forward, and the impossibility of inducing the people to give up their calves temporarily was said to be insuperable. Judicious perseverance, however, in some places, in accordance with my expressed conviction that it would succeed, has gained the day, and I now find on returning to Bengal that there is scarcely any prejudice in the northern, eastern and lower districts of the Province."

Lanoline lymph is said to be very useful in starting vaccination, and also in times of emergency, such as sudden outbreaks of epidemic small-pox, and it is for this reason chiefly that a supply of it ought to be maintained.

12. It was stated in the last Resolution that arrangements had been made to provide the Nepal Darbar with a regular supply of vaccine lymph from the Darjeeling depôt. Of the lymph sent last year three consignments out of five proved inert owing to the change of temperature, but 694 persons in all were vaccinated, 573 being successful. The Medical Officer in charge of the Bir Hospital, Nepal, has taught the arm-to-arm method to a number of vaccinators, who will commence work next season, and it is stated that there is no immediate necessity for supplying fresh lymph. Should such necessity arise, the Sanitary Commissioner will no doubt be able to meet the requirements of the Darbar.

13. *Attitude of the people.*—The Sanitary Commissioner reports that in Bengal the people seem to be gradually realising the benefits of vaccination, but that there are still places where vaccination is opposed chiefly on sentimental grounds. A considerable step in advance has been made in Faridpur by Dr. Deare, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, who induced 36,240 Ferazi Muhammadans, including the leaders of the community, to submit to vaccination with lanoline lymph. A full account of Dr. Deare's operations forms an appendix to the report. The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due to him, and also to Maulvi Fazl-ul-Karim, Subdivisional Officer of Madaripur, for the tact and perseverance with which they managed to overcome the prejudice which has long been a serious obstacle to the spread of vaccination in Eastern Bengal.

14. *Inspections.*—The Sanitary Commissioner remarks that the inspections made by Deputy Sanitary Commissioners were on the whole not as numerous as they should have been, but he adds that they have to inspect the remote parts of the districts, while Civil Surgeons visit places comparatively easy of access. The increased activity on the part of Civil Surgeons noticed in the last year's report, was maintained in 1895. The largest amount of inspections

was made by Dr. Peck, Civil Surgeon of Muzaffarpur, who inspected 13,997 operations. Dr. Russell, of Dacca, comes next with 13,487 inspections, and is followed by the Civil Surgeons of Saran, Mymensingh and Monghyr, with 11,892, 11,865 and 11,479 inspections, respectively. Twelve Civil Surgeons inspected more than 5,000 operations, and thirty-one from 1,000 to 5,000, while the officers in charge of the 24-Parganas, Faridpur, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Angul inspected less than 1,000. The amount of inspection done by Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors varied greatly from district to district. While the Inspector at Dacca inspected 72,331 out of 141,822 operations performed in the district, the Inspector at Howrah could not manage to inspect as many as 10,000 operations. The special attention of the Civil Surgeons should be drawn to the matter.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINAL FORECAST OF THE JUTE CROP FOR 1896.

THE following is published for general information.

REVENUE DEPT., M. FINUCANE,
The 25th August 1896. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

FINAL FORECAST OF THE JUTE CROP FOR SEASON 1896.

(Up to the middle of August.)

1. *Explanatory.*—The form in which the final report now appears differs in a few particulars from the form used in previous years, the chief difference consisting in the substitution of the "average acreage of two previous years" for "normal acreage" in column 4. It is hoped that a comparison of the current year's crop with the average of previous years will enable a better idea to be formed of the nature of the present crop than any comparison with the so-called "normal acreage," about the meaning of which term much uncertainty exists.

2. *Season.*—The character of the early part of the current jute season was described in the preliminary forecast issued on the 23rd June 1896, as being generally of a much less favourable character than that of the year 1895; but it was noted that the outturn would depend very much on the rainfall in the two months between the middle of June and the middle of August. Unfortunately the rainfall in all the important jute-growing districts during this period has fallen considerably short of the normal, and the present season has proved unfavourable to the jute crop in many ways. Want of rain was felt in March and April, when land is usually prepared for jute, and much of the crop is also sown in *chur* and other low-lying lands. In May and the early part of June excessive rainfall interfered with the growth of the seedlings and also with weeding operations. And now deficiency of rainfall in July and August has still further reduced the prospects of the crop in most of the important jute-growing districts, and in some places has interfered with steeping. The crop is also reported to have suffered to some extent from want of flood water in Dacca and Tippera, and from the ravages of insects in Nadia, Jessore, Pabna, Dacca and Faridpur. And it seems doubtful whether heavy rain now will save the prospects of the crop.

3. *Area cultivated.*—The total area under jute in the current year is estimated at 2,220,400 acres against 2,242,700 acres estimated to have been cropped in 1895. The decrease of 22,300 acres is nominal.

4. *Character of the crop.*—The deficiency of rainfall during the last two months, which has been referred to above, has caused a reduction in the preliminary estimates in many of the most important jute-growing districts, notably in Tippera, Pabna, Rangpur and Mymensingh. Only two (Rajshahi and Purnea) of the eleven principal jute districts return a 15-anna crop, only one (Tippera) a 14-anna crop, and the rest estimate the crop at from 10 to 12 annas. The mean outturn for the Province, obtained from the district reports, stands at 12 annas as against a mean outturn of $15\frac{1}{3}$ annas in 1895.

5. *Gross outturn of the crop.*—As suggested by the Chamber of Commerce in a recent letter, the factors which determine the exportable balance of bales, such as the amount locally consumed, and the amount taken by Indian mills, are so uncertain and variable that it is safest to let those interested in the trade make their own calculations from a rough estimate of the total crop.

The gross outturn of the present jute crop would appear, from the appended district returns, to amount to about $49\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of bales, as against $64\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs estimated as the produce in 1895, and $55\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs suggested as the average outturn of the two years 1893 and 1894.

This calculation is based on the assumption that 1,200 lbs or three bales may be taken as the rough average or 16-anna outturn from one acre for all jute districts in Bengal. Experiments are being conducted to determine this figure more exactly, but for the present this is the estimate which approximates most nearly to the reports on outturn which have been received in this Department.

B. C. BASU,

Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

COUNTERSIGNED.

P. C. LYON,

Offg. Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd August 1896.

Final Report on the Jute Crop of Bengal for the year 1896.

District.	Acreage.					Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1896)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1895)?	Outturn in bales of 400 pounds.			Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) outturn in		Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop (1896).	Of previous year's crop (1895).	Average of two preceding years, viz. 1893 and 1894.	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) area in				Estimated yield of current year, i.e. of area in column 2 (1896).	Yield of previous year, i.e. of area in column 3 (1895).	Average of two preceding years, viz. 1893 and 1894.				
				Column 5.	Column 6.						Column 10.	Column 11.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burdwan ...	Acres. 12,700	Acres. 10,900	Acres. 10,300	−1·33	−0·93	Annas. 15¼	Annas. 11¼	31,600	24,000	20,300	+31·66	+55·66	The outturn this year is expected to be better than that of last year in the Sadar Kalna and Raniganj subdivisions. The crop was affected to some extent by want of rain at sowing time in the Katwa subdivision.	
Midnapore ...	9,500	11,100	10,900	−14·41	−12·84	12¼	12¼	21,300	25,500	18,600	−14·51	+17·20	A larger area was actually brought under cultivation than was estimated in the preliminary forecast. The timely rainfall of the present year has had a good effect on the crop, and the outturn, though estimated at three-fourths of the average, is likely to prove a little higher. It is curious that though the season has been more favourable, the area sown has been reported as less than last year's.	

STRICT.	ACREAGE.					Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1896)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1895)?	OUTTURN IN BALES OF 400 POUNDS.			Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) outturn in		Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop (1896).	Of previous year's crop (1895).	Average of two preceding years, viz. 1893 and 1894.	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) area in				Estimated yield of current year, i.e. of area in column 2 (1896).	Yield of previous year, i.e. of area in column 3 (1895).	Average of two preceding years, viz. 1893 and 1894.	Column 10.	Column 11.		
				Column 5.	Column 6.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Annas.	Annas.							
...ly ...	7,000	12,000	13,400	—41·66	—47·76	16	9	21,000	18,000	27,800	+16·55	—24·46		The Collector does not explain why this year's area should have fallen so short of the areas sown in previous years. It has probably been underestimated; but as the outturn has been estimated at a higher figure than in the neighbouring districts, no change in the area has been made.
...rganna ...	36,300	35,500	38,300	+2·55	—5·48	13½	12½	91,600	82,700	74,000	+10·76	+23·78	The difference between the average area (column 4) and the area sown this year is due to the want of sufficient rain at the sowing time. But the subsequent rains did much good to the crop, and the outturn is expected to be better than that of the last year.	
... ...	42,400	44,000	46,800	+5·45	—0·85	12	13	104,400	107,300	101,100	—2.70	+3·26	The reduction in the outturn from that estimated in the preliminary forecast is owing to the fact that since the latter part of June last damage has been caused to the plants by insects in thana Damurhuda in the Meherpur subdivision, and in places in the Kushtia subdivision.	

Murshidabad...	19,300	20,300	25,800	−4·92	−25·19	11	11	39,800	41,900	56,300	−5·01	−29·92	Owing to the want of timely rain, the seeds did not germinate in some places. The crop is rather late, and the outturn has in consequence been estimated at 11 annas.
Jessore ...	41,000	34,100	31,500	+20·23	+30·16	12	14	92,300	89,500	63,400	+3·13	+45·58	The difference between the preliminary and final forecast is owing to insufficient rainfall after the sowing time, and to the injury done to the crops by insects.
Khulna ...	21,600	21,600	19,600	.....	+10·20	14	15½	56,700	62,100	44,200	−8·69	+28·28	The decrease in the outturn is in the Sadar subdivision, and it is reported to be due to want of timely rainfall. The Subdivisional Officer of Satkhira reports that the cultivators were subsequently induced to cultivate the full area there, and hence the difference between the preliminary forecast and this in respect of this year's area.
Rajshahi ...	104,000	103,300	102,600	+0·67	+1·36	15	16	292,500	309,900	261,900	−5·61	+11·67	The decrease in the outturn is reported to be in the Sadar and Naugaon subdivisions, and is due principally to deficient rainfall.
Dinajpur ...	107,500	107,500	107,000	...	+0·47	10	18	201,600	362,800	280,700	−44·43	−28·18	The crop will be 10 to 12 annas; at one time it promised to be better still.
Jalpaiguri ...	65,400	64,900	62,800	+0·77	+4·14	11½	10½	141,000	127,800	173,300	+10·33	−18·64	Want of seasonable rains has reduced the rate of outturn, but the extension of jute cultivation in the Alipore subdivision has resulted in an increase in the gross outturn as compared with last year's.
Darjeeling (plains).	13,800	13,800	13,800	.....	.....	10	10	25,900	25,900	36,200	.....	−28·45	

District.	Acreage.					Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1896)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1895)?	Outturn in bales of 400 pounds.			Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) outturn in		Remarks by the District	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop (1896).	Of previous year's crop (1895).	Average of two preceding years, viz. 1893 and 1894.	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) area in Column 3.	Column 4.			Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2 (1896).	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3 (1895).	Average of two preceding years, viz. 1893 and 1894.	Column 10.	Column 11.		
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rangpur ...	Acres. 267,900	Acres. 278,000	Acres. 287,100	—3·85	—6·89	Annas. 11	Annas. 16	551,300	834,000	735,700	—33·89	—25·06	The short outturn is due to absence of rain in the earliest part of the season, preventing or interfering with sowing. Excessive rainfall in May and the early part of June also interfered with weeding operations. Short rainfall later in the season, interfered with the full development of some of the crops, and was, and is, a very great hindrance to steeping.	
Bogra ...	100,000	100,000	87,500	.....	+14·29	10	13	187,500	243,800	215,600	—23·09	—13·03	.....	
Pabna ...	158,300	175,500	185,800	—9·80	—14·80	12	17	356,200	559,400	450,900	—36·32	—21·00	Worms, locally known by the name *chhenga*, have caused much damage to the plants. The outturn is estimated at only three-fourths of an average crop.	

Dacca ...	176,400	178,300	209,900	—1·07	—15·96	10½	14	347,300	463,000	448,100	—25·79	—22·49	In most places in the Manikganj subdivision the jute has been injured by insects. This, added to the insufficiency of flood water, is the cause of the difference in the outturn between this and the preliminary forecast.
Mymensingh	558,700	558,000	536,200	+0·13	+4·19	12	15½	1,257,100	1,621,700	1,387,900	—22·48	—9·42	The low outturn is due to want of rain in the sowing season, and to heavy showers in May, from which the plants have been unable to recover.
Faridpur ...	86,000	86,000	77,500	.....	+10·97	10	14	161,300	225,800	180,000	—28·56	—10·39	Insufficient rainfall since the submission of the first forecast, damages done by insects, and want of water for steeping, have caused the reduction of the estimate from 14 annas in the preliminary forecast to 10 annas.
Backergunge...	6,400	6,400	6,400	.....	.....	16	11	19,200	13,200	12,000	+45·45	+60·00	The Collector reports that the season has been fairly good, and that he sees no reason to alter his former estimate.
Tippera ...	235,800	231,200	225,900	+1·99	+4·38	14	18	619,000	780,300	593,800	—20·67	+ 4·24	The decrease in the outturn is due to rainfall being deficient throughout the district, and to the low lands not being properly flooded.
Noakhali ...	9,500	9,500	9,500	...	...	10	14	17,800	24,900	18,700	—28·51	—4·81	Owing to insufficient rainfall the outturn has been less than was reported in the preliminary forecast.
Bhagalpur ...	22,400	22,400	21,000	...	+6·66	13	16	54,600	67,200	65,100	—18·75	—16·13	Owing to an unequal distribution of rainfall in the months of June and July in the Supaul and Banka subdivisions, there has been some variation in the estimated outturn as reported from those subdivisions in the preliminary forecasts. But the district average, as returned in the preliminary forecast, has not been affected, and it stands at 13 annas at present.

District.	Acreage.					Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1896)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1895)?	Outturn in bales of 400 pounds.			Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) outturn in		Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop (1896).	Of previous year's crop, (1895).	Average of two preceding years, viz. 1893 and 1894.	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) area in				Estimated yield of current year, i.e. of area in column 2 (1896).	Yield of previous year, i.e. of area in column 3 (1895).	Average of two preceding years (viz. 1893 and 1894).	Column 10.	Column 11.		
	Column 3.	Column 4.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Annas.	Annas.							
Purnea ...	75,500	76,500	72,000	.....	+4·86	15	15	212,300	212,300	209,500	.....	+1·34	Deficient rain since the submission of the preliminary forecast has caused the difference in outturn.	
Malda ...	35,000	35,500	33,500	—1·41	+4·48	8	12	52,500	79,900	82,000	—34·29	—35·97	On account of prolonged drought the outturn is expected to be half of the average.	
Cuttack ...	4,100	4,900	4,700	—16·32	—12·76	11	13	8,500	11,900	9,300	—25·57	—8·60	Sowing had not been completed when the first forecast was submitted. Hence the difference between the area in column 2 of this return and that in column 5 of the first forecast. Heavy floods at the end of July damaged the jute crop. Hence a decrease of outturn is expected.	
Balasore ...	2,600	2,700	2,900	—3·70	+10·34	12	12	5,900	6,100	5,600	—3·28	+5·36		
Total ...	2,290,400	2,242,700	2,242,200	—0·99	—1·02	12	*15½	4,970,700	6,425,900	5,572,500	—22·64	—10·79		

N.B.—20 annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

* This represents the mean outturn, the crop of 1895 was roughly estimated as a seventeen anna one in this Department.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1896-97.

No. 741B., dated Calcutta, the 14th August 1896.

From—E. H. WALSH, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

SALT.

THE HON'BLE MR. W. H. GRIMLEY.

I AM directed to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the first quarter of 1896-97, comprising the months of April, May, and June 1896.

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter under review, amounted to 28,43,269 maunds, against 24,00,904 maunds in the previous quarter, and 28,04,085 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the net amount of duty levied thereon, was Rs. 68,06,060, against Rs. 54,88,437 in the previous quarter, and Rs. 66,34,015 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. In all cases fractions are omitted.

3. The quantity of locally-made salt removed from the golas in Orissa during the quarter under review, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shown below in table I:—

TABLE I.

1	2
	Puri.
	Mds.
Balance at the close of the previous quarter ...	2,70,619
Manufactured or added during the quarter ...	1,46,400
Total ...	4,17,019
Sold during the quarter	18,130
Wastage	3,335
Total ...	21,465
Balance at the close of the quarter	3,95,554

The total sales of locally-made salt during the quarter under review amounted to 18,130 maunds, against 19,275 maunds in the previous quarter, and 17,932 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Duty was levied during the quarter on the full quantity sold.

4. The subjoined table shows in detail the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under

review, as compared with the figures of the corresponding quarters of the previous two years:—

TABLE II.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	1894-95. First quarter.		1895-96. First quarter.		1896-97. First quarter.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
I.—United Kingdom	27,27,650	16,59,809	14,60,233	16,48,601	7,84,130	11,26,050
II.—Hamburg	5,61,738	4,45,936	1,01,088	3,38,006	80,583	2,30,938
II.—Trieste	.. ...	17,418	.....	.....	....	... ..
II.—Genoa	. ...	17	... .	.....	.....	.....
III.—Batoum	.....	... ..	3	3	.....	...
IV.—Ras Rawyah ...	2,15,600	40,847	2,64,056	1,54,396	49,000	3,53,665
IV.—Muscat	.. ..	1,08,270	... .	81,056	.. ...	58,078
IV.—Shahef		47,192	.....	6,840	.....	80,620
IV.—Aden	1,63,333	1,92,434	1,37,747	2,75,082	1,93,111	5,18,[illegible]
IV.—Lunga	74,000	8,000	... .	6,200	...	1,440
IV.—Hanjam	..	... ..	1,40,194	59,301	1,37,611	1,11,212
IV.—Cape town	...	...	1	1	... ..	.....
V.—Madras	2,018	2,018	.....	... ..	... ..	... .
V.—Coconada	2,998	2,998	.	...	....	.....
VI.—Bombay	1,86,215	1,14,560	34,369	1,35,882	1,21,064	1,34,075
Total ...	39,36,552	26,39,499	21,37,691	27,05,518	13,65,499	26,19,613

5. Table III shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter under review, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

TABLE III.

WHERE STORED.	First quarter of 1895-96.	Second quarter of 1895-96.	Third quarter of 1895-96.	Fourth quarter of 1895-96.	First quarter of 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds
Sulkea Salt golas	25,35,892	27,50,366	20,36,615	25,30,946	13,39,359
Kidderpore Dock do.	1,59,317	3,51,571	6,26,006	5,49,200	1,72,853
Chittagong Government Salt golas	84,141	1,54,211	2,94,168	3,06,777	1,45,701
Ditto Private ditto.	.... .	.....	.....	60,960	48,953
Khulna (Salt Bonded Warehouse of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.) ...	584	1,564	819	6,949	1,246
Balasore (ditto)	2,231	1,837	2,485	8,553	137
Chandbali (ditto)	.....	.....	3,160	3,096	3,724
Bhairab Bazar (ditto)	..	.....	9,869	2,860	.....
Total ...	30,81,185	32,59,549	38,73,452	34,60,329	17,11,973

The stock in bond at the close of the quarter was reduced to half of what it was at the close of the previous quarter, owing to heavy deliveries from the golas during the period under review. The shipments of salt for Calcutta, as noted in paragraph 9, have, however, considerably advanced, being almost double of what they were during the previous quarter.

6. The despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing the several pass-stations into the interior of the country both east and west of the river Hooghly, as well as the despatches by steamers and flats during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years, are shown in the table below:—

TABLE IV.

PERIOD.	BY WATER.					BY RAIL.			BY STEAMERS AND FLATS.	
	Vid Balikhal.	*Vid* Sankrail.	*Vid* Gewakhally.	*Vid* Kidderpore.	*Vid* Ballisghats.	*Vid* Ruthtollah Ghat.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal and South-Eastern Railways *vid* Chitpur.	Quantity despatched to the interior (excluding Orissa).	Quantity despatched to Orissa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
First quarter of 1894-95 ...	1,43,328	1,05,991	49,234	59,701	3,66,723	668	10,80,171	3,66,751	4,40,650	65,300
Ditto of 1895-96 ...	1,32,006	1,37,[illegible]2	49,863	69,703	2,17,827	1,212	8,61,950	2,70,508	4,08,554	57,896
Ditto of 1896-97 ...	99,068	1,25,[illegible]	45,271	48,094	1,52,003	524	11,89,985	2,57,032	2,57,450	42,185

The decrease in the quantity of duty-paid salt despatched to Orissa is counterbalanced by the increased transactions in bonded salt shown in table VI, paragraph 11.

7. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to the stations beyond Buxar during the quarter under review, amounted to 7,495 maunds 20 seers, as noted in the margin, against 33,347 maunds 10 seers in the previous quarter, and 5,622 maunds 10 seers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

	Mds. s.
April	2,248 20
May	3,373 10
June	1,873 30
Total ...	7,495 20

8. The quantity of saltpetre removed from the refineries during the quarter on payment of duty, amounted to 12,963 maunds, against 12,134 maunds in the previous quarter, and 12,557 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

9. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follows:—

	Tons.
April	18,070
May	31,030
June	16,800
Total ...	65,900

10. Table V shows the average wholesale price per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt during each fortnight of the quarter:—

TABLE V.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Fortnight ending 15th April 1896.	Fortnight ending 30th April 1896.	Fortnight ending 15th May 1896.	Fortnight ending 31st May 1896.	Fortnight ending 15th June 1896.	Fortnight ending 30th June 1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Liverpool panna	90 0 0	86 0 0	82 11 2	96 6 8	97 0 0	85 3 6
Hamburg karkach	70 0 0	.....		.....	82 8 0	80 3 2
Muscat ditto	34 0 0	33 9 8	35 3 8	37 4 5	38 11 2	35 7 3
Jeddah ditto	50 6 10	51 12 0	46 4 4	45 10 0	46 8 8	42 4 6
Bombay ditto	50 0 0	50 10 0	51 4 0	.....	58 0 0	58 0 0
Rock ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

11. The following table shows the quantity of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong, Narayanganj, Khulna, Balasore, Chandbali, and Bhairab Bazar (Mymensingh) during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of the previous year:—

TABLE VI.

PORT OR STATION.	Description of salt.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.	
		First quarter of 1895-96.	First quarter of 1896-97.	First quarter of 1895-96.	First quarter of 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Chittagong	Liverpool	..	.....	61,285 21 8	1,16,403 10 0
Narayanganj	Ditto	..	.....	7,425 0 0	46,598 20 0
Khulna	Ditto	1,700 0 0	15,485 0 0	2,400 0 0	20,925 0 0
Balasore	Ditto	10,740 0 0	10,586 0 0	9,524 36 12	18,445 5 0
Chandbali	Ditto	...	20,710 0 0	.....	19,408 20 0
Bhairab Bazar ...	Ditto		431 28 0	.....	3,246 0 0
	Total ...	12,440 0 0	47,312 28 0	80,635 18 4	2,25,025 15 0

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from Cuttack and Puri.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 24th August, 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·97, Kalna 2·55, Katwa 3·74, Raniganj 2·66. Weather rainy, hot and cloudy. Heavy rain all over the district has improved prospects of *aman* crop immensely. It should now be almost up to the average. No more rain wanted at present. *Aus* being harvested. Jute and sugarcane doing well. Condition of cattle good. Water and fodder ample. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	11 to 15	0	per rupee.
Kalna	10½ to 12	0	
Katwa	13	7	
Raniganj	13	0	

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 8·58, Contai 4·58, Tamluk 4·16, Ghatal 2·22. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of paddy going on. Prospects of sugarcane and jute good. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Contai	15 to 18	
Tamluk	14	
Ghatal	14 to 15	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·60. Weather cloudy and showery. Prospect of *aus* crop favourable. Harvesting of jute going on. Transplantation of *aman* continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	10 to 13	0	per rupee.
Barasat	10	0	
Basirhat	11	10	
Diamond Harbour	11	6	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·30, Kandi 2·68, Jangipur 1·79. Weather hot. The recent rain has done much good to *aman* and other standing crops. *Bhadoi* is being harvested in some places. Indigo manufacture still proceeding. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·56, Bagirhat 1·55. Weather hot with occasional rain. Rain urgently wanted in Bagirhat and Satkhira for transplantation of *aman* paddy. Health of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	9 to 11	0	per rupee.
Bagirhat	12	6	
Satkhira	10	6	

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 1·52. Weather very hot. *Bhadoi* and jute are being cut. More rain urgently needed for the transplantation of *haimanti* rice and for steeping jute. No cattle-disease. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. Rice selling from 11 to 12 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 1·92. Transplantation of *aman* and steeping and washing of jute retarded for want of water. More rain urgently needed. Prospects not favourable. Common rice selling from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Pabna.—Rainfall 1·72. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects improving, but more rain wanted. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall 1·22. Weather hot. Prospects of standing crops not very good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 10 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 1·63. Weather hot. Harvesting of *aus* still continues. Rain badly wanted for transplantation of *aman*. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·88. Recent rain has improved prospects of *bhadoi*. Transplantation of paddy going on briskly. Prices have fallen in Bihar, but are stationary elsewhere. Price of common rice ranges from 12½ seers at Dinapore to 15 seers per rupee at Sadar. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—Sufficient rain fell during the week. Transplantation of paddy going on. *Bhadoi* crops improving. Common rice selling at 13½ seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 9·56, Bettiah 7·27. This general rain has saved the crops, and prospects are now very fair. Transplantation of winter rice in full swing, and everybody employed. Price of common rice at Sadar fallen from 12 to 13½ seers per rupee, against average of 13½ seers. Fodder and water ample.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·38, Madhubani 6·23, Samastipur 6·12. Rain has done much good. *Bhadoi* crops improved, and transplantation of paddy now going on again where not already finished. More rain would still do good in Madhubani.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·04. Heavy showers at Sadar for three days. Weather hot and cloudy throughout the district, with occasional local showers in all subdivisions except Supaul. More rain wanted, especially at Supaul. Transplantation of winter rice is suffering at Supaul and Madhipura. Indian-corn is expected to yield, on the average, an outturn of about 8 annas. Fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from two thanas of Supaul. Common rice sells at an average of 13 seers per rupee.

Purnea.—Rainfall 6·54. Rain still wanted for *bhadoi* and *aghani* paddy. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy in progress. Cutting of jute and manufacturing of indigo still going on. Some cattle-disease in Raniganj. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Report not received.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 8·59, Giridih 5·46. Constant rains. Sufficient rainfall for full crops. Rice sells from 10 to 12 seers per rupee in mufassal. At Hazaribagh the dealers are holding back for 7 and 8 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was general and heavy rain over the greater part of the Province during the week. In Northern and Eastern Bengal more rain is still required for the transplantation of winter rice and for the steeping and washing of jute. In Bihar, where the crops had been suffering from a prolonged drought, the heavy rain of the week has put an end to all anxiety, and the transplantation of paddy is now in full swing. In parts of the Bhagalpur Division, however, more rain is still said to be required. The harvesting of early rice and jute and the manufacturing of indigo are in progress. No cattle-disease is reported. The price of common rice in Bihar, which had risen in consequence of the drought, is now beginning to fall. No report has been received from Cuttack.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 25th August, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																
BURDWAN DIVISION.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	11 12	13 5	14 8	...		...	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	13 8	16 8	...	...	...
2	Birbhum	11 4	13 0	15 12	...	...	..	11 4	12 0	15 0	14 0	14 4	18 0	...	...	...
3	Bankura ..	12 8	12 8	15 8	...	..	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore .	13 4	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	..	...	..
5	Hooghly ...	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	10 9	10 9	14 0		...	..
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 4	13 5	13 5	13 12	..	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																
7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 4½	11 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 13 0	16 0	...	...	...
8	Calcutta	11 6	11 6	12 4	16 0	16 0	16 6	6 12	7 0	8 0	10 5	10 8	11 13	16 0	16 0	17 12
9	Nadia ...	13 5	13 5	16 4	21 5	21 5	21 8	7 4	7 4	6 10	12 5	11 7	14 8	.	...	...
10	Murshidabad ...	13 4	14 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	15 0			...
11	Jessore	12 0	12 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	12 12	13 0	19 0	.	...	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	..
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																
13	Rajshahi ...	15 0	14 10	16 8	22 8	21 12	26 4	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	11 10	15 0	...	...	..
14	Dinajpur ...	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	9 9	11 0	9 0	11 6	13 4	15 8	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri	10 8	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	..
16	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	9 8	10 8	13 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	13 5½		..	...
18	Bogra ...	13 8	13 2	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 10	12 0	10 8	12 0	14 4	...	...	...
19	Pabna .	13 14	14 4	18 12	22 8	24 0	22 8	6 12	6 8	6 12	14 4	16 0	18 12	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION.																
20	Dacca	10 10	10 12	12 0	...	...	15 0	9 2	9 4	12 12	11 12	11 14	16 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur	...	...	18 13	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	11 0	11 8	18 0	...	...	...
28	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	9 8	9 8	15 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga), Katwa 10 seers 15 chitaks (karkatch), and Raniganj 10½ seers.
B. At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are as follow:—Contai 9 seers, Tamluk 10 seers, and Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore (Bhadreswar) 10½ seers and Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chitaks.
F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10¾ chitaks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10½ seers, Barasat 10 seers, Magrahát 10 seers 10 chitaks, Baduria 10 seers 10 chitaks.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10 seers (panga), Chuadanga 9 seers (panga), Meherpur 10½ seers (karkatch), and Ranaghat 9 seers 2 chitaks (crushed).

the Districts of Bengal on the 15th August 1896.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN						FIREWOOD.			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)														
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
															BENGAL.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	R A P	Rs. A. P.			
									A			Crushed.					
						0 0	80 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Burdwan.	1	BURDWAN DIVISION.
									B			Karkatch.					
						30 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
									C			Panga.					
						60 0	250 0	300 0	9 3	9 4	11 2	3 12 6	3 12 0	3 10 0	Bankura.	3	
									D			Panga.					
						200 0	120 0	200 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	Midnapore.	4	
									E								
						160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	Hooghly.	5	
									F			Panga.					
						100 0	100 0	105 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6	
									G			Panga					
						100 0	100 0	89 5	10 8	10 8	11 7	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 5 0	24-Parganas.	7	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.
												Panga.					
18 5	18 5	14 8				80 0	80 0	91 6	9 0	9 6	11 3	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 9 0	Calcutta.	8	
									H			Panga.					
						128 0	128 0	128 0	10 10	10 0	10 9	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	Nadia.	9	
									I			Karkatch.					
						120 0	120 0	190 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	Murshidabad.	10	
									J			Panga.					
						...	...	120 0	10 10	10 8	10 4	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	Jessore.	11	
									K								
						160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	Khulna.	12	
									L			Crushed.					
						240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 9	4 2 8	4 2 8	3 10 8	Rajshahi.	13	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.
												Panga.					
						120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	Dinajpur.	14	
									M			Panga.					
						120 0	140 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	3 13 6	3 14 0	3 12 9	Jalpaiguri.	15	
									N			Panga.					
						120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	Darjeeling.	16	
									O			Panga.					
						30 0	80 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Rangpur.	17	
												Panga.					
						90 0	90 0	90 0	8 13	8 4	9 12	4 0 0	4 4 0	3 13 4	Bogra.	18	
									P								
						140 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 8	9 12	3 14 9	4 0 0	3 10 0	Pabna.	19	
									Q			Panga.					
						120 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 4	10 10	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 9 0	Dacca.	20	DACCA DIVISION.
									R								
						100 0	100 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
									S			Panga.					
						160 0	160 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	Faridpur.	22	
									T			Panga.					
						80 0	80 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	Backergunge.	23	

prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 9 seers 1 chitak, Magura 8 seers 11 chitaks, Narail 9½ seers and
.

prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 10½ seers.
prices of salt (panga) per rupee are :—Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 8 seers 11½ chitaks.
of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
alt (panga) is 10 seers per rupee.
prices of salt per rupee are:—Gaibanda 9½ seers, Kurigram 8 seers, Nilphamari not reported.
of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

P. In the mart in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 10 seers 5 chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Munshirhat and Mirkadim not reported.

Q. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishoreganj 9 seers 6 chitaks, Jamalpur 9 seers 2 chitaks, Kagmari 10 seers (panga), and Netrokona 8 seers (panga).

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers (panga) and Madaripur 11½ seers (crushed).

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*																
		S. Ch.	S Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	..	...	...	9 1	9 0	11 6	9 3	10 0	17 1	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	14 0	10 8	11 0	18 0	...	...	...
26	Chittagong ..	10 4	10 0	9 12	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 12	11 4	11 0	14 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna ...	13 0 / 14 0	White. 13 0 / Red. 14 0	15 0 / 18 0	17 0	20 0	24 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	14 4	16 0	17 14	18 0	18 0	22 0
28	Gaya ...	10 10	10 8	13 4	17 0	18 0	21 8	9 4	10 8	10 0	10 14	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
29	Shahabad ..	11 0 & 12 0	12 8 & 13 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0 & 13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...
30	Saran ..	10 8	12 8	15 0	15 4	18 0	20 0	7 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...
31	Champaran ...	11 8	13 0	16 12	17 8	21 4	26 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	12 8	16 4	17 0	...	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	11 0	12 0	13 8	16 0	20 0	23 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	10 0	12 8	17 2	19 0	20 0	22 0	10 0	12 8	10 8	13 8	15 0	18 4	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr ..	12 8	13 2	15 0 to 18 0	18 8	19 8	24 0 to 26 0	8 8	9 0	14 0	11 8	13 2	17 8	16 0	...	16 0
35	Bhagalpur ...	12 10	13 4	16 6	17 10	18 4	21 7	10 1	11 5	12 10	13 14	15 2	17 11	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	13 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	...	10 8	11 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	12 0	12 8	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	12 8	16 0	...	...	...
8	Sonthal Parganas.	10 8	10 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	...	11 4	12 8	13 8	13 4	13 12	17 8	...	...	...
ORISSA																
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	10 8	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 13	18 6	19 11	21 0	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	13 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0 to 17 0	21 0	19 0	21 0 to 22 0	..	...	...
41	Puri ...	9 3	9 3	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	11 13	13 2	19 6	21 0	22 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ...	10 8	10 8	12 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 8	...	...	...
43	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	10 0 / 7 0 to 9 0	Red. 10 0 / White. 7 0 to 9 0	10 8 / 7 0 to 9 8	...	...	15 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 8	14 0	16 0	...	...	...
44	Palamau (Daltonganj).	9 0	9 0	13 8	13 8	15 3	19 2	8 7	9 0	9 9	9 9	10 11	12 6	...	...	...
45	Manbhum (Purulia).	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	12 8 to 13 0	12 0	15 8 to 17 0	14 0 to 16 0	16 0	18 0 to 20 0	...	16 0	13 0
46	Singhbhum (Chaibassa).	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 8 seers and Chandpur 9 seers.
V. At Feni Hát the retail price of salt is 7 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Dinapore 9¾ seers, Barh 10½ seers, Bihar not reported.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers, Aurangabad 9½ seers, and Nawada 9 seers.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 11 seers, Sasaram 11½ seers, and Bhabhua 10 seers.
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11½ seers and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 11 seers 13 chitaks.
b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.
d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 11 seers and Madhubani 10 seers 6 chitaks.

CALCUTTA,

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	22 0	22 0	...	23 0
...	...	...	17 8	...	25 8
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20 0	22 0	20 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20	26 0	26 0
...	...	...	...	...	25 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
20 0	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	16 0	18 0	22 8
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	27 0
...	...	...	15 8	16 14	16 14
...	16 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

Bengal on the 15th August 1896—(concluded).

FIREWOOD.		SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
								BENGAL—*concluded.*		
...	...	g 9 0	9 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	v 9 2	8 10	9 8	Panga. 3 14 to 4 0 0	4 0 to 4 4 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25	
80 0	80 0	w 10 0	10 0	10 12	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Chittagong.	26	
								BIHAR.		
130 0	130 0	x 10 0	10 0	11 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
140 0	160 0	y 10 0	10 0	10 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Gaya.	28	
130 0	120 0	z 10 6	11 0	11 8	...	...	3 10 0	Shahabad.	29	
160 0	120 0	a 10 4	10 4	10 8	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 3	3 12 0	Saran.	30	
180 0	180 0	b 10 0	10 0	10 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Champaran.	31	
160 0	140 0	c 11 0	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 10 3	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
160 0	160 0	d 10 8	11 8	10 0	3 13 3	3 4 0	3 6 0	Darbhanga.	33	
126 to 168	168 0	e 10 4	10 4	10 12	3 11 0	3 11 6	3 6 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
126 0	151 8	f 10 0	10 1	10 11	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
320 0	320 0	g 10 8	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 6	3 10 0	3 10 0	Purnea (Kisba).	36	
120 0	160 0	h 9 8	9 8	10 0	Panga. 4 3 0	4 4 0	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
120 0	120 0	i 10 0	10 0	10 8	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	Santhal Parganas.	38	
								ORISSA.		
90 0	80 0	j 10 12	10 12	10 12	Karkatch. 3 5 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
120 0	120 0	k 10 10	10 0	10 12	Panga. 3 11 0	3 12 0	3 7 0	Balasore.	40	
80 0	80 0	l 12 4	12 4	12 0	Karkatch. 3 4 0	3 3 0	3 6 0	Puri.	41	
								CHOTA NAGPUR.		
240 0	240 0	m 8 0	9 0	8 0	4 7 0	4 3 0	4 8 0	Hazaribagh	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 5 0	4 5 0	4 8 0	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	43	
...	...	7 5	7 3	8 7	Panga. 5 7 6	...	...	Palamau (Daltonganj).	44	
...	...	n 10 0	10 0	10 10	3 14 0	4 0 0	3 10 6	Manbhum (Purulia).	45	
100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	Singhbhum (Chaibassa).	46	

it per rupee are :—Begusarai 10½ seers and Jamui 10 seers.
s per rupee are :—Banka 10 seers, Supaul 10 seers, and Madhipura 9 seers.
the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

h. At Rahanpur the retail price of salt (karkatch) is 9 seers per rupee.
i. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Deoghur 10 seers (panga), Godda 9 seers (mixed), Jamtara 9 seers (panga), Pakour 11 seers (karkatch), and Rajmahal 8 seers (panga).
j. In the Jajpur and Kendrapara subdivisions the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
k. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
l. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
m. At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
n. At Govindpur the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
1	Calcutta ...	5 6 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 7
2	Burdwan ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	2 14 3	2 15 0	...	3 6 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 2 0	3 4 0	...	2 10 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	5 14 0	6 0 0	...	2 13 6	2 14 0	...	2 14 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	6 10 0	5 12 0	...	3 12 0	3 8 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	4 5 0	4 4 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	2 6 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
7	Chittagong ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	2 7 0	2 3 0	Red. 2 13 0 White. 3 0 0	2 13 0 3 0 0	2 5 0 2 7 0	2 5 0	1 14 6	1 10
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	3 10 3	3 5 6	...	3 10 3	3 5 6	...	2 8 0	2 0 0	...
10	Bhagalpur ..	3 12 1	3 8 1	...	2 14 8	2 9 9	...	3 5 8	3 0 0	...	2 4 0	2 0 0	...
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	2 1 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	3 9 0	3 3 0	3 6 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	3 13 0	3 13 0	...	2 15 0	2 13 6	...	4 0 0 to 5 11 0	4 0 0 to 5 11 0	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,

The 25th August 1896.

JUAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
s. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1 0	2 1 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2 6 0	2 10 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2 8 0	2 6 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 12 0	2 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0
3 0	...	1 12 0	...	...	...	1 12 0	..	1 6 0	2 3 0	2 0 0	1 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 3 6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 0 10	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5 0 to 3 10 0	3 5 0 to 3 10 0	...

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zeamays*).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR — CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
2 4 0	2 4 0	2 7 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...
...	...	...	3 4 0	3 1 0	...	...	...	...	4 9 0	4 11 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 14 0	5 0 0	...	Mustard. 5 4 0 / Rapeseed. 4 0 0	5 8 0 / 4 12 0	... / ...
...	...	...	3 4 0	3 0 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...
2 8 0	2 8 0	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0
1 15 0	1 14 5	1 7 9	1 15 0	1 13 0	1 10 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
2 8 0	2 0 0	...	3 1 3	2 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 0 0	1 13 8	...	2 4 10	2 0 10	...	4 3 3	4 4 0	...	4 13 0	4 12 0	...
...	...	...	2 1 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	3 15 0	3 15 0	...
...	...	...	6 2 3	6 2 3	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	Mustard. 5 5 0 / Rapeseed. 4 12 0	5 5 0 / 4 12 0	... / ...

TANDARD SEERS.

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
12 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 5 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 0
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 10 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 4 0	4 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	23 0 0	23 0 0	...	5 4 0	5 2 0 at Sirajganj.	5 0 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	17 12 0	17 12 0	...	4 7 0	5 5 0	...
...	...	...	5 12 0	5 12 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0 at Narayanganj.	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 12 0	14 4 0	14 4 0	17 0 0	...	...	...
0 0	4 10 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 10 3	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 13 0	4 9 9	...	17 9 8	18 0 0	...	...	...	...
6 0	3 6 0	...	6 10 0	4 11 0	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 7 0 to 5 5 0	4 3 8 to 5 0 0	...	23 0 0	23 0 0	...	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
34 0 0	34 0 0	34 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	250 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	275 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	...	6 8 0	6 8 0 per kahan.	6 8 0
32 0 0	33 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						Uncleaned, per piece.					
37 0 0	39 0 0	...	7 0 0 to 8 0 0	7 0 0 to 10 0 0	...	0 2 0 to 1 12 0	0 8 0 to 2 2 0	...	...	...	...
						Cleaned, per piece.					
						0 4 0 to 1 14 0	0 10 0 to 2 4 0	...			
42 0 0	42 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 4 0	33 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	16 bundles per rupee.	...	...
									Green.		
41 0 0	41 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0 per maund.	1 12 0	...
36 8 0	37 0 0	36 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	20 0 0 per maund.	20 0 0 per maund.	...	...	...	...
30 0 0	31 0 0	...	3 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 4 0 per maund.	...	...
30 7 6	30 7 6	...	10 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	32 0 0	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
35 10 0	35 10 0	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	22 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0 per maund.	...	20 0 0	20 0 0 per kahan.	20 0 0
35 8 9 to 42 10 6	35 8 9 to 42 10 6	...	7 8 0 to 13 0 0	13 0 0	...	1 8 0 to 2 0 0 per piece.	1 8 0 to 2 0 0 per piece.	...	0 4 0 per maund.	0 4 0 per maund.	...

he undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th August 1896.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARTS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
., A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
12 0	5 12 0 per kahan.	4 9 0	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 8 0	Panga. 3 7 0	3 9 0	1. Calcutta.
0 0	16 0 0 per kahan.	...	...	...	...	8 8 0	8 0 0	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	3 7 0	Crushed. 3 8 0	...	2. Burdwan.
12 0	8 0 0 por kahan.	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	0 3 0	0 4 0	...	3 12 0	Panga. 4 0 0	...	3. Midnapore.
10 0	0 12 0 per maund.	0 12 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 8 0	7 8 0	0 4 3	0 4 0	...	3 14 9	Panga. 4 0 0	3 10 0	4. Pabna.
,undles er rupee.	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 12 0	Panga. 3 12 0	...	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	4 0 0	Panga. 4 0 0	3 9 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	..	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
10 0	0 10 0 per maund.	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 11 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 10 3	Panga. 3 10 0	...	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	...	0 4 6	0 5 0	...	3 10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	...	10. Bhagalpur.
1 0 0	3 3 0 per kahan.	2 12 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	3 5 0	Karkatch. 3 6 0	3 6 0	11. Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	4 5 0	Panga. 4 5 0	4 8 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 16th to 22nd August 1896.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1896.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Aug.	16th	153·7	5·3	29·590	82·5	85·7	8·3	77·4	80·1	0·997	79·1	89	S by E and SSW	41	0·65	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	17th	147·2	3·7	·541	82·9	86·7	6·9	79·8	81·3	1·047	80·6	93	SSW and variable	39	0·39	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	18th	156·8	7·1	·511	84·3	89·7	10·6	79·1	81·3	1·030	80·1	88	SSW and ESE ...	46	0·31	Partially cloudy, o, g, d, p, t, <.
,,	19th	148·5	4·0	·518	83·1	88·4	9·4	79·0	81·3	1·047	80·6	93	SW by W, SSE and variable.	33	0·89	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p, t.
,,	20th	114·7	0·1	·540	81·9	84·8	5·6	79·2	80·6	1·029	80·1	95	ENE, calm, and variable.	42	0·82	Cloudy, o, p.
,,	21st	141·3	2·0	·572	81·8	86·9	9·7	77·2	78·5	0·932	77·1	86	SW and SSW ...	172	0·47	Chiefly cloudy, o, g. d, p.
,,	22nd	141·3	2·9	·612	84·2	87·6	8·2	79·4	80·1	·978	78·4	83	SSW and SW ...	59	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·555
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·590
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	25·1
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	89·6
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	83·0
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·1
The extreme variation of temperature	12·5
The maximum temperature	89·7
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	15
	%
The mean relative humidity	90
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	87
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 16th to 22nd August 1896	3·53
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	3·46
The total fall from 1st January to 22nd August 1896	42·43
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	45·15

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 24th August 1896.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 16th to 22nd August 1896.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1896.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
August ...	16th ...	29·647	83·4	89·0	11·2	77·8	86·5	81·6	1·014	79·7	80	0·02
,, ..	17th ...	·577	83·5	87·2	7·4	79·8	86·5	83·3	1·099	82·2	87	0·30
,, ...	18th ...	·548	85·0	91·2	12·4	78·8	85·7	82·5	1·070	81·3	87	0·49
,, ...	19th ...	·554	84·1	89·2	10·2	79·0	84·6	83·3	1·125	82·9	95	2·02
,, ..	20th ..	·561	82·4	85·0	5·2	79·8	84·1	82·0	1·066	81·2	91	0·20
,, ...	21st ...	·601	82·8	88·8	12·0	76·8	83·4	79·6	·957	77·9	84	0·09
,, ...	22nd ...	·642	84·8	89·8	10·1	79·7	83·1	82·4	1·032	80·2	77	0·27

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	29·590
The mean temperature of the seven days	83·7
The extreme variation of temperature	14·4
The maximum temperature	91·2
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	86
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 16th to 22nd August 1896	3·99

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 24th August 1896.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 22nd August 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 22nd August 1896.			Week ending Saturday, the 24th August 1895.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	266	37,585	443	515	81,877	1,404
Jute	119	23,550	399	61	18,625	289
Firewood	142	99,550	1,479	88	46,675	686
Other articles	778	2,00,075	2,688	681	1,72,650	2,260
Total ...	1,305	3,60,760	5,009	1,345	3,19,827	4,639

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th August 1896, on 1,699·70 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	293,012	2,73,035 7 0	32,17,485 30	5,42,453 3 0	17,415 0 0	8,32,933 10 0	80,880	114,097	194,977
Or per mile of railway ...	... ...	160 10 2	...	319 2 4	10 4 3	490 0 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5½ weeks of half-year	1,636,788	15,99,268 14 0	1,65,71,739 0	30,12,972 7 0	93,923 0 0	47,06,164 5 0	468,754	696,763	1,065,517
Total for 6½ weeks ...	1,929,800	18,72,304 5 0	1,97,89 224 30	35,55,425 10 0	1,11,338 0 0	55,39,097 15 0	539,634	749,860	1,260,494
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	287,422½	2,58,517 9 4	27,50,171 10	4,60,816 7 10	15,028 12 3	7,34,362 13 5	78,791	100,920	179,711
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	152 5 5	.....	271 8 10	8 13 8	432 11 11	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 6½ weeks of previous year ...	2,000,038	19,77,082 0 0	1,78,96,895 10	35,87,308 14 0	1,07,076 3 10	56,72,267 1 10	539,534	746,045	1,285,579

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th August 1896, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,270	4,198 5 0	3,819 30	243 12 0	8 0 0	4,453 1 0	1,136	52	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	188 13 9	.....	11 1 7	0 5 9	200 5 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5½ weeks of half-year	124,585	29,573 2 0	33,736 0	1,529 14 0	59 0 0	31,162 0 0	6,354	334	6,688
Total for 6½ weeks ...	142,855	33,771 7 0	38,555 30	1,776 10 0	67 0 0	35,615 1 0	7,490	386	7,876
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,784	3,531 7 3	2,042 30	110 3 0	9 14 8	3,651 8 9	1,153	35	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	158 13 9	.....	4 14 4	0 7 1	164 4 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 6½ weeks of previous year ...	148,729½	35,108 8 3	34,612 20	1,472 4 8	79 7 8	36,660 4 5	8,000	272	8,272

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th August 1896, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,782	13,119 15 0	63,999 10	5,406 10 0	51 0 0	18,577 9 0	6,739	2,901	9,640
Or per mile of railway	.....	81 4 7	.....	33 8 0	0 5 1	115 1 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5½ weeks of half-year	99,790	81,864 1 0	4,08,569 10	37,216 1 0	334 0 0	1,19,415 2 0	37,092	16,813	53,905
Total for 6½ weeks ...	117,572	94,985 0 0	4,72,568 20	42,622 11 0	385 0 0	1,37,992 11 0	43,831	19,714	63,545
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,075½	12,786 12 0	76,898 0	7,304 1 0	40 3 3	20,631 0 3	6,433	3,347	9,770
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	79 3 7	.....	45 5 7	0 4 0	127 13 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 6½ weeks of previous year ...	146,985	99,199 1 5	5,79,781 20	60,962 8 0	229 5 0	1,60,390 14 5	44,166	25,608	69,774

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 15th August 1896, on 813 miles open.

	* COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	185,890	81,390 0 0	9,91,250 0	2,30,540 0 0	10,380 0 0	3,22,510 0 0	30,300	44,601	74,901
Or per mile of railway	229	100 0 0	1,219 0	284 0 0	2 0 0	*386 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	1,086,330	4,66,810 0 0	36,17,540 0	6,70,530 0 0	53,560 0 0	11,90,760 0 0	168,900	161,843	330,743
Total for 7 weeks ..	1,272,220	5,48,200 0 0	46,08,790 0	9,01,130 0 0	63,940 0 0	15,13,270 0 0	199,100	206,444	405,544
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	171,553	70,071 0 0	9,13,666 0	2,08,734 0 0	8,459 0 0	2,87,264 0 0	29,361	36,209	65,570
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	211	86 0 0	1,123 0	257 0 0	2 0 0	343 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,275,039	5,27,723 0 0	51,61,116 0	8,20,065 0 0	59,850 0 0	14,07,638 0 0	204,251	186,065	390,316

* Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 15th August 1896, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	33,630	11,450 0 0	83,950 0	8,620 0 0	60 0 0	20,130 0 0	3,725	2,987	6,712
Or per mile of railway	269	92 0 0	672 0	69 0 0	.....	161 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	186,920	63,480 0 0	2,90,580 0	25,220 0 0	780 0 0	89,480 0 0	20,510	12,408	32,918
Total for 7 weeks ...	220,550	74,930 0 0	3,74,530 0	33,840 0 0	840 0 0	1,09,610 0 0	24,235	15,395	39,630
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	28,661	9,085 0 0	75,206 0	7,415 0 0	140 0 0	16,640 0 0	3,543	2,753	6,296
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	229	73 0 0	602 0	59 0 0	1 0 0	133 0 0	...	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	226,636	69,555 0 0	3,90,577 0	30,873 0 0	1,506 0 0	1,01,934 0 0	24,586	15,200	39,786

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 15th August 1896, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	16,620	5,790 0 0	39,150 0	1,840 0 0	270 0 0	7,900 0 0	2,467	757	3,224
Or per mile of railway	310	67 0 0	455 0	22 0 0	3 0 0	92 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	115,360	33,150 0 0	71,320 0	6,090 0 0	990 0 0	40,230 0 0	14,101	4,317	18,478
Total for 7 weeks ...	132,980	38,940 0 0	1,10,470 0	7,930 0 0	1,260 0 0	48,130 0 0	16,648	5,054	21,702
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,075	7,126 0 0	13,271 0	1,235 0 0	235 0 0	8,596 0 0	2,450	742	3,196
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	268	83 0 0	154 0	14 0 0	3 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	140,157	42,839 0 0	96,486 0	8,212 0 0	1,203 0 0	52,244 0 0	17,092	5,070	22,162

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th June 1896, on 157 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,287	10,471 6 7	17,57,967 0	5,173 10 0	191 2 0	15,836 2 7	1,465	6,331	4,866
Per mile of railway	103·74	66·70 0 0	11,197·24 0	32·95 0 0	1·22 0 0	100·87 0 0	9·33	40·32	30·99
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	360,275	2,18,900 4 3	50,49,675 0	1,13,901 0 6	4,190 6 2	3,36,991 10 11	55,249	102,963	158,212
Total for 25 weeks ...	376,562	2,29,371 10 10	32,91,708 0	1,19,074 10 6	4,381 8 2	3,52,827 13 6	53,784	109,294	163,078
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 30th June 1896.			Receipts for week ending 189 .			Total receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1896.			Total receipts from 1st April 189 to 189 .			Total increase in 189 .	Total decrease in 189 .
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
157	15,836	100·87	.....	.....	.....	157	1,52,195	969·41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th August 1896, on 157 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,381	4,585 6 0	94,562 0	3,082 0 0	168 0 0	7,835 0 0	1,359	2,923	4,282
Per mile of railway	59·75	29·20 0 0	602·31 0	19·63 0 0	1·07 0 0	49·90 0 0	8·65	18·62	27·27
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	50,116	25,352 0 0	5,32,127 0	19,307 0 0	602 0 0	46,361 0 0	5,557	14,942	20,499
Total for 5 weeks ...	52,497	29,937 0 0	6,26,689 0	22,479 0 0	770 0 0	53,196 0 0	6,916	17,865	24,781
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,789	1,510 2 9	3,04,814 0	4,927 10 0	96 10 6	6,434 6 9	482	6,474	6,956
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	66·47	26·49 0 0	2,333·05 0	37·72 0 0	67 0 0	64·38 0 0	8·46	50·58	59·04
Total to corresponding date of previous year	20,674	8,643 10 6	16,24,414 0	26,079 10 0	473 3 0	35,195 7 6	3,183	27,076	30,261

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 8th August 1896.			Receipts for week ending 10th August 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 8th August 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 10th August 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
157	7,835	49·90	128	6,424	64·88	157	1,98,127	1,261·94	128*	35,195	389·08	1,62,932	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 15th August 1896	13,267	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	12,592	2	11
Increase	674	13	1
Receipts per mile for the week ending 15th August 1896	260	2	2
Corresponding period of 1895	246	14	6
Increase	13	3	8
Receipts from 1st July to 15th August 1896...	89,032	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	85,878	0	0
Increase	3,154	0	0

[illegible] No. 36.

No. 36 of 1896.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 8th August 1896.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL, K.C.I.E., Advocate-General, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY.
The Hon'ble J. PRATT.
The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE.
The Hon'ble J. G. H. GLASS, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.
The Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble A. M. BOSE.
The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble GURU PROSHAD SEN.
The Hon'ble W. B. GLADSTONE.
The Hon'ble M. S. DAS.
The Hon'ble A. H. WALLIS.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN IN MYMENSINGH.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Whether the attention of the Government has been called to a statement which appeared in the *Charu Mihir* of Mymensingh to the effect that a number of *budmashes* carried off the daughter of one Kumari Chandalini, of Bajipore, and committed outrages on her? Is it the case that the Judge in sentencing the accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment remarked:—"I have already called attention to the need of protection of women in this district?" Will the Government be pleased to state what action it has taken to ensure this protection?

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY replied:—

"The attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement referred to. The accused arrested in the case of Kumari Chandalini were fortunately convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment for seven years each. The Judge remarked, before passing sentence, that he had already called attention to the need women have for protection in the district, but this remark referred evidently to observations made by him in a previous case, when the accused were also convicted for an outrage on a young woman; and in both cases the remarks were intended by him to explain the severity of the sentences passed. The Judge has not addressed the Government as to the necessity for special measures for the protection of women in Mymensingh. Such measures have, however, been taken by the Magistrate's orders on the occasion of the Ashtami bathing festival, and the Commissioner has been instructed to renew them annually so long as necessity for them appears to exist. As regards isolated outrages on women which might occur anywhere and at any time during the year, it is impossible to take special measures. It may be hoped that the severe punishments which have been inflicted in Kumari Chandalini's and the previous case will have a salutary effect in deterring the bad characters who are disposed to this kind of crime. The Lieutenant-Governor has also directed that the most experienced and reliable police officers available should always be deputed to investigate these cases whenever they occur, and the District Superintendent of Police has been instructed to give his special attention to the cases.

"The Magistrate reports that these offences are usually committed by low class Muhammadan loafers of loose character, who, under Act X of 1872, could have been dealt with under section 505 as persons of notoriously bad livelihood or dangerous character, but who cannot be reached under section 110 of the present Criminal Procedure Code."

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MR. AINSLIE.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Has the attention of the Government been drawn to some paragraphs published in the *Hitabadi* newspaper of the 5th June, in which some serious allegations are made against Mr. Ainslie, the Subdivisional Officer of Govindpur? Is it the case that Mr. Ainslie harassed witnesses and parties by causing them to follow him from camp to camp and by holding *cutcheries* in the mufassal, but not always in the places notified? Is it true that he struck off from his file seven out of nine cases on the 11th May last, three out of six cases on the 12th, and four out of eight cases on the 15th, the parties not having been able to find out his camp and attend in time and committed several other irregularities referred to in the same paper? If so, will the Government take any steps to prevent a recurrence of similar proceedings in future?

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY replied:—

"The attention of the Government was drawn to the paragraphs referred to, and the Commissioner was requested to issue instructions to Mr. Ainslie to

make better arrangements for the convenience of parties in future. This has been done, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that similar cause for complaint will not recur. The figures in the paragraphs in question are generally, though not uniformly correct."

MR. MORSHEAD'S CASE.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

(1) Whether it is true, as stated in the newspapers, that Mr. Morshead, Deputy Commissioner of Purulia, directed Babu Upendra Chandra Mookerjee, a Deputy Magistrate, at the instance of the District Superintendent of Police, to withdraw an order for bail issued by the said Deputy Magistrate in respect of some persons charged with an offence under section 392, I. P. C., and that in consequence the order was withdrawn and the prisoners were remanded to jail, where they remained from the 9th June to the 1st July, when they were ordered to be released after a full investigation by the said Deputy Magistrate?

(2) Is it the case that the Deputy Commissioner, in the order directing the withdrawal of the bail-bond, laid down the dictum that "when accused persons are sent up in A Form (by the Police) there are *primâ facie* grounds for believing that they have been guilty of the offence of which they are accused"?

Does the Government approve of this interference on the part of an Executive Officer with the judicial discretion of a Magistrate subordinate to him? Will the Government be pleased to take such steps as to the Government may seem fit with a view to prevent the recurrence of proceedings such as these on part of Executive Officers?

In the absence of the Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE, who came late, the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been called to the facts and the papers marginally given of a case at Purulia, which have been published in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of the 7th July, and in which, under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, an order passed by the trying Deputy Magistrate admitting the accused persons to bail was cancelled and they were sent to *hajut?* Are the proceedings correctly given in the *Patrika?*

(*b*) Under what provision of any existing law did the Deputy Commissioner interfere with an order passed judicially by the Deputy Magistrate, and direct him to commit the accused to custody; and under what provision did the District Superintendent of Police appeal to the former against the order of the Deputy Magistrate? Is it not the fact that, under the law, the High Court alone could interfere with that order? Does the Government approve of such interference by District Officers? If not, will it be graciously pleased to take steps which may lead to its prevention?

THE PURULIA PAPERS.

ORDER SHEET.

District Manbhum.

In the Court of Babu U. C. Mukerjee, Deputy Magistrate.

No. 111 OF 1896.

Kharakri of Jobla, thana Silli, district Lohardaga, *versus* (1) Sonaram Mura, (2) Panroo Mura of Gundhudi, pargana Bagnundi, (3) Naboo Dom of Uhatoo, pargana Jhalda.

Section 392, Indian Penal Code.

The 9th June, 1896.—The Court was occupied from 8 A.M. to 11-20 A M. with the rioting case. No time to-day, and the file is full to-morrow. Case remanded till the 19th instant.

U. C. M.

Recognizance of Rs. 20 each from the witnesses. Accused may be enlarged on good bail of Rs. 200 each.

U. C. M.

The 9th June, 1896.—Under orders of the Deputy Commissioner, the order of bail is recalled and accused are committed to custody.

U. C. M.

URGENT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—

In this case Deputy Magistrate, Upendra Chandra Mukerjee, has let out three men on bail in a special report case without first going into the evidence, though the witnesses for prosecution were present.

According to section 497, Criminal Procedure Code, the Deputy Magistrate should have first, I think, gone partly into the case and then given bail, if he considered the evidence against the accused weak or insufficient.

2. The men standing bails are mukhtears, and the man marked thus is said to be unfit to go bail. Necessary orders solicited.

C. B.

The 9th June, 1896.

BABU U. C. MUKERJEE—

Please report and return by bearer.

L. F. M.

The Explanation of the Deputy Magistrate.

I could not go into the evidence of this case, as I was very fully occupied with a rioting case in which six witnesses were cross-examined in great length by vakils engaged in the case. It is humbly submitted that it is illegal to send accused to *hajat* without satisfying one's self that there is anything like a case against them. I therefore allowed them to be released on bail.

I should note that when the Police first sent the accused to have their confessions recorded by the Senior Deputy Magistrate a few days ago, they made no confessions or incriminating statements of any sort, and on the express ground that the Police failed to send any evidence to justify their being put into *hajat*, that this Court ordered the accused to be released on bail. When the A Form was sent I thought it would be fair to examine the witnesses at the trial in the regular way. If the accused have offered any security who is unfit to stand bail, the matter should be reported to me in the usual way. My order on the record was that the accused should give good bail.

UPENDRA CHANDER MUKERJEE.

The 9th June, 1896.

DEPUTY MAGISTRATE—

It is a question of the interpretation of section 497, Criminal Procedure Code. When accused persons are sent up in an A Form there are *primâ facie* grounds for believing that they have been guilty of the offence of which they are accused, otherwise they would not have been sent up. They should not be released on bail; therefore until it appears that such reasonable grounds do not as a matter of fact exist, you are requested to recall the bail and commit accused to custody.

L. F. MORSHEAD,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner.

The 9th June, 1896.

(*c*) Is it the fact that after the order referred to by the Deputy Commissioner the accused were taken to jail and kept there for several weeks until on the case for the prosecution alone, and at its close, they were released from custody on bail and afterwards acquitted? Was the order committing them to jail passed in their presence?

(*d*) Does the Government approve of the general proposition which appears to have been laid down by the Deputy Commissioner and which would seriously affect the liberty of the subject, viz., that whenever an accused is sent up by the Police under any of the numerous sections relating to offences of a non-bailable character, it must be held that there are *primâ facie* grounds for believing that he is guilty of the offence charged, and he should not be released on bail until the contrary is made out? Is it the fact that statements before the Police may be and are made behind the back of the accused, and he has no means of testing them at the time? Is the Government aware that, altogether apart from any question as to the credit or capacity of any section of the Police, sometimes on the facts deposed to before the Police alone, no offence under the law is established at the hearing against the accused?

The Hon'ble Mr. RISLEY replied:—

"One reply may be conveniently given to the separate questions asked by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose.

"These are the facts of the case.—Three men arrested by the Police on a charge of robbery (section 392, Indian Penal Code) were sent before Babu Atal Bihari Moitra, the Senior Deputy Magistrate at Purulia, on the 4th June, 1896, to have their confessions recorded. They did not, however, confess, and no evidence having been sent with them, the Deputy Magistrate allowed bail in the sum of Rs. 400 each. On their failure to furnish bail they were kept in custody. On the 6th an A Form, sending up the accused for trial, was submitted by the Police, and the Deputy Magistrate passed an order that the men should be kept in custody until the 9th. This rescinded the previous order granting bail. On the 9th the Deputy Magistrate made the case over for trial to Babu Upendra Chunder Mukerjea, another Deputy Magistrate. The latter, without recording any evidence, though the witnesses for the prosecution were present, very improperly postponed the case to the 19th June, on the ground that he had no time, although he might easily have taken up the case in the afternoon of the 9th, as his other case work only occupied him up to 11-20 A.M. He ordered at the same time that the accused might be enlarged on bail of Rs. 200 each. The District Superintendent of Police brought the order to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner, and the Deputy Commissioner, being of opinion that bail should not have been allowed, since the Deputy Magistrate having taken none of the evidence which was ready

uld not assume that there were no reasonable grounds for the serious arge against the accused, requested the Deputy Magistrate to recall the il and commit the accused to custody. The bail was accordingly t allowed, and the accused remained in custody. On the 19th the Deputy agistrate took up the case and examined some witnesses, and rejected an plication then made to him for bail, wishing to hear further evidence. The aring was postponed to the 27th, and thence to the 29th, for want of time: d on the latter date a charge was framed against the accused under section 392, dian Penal Code. There were then further adjournments to the 30th June, d the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd July, and finally, on the last date, the accused were quitted; no witnesses for the defence having been examined, and only one of e witnesses for the prosecution having been cross-examined after the drawing of the charge.

"There is no doubt that Mr. Morshead was technically wrong in the order ich he passed requesting the Deputy Magistrate to recall the bail. The istake was, however, made in good faith, through misapprehension as to his dicial authority. The Deputy Magistrate's order allowing bail, with which interfered, appears, moreover, to have been wrong. The Deputy Magis- ate should not have passed that order without first satisfying himself that ere was some doubt as to the truth of the charge. He actually refused bail the 19th June after hearing some of the witnesses, and he also drew up a arge against the accused, thus showing that he considered a *primâ facie* se to have been made out against them. It would appear that he allowed il on the 9th merely because he had decided to postpone the case for days, and not because he then entertained doubt as to the guilt of the cused.

"With regard to the third part of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's estion, the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that Mr. Morshead acted not ecutively, but on what he conceived to be his judicial authority. The istake was made *bonâ fide* by an individual officer, and His Honour considers at no necessity exists for such steps as the Hon'ble Member suggests.

"With regard to clause (*d*) of the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose's question, the eutenant-Governor does not feel called upon to interpret authoritatively the ovisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, which both Magistrates and Police e required to follow, and which are sufficiently clear for their guidance."

COOLIE-RECRUITING.

In the absence of the Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE, who came late, the Hon'ble BU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the many cases orted in the *Bankura Darpan* and several other papers, showing the gross evils ulting from the present system of coolie-recruiting for the labour districts?

Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the following remarks this subject of coolie-recruiting, reported to have been made by Sir Steuart yley, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, at a meeting held in London on e 14th of May last:—

"Systematic recourse to fraudulent recruiting and even to kidnapping became common—ficiently common to be felt as a discredit to the Administration" (*vide Statesman* of 1st ly)?

And also to the following remarks reported to have been made at the same eeting by Sir Charles Elliott, late Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces:—

"The great evil which had arisen with regard to the competition for labourers had sen from the immense number of different persons who were competing against each er, deceiving each other, stealing each other's coolies, kidnapping women and children, enticing them by false pretences, and even using force and wrongful confinement, so that y constantly figured in the Police Courts." (*Statesman* of 1st July.)

What steps does the Government propose to take on behalf of a most helpless and ignorant class of its subjects, both women and children, to put a stop to the sad abuses referred to in the above extracts?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"The special attention of Government has for some time been directed to the whole system of coolie-recruiting for the labour districts. The subject is still under consideration of Government."

LABOUR COMMISSION'S REPORT.

In the absence of the Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE, who came late, the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Has the work of the Labour Commission been finished? When is its report expected to be published?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"The report of the Labour Commission has been lately received, and been sent to the Chamber of Commerce, the Mining Association, the Tea Association, and other authorities for their remarks. It cannot be stated exactly when the report will be disposed of, but copies are available for purchase at the Secretariat Press, and are now being forwarded to the principal newspapers for information."

BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1884, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY moved that the consideration of the Bill to further amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, be resumed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN said:—"Before proceeding to move the first amendment which stands in my name, I should like to know, through the Hon'ble Member who represents the Local Government in relation to this Bill, whether the large class of carters, who have enjoyed the privilege of voting during the last twelve years, will, with the present definition of the word 'rates' in its most restricted sense, still have that privilege, that is to say, whether, the rules will confer the franchise on this large body of men. I may add that section 15 now gives the Government power to deal with such cases, even if they do not fall under the provisoes of that section under the explanation added to it."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"I understand the Hon'ble Member's intention is to offer to withdraw the amendment, of which he has given notice. As he has so gracefully retired from the uncompromising position he took up the other day, and is content to leave the matter to the discretion of Government, I am glad to be able to say that I have not the slightest hesitation in giving the assurance which my hon'ble friend wants, namely, that there is no intention of withdrawing the franchise which this body of men have had ever since the year 1886. Any action intended to restrict the franchise in any direction will only be undertaken on the strongest representation from a Municipality itself."

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN in reply said:—"Having received this assurance, I have much pleasure in withdrawing the amendment. I could not have advanced the cause any further by pressing for my amendment than what I have got from the assurance which has now been given."

The Motion that sub-section (*2*) of section 3 of the Bill be omitted was then, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR moved that in section 6, clause (*v*) the words "and libraries" be inserted between the words "schools" and "either."

He said:—"The Bill recognises the principle that a certain portion of the municipal fund may be devoted to the establishment and maintenance of schools, either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid, and it follows as a corollary that a portion of the municipal funds may also be spent on the establishment and maintenance of libraries. Libraries are schools where boys and grown-up men may alike take instruction. They are in one sense hospitals in which those who are diseased in mind and body are ministered to by a class of superior doctors, who do not claim their fees. I find that provision has been made in the Calcutta Municipal Act to legalise the expenditure of a certain sum of money upon the maintenance of 'free libraries,' and there is a similar provision in the Bombay Municipal Act (VI of 1873). It is not with the object of incorporating into the Bengal Municipal Act provisions which are found in the Calcutta Municipal Act and the Bombay Municipal Act, that I press this amendment for the consideration of Hon'ble Members, but because the want of libraries has been sadly felt in mufussal Municipalities. I am personally aware that in Hooghly there is a library established by the munificence of the local zamindars for the use of the public, some thirty years ago, and there are still funds amounting to about Rs. 3,000 in the hands of the Collector of Hooghly, who is the trustee of that library. This library had its subscribers, but they have ceased to pay, and the library is now shut up, as it now receives no support at all from any quarter. With the extension of education and a consequent increase in the number of educated rate-payers, such a provision has become absolutely necessary, and I hope the Council will see its way to accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN BAHADUR said:—"The Council will be pleased to observe that this amendment refers to clause (*v*) of section 69, and is not comprised within the group of clauses to which the proviso relates. This amendment ought not to be accepted. Libraries have all the advantages claimed for them in the eloquent and figurative language employed by the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment. Sir John Lubbock in his book, 'The Pleasures of Life,' says: 'Comfort and consolation, refreshment and happiness, may indeed be found in his library by any one who shall bring the golden key that unlocks its silent door. A library is true fairyland, a very palace of delight, a haven of repose from the storms and troubles of the world. Rich and poor can enjoy it equally, for here at least wealth gives no advantage. We may make a library, if we do but rightly use it, a true paradise on earth, a Garden of Eden without its one drawback; for all is open to us, including and especially the fruit of the tree of knowledge, for which we are told that our first mother sacrified all the pleasures of Paradise. Here we may read the most important histories, the most exciting volumes of travels and adventures, the most interesting stories, the most beautiful poems; we may meet the most eminent statesmen, poets and philosophers, benefit by the ideas of the greatest thinkers, and enjoy the grandest creations of human genius. (See page 63, the 'English Citizen: his Life and Duties,' by Charles Henry Wyatt.)

"But although the advantages of a library have been set out in such glowing terms, still it is questionable whether the funds of the Municipalities should be diverted in the manner proposed by the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment to the establishment and maintenance of libraries in the mufassal. The resources and wealth of the Municipalities are pretty well known; so also their immediate wants requiring immediate attention. I do not think libraries in the mufassal are matters of such necessity that municipal funds must be devoted to them. I am not therefore prepared to vote in favour of the amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I am not in agreement with the Hon'ble Member who has just spoken. We have been treated to some poetical effusions from a distinguished writer, notwithstanding that our work here is of the most prosaic order. The question is not whether the provision now under consideration should be made a compulsory obligation on the part of Municipalities, but whether power should be given to Municipalities

which they may exercise in their discretion for the promotion of the interests of education in general. My hon'ble friend's amendment is in entire accord with the accepted principles of the municipal law. In section 6 of the Bill we have a statement of the objects to which the municipal fund may be applied; Municipalites may devote their funds to the establishment and maintenance of schools, hospitals, dispensaries, and a variety of other purposes; and, if my hon'ble friend's amendment be accepted, municipal funds may also be devoted to the establishment and maintenance of libraries. And then, as a matter of fact, we, in the Calcutta Corporation, make a grant of Rs. 4,000 a year as a contribution towards the maintenance of the Calcutta Public Library as a free library, and I submit that mufassal Municipalities ought to have a similar power conferred upon them. The principle is admitted that Municipal funds may be devoted to educational purposes, and the enlargement of the power now proposed would involve only a slight amplification of this principle. I hope the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will see his way to accept this amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. PRATT said:—"I regret I cannot agree to this amendment. It seems to me that in mufassal Municipalities, where the proportion of highly educated people is comparatively small, a library will be a luxury enjoyed by a very small portion of the community. The books in these libraries will be almost entirely in English, which probably not 5 per cent. of the population will read. I do not think it fair to compare mufassal Municipalities with Calcutta, where we have a very large proportion of the community highly educated, and in this respect I think a distinction should be made between the Calcutta Municipal Act and the Bill now before the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. GRIMLEY said:—"The amendment regarding 'libraries' will doubtless commend itself to many, though it might conveniently have been brought forward at a much earlier stage of this Bill, so as to have permitted of local opinion being obtained, and of its being considered by the Select Committee. The proper place, however, for it would be among clauses 8 to 11; for a library, as the HON'BLE MR. PRATT has said, is undoubtedly a luxury which should not be permitted or indulged in until all ordinary expenditure has been provided. A library must be free, and it may be necessary to impose a library rate, for there is the question of maintenance to be considered. In most mufassal stations there is a library for Europeans, and I feel no doubt that if free municipal libraries were started, the committees of many of these European libraries would be able to present many of their superfluous books to it, and gifts might also be expected from persons leaving a station on transfer. The idea of municipal libraries is one to be encouraged. If, then, the sense of this meeting is in favour of the proposal, I would suggest that the following words be placed either after clause (xi) or before clause (viii)—'the establishment and maintenance of public libraries.'"

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"I fully accept the principle upon which the establishment and maintenance of free libraries is permitted in the Calcutta Municipality, namely, that in questions of this kind we should give full discretion to the Corporation. Unfortunately in this particular case the proposal has been brought forward so late in the day that we have not been able to obtain any expression of opinion from the Municipalities which are concerned. I think that theoretically the matter may be taken as an open one. I regret I cannot altogether agree with my hon'ble friend Mr. Pratt, or my hon'ble friend on my left (Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf) that a library is merely a luxury. I know that in the stations of Gaya and Rangpur the people were much benefited by the establishment of libraries which were the gifts made by certain Judges on their retirement, and that they were much resorted to, and I should not be at all surprised to find that the Municipalities of those stations did contribute towards the support of those institutions. But it is quite clear that the interpretation which the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment attempted to put upon the section is not tenable. You cannot say that libraries are either schools or hospitals. It is also equally clear that any library which may be

established or contributed to, must be a free library which is a distinct omission in the terms of the amendment, and I do not know that it would not be well to consider the provisions of the English Libraries Act which restricts the contribution by the local authority to a penny in the pound, or one two-hundred-and-fortieth part of the annual income, or say about a pie in the rupee. Whether some limitation of this kind should not be attached to the provision is a matter for consideration; but I am perfectly sure that if the amendment is accepted, it should come after clause (xi), so that it may be included among the forms of expenditure, which should only be undertaken after all the other forms of expenditure which are mentioned have been met and disposed of. Subject to that condition, I am prepared to vote for the amendment as a provision of the same category as those specified in clauses (viii) to (xi). The question is entirely an open one for the Council to determine."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"I think that this amendment ought to be allowed. I consider that the range of subjects over which this section 6 travels is so large, and embraces so many useful purposes, that I cannot for a moment conceive why this very useful purpose, the establishment and maintenance of libraries, should not also be included. A man's education does not end when he leaves school; he begins then to mature what he has learned before, and a library is very necessary for that purpose; and taking the proposal in connection with the establishment and maintenance of schools for which provision is made in the Bill, I cannot conceive a more useful purpose. But whether this provision should be inserted where it is proposed by the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment, as an addition to clause (v), or where the Hon'ble Mr. Grimley suggests it should come, is for the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to consider."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY, by way of amendment, moved that the following new clause be inserted after clause (xi), in section 6:—

"(xii) the establishment and maintenance of free libraries;"

Also that the remaining clauses of the new section 69 (*1*) be re-numbered accordingly, and that in the proviso to the same section for "xi" the figures "xii" be read.

These amendments were put to the vote and agreed to, and the original motion of the Hon'ble Rai Eshan Chundra Mittra Bahadur was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN moved that in section 6, clause (*viii*), the words "and of veterinary practitioners" be omitted, that is to say, that the training and employment of veterinary practitioners be not included as one of the objects upon which municipal funds may be expended.

He said:—"There is no doubt that the object aimed at by these clauses of the Bill are very desirable ones. But the question is whether the scanty revenue of our Municipalities should be devoted to the purpose. I submit in reference to this amendment, and also with reference to other amendments standing in my name on this subject, in regard to which I shall not separately address the Council, that they are very desirable objects no doubt, but the question with reference to all of them also is whether municipal funds should be applied to these purposes. Instead of giving you my opinion upon the matter, I shall simply put before you certain opinions given by public Associations and other bodies and persons. The Calcutta Trades' Association, of which we find an hon'ble representative here, say:—

'The Bill further proposes to empower municipalities to spend money on the improvement of the breed of horses, cattle and asses, and on the breeding of mules.' The Committee submit that these are purely agricultural objects, which do not come within the scope of municipal enactment, and on which, therefore, municipal funds should not, in their opinion, be employed. Indeed, the committee consider it would be unwise to divert any portion of the scanty revenues of municipalities to objects other than those for which they are intended, such as the provision of a water-supply, the repair of roads, the improvement of sanitation,

etc. If experiments for the breeding of mules and the improvement of draft cattle are necessary, the committee submit that the same should be conducted by, and at the expense of, the State alone. As to the probability of such experiments proving *a source of profit to the Commissioners*, the committee of the Association doubt the expediency of allowing a township to embark on schemes for the improvement of cattle and the breeding of mules, on the chance of obtaining a profit. There is in this an element of speculation which the committee feel should not be introduced amongst municipal objects.'

"The Indigo Planters' Association say :—

'It seems very improbable that natives will take advantage of any veterinary staff or hospital for the treatment of cattle or horses. There is at present a competent establishment in Muzaffarpur under charge of persons who have passed through the Lahore Veterinary College; but it receives little or no encouragement or support from the zemindars or people generally. It is believed that horses cannot be bred with success on this, the (north) side of the Ganges, and the attempt at mule-breeding, made under Government auspices some years ago, was a conspicuous failure.'

"The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association say :—

'The Association, however, are inclined to question whether it would be good policy, and whether any practical benefit would result, if breeding establishments for cattle and horses or for mules were directly established and maintained by municipalities. It is doubted whether municipal bodies are fitted for the management of such enterprises, which, to be economically and efficiently worked, must be conducted by owners under the stimulus of personal interest, and which under paid agency are likely to be costly failures, as even the Government stud department has proved.'

"The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce say :—

'The Committee cannot refrain from observing that municipal funds, specially intended as they are for purposes of sanitation and conservancy and other purposes of a cognate nature, and which are hardly sufficient for satisfying their requirements, cannot legitimately be devoted to objects specified in the second paragraph of the letter under reply, the costs of which, vast as their scope is, should, the Committee respectfully submit, be borne from the Provincial funds.'

"The British Indian Association has something to say to the same effect:—

'Considering that the resources at the disposal of Municipal Commissioners are limited, and that the number and character of works on which the municipal fund may be spent are diverse, it is desirable that, except in the matter of works of primary importance, they should be given full and free scope in the selection of works. The training and employment of medical and veterinary practitioners and the establishment of dispensaries for the treatment of animals—in short, all the new clauses added to section 69 should be left entirely to their discretion. They should be also left unfettered as to the system of training and treatment, for it is still a moot question whether the native system of treatment of domestic cattle is not superior to any foreign system.'

"The Bhagalpur Landholders' Association say :—

'As regards section 5, the new provisions occur in clauses (6), (8), (9) and (10) of sub-section 1 to section 69 and in sub-section 3. There is not much objection to the provisions contained in clause (6). The establishment and maintenance of veterinary dispensaries at the cost of the municipality is not required, and is not desirable at present. The treatment of horses and other animals, however desirable, is not of such urgency as improvements in other directions. The municipal fund should not be applied for the above purpose unless it can be spared after adequate provision has been made for more legitimate purposes. There are municipalities where roads are in a wretched condition, and conservancy and latrine arrangements are very unsatisfactory, and yet the municipal fund is diverted to pet projects, and the same may be done if discretionary power be vested in the Municipal Commissioners under these new provisions. As regards clause (10), the objection would apply very forcibly. It is not the business of municipalities to embark in trade. It is not desirable to burden them with the work of improvement of the breed of horses, cattle and asses and the breeding of mules. There will be a danger of the municipal fund being appropriated to this purpose at the sacrifice of improvements of a more legitimate character affecting the health, comfort and well-being of the townspeople. A small expenditure will be inadequate for the purposes referred to in clauses (6), (8), (9) and (10), and if the expenditure be large, it would affect the other purposes to which the municipal fund can be applied. Novelty is more attractive, and a Municipal Chairman and Municipal Commissioners, for the sake of introducing a new

thing, would not be unwilling to incur expenditure, for the purposes referred to in the aforesaid clauses, to the sacrifice of other necessary purposes. The matter should be considered from a practical and not from a theoretical point of view. The argument that the appropriation of the municipal fund to the purposes mentioned in the new provisions will be entirely in the discretion of the Commissioners may be good in theory, but in practice the discretion is not always judiciously exercised. The power should not be given unless it be required, and my Association are of opinion that the power to apply the municipal fund to the purposes specified in clauses (8) and (10) is not required. My Association would further suggest that the training of medical and veterinary practitioners should be restricted to such of them as would practise within the limits of the municipality defraying the cost of the training, so that it may reap the benefit of the cost incurred. Why should a person trained at the cost of a particular municipality be free to practise anywhere he may choose, and not be bound to practise in the municipality which met the cost of his training?'

"To these opinions may be added the opinions of some officials. I shall not trouble the Council by reading all the opinions in favour of my amendment, but I shall call attention to the opinions of Mr. Westmacott, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, Mr. Bourdillon, Commissioner of Patna, and Mr. Dutt, Commissioner of Orissa.

"Mr. Westmacott says:—

'*Training of veterinary practitioners, veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, appointment and payment of veterinary practitioners.*—I do not think that municipal funds should be spent on these objects until there is a public demand for it. At present, I believe, any veterinary hospital would remain empty, and any veterinary practitioner would remain idle, so far as native owners of cattle are concerned. Such a legal provision as is proposed might do no harm so long as Municipal Commissioners are unable to spend money on these objects without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, but I do not think the provision, even when permissive, is at all required by the people. A few fussy amateurs might get up an agitation on the subject; but so long as the public do not want the expenditure, I see no use in making it permissive.'

"Mr. Bourdillon says:—

'As regards section 5, my personal opinion is that the improvement of the breed of horses, cattle, and asses and the breeding of mules are not objects on which the money of the rate-payers should be expended. Besides the fact that the rate-payers will derive little if any, benefit from them, there remains the consideration that these operations to be successful must be carried on by a specially trained staff, and that they require constant attention, are expensive, and as far as the experience of Government goes, doomed to failure. For all these reasons, I should be unwilling to see any municipality given the opportunity of spending public money on such schemes.'

"Mr. Dutt says:—

'Mr. Bell's opinion is quoted below:—

'He says:—While fully realising the importance of endeavouring to improve agriculture in these as in many other ways, I think that such an object should not be delegated to municipalities, but should be kept under the direct control of the central Government of the Province. The improvement of agriculture is a public function which, specially in a country like India, concerns all, and that alone is a weighty reason for entrusting it to a central Government.

'I think there is considerable force in what Mr. Bell says. It appears to me that *the training and employment of medical and veterinary practitioners* is an object in which residents outside municipalities have a larger interest than those in towns, and I scarcely think such institutions should be supported from municipal contributions, unaided by contributions from other sources, and the same remark applies to the establishment and maintenance of veterinary dispensaries, the appointment and payment of qualified persons to treat animals and the improvement of the breed of horses, cattle, &c.

'The resources of mufassal municipalities are also exceedingly poor, and are not fully adequate in any large town that I know of in Bengal to provide for necessary sanitary improvement and the provision of water-supply.'

"It will probably be said that there are the opinions of the Chairmen of a number of municipalities in favour of the provision in the Bill, but looking to those opinions, we find that most of them say:—'We are poor; the provisions do not affect us; but we don't see any objection to the provision applying to Municipalities which can afford to spend money over them;' if not, like the opinion of a Deputy Commissioner, who says 'I am very busy, have

no time for this, but I approve, I submit that the body of weighty opinions which I have quoted should not be disregarded. The only thing that will be said is that the expenditure is permissive. The legislature simply enables—it does not compel. True, but let me remind you of what Mr. Westmacott says:—'A few fussy amateurs might get up an agitation on the subject.' Let me then tell you what the Bhagalpur Landholders' Association say:—'Novelty is very attractive, and a Municipal Chairman and Municipal Commissioners, for the sake of introducing a new thing, would not be unwilling to incur expenditure for the purposes referred to in the aforesaid clauses, to the sacrifice of other necessary purposes.' While on this point I shall give you a concrete case. The other day I asked a question in this Council about the expenditure by a certain Municipality of Rs. 37,000 for the acquisition of certain land."

[The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY—I submit this is not relevant.]

[The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT—It is by way of illustration, and is not out of order.]

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN, continuing, said:—"I am simply illustrating my point. The acquisition of land was for the purposes of the Sonepur fair. On turning to the law, you will find that there is nothing in the law to justify the expenditure of money for such a purpose, and if in that instance money could be expended beyond the sanction of the law, what would there be to prevent it being done in regard to the matter now under discussion. Again, the subject of deterioration of cattle in this country attracted attention long ago. In 1871 there was a Commission, and an elaborate report was drawn up, after a searching enquiry. The Commission determined the causes and pointed out remedies. It is only the Imperial Legislature which can, to some extent, grapple with the causes, and it is the Imperial exchequer which alone can supply sufficient funds for carrying out the remedies. We have waited these twenty-five years without taking any initiative whatever, excepting, perhaps, the formation of a veterinary school at Belgachia two or three years ago, and now it appears to me somewhat odd that the first experiments regarding this matter should commence with local funds. It is not fair, I submit, that to carry out the suggestions of that commission or to try experiments, money should be spent from local funds. The subject is one of Imperial interest or at least of Provincial concern. We here in Bengal entertain a costly establishment under a Director of Land Records and Agriculture. To outsiders it appears from the work turned out that this Department is dying of inanition. The proper course possibly would be to give it work, and work for which at least the Provincial funds should be available. But certainly I am sure that the money for these purposes should not come out of municipal funds. Look at the state of those funds. You have in all about 22 lakhs raised by 146 Municipalities; under municipal administration, you have 2½ million inhabitants, but the municipal revenues are not contributed by all these people, but by a small knot of rate-payers whose number does not exceed 450,000, *i.e.*, about one-sixth of the population under municipal administration. Why then should the Municipal funds be charged with the additional duty of looking after animals with which they have no concern when they have not only themselves, who supply the rates, but five-sixths of their fellowmen, who do not pay the rates to look to? With these remarks, I ask the Council to support my amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"The Council has nothing to do with the question whether veterinary medicine and surgery are or are not wanted in India. That point has been settled long ago by authority. The Cattle Plague Commission in 1870, Dr. Voelcker in 1892, and Dr. Fleming in his various writings had said the last word on the subject. Their conclusion is that enormous numbers of cattle and horses die every year from preventable causes, and Dr. Fleming, the leading expert on the subject,—an expert with special Indian experience—estimated the yearly loss on this account, the yearly diminution of the wealth of

the country, at nine millions sterling. If anyone is rash enough to attempt to go behind this mass of evidence, all I can say is that that person will have a very long day's work. By the time he has read the literature he will probably have learned enough to qualify him to agree with the experts. If he has not, his opinion may be neglected. The real question before the Council is—Can Municipalities, and local bodies generally, properly be empowered to contribute to veterinary schemes? This is only a part of the larger question of which much has been heard in Europe and is likely to be heard in this country—What is the proper division of functions between the Central Government and the organs of Local Government? Much has been written on this subject of late years, and all writers of whatever school and whatever nation, agree that the principle of general and particular interest governs the division—what affects the whole society is done by the Central Government; what is specially needed by a locality or minor division is usually done by the latter. All who have touched the subject, whether practical politicians like Mr. Goschen, or theoretical economists like those of the continental school, accept this principle, which, after all, is the plainest common sense. I ask that this principle be applied to what is proposed by the Government. It is to the general interest of the people of the Province that veterinary practitioners, like medical practitioners, should be properly trained, so that they may cure and not kill. Therefore Government started, as it has done here, and as other Governments have done in Bombay and Lahore, Veterinary Colleges. These Colleges further serve the interest of the society generally by opening respectable and lucrative careers to educated young men of the over-crowded middle classes. The conversion of the existing school here into a college, and the raising of the scales of pay will greatly improve the prospects of the men who take up this line It is also to the interests of Society generally that veterinary practitioners and veterinary institutions should be subject to inspection and control. For this reason the Government provides an inspecting and controlling staff. As to the practical working of the scheme, the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane is better acquainted than I am with the administrative details, but I understand the general idea is to place before the local bodies of a certain number of districts a scheme for a veterinary dispensary with a suitable staff, and to invite them to accept it. Something may at the same time be done for the interior of districts by opening dispensaries, or appointing Veterinary Assistants in large Government or Wards' estates. In all dispensaries some income might be secured by charging fees on a reasonable scale, to be approved by local bodies and Commissioners of Divisions, for the treatment of horses and cattle belonging to well-to-do individuals or companies. A scheme thus framed is precisely in accordance with the principle which I have quoted. It puts upon local funds matters of particular interest—dispensaries which will serve a special area and so forth,—and it leaves matters of general interest to Provincial funds. Municipalities will, moreover, have another source of income to help them in the form of the fines realised under the Act of 1869 for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. During the five years ending 1894-95, receipts from that source increased in mufassal Municipalities from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 28,000, and the Government of India have sanctioned the continuance of the existing arrangement for a further period of five years. This concession will, no doubt, be maintained as an inducement to Municipalities to interest themselves in veterinary undertakings.

"The Hon'ble Mover of the amendment has spoken to the whole case, and I will also deal with the whole matter. The Hon'ble Member has quoted certain 'opinions' on the matter. I will deal with those opinions in the order in which they have been quoted. As to the opinion of the Trades' Association, that Association makes, only with less authority, the same points as the Planters' Association does. The Association suggests that the assistance of Municipalities 'should be limited to the grant of scholarships.' But this is exactly what is meant by training, This and practically nothing more. The term could not be defined more closely. The opinion of the Planters' Association is an opinion which should carry some weight. It should be treated with respect, as the planters certainly know what they were talking about. But even the planters were not infallible. They argue from a single instance

of very recent date. The establishment at Muzaffarpur is only a year old. I should have liked to have heard a little more about it. It is possibly due to the fact that the institution is in charge of unsympathetic foreigners,—Punjabis—that it received so little support from local zemindars. Punjabis and Purbias, like oil and vinegar, cannot unite. They hate each other and cannot understand one another's language. Government has recognised this difficulty and has proposed to raise the status of the local veterinary school, and teach up to a higher standard, in order to avoid employing foreigners from Bombay or Lahore. As to horses there is little doubt that they cannot be bred successfully north of the Ganges, nor at Dacca, but surely they can south of the Ganges in Arrah. In regard to mules, where Government failed Municipalities might succeed. At any rate Municipalities will not attempt to breed them unless there is a fair prospect of remuneration. The Defence Association has no authority for their opinion. As for the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, its opinion, taken as a whole, is that the proposed system will be to the advantage of Municipalities. Most of the Municipalities have declared in favour of the scheme. The Hon'ble Mover of the amendment has laid special stress upon the remarks of Mr. Bourdillon, the Commissioner of the Patna Division. It is true that Mr. Bourdillon says: 'Besides the fact that the rate-payers will derive little if any benefit from them, there remains the consideration that these operations to be successful must be carried on by a specially-trained staff, and that they require constant attention, are expensive and, as far as the experience of Government goes, doomed to failure.' Now, as to the benefit to be derived by the rate-payers; surely very many of them own cattle. In all Municipalities, in overgrown villages, even in real towns, cattle are kept under horribly unsuitable conditions. Take the case of Dacca, where four or five years ago there was a severe outbreak of cholera. Several cases were traceable to bad milk. If Dacca had kept a veterinary practitioner, he would have stirred up the Gowalas, if he did nothing else, and would have earned more than his pay in the saving of human life, let alone the cows. As to the necessary trained staff, Government has a college whence to supply them. Then as to the anticipated failure. The real cause of the failure of the Government Studs was that the establishments were worked on a very expensive scale, and the cost of a horse bred at one of these establishments was very high. Horses could be obtained cheaper from Australia. Where Government failed, private enterprise has everywhere succeeded. Then the fact is overlooked that Municipalities will not undertake breeding operations unless they are assured that they are likely to pay and can undertake the operations cheaply. Mr. Bourdillon then goes on to say that 'trained assistance should be available for the use of the rate-payers.' Of course it will be. They do it already in the case of medical practitioners. Municipalities will assuredly take excellent care that the people they train will work for them when their education has been completed. They can deal with them under any bye-laws they may frame. As far as I understand him, Mr. Bourdillon would not object to the section in its present form.

"One very interesting opinion has been received from Babu Umesh Chunder Ghosh, the Chairman of the Jessore Municipality. His concluding remark in his reply to the application for his opinion runs thus: 'The provisions for breeding and training of medical men may be made both in the Municipal Act and in the District Board Act.' This gentleman is evidently a very advanced person, and it would be interesting to know how he intends that his recommendation for the 'breeding and training of medical men' should be given effect to. It is a difficult enough job to train doctors, let alone breeding them. The Hon'ble Mover of the amendment has quoted the opinion of Mr. Westmacott, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division. It is pleasant to see how, in the necessities of debate, the lion and the lamb have lain down together. Mr. Westmacott, as is well known, is an authority on horses, but I am not aware that he is strong on cows. He, however, sees no harm in the measure 'so long as Municipal Commissioners are unable to spend money on these objects without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division.' That of course they can in no case do. The opinion of Mr. R. C. Dutt, the Officiating Commissioner of the Orissa Division, is also, as a whole, in favour

of the section, under certain reservations. In regard to the purchase of a plot of land at Sonepur, an unfair attempt has been made to prejudice those who have brought it about. What is the use of Local Self-Government if local bodies are not to be trusted to some extent? The Sonepur District Board proposed the purchase, and the expenditure was perfectly legal. Before the purchase was completed, the local Government declined at first to give sanction, but said that if the District Board pressed the point and showed good cause, the necessary sanction would be given. They did show cause, and Sir Charles Elliott accorded his sanction to the arrangement. This was done in the interests of sanitation and for the better regulation of a great fair, and it is well known that Sonepur during its annual great fair is the centre of cholera.

"I have also to say that the scheme on which the Municipalities have recorded their opinions is distinctly less favourable to them than the scheme as it now stands. The former said nothing about the combination of all the local bodies in a district, an arrangement which obviously lightens the burden of any particular Municipality. Nevertheless 102 Municipalities are for, and only 7 are against, it. Had they had before them the scheme as it now stands, I have little doubt that the opinion would have been unanimous. Anyhow I have stated the facts. A definite proposal has been put before the local authorities, and all but an insignificant minority have accepted it. What happens next? The professed advocates of Local Self-Government turn round and laboriously discredit the action of local authorities whom they themselves represent. I confess I do not understand the position. If the Council cannot trust the elective Municipalities to know their own minds, how can these bodies be trusted to do anything—to elect a member of Council for example. What is the good of them? That is not what I say, but what the supposed friends of Local Self-Government have been saying this day. But people must be consistent. One cannot face both ways—swear by Local Self-Government when it suits one's purpose and disown it when it produces unexpected results. I note that what I will call the coercion argument has been made use of in the Council to-day and has apparently had its weight with the Hon'ble Member for the Trades' Association. Now this talk about coercion reminds me of the famous examination answer, which everybody knows—'The horse is a noble animal, but if you drive him he will not do so.' That is just the way of Municipalities. They are noble institutions, but if you drive them 'they will not do so,' particularly if you want to drive them to do something which the law leaves optional with them.

"In conclusion, I trust seriously that the Council will reject all the amendments on this subject, and pass the provisions in the Bill as they stand. The Bill is a deliberate and well considered attempt to deal with a very difficult problem. It deals with it, as I have shown, on recognised principles, and in the present stage of the question we are bound to be comprehensive. We are some extent feeling our way. We are also bound, as far as possible, to follow the same lines as other Provinces. The thing has got to be tried. There is every reason to believe it will succeed. At any rate I can give the most positive assurance that it will be worked with all fairness towards local interests."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said—"While I sympathise to a great extent with what has fallen from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, I think the Council should not accede to his suggestion to receive all these proposals *en masse* in the form in which they have been recommended by the Select Committee, by whom no doubt they were very carefully considered. The clauses should, I think, be considered separately with reference to the modifications which have been proposed. I have listened with great interest to the speech of the hon'ble mover of the amendment. But I have not been convinced by his arguments. When this Bill was introduced in March last, it was recommended, I believe, by the Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN himself that the Bill should be circulated among different public bodies and among the several municipalities in the Province for an expression of their opinion. That has been done, and we have before us a big tome of

papers, mostly from the municipalities which have been consulted. It is a matter of the first importance that we should consider with great care and attention the opinions of the municipalities who will be called upon to administer the provisions of this Bill. However great may be my respect for the various Associations who have submitted their opinions, the Bihar Planters' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the British Indian Association, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, I am bound to say that, in matters affecting municipal interests, I would attach greater importance to the opinions of those who have a larger interest in and a more intimate knowledge of municipal affairs. As has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, 106 municipalities gave their opinion in favour of the veterinary clauses of the Bill. Only five or six are opposed to them, and about a dozen at the most give a somewhat uncertain sound. I say that we are bound to pay the utmost possible deference to these expressions of opinion. My hon'ble friend the mover of the amendment referred to the opinion of the British Indian Association, and let me repeat the words he used in doing so. He said:—"The British Indian Association say something on the subject." What that something was, he left his hearers to infer. That something was distinctly in favour of the Bill before us. I will read to the Council what the Association say. They observe—

'*Section 5.*—Considering that the resources at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioners are limited, and that the number and character of works on which the municipal fund may be spent are diverse, it is desirable that, except in the matter of works of primary importance, they should be given full and free scope in the selection of works.'

"I claim on behalf of the Select Committee that such full and free scope is provided by the terms of the proviso we have attached to this section of the Bill. The British Indian Association go on to say—and I desire to draw the special attention of my hon'ble friend the mover of the amendment to this part of their observations;—

'The training and employment of medical and veterinary practitioners and the establishment of dispensaries for the treatment of animals—in short, all the new clauses added to section 69—should be left entirely to their discretion. They should be also left unfettered as to the system of training and treatment, for it is still a moot question whether the native system of treatment of domestic cattle is not superior to any foreign system. The Committee would accordingly beg leave to suggest that the new clauses be added to the proviso appended to section 69.'

"In fact we have gone a step further. We have provided that it is only after the primary needs of a municipality have been fully met that a municipality will be at liberty to spend municipal funds upon the objects mentioned in clauses (viii) to (xii) of the section. Thus then the opinion of the British Indian Association, to which my hon'ble friend referred in somewhat ambiguous and doubtful terms, is an opinion which entirely supports these provisions of the Bill as now modified by the Select Committee.

"There is another opinion to which I think my hon'ble friend will attach the utmost importance, because it is the opinion of a gentlemen who is held in the highest possible respect by all those who have the honour and the privilege of his acquaintance—I refer to Babu Ambica Charan Mazumdar, Secretary to the Faridpur People's Association. He says—

'The avowed object of the Bill seems to be to provide for the protection and improvement of the live-stock in the country. In this the Committee of the Association fully shares the views of the Government; and as a preliminary attempt towards the practical solution of a great economic problem, it cordially welcomes the proposal of Government to accord its sanction to the establishment of veterinary institutions in the country. Though the Committee is not very sanguine as to the probable results of the proposed experiment, it would not hesitate to say that it wholly dissents from the view expressed in certain quarters that no portion of the municipal funds can be legitimately appropriated to any such purpose as the one now under consideration. In fact, since the amending Act of 1894 has rendered even agricultural holdings chargeable with the municipal tax, the Committee does not see how municipal corporations can altogether repudiate the responsibility which naturally attaches to them for effecting some improvement in the breeding and rearing of cattle. Those who are entrusted with the duty of preventing cruelty to animals ought at least to have some

arrangement made for protecting them either from natural diseases or from the effects of such treatment. It may be that in many cases, owing to want of necessary funds, this object of the Bill will practically remain a dead-letter. Nevertheless, if the barest recognition of the principle by Government will encourage and stimulate some Municipalities to give effect to the noble intentions of the Bill, the labour of the Government and of its Council will not be deemed to have been spent in vain.'

"I attach very great importance to this opinion, and I am certain that my hon'ble friend will attach a similar measure of importance to it. Therefore, having regard to these expressions of opinion, I submit that these clauses should form a part of the Bill. Whether they should be modified and changes made here and there are matters which may fairly admit of discussion; but as far as the principle of the inclusion of these veterinary clauses within the scope of the Bill is concerned, I am bound to say that, having regard to the opinions which have been received, and to which the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill has referred, we ought to come to a conclusion distinctly in favour of these clauses. At the same time I desire to say that in a matter like this the Provincial Government ought to come to the assistance of local bodies. I hope and trust when the Bill is passed, the Local Government will see its way to give wherever possible contributions to help local bodies in regard to an object in which the Local Government is interested, in which the people at large are interested, and in which, I am perfectly certain, are involved the best interests of an agricultural country like ours."

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR said:—"I happen to be the Chairman of a neighbouring Municipality, and I think I ought to say something. Before making any remarks upon the subject of the amendment now before the Council, I may inform Hon'ble Members that some two or three years ago the Commissioners of the Hooghly and Chinsura Municipality purchased a very fine bull at a cost of Rs. 200 and has been maintaining it at an expenditure of Rs. 15 or Rs. 16 a month, but it unfortunately so happened that the animal got sick and there was no body in the district who was able to discover the disease from which the animal suffered and to treat it, and the animal is still suffering. I may also inform the Council that the District Board of Hooghly, of which I am a member, passed a resolution recommending a scholarship to be given to any one who would study in the Veterinary College at Belgatchia, and then practise as a Veterinary Surgeon in the Hooghly district. That resolution was passed by the representatives of the people not under pressure from any quarter, but in due discharge of their duties. They have under the present law committed an illegality, but I may say in their defence that they done a little legal wrong to do a great right. I am in a position to say that there is a growing want for improvement in the breed of cattle, and I therefore submit that it is not quite the proper thing to object to the clauses under discussion. To the Indian peasant cattle is of more concern than roads and bridges, and looking to the constitution of the municipal fund, and the class of people who pay the rates, I submit that a portion of those funds should be devoted to the relief of diseased cattle. Something has been said in the reports that have been read by the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment about the novelty of the scheme operating as an inducement to Municipal Commissioners to spend money upon it. I must say I do not relish that remark. Municipalities in Bengal are now represented mostly by elected Commissioners, and the men so elected are not likely to fritter away the municipal fund through official pressure; they have their independent judgments, and I do not appreciate the remark that the Commissioners will be attracted by the novelty of the scheme, and be thus led away unless restrained by the provisions of the Bill. Lastly, I would observe that Hindus have a very sacred veneration for the bovine class, and a measure like this, which tends to the improvement of that class of animals, will be welcome to the Hindus. It will be equally welcome to the Muhammadan and the Christian communities. It is said that municipal funds ought not to be spent for this purpose, but in fact bulls and other animals are kept by Municipalities for conservancy purposes, and they require some such person as a Veterinary Surgeon to look after them. Therefore I submit there can be no possible objection to these clauses of the Bill, and I support the provisions of the Bill and oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN BAHADUR said:—"This day's debate in Council has served to bring to a focus the real question and the real point in connection with the clauses under consideration. The question is whether the clauses relating to the training and employment of veterinary practitioners should be allowed to find a place in the Bill, and the existence of the proviso to the section must not be forgotten in connection with that question. The effect of the proviso is to render the Bill only an enabling measure. The Bill simply seeks to confer on the Municipal Commissioners a power which they do not possess under the Act: it only legalises the expenditure of municipal funds on such objects, when the Commissioners should think it desirable to incur such expenses, and when their funds permit them to do so. It could not be denied that the measure is one of great importance and utility: the obvious tendency of it will be to improve the condition of the agricultural classes, whose sole wealth not unoften is their cattle; and the treatment of cattle-disease and the improvement of the breed of cattle is calculated to improve the general prospects of agriculture.

"The objections against the measure are two: first, it is the duty of Government to provide funds for the object, and, secondly, that the permissive character of the measure might not be sufficient in some cases, and that, in spite of the permissive character of the Bill, 'a few fussy amateurs might get up an agitation on the subject,' and thus induce the general body of Commissioners to devote funds on this subject to the detriment and prejudice of more important objects.

"As regards the latter objection, what I have to say is that legislation must be undertaken on the assumption that people concerned in and entrusted with the carrying out of the law will do their duty. If we are to go into such side issues as have been raised to-day, and if we are to be deterred from legislating by reason of want of confidence even in such a body of intelligent and reliable persons as the Municipal Commissioners generally are, it will be impossible to pass a single measure in connection with Municipalities. We are bound to proceed on the assumption that the Municipal Commissioners as a body of men having a deep sense of their high responsibilities will do their duty unflinchingly, and will not attempt to abuse the power by diverting the resources of the Municipalities to this purpose to the neglect of other proper and more needful purposes.

"As regards the first objection, it is urged that the subject is one of Imperial interest or at least of Provincial concern, and the Imperial exchequer alone ought to supply funds, and that at least Provincial funds must be applied to this purpose, for which local funds should not be employed. As regards this objection, what I have to say is that I am not here to advocate that the Government is not bound to contribute towards the purposes of these clauses. On the other hand, I say it is the paramount duty of a good Government to promote by all possible means the welfare of the subject, and more particularly of the agricultural classes, and I say that the Government is bound to contribute from Provincial or Imperial funds for all measures having a tendency towards the improvement of the condition of these classes. But this duty of the Government has not much to do with the question. Alongside with the duty of the Government it is the duty of the Municipalities, *when they have surplus funds and superfluous money*, to apply that surplus and superfluity to such a desirable object. At least they should have the power to do so, and be in a position to exercise that power whenever they are inclined and willing to spend money in this direction after other necessary purposes have been satisfied.

"It must be remembered that these clauses comprehend the treatment of cattle both within municipal limits and outside such limits; but the fact that cattle coming from outside the municipal limits are to be benefited by the operation of these clauses affords no ground for the rejection of these clauses. Hospitals and schools situated within a Municipality are institutions by which the population generally is benefited: their usefulness is not confined to those only who reside within municipal limits: it has never been made an objection that because persons residing outside municipal limits are benefited by schools

and hospitals, therefore municipal funds should not be expended for the maintenance and support of schools and hospitals. In the same way cattle within municipal limits will be benefited by the operation of these clauses, and there should be no objection based on the benefit being extended to areas outside the municipal limits or shared in by persons living outside such areas.

"The Muhammadan bodies who were invited to give their opinion on this Bill have expressed themselves in favour of the inclusion of these clauses in the Bill. In East Bengal the bulk of the *chasa* population consists of Muhammadans; in Bihar the cultivating class consists both of Hindus and Muhammadans. But whether Hindus or Muhammadans, the ignorance which prevails in the country in regard to the treatment of cattle is simply appalling. Even *salutrees*, ignorant and useless as they are, are difficult to get at. These *salutrees*, it is said, work very much by the rule of the thumb, and they kill more cattle than they cure by their treatment. Nobody is more fully acquainted with the condition of Bihar than the hon'ble mover of the amendment. I appeal to him to say whether the Bihar raiyats have any knowledge how to treat cattle, and whether it is not a fact that cattle there are dying by hundreds and thousands every day, the people being powerless in the matter and wholly apathetic, attributing the result to divine visitation. I have taken care to ascertain the state of feeling of the people on this question, and I find that these clauses are generally accepted as a boon to the country, and that the Muhammadan feeling is very keen in favour of the Bill: in fact I have been told that the Bill falls short of what it ought to be, that this measure should have been made one of the chief objects of municipal administration, and not be allowed to have a place given to it where it might remain a dead-letter. As, however, there is no motion before the Council in the direction of making the provision more stringent, I must be content with what we have in the Bill. But I certainly say that to deprive the population of the benefit to be derived from the training and employment of veterinary practitioners, because it is the duty of the Government to provide for it, is not a just appreciation of the duties of the municipal bodies: also that to refuse to accept power, because the power might be abused, is not showing that confidence in the Municipalities generally which they, in my opinion, fully deserve. I would vote against the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. M. S. DAS said:—"There cannot be any general objection to the introduction, into the Municipal Act, of a proviso relating to veterinary matters. Much has been already said on the subject, but it strikes me that now that certain agricultural areas are included within municipal limits, it becomes the legitimate duty of the Municipality, when funds can be spared for the purpose, to do something towards improving the breed of cattle in the country, and we cannot do a greater service to the agricultural population than to improve the breed of cattle. I am glad to hear that the Hooghly Municipality have been maintaining a bull for this purpose. I always thought the disappearance of the old *Brahmini* bull, which was a fine specimen of a bull, was due to the avarice of Municipalities. The *Brahmini* bull, which is dedicated to an idol, is often found in Municipalities in the scavenging cart, and I am glad to see that on Municipality at least has exhibited its zeal for the atonement of the sacrilegi ous misappropriations by purchasing and maintaining a bull specially for th purpose of improving the breed of cattle. As regards the remark that th attempt to establish veterinary dispensaries in certain places has proved failure, I think that in a country like India any new institution must b launched under the most favourable circumstances, and efforts should be mad to see that the people take to it. Conservative people like those in India wi not easily take to new institutions. When the Cattle Commission sat, I believ that two or three years before that there was a good deal of cattle-disease i Bengal, and steps were taken by the Government to check it. It was the in the contemplation of the Government to meet the expense of preventiv measures from the revenues derived from pounds. Now that revenue goes t Municipalities, and I think therefore that they may be well called upon t devote a portion of this fund for veterinary purposes. I do not think we shal get a favourable answer from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill as t

the probability of a grant from the Provincial Revenues. The Hon'ble Member is never liberal in making grants, but where a measure is practicable and feasible, and it is put on the ground that it should be undertaken only when funds are available for the purpose, I do not see that there can be any objection to such a measure being included in the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE said—"If I interpose in the debate on the particular questions now under consideration, it is because my official duty has necessitated my giving some attention to them for the past 10 or 12 years. So far back as 1885, I proposed the establishment of a Veterinary as well as an Agricultural School or College in Bengal.

"At that time it was held by many competent authorities that there was no demand in these provinces for the kind of instruction that would be given in these Schools or Colleges, and it was urged that the licentiates of them would obtain no employment, and would only add to that numerous class of persons who have already received instruction, at the expense of the State, in various branches of literary and scientific learning, which they are unable to utilise for their advancement in life, to the extent that they had expected, and therefore are disappointed and discontented.

"The Veterinary School has, however, already been established in Bengal, largely owing to the munificence of two native gentlemen—Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petet, a Parsee of Bombay, and Rai Shewbux Bogla Bahadur, a Marwari of this city. Its classes have been attended by Hindu students of different castes from the highest downwards, by Muhammadans and others, who have shown much interest in the subjects taught and been very successful at the annual examinations hitherto held.

"In view of the assertions to which I have referred that there was no demand for veterinary instruction in Bengal, I had at first some misgivings regarding the immediate practical results of the establishment of the school, though none as to its ultimate utility. I listened therefore with great pleasure at one of the first meetings of this Council, at which I had the privilege to attend, to one after another of the hon'ble elected members expressing his cordial assent to the desirability and necessity of providing the means for giving instruction in agricultural science generally to such natives of Bengal as may desire to avail themselves of it. This approval was carried so far that Hon'ble Members vied with one another in their enthusiastic expressions of it, and each of them wished to have an Agricultural College in his own particular part of the country. Approval of the introduction of a system of agricultural instruction I thought implied approval also of providing instruction as to the means of improving the breed of cattle and of preventing and combating cattle-disease—subjects than which none can be more important to agriculturists.

"But, Sir, if the desirability of giving instruction in veterinary science is admitted, on what ground, it may be asked, is it now asserted that we are not to utilise the services of the veterinarians when we have got them? Or that we are to be prohibited from utilising them in the manner provided in this Bill?

"The Hon'ble Member who has proposed the present amendment says the Government of India or the Local Government ought to provide employment for them, while another Hon'ble Member appears to think that veterinary services should be paid for exclusively by such private individuals as may require them.

"Now I submit that it is absolutely out of the question that Veterinary Assistants should be appointed or veterinary dispensaries established in each and every local area throughout India or Bengal. Veterinary Assistants can at present, and for many years to come, only be appointed in a few selected places where local opinion is sufficiently enlightened to require them. If this be so, why should the general tax-payer throughout India or Bengal be called upon to pay the entire cost of services rendered or advantages obtained in particular localities only? The Government of Bengal pays the whole expenditure on the establishment of the Veterinary School. It will also pay the cost of such an inspecting staff as may be required. I am not in a position to make any definite promise on the point, but I think it will probably be

willing to give grant-in-aid to such local bodies as may be willing to employ veterinary Assistants and establish veterinary dispensaries. More it cannot be expected to do. As to the other view that private individuals should pay for veterinary aid if they require it, I admit there is more to be said for it. It is, I think, quite true that what we ought to aim at, and what we in fact are aiming at, is the attainment of a stage when each individual proprietor or each individual raiyat or other owner of cattle will pay for the services rendered by veterinary licentiates to him personally. This, as every one acquainted with the *mufassal* knows, at present is impracticable of attainment, and therefore we look to the smallest aggregate of individuals, or, in other words, to the smallest local body that we can reasonably look to, as the unit for employment and payment, for the present, of Veterinary Assistants for services locally rendered. It is hoped and believed that large proprietors will employ some of the Veterinary Assistants on their own estates, and the Government and Court of Wards will, as a matter of course, pay for such Veterinary Assistants as may be required on estates managed by them respectively. But this is not enough. We desire to enlist the co-operation of local bodies, knowing that even if Government were to send Veterinary Assistants to the mufassal as Government Agents, they would be at first regarded with suspicion, and would not be given a fair opportunity to show what they can accomplish. For this among other reasons we have asked local bodies whether they are willing to help in the matter, but we do not desire to force them to do so. What is their answer?

"I have looked through most of the reports which we have received on this Bill, and find, as we have been already told by Mr. Risley, that of 109 Municipalities no less than 102 are in favour of the provisions which the Hon'ble Member would eliminate, and only 7 against them. But the Hon'ble Member says two or three Commissioners and an important body like the Bihar Indigo Planters' Association are against the allocation of any part of municipal or District Board Funds to purposes of the kind. He does not, however, refer to the opinions of the six other Commissioners or of the 102 Municipalities or of many Public Associations who hold that it is right to give Municipalities the powers proposed to be given under this Bill, and he does not examine the arguments of the few Commissioners and Associations who hold the same views as himself. The reasons given by the Commissioners to whose reports he has referred are, that there is no demand for veterinary assistance among natives of this country, that the people are too ignorant to appreciate its advantages, and therefore that the provisions of the Bill now under consideration, however laudable their object may be, will remain a dead-letter. In answer to such arguments I would submit that some of the more enlightened Municipalities have already applied for Veterinary Assistants, and others have expressed their intention to do so if the law permits them, and so far is it from being a fact that Veterinary Assistants have failed wherever they have been tried, the exact reverse is the case.

"The Hon'ble Member has referred to the Bihar Indigo Planters' Association in support of his amendment. What does that Association say. Their Secretary writes:

'The native public generally will not make use of veterinary establishments, which would therefore be conducted at a dead loss. Private enterprise has already started such establishments in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, which are freely used by European gentlemen, and I have heard that it is likely that similar establishments will be opened at other centres, but in every case they will be dependent on European support.'

"The Veterinary establishments referred to by the Secretary to the Planters' Association are mainly intended for the treatment of horses, and prohibitive fees are charged at them, but the Veterinary dispensaries that we propose to establish with the aid of Municipalities and Local Boards are entirely or mainly intended for treatment of cattle disease in which little, if any, fees will be charged for treatment. Does the Hon'ble Member or does this Council think that it is only Europeans who are interested in, or will contribute anything towards, the treatment of cattle disease in this country? The Hon'ble Member refers to the opinion of the Bihar Planters' Association, but he does not refer to the

opinion of the most powerful and, from the landholders' point of view, the most representative of all such associations, namely, the British Indian Association.

"That body, as we have heard today from the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, say—

'The training and employment of medical and veterinary practitioners and establishment of dispensaries for the treatment of animals in short all the new clauses to section 69—should be left entirely to their discretion (*i.e.*, of Municipalities and other local bodies).'

"This is precisely what the Bill proposes to do—to leave it entirely to their discretion. But the Hon'ble Member would refuse to give them that discretion.

"What, then, is the position? These 102 Municipalities say they desire to be allowed to spend part of their funds in employing Veterinary Assistants when they think fit. The Governments of India and of Bengal say they think it is right that Municipalities should be given power to spend their money in this way if they wish to do so after they have provided for more urgent needs; but the Hon'ble Gentleman says power should not be given to them to do anything of the kind, and he asks this Council to support him in taking up that position. There is no subject on which the overwhelming preponderance of opinion could be more on one side, that is to say, in favour of the provisions of the Bill, yet the Hon'ble Member would have us disregard this mass of opinion. I submit that it would not be consistent with the interests of the people of the country or with the principle of Local Self-Government for us to do so.

"The loss to agriculturists in India by preventible mortality among cattle is, according to the best estimates available, no less than six million pounds sterling, or say ten crores of rupees per annum. There can be no more humane or beneficent aim than that of reducing that loss, and no greater injury can, in my opinion, be done to the agricultural classes than would be done by successfully placing difficulties in the way of effecting that object.

"In other provinces District Boards and Municipalities have not felt that it was an improper allocation of their funds to entertain and to pay veterinary establishments. I am informed that Veterinary Assistants are employed by Municipalities and local boards in the Punjab and in Bombay, with excellent results.

"It has been made a subject of reproach to this Province elsewhere that we are so much behind other provinces in this respect; and I hope, as a first step towards wiping out that reproach, that the Hon'ble Gentleman's amendment will be rejected by the Council.

"Whether Veterinary Assistants should be employed or veterinary dispensaries opened, or either or both, is a question for each particular Municipality to decide, having regard to its own special wants and resources, but surely it is not too much to ask that Municipalities be given the option of coming to a decision on that point.

"On the subject of the establishment of dispensaries, I would explain that it is next to useless to employ a Veterinary Assistant, unless we give him a dispensary where he can treat diseased cattle and win the confidence of the people by showing what cures he can effect, and by dispensing the necessary medicines which are not to be otherwise procured in the muffasal. Further, the cost of such dispensaries will be trifling. A Veterinary Assistant and his establishment will cost about Rs. 570 per annum. The expense of instruments will be only Rs. 200 once for all, and that of drugs about Rs. 200 per annum. Is it worth while for any Municipality to spend Rs. 570 on a Veteriniary Assistant, and then refuse to give him the trifling sum of Rs. 200 per annum to enable him to carry on his work satisfactorily?

"Sir, I attach little or no importance to the provisions of the Bill which enable Municipalities to spend money on improvement of the breed of horses, mules, and asses, and would not myself object to their omission, though their retention is, I think, harmless. But I attach great importance to the provisions enabling these bodies to spend moderate sums on improvement of the breed of cattle, and more especially on the prevention and curing of cattle disease.

"Bengal has produced the best native medical practitioners in India, as well as the best native lawyers and engineers. It will, I believe, produce the best veterinary practitioners also if they are given a fair start. I would ask

hon'ble elected members to consider whether, by opposing the provisions of this Bill, they are not placing obstacles in the way of opening up a new profession, and a new outlet for employment to their follow-countrymen, and, what is a far more serious matter, whether they are not placing unnecessary and merely technical difficulties in the way of reducing that enormous loss, to which I have already referred, that is now sustained by the agricultural community.

"We have been told, and told truly, that my hon'ble friend in charge of this Bill has met all reasonable objections to it made by Hon'ble Members, in the most conciliatory spirit.

"Is it too much to ask Hon'ble Members to look at this matter in the same spirit, and in voting on the provisions of the Bill now under consideration, the objects of which are admitted to be most laudable, not to be influenced by technical and narrow considerations as to whether one particular body shall do more and another less towards mitigating the ravages of cattle disease. The right principle I submit is that all should, so far as their resources permit, do what they can towards attaining this most humane object."

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE said:—"I do not rise to support the provision in the Bill in regard to the training and employment of veterinary practitioners which is the subject-matter of the present discussion, because, after all that has been said, it stands in no need of any further support. I rise to thank the Government for the spirit in which it has met the difficulties which have been raised in connection with this clause, and for the promise made by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that the Government would meet with perfect fairness any proposals for carrying out these clauses which might be brought forward by any Municipality; and I rise also to thank the Government for the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane, who, without making any absolute promise, said it was very likely the Government would make a grant, in order that these clauses might easily be brought into operation; for I believe it is only by cordial co-operation between the Government and the local bodies that the success of the measure can be ensured, and its provisions duly carried out."

The Hon'ble MR. GRIMLEY said:—"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has fully explained in his exhaustive speech the scope and object of the provisions relating to the training and employment of veterinary practitioners and the principles on which they rest. The HON'BLE BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE has described their permissive character and the safeguards which have been introduced in order to ensure that municipal funds shall not be expended in the treatment of cattle until all necessary objects have been sufficiently provided for. The HON'BLE RAI ISHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA, BAHADUR, has given a concrete example in the case of the bull of Hooghly, on which money was or might have been usefully spent. An ounce of fact is worth a pound of theory. I will give another instance embracing the treatment not of a single animal, nor indeed of a hundred, but of cattle in vast herds. Formerly, there were large grazing grounds for the pasturing of cattle in most districts of Bengal, but these have gradually disappeared, and very few now remain. But there are still to be found extensive wastes on the high table lands in the Native States to the north and west of Chota Nagpur, particularly in the State of Sirguja. Hither large herds of cattle are yearly brought to graze from the neighbouring districts in the North-West Provinces of Mirzapur, Allahabad and more distant places. They come in thousands and remain for months in charge of *Ahirs*, who stock the ghi marts of the North-West and Lower Bengal. But though they come in thousands, they only return in hundreds when the grazing season is over, for they are carried off in thousands and tens of thousands by a frightful epidemic which the simple graziers are powerless to check. All that I could do from the distant station of Ranchi was to preach through the Chief of the State segregation of cattle and the burying of carcasses, and to disseminate leaflets of instructions. But the assistance might have taken a more practical form had only a few veterinary practitioners been available in the adjoining districts. This is a consummation to be wished for, and I shall therefore vote against the amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN said:—"As to the desirability of the objects for which these clauses of the Bill are intended to provide, I do not like to differ in the least from my hon'ble colleages who have addressed the Council. They are, indeed, very desirable objects, and I do not see why in a country like this there should not be colleges and dispensaries for the treatment of cattle and proper arrangements also for the improvement of the breed. The only question and I submit the important question—with which we are concerned is whether or not municipal funds should be applied for providing for such things. As, however, the Hon'ble Members who have spoken are in favour of the retention of these clauses in the Bill, I can only say that, with the assurance which has been given by the Hon'ble Member in charge of this Bill and by the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane, I beg leave to withdraw this amendment."

The Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. WALLIS moved that in section 6, clause (viii), the words "training and" be omitted.

He said:—"I am in perfect sympathy with the objects desired to be attained by the employment of female medical practitioners and of veterinary practitioners, the establishment of veterinary and medical dispensaries, and the appointment and payment of qualified persons to prevent and treat diseases of horses and cattle and other animals, but I oppose the use, even of surplus municipal funds, for the training of students. I should like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Members to the fact that on several occasions it has been proposed to introduce into the Bengal Municipal Act a clause providing for the training (at the expense of municipal funds) of medical practitioners. When the Act was being amended in 1883-84, a clause was inserted in the Bill providing for the training of medical practitioners, but this was omitted by the Select Committee, who considered that municipal funds could not properly be applied to such purposes. It was next suggested that the training should be confined to the training of female medical students, but this was also abandoned, and now again we find the proposal is brought forward. I agree with the employment of female medical practitioners and of veterinary practitioners, but I object to their being trained at the cost of Municipalities. If it is thought desirable that Municipalities should encourage the training of these students, they might go so far as to offer scholarships for this purpose. It is true that no part of the municipal funds can be utilised for this purpose without the sanction of the Commissioners in meeting, and it is equally true that the funds can only be so used after all the other purposes for which rates and taxes are levied have been fulfilled. But I submit that it is not a right use of the municipal funds to train men and women to earn their own living, and after they have been trained they may leave the Municipal Institutions if inducement should offer. It may be said that they can be legally bound to serve the Municipality after such training, but we know what the result of such contracts are. If a man is bound to serve against his own will, the chances are that he would be useless. I therefore say that even the surplus funds of a Municipality should not be spent in the *training* of female medical practitioners and of veterinary practitioners. It has also been urged by Hon'ble Members that the operation of this clause would be wholly permissive, and that of course is the only redeeming feature. I cannot agree with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that the principle is a small one; I submit that the principle is a very large one. The principle is that municipal funds are to be utilised for purposes for which they have not been utilised in the past, and that is the principle I stand against.

"There is another aspect of the case, and that is in some year of unusual prosperity a Municipality may be induced to sanction funds for the training of such students, and having once done so they could not at short notice inform students that surplus funds being no longer available, their training must be discontinued. On the contrary the Municipality will be obliged to find funds to continue the studies of these students, and in consequence the needs of sanitation and other important duties will have to be put on one side. I hope I have been able to show that it is undesirable to utilise even the surplus funds

of Municipalities for the purposes I have mentioned, namely, the *training* of female medical practitioners and of veterinary practitioners."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"It seems to me that my hon'ble friend, the member for the Calcutta Trades' Association, has followed the somewhat unusual course of answering by letter, beforehand, the amendment he now moves in the council. I shall read an extract from the letter of the Trades' Association on the subject. They say:—

'The Committee would venture to suggest that if Municipalities are desirous of obtaining the services of students of medicine, when qualified for their own dispensaries, their assistance should be limited to the grant of scholarships. This is the practice which is now followed in the case of female students studying at the vernacular medical schools, and the Committee see no reason why municipalities should extend any assistance beyond this point.'

"I understand that to the grant of scholarships there is no objection, but that is precisely the meaning of the words 'training and' to which the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment objects. If it is proposed to allow the grant of scholarships for the purpose of receiving the necessary training, I think that is all it is desirable to have; namely, that grants may be made of whatever sum may be necessary to send a girl from any Municipality to the Calcutta, Dacca, or Cuttack Medical School to get a training there in order that she may go back and practise among the poor of the Municipality from which she was sent. That is what is now done, and that is what we want to legalise. It may, however, be necessary to pay for books and for expenses of travelling and the like, which would not come under the head of scholarships, but there is no probability of a provision of that kind being unduly large. As to the history of the proposal, there is no doubt that it was brought forward in 1892. It was strongly urged upon this Government by the Government of India in 1887-88. They said there was a provision in the Madras Municipal Act which met a want which had been felt, and they asked that when the Bengal Municipal Act next came under amendment, the opportunity might be taken to introduce an amendment similar to that contained in the Madras Act. The question was brought up in the Select Committee first of all in the general form of training medical practitioners, and then again in the form of training female medical practitioners. The Select Committee then rejected the proposals on what I think were *à priori* grounds, but the real reply is that the proof of the pudding is in the eating; for while the Select Committee were discussing all the principal arguments on the subject, a great number of Municipalities had incurred very expenditure for this purpose. In 1894-95, the Serampore Municipality made a grant of Rs. 24 towards the training of a female medical student in the Campbell Medical School, the Darjeeling Municipality made a grant of Rs. 235; the Rampur-Boalia Municipality sanctioned Rs. 25 a month; the Hooghly Municipality paid the travelling expenses of a female student; the Backergunge Municipality provided a stipend of Rs. 5 a month, the Patna and Darbhanga Municipalities also made contributions; the Burdwan Municipality paid Rs. 40 in four months; the Khulna and Kutwa Municipalities failed to find any suitable girl. And as for the suggestion that these girls, when they were trained, did not work in the Municipality by which grants were made in their behalf, it appears to me that Municipal Commissioners are not so stupid as all that. When they paid a female student Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 a month for three years to be trained, they take good care to see that she does not go elsewhere to practise, and, moreover, she being a native of the place, has no inducement to go away. In Rampur-Boalia for example I found last year that the arrangement had been most successful, and now they are giving the girl a nominal retaining fee, and she is practising among the people there. So that really what is proposed to be done under this clause is precisely that which I understand is now actually done."

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE said:—"Having the honour of being connected with the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, I beg leave to say a few words in support of the proposal of the Select Committee. The training which is intended to be given to female medical students is not to

enable them to find employment wherever they choose, or to open out a new career for a class of Her Majesty's subjects at the cost of municipalities. If that had been the object, I should entirely sympathise with the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment; but the object is to remove a grave and a felt want within the Municipality, which unfortunately is not met by the law of supply and demand, by the law of competition. There is not the slightest apprehension, as has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, of anything else being done, but to provide a little scholarship for some suitable female candidate to receive a training at the Campbell Medical School, or at some similar institution. A little money grant makes a deal of difference as to whether a candidate is available to receive that training, not for her own sake, but for the good of the people in the Municipality which provides the scholarship. It is not contemplated, as in the case of veterinary practitioners, that there should be a hospital or an educational institution suitable for the purpose of this training. I hope there will be no opposition to this proposal. The Government has for its own part most generously endowed suitable institutions where female medical practitioners may be trained. All that is wanted is that the municipalities should, where necessary, supplement this by a special grant. It will be for the relief of suffering humanity in the case of those who specially need it, and I am sure the object will command the sympathy of the Council."

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN BAHADUR said:—"The words proposed to be omitted from clause (viii) govern both parts of that clause, and the effect of the omission on the veterinary aspect of the clause will be something the mischief of which it is impossible to overrate. The result will be the retention and employment of the class of veterinary practitioners called *salutrees*, the extent of whose knowledge, or rather I should say ignorance, is well known to those who have come across them: it is highly undesirable that such a class of persons should have the authority of the Municipality to go about spreading destruction among cattle and rendering their disease worse by their unskilful and quackish treatment: the great object is that the Municipality should be able to train veterinary practitioners so that they might be useful to the country. The effect of the omission as regards female medical practitioners has already been pointed out by the Hon'ble Members who have preceded me. I therefore think it absolutely necessary that this clause should remain as it stands, and that the law should contain a provision for the training and employment both of female practitioners and of veterinary practitioners."

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE said:—"I wish to explain in a few words the effect of the omission of the words 'and training' in this clause as regards veterinary practitioners. It will be impossible if these words are omitted for Municipalities to send any persons to a veterinary school at their own expense or to give scholarships to students who go there of their own accord. In point of fact Municipalities have in several cases already established scholarships, and paid for them ever since the institution of the Bengal veterinary school, though without legal authority to do so. The effect of the omission of the words 'and training' will perpetuate the illegality which now exists. I do not think the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment really thinks there is any harm in Municipalities establishing scholarships at the school at Belgachia, and that is all that is meant by training. It is not meant that the expense of providing a veterinary school is to be borne by any Municipality. The only effect of the words is to enable Municipalities to provide for scholarships at established schools."

The Hon'ble MR. WALLIS in reply said:—"Taking into consideration the remarks which have fallen from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, and the Hon'ble Member who has just spoken, it seems to me that the Council is not disposed to vote for my amendment. I should not like specifically to narrow down the proposal to training by means of scholarships, but as I understand that to be the intention of the clause, I beg leave to withdraw my amendment."

The Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN moved that clauses (ix), (x) and (xi) in section 6 be omitted.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"We have already received an explanation from the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane with regard to these clauses. I have given notice of a motion to omit clause (ix). My objection to clause (ix) is based on financial considerations. I believe that Municipalities will not be in a position, having regard to their financial resources, to establish dispensaries for the reception and treatement of horses, cattle and other animals, and it is on that ground I gave notice of this motion. The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane has explained that the establishment of veterinary dispensaries will not be an expensive matter, and I think he has stated that Rs. 200 a year is the normal expenditure on account of a dispensary of this kind. I have another question to ask, and if the explanation is satisfactory, I am prepared to withdraw my motion. I wish to know what the expense would be for the treatment of animals in these dispensaries. Whether I will press my motion or not will depend very much upon the answer I receive."

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE said:—"I have been informed by Veterinary Captain Gunn, who is an authority on the point, that persons who send their animals to these dispensaries will have to pay for their keep, and that no expense whatever will be incurred by Municipalities on that account."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"Then we may restrict the terms of the clause in that sense. The establishment and maintenance of veterinary dispensaries, and the reception and treatment of animals therein are two different things altogether. Municipalities in general are so poor that they would not have funds to do more than provide the cost of medicines, which, it has been stated, will come up to about Rs. 200 a year. It is distinctly unwise to clog a novel provision like this with a greater liability to expenditure than is absolutely necessary and which will render the clause partially inoperative. I would suggest the clause being restricted to the 'establishment and maintenance of veterinary dispensaries,' and I would omit the subsequent words 'for the reception and treatment of horses, cattle and other animals.'"

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"The question is whether the expression 'veterinary dispensary' will include the treatment of horses, elephants, &c.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"A dispensary means place for distributing medicines. That is the sense in which the word is used but when you speak of reception and treatment, you mean a hospital."

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE said:—"It is intended that horses and cattle shall be received for treatment. The owners of these animals will have to pay for their keep, but they will be treated in the dispensary. Therefore the expense which will be incurred will be the expense for the medicines."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"Dispensaries in the *mufassal* are usually used as hospitals."

The Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE by leave, withdrew his motion to omit clause (ix) in section 6.

The Hon'ble MR. WALLIS said:—"After the explanation which has been given that persons who send their animals for treatment in these veterinary dispensaries will have to pay for their keep while under treatment, I conclude this will be provided for in the rules to be framed by the Local Government."

The Hon'ble MR. WALLIS therefore, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion of which he had given notice, that at the end of clause (ix) in section 6, the following words be added:—

"on payment by owners of certain prescribed fees."

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE moved that in section 6, in the proviso to the new section 69 (1), for the words after "both inclusive" to the end of the proviso, the following be substituted:—

'unless such application be sanctioned by the consent of two-thirds of the Commissioners present at a meeting specially convened for considering such application, or held after special notice has been given that such application will be considered at such meeting.'

He said:—"The words of this amendment are copied from the wording of the present section merely substituting 'two-thirds' for 'one-half,' and I hope, having regard to the conciliatory way in which the several amendments to this section have been dealt with, the Government will be willing to allow a two-thirds majority to sanction the establishment of these veterinary dispensaries. I venture to suggest that in introducing a novel provision, in making an altogether new departure in municipal administration like that involved in the opening of such dispensaries and the like, a substantial majority of the Municipal Commissioners should be obtained. This would disarm local opposition, and secure that support and co-operation which are necessary for the success of the undertaking. Under the Bill the procedure to be adopted seems somewhat complicated. There are to be two divisions or votings of the Commissioners in meeting. First, a division on the question whether funds are available for these new undertakings, and then there is to be a second motion and a second division on the point whether these available funds should be devoted for veterinary purposes I submit that this is a complicated and a novel procedure. It is absolutely unknown to the Municipal law as it stands; and it is complicated because it requires two divisions where one would be sufficient, that one division being on the question whether on a consideration of all the issues relating to the matter, these measures should or should not be adopted. That question would be discussed in all its bearings and issues—the issue of available funds, the requirements of the Municipality, and the desirability of the undertaking. All these questions would be considered, and then a clear expression of opinion taken in one division. There is another matter regarding which I beg to ask a question of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. One of the purposes mentioned in section 69 is the training and employment of female medical practitioners and of veterinary practitioners. Expenditure for these purposes would ordinarily be incurred outside municipal limits—at the Campbell or other medical school, and at the Belgatchia Veterinary College; money would therefore have to be spent beyond municipal limits. But there is a special provision of the municipal law relating to this matter. Section 70 of the Bengal Municipal Act provides a special procedure when any expense out of the Municipal Fund has to be incurred in any other municipality, or elsewhere, for any of the purposes mentioned in the Act, and the procedure is that the consent of two-thirds of the Commissioners has to be obtained in a certain manner. I wish to ask whether the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has considered that for the purpose of spending money on the training of female medical practitioners or of veterinary practitioners outside the municipal limits, the vote of the Municipal Commissioners will have to be taken in a particular way, whereas under the proviso to section 69 now under consideration, for all these purposes a bare majority is supposed to be sufficient. This is a matter which requires solution at the hands of the Council in order to avoid uncertainty and trouble in the future. Passing on I would appeal to the Government whether instead of, I will not say driving Municipalities by a bare majority—for a majority is a majority—it is not desirable that a very clear and decided expression of opinion should be a condition precedent to the carrying out of these measures. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill made one observation on the question of pressure or influence being brought to bear on municipalities. He said that the Sanitary Commissioner would always see that the sanitary needs of the Municipality were first attended to. Suppose a Magistrate

wants these objects to be carried out in any particular municipality, how would the Sanitary Commissioner see that no pressure is brought to bear upon the Commissioners. The District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner are near; the Sanitary Commissioner is far; he has no opportunity of knowing what is proposed to be done until long after the budget has been passed and sanctioned. The large powers left in the hands of the Divisional Commissioner in passing the annual Municipal Budget give him a controlling influence which every Municipal Commissioner know and has felt only too well. It will only be in exceptional cases that the Sanitary Commissioner will have the opportunity of closely supervising the expenditure of the Municipality, that is to say, when a complaint is made to him, or when, in the course of many years, he pays a visit to the Municipality. There are two opinions bearing on this question among many in the mass of papers which have been circulated to which I may be permitted to refer. One of these is from the District Magistrate, or rather the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga, who says:—'If there is any fear (and it is difficult to say that there is no fear) of expenditure under these heads being forced on unwilling municipalities, I would much prefer to see them omitted from the Act altogether.' Therefore there is the fear entertained of some sort of pressure. The only other opinion to which I shall refer is from one who represents not a backward but an advanced district like the 24-Parganas, the Magistrate of which says:—'The Bill is, I am of opinion, premature, but as it is permissive in character, there is no special objection to it, except that municipalities are prone to expend money on new and attractive objects, and *there is some reason to apprehend that pressure may be brought to bear on them in this direction.* I speak, however, only for the municipalities of this district.' I may add that if this should be true for a Metropolitan district like the 24-Parganas, it may be held to be not altogether inapplicable to the circumstances of other parts of the province. The question of pressure, however, is a very delicate matter, and I will not stop to criticise how far these two officers are altogether correct in what they say; but I beg to point out that these new undertakings will carry with them popular support and cordial appreciation on the part of the public if the Government were to accede to the suggestion that the vote of a majority of two thirds should be taken after considering all the circumstances, instead of following the novel procedure prescribed by the Bill."

The Honb'le MR. RISLEY said:—"I trust the Council will support the Select Committee in this matter. This particular amendment was very carefully considered indeed. The solution which the Hon'ble Member has just put forward was very fully considered and deliberately rejected, and it appears to me wholly unnecessary. The section provides ample safeguards against any abuse of these provisions. Moreover, so far from this being a novel procedure, it is based on the nearest approach we could provide to the procedure followed in the Calcutta and Bombay Municipal Acts. In both those Acts separate provision is made for what may be called necessary purposes and for optional purposes. The members of the Select Committee will remember that we tried to define and separate by enumeration the two sets of purposes, but we could not do it to our satisfaction, and the procedure prescribed in the Bill was adopted as the nearest approach to it, and I think it goes as far as any reasonable person can expect us to go without unduly interfering with the discretion of the Commissioners. On principle I don't like a hard-and-fast rule of a two-thirds majority, as it lends itself to obstruction and merely retards business. As regards the Sanitary Commissioner, in point of fact he exercises a much closer supervision over the proceedings of Municipalites than the Hon'ble Member supposes, and he particularly watches to see that there is no diminution of expenditure on account of sanitary purposes. I merely mention this to show that there is no force in a two-thirds majority keeping the Commissioners from any possible abuse of their discretion."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I am sorry to find myself somewhat in disagreement with the hon'ble mover of the amendment, with whom I am generally in accord in regard to most matters. My objection

to the amendment is that it dispenses with the safeguards which are now embodied in the proviso, namely, that it is only after the sanitary needs of a municipality have been amply provided for can municipal funds be devoted to veterinary purposes. The double division to which my friend refers imposes this necessary safeguard. That safeguard is dispensed with in this amendment. I think the safeguard which the Select Committe have provided is a more effectual than the safeguard of a two-thirds majority. If pressure is brought to bear on municipalities, it will be brought to bear on the whole body of Commissioners, and the two-thirds will come under it just as much as a bare majority. We ought to provide some safeguard against pressure being brought to bear on Municipal Commissioners by Commissioners of Divisions, who may have their hobbies to ride. A Commissioner of a Division may think it his duty to promote these veterinary objects; therefore we thought it would be better to legislate that it is only after a majority of the Commissioners present at a meeting are satisfied that the other purposes specified in this sub-section, or such of them as the majority consider it necessary to carry out, have been sufficiently provided for, that any portion of the municipal funds can be applied to the purposes referred to in clauses (viii) to (xii). The two divisions required under this provision constitute an effective safeguard. Instead of one division with a majority of two-thirds, we have two divisions each of which requires a majority; instead of one division on one occasion, we have two divisions on two occasions, and I think this, though a complicated procedure, will provide a better safeguard than that proposed by the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment."

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN BAHADUR said:—"There is one aspect of this amendment with which I do not agree. I do not think it is necessary in the true interests of municipalities that the safeguard contained in the proviso should be so severely and strongly worded as to render the operation of the clauses next to an impossibility. As I have already explained in connection with a preceding amendment, there must be some hope left that these new objects, now recognised, will have their turn in the municipal administration. There must be some facility left for these clauses to be brought into play and to be reached and worked out in the event of funds being available; and the proviso should not be hemmed and hedged by language containing conditions and limitations so as to place the clauses beyond the bounds of possibility. The Hon'ble Mover of the amendment has referred to section 70 of the Bengal Municipal Act on the question of expenditure outside municipal limits. I do not think the wording of the section in question is such that one is obliged to say that the only possible construction of that section is as contended for by the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment: that however is a matter on which the President can speak with authority. As at present advised, it appears to me that you can scarcely say that a scholarship paid to a person who is sent to a college elsewhere to be trained for work to be performed within the Municipality falls within the purview of section 70: if it does, and if the construction contended for by the Hon'ble Mover is fairly correct, or if it is even an open construction, then I admit that a difficulty does arise for which a remedy must be devised: but the remedy must not have a tendency so that the clauses should remain inoperative and be a dead letter."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"I think such an expenditure will certainly come within the scope of section 70. You will be spending the money of the Municipality elsewhere than within the Municipality itself."

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR said:—"I think the proviso in the Bill, as it stands, is a more effective safeguard than what the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment has proposed. The provision that expenditure for necessary purposes shall first be secured before any money is spent for the purposes mentioned in clause (viii) to (xi) should not, I think, be dispensed with."

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE in reply said:—"I put a question pointedly to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in connection with the construction

of section 70 of the Bengal Municipal Act, to which the Hon'ble Member has given no answer. It is a question of legal difficulty which cannot be shirked in this way. If this point has not been considered, and the Hon'ble Member requires further time to consider it, I would suggest that the decision upon the amendment, now before the Council, may be adjourned. And in that case I need not enter into other matters at present."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"The section certainly reads as the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment suggests, and I think the point should be considered."

The further consideration of the Motion was postponed to the next meeting of the Council.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 15th instant.

CALCUTTA;
The 1st September, 1896.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Offg. Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1895.

No. 4930J.

RESOLUTION.

POLICE.

Dated Calcutta, the 31st August 1896.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1895.

Read also—

The Report for the year 1894, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

Mr. E. R. Henry held the office of Inspector-General throughout the year. The present report, due on the 1st July, was received by Government on the 4th idem. The reports from Divisional Commissioners, which were due in the Inspector-General's office on the 20th March, were received within that month, with the exception of those from the Commissioners of the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions, received on the 2nd and 7th of April, respectively.

2. *Constitution of the force.*—The sanctioned strength of superior officers at the close of the year was 77, including eight probationers, the same as in the two previous years. The sanctioned strength of the subordinate officers and men was 23,514, as compared with 23,142 in 1894 and 22,739 in 1893. It was increased by four Inspectors, 146 Sub-Inspectors, 320 constables and 63 town chaukidars, while 152 head-constables and 16 mounted constables were dispensed with. The total number of men actually employed at the close of the year was, however, short of the sanctioned strength by four Inspectors, 72 Sub-Inspectors, 126 head-constables, 340 constables and 16 town chaukidars. The vacancies in the rank of Sub-Inspector were kept for candidates to be appointed on the result of competitive examination, while those in the rank of head-constable were not filled in order to give effect to the recommendations of the Redistribution Committee. The vacancies in the rank of constable are reported to have been due to difficulty of recruitment.

3. *Expenditure.*—The following table compares the expenditure under the main heads during the financial years 1894-95 and 1895-96, but the figures for the latter year are given subject to further correction when the Accountant-General has finally closed the accounts:—

Serial No.	Heads of charges.	Actual expenditure for 1894-95.	Actual expenditure for 1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Inspecting agency	1,74,138	1,64,662	...	9,476
2	Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents ...	5,21,473	5,11,182	...	10,291
3	Pay of Executive Police and establishments, with good-conduct pay and batta allowance, &c. ...	30,55,191	31,59,468	1,04,277	...
4	Travelling allowance	92,907	1,07,479	14,572	...
5	Fixed boat establishment	57,599	57,399	...	200
6	Special, regular, and contract contingencies ...	5,83,709	5,45,185	...	38,524
7	Government contribution to the Municipal and Railway Police	1,51,711	1,50,628	...	1,083
8	Bengal Military Police	46,702	68,301	21,599	...
	Total	46,83,430	47,64,304	1,40,448	59,574
	Net increase	...	...	80,874	

The largest increase, which occurred under the head "Pay of Executive Police and Establishment, &c.," is due to the utilization of the balance of the grant made in March 1894 for redistribution reforms, and to certain other increased establishments sanctioned during the year. The increase under the eighth head is chiefly due to the expenses incurred in connection with the Military Police at Gnatong. There has been a satisfactory decrease under the head of Contingencies.

4. *Reduction of investigating centres and recruitment of investigating officers.*—Out of 188 investigating centres recommended for abolition by the Redistribution Committee, 177 have been abolished. Further reduction is not likely to be practicable. At the Sub-Inspectorship examinations held in July and December, 132 candidates were successful. The total number of Sub-Inspectors now employed on the results of competitive examination and after a course of instruction at the training school at Bhagalpur is about 400. The Inspector-General says that they are generally reported to be intelligent and willing workers, the disability under which they labour being lack of experience, a defect which time will remedy.

5. *Police Training School.*—During the year, Mr. Henry submitted to Government a scheme for the establishment of a permanent Police Training School at Bhagalpur, with the object of giving suitable training to investigating officers of the Bengal Police, which met with the approval of the late Lieutenant-Governor. Since the close of the year the project has received the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Rules for the management and supervision of the school have been approved and issued, and the institution is now in full working order. The curriculum of study includes the Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes, the Police Code, the Police Act, and portions of the Evidence Act and of other Acts and Regulations with which police officers should be acquainted. Drill, Surveying and Anthropometry, including finger-print decipherment, are also taught. Sir Alexander Mackenzie availed himself of an opportunity of visiting the school during his recent tour, and the arrangements made and the method of instruction appeared to him excellent. He fully shares the Inspector-General's views as to the usefulness of the institution and the improvement it is likely to effect in the general character and efficiency of the investigating staff.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that steps might now be taken to afford some training and professional education to the inferior officers and the rank and file of the police. Each district ought to have its school at head-quarters through which all recruits should be passed, and to which a certain proportion of the station police should be annually deputed for temporary instruction. Full advantage of such an institution can of course only be taken by men knowing how to read and write, but the number of literates in the force is believed to be yearly growing, and it is only by men previously trained in a police school that such duties as that of village beat patrol, to which the Lieutenant-Governor attaches great importance, can be efficiently performed. The Inspector-General should apply to the Inspector-General of Police, Burma, for information as to the organisation and working of the patrols in that province and the system of beat patrol.

7. *Working of the Town Police.*—The Inspector-General reports that it is a matter of general complaint that the rate of wage fixed for town chaukidars is too low to attract respectable men. Of 2,043 chaukidars, three receive Rs. 7, 507 Rs. 6, and the rest from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per mensem. Mr. Henry says:—"There can be no doubt that the general scale of salary is too low, much below market rates, and that until we offer better terms, we cannot expect to improve the *personnel* of the Town Police." The Lieutenant-Governor will await the separate representation promised on this subject. His Honour is disposed to agree that an increase in the rate of pay now drawn by the bulk of the men is advisable where the wages of labour are higher, but objection may fairly be taken to any increase which would have the effect of bringing the pay of town chaukidars, whose services, as a rule, are only required during the night, to an equality with that of constables. The details of the Bengal Town Police system of patrol were fully explained in circular orders during the year, and instructions were issued to introduce it into the larger towns with such modifications as local conditions might require. The

system has been adopted in certain towns in each Division, and the Inspector-General states that good results are already apparent. In several towns criminals are reported to have been caught red-handed by the men on patrol, and a decrease in crime has been the result. The Inspector-General again comments upon the reluctance of municipalities to assist the police by efficient street lighting or supplying them with oil for their lanterns. This is indeed very short-sighted economy. There has been a net increase of 581 street lamps in the different towns during the past year, but, as in many places the practice is not to light the lamps on what are regarded as moonlight nights, or, when lighted, not to allow them to burn the whole night, the actual benefit to the police is small. Many of the streets and lanes are, moreover, without lamps. Magistrates should keep the matter before the Municipal Commissioners.

8. *Rural Police.*—The number of chaukidars under Act VI of 1870 and Regulation XX of 1817 and of chaukidars holding service lands (chakran) in each of the past four years is shown below:—

Class of chaukidars.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5
Under Act VI of 1870	96,787	101,517	109,870	114,134
„ Regulation XX of 1817, salaried ...	53,665	48,696	41,366	35,069
„ „ „ „ chakran ...	18,629	17,911	17,003	17,063
Total ...	169,081	168,124	168,239	166,266

These figures show that considerable progress has been made in recent years in extending the provisions of Act VI of 1870. Excluding the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions, where Act VI is not in force, the total number of chaukidars not appointed under that Act in 1895 was 36,185, of whom no less than 27,734 are returned from the Burdwan Division alone. From the total figures for the Province, it appears that there is one chaukidar to every 400 of population, while in the Burdwan Division there is one chaukidar to every 188 of population. The extension of the provisions of Act VI in that Division has formed the subject of separate correspondence, and instructions have been issued in the matter to the Commissioner of the Division, with the view of ensuring greater expedition in the work of replacing the service chaukidars by men appointed under the Act. The delay hitherto in giving effect to the orders of Government is far from creditable to the local officers. Elsewhere fair progress has been made, except in the Gaya and Murshidabad districts, where there are still large numbers of chaukidars who have not been brought under Act VI. In the latter district systematic steps are being taken since the close of the year to abolish the chakran chaukidars and replace them by men appointed under Act VI of 1870. The delays in this district have been very reprehensible. The conditions of Orissa are peculiar, and the question of modifying the system of chaukidari administration in that Division has long been under the consideration of the Government. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently received fresh reports and suggestions on the subject in connection with the settlement of the province now proceeding, and it is hoped that the matter will shortly be disposed of. In the Chota Nagpur Division, little progress is reported in the extension of Act V of 1887, but, as the Inspector-General remarks, crime is light in the Division, and the chaukidars are now better paid, and, with the large aboriginal population, it is undesirable to press on changes rapidly. The Commissioner should, as suggested by the Inspector-General, take up at once the question of establishing Chaukidari Reward Funds in all the districts. In the Rajshahi Division, the low rate of pay received by the village watch in some districts is considered by the Inspector-General to impair its efficiency. The matter will be referred to the Commissioner. The inefficiency of the chaukidars in this Division generally is reflected in its very unsatisfactory returns of crime.

9. In last year's report the Inspector-General drew attention to the necessity of appointing circle chaukidars for groups of villages, to supervise the work of

the village chaukidars within the area of their circles and to form a link between them and the executive of the district. This suggestion was approved by Government, and effect is being given to it. In Mymensingh the Magistrate (Mr. Earle) is reported to have taken up the subject with energy, and completely reorganized the chaukidari system on a much improved basis.

10. During the year, a sum of Rs. 15,683 was expended in rewards to chaukidars, against Rs. 12,545 in 1894. Of this amount, Rs. 13,971 were disbursed from the District Chaukidari Reward Funds, against Rs. 6,782 in the previous year, while the unexpended balance of these funds rose from Rs. 33,516 at the close of 1894 to Rs. 58,343 at the end of 1895. These figures show some improvement, but, as Mr. Henry points out, the sums at the disposal of District Superintendents are ample and should be more fully utilised in the judicious distribution of rewards. Neglect to make use of this incentive to good work is an indication of lax supervision. In the Murshidabad, Pabna and Muzaffarpur districts, especially, little attention appears to have been devoted to this subject. "The ordinary chaukidar," the Inspector-General rightly remarks, "cannot look forward to increase of salary or to pension; his one incentive to good work, therefore, is the hope of earning money rewards; and, as District Superintendents now have funds at their disposal from which to finance these rewards, it is much to be regretted that they have not utilized them more." Nearly half of the total amount paid out of the assets of the Reward Fund was distributed in the Dacca Division, where, in this respect, as in other details, chaukidari administration has received careful attention. In the Presidency Division, one chaukidar in every 3 was punished, while only one in 64 was rewarded. This shows little discrimination on the part of the officers concerned. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to find no complaint recorded of delay in the payment of chaukidars' salaries, and also to learn that few complaints have been made of chaukidars being employed by the police on menial or degrading duties. The careful attention of Commissioners, Magistrates, and District Superintendents should be given to the remarks and suggestions of the Inspector-General in this section of his report.

11. *Railway Police.*—A net increase of 3 head-constables and 12 constables occurred in the sanctioned strength of the Railway Police, owing chiefly to the extra men enrolled for the new Assam-Bengal Railway, raising the total force from 619 to 634.

12. *Additional Police, Special Constables, and Private Police.*—Additional police were employed in 7 cases during the year, as compared with 11 in 1894. In the Nadia, Murshidabad, Faridpur, Tippera and Darbhanga districts, bodies of extra police were quartered in consequence of agrarian disputes, and in Champaran and Muzaffarpur, on account of certain anti kine-killing disturbances which occurred. In 10 cases, as compared with 22 cases in 1894 and 34 cases in 1893, special police were employed. In the Resolution issued last year, the views of Government in regard to the appointment of special police were stated, but the Lieutenant-Governor notices that in at least three of the cases reported this year, special constables were entertained for periods which appear to have been unduly long. The special constables enrolled in the Darbhanga and Sonthal Parganas districts in 1894 were discharged during the year. Police were supplied at the cost of private persons in 42 cases against 48, and to the extent of 319 men as compared with 457 in 1894. The largest forces were employed at the Sonepur fair and during the Car Festival of Jagannath in Puri.

13. *Military Police.*—The fourth company of Military Police, the formation of which was sanctioned during 1894, took charge of Gnatong in Sikkim during the year, causing an increase of 70 men in the total sanctioned strength. The other three companies at Dacca, Dumka, and Bhagalpur were maintained at their former strength, and are reported to have attained a degree of efficiency creditable to the officers responsible for their control. During the year some further concessions as to pay and allowances were made by Government to render the Military Police service more popular, and the results have been satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to receive the favourable report which Mr. Henry has been able to make of the general efficiency of these three companies, and of the interest displayed by the officers in their duties. Detachments from the Dumka and Bhagalpur companies were despatched to Bankipore and Motihari during the year in anticipation of possible disturbances in connection with the Bakr-id festival.

14. *District and ordinary reserves.*—The organisation of the District Police Reserves has been completed, and their behaviour on occasions on which they were employed to maintain order in disturbances of a religious or factious nature is reported to have been commendable. They have been completely officered, and have been put through a course of musketry; and the Inspector-General reports them to be everywhere efficient. The ordinary reserves are maintained merely to supply vacancies caused by sickness or leave.

15. *Casualties.*—The following figures show the details of casualties during the past three years:—

		1893.		1894.		1895.	
1.	Retirement on pension or gratuity...	412 or 1·74	per cent.	465 or 1·93	per cent	388 or 1·55	per cent
2.	Resignation	728 „ 3·09	„	889 „ 3·70	„	814 „ 3·31	„
3.	Dismissal	624 „ 2·66	„	615 „ 2·56	„	591 „ 2·40	„
4.	Discharge	220 „ ·93	„	161 „ ·67	„	184 „ ·74	„
5.	Desertion	42 „ ·18	„	47 „ ·19	„	90 „ ·36	„
6.	Death	455 „ 1·93	„	559 „ 2·33	„	521 „ 2·11	„
		2,481 or 10·5	„	2,736 or 11·4	„	2,588 or 10·5	

The percentage of casualties to sanctioned strength was 10·5 during the year, or ·9 per cent. less than during the previous year, and the same as in each of the years 1893 and 1892. The total admissions to hospital numbered 11,277, as compared with 11,571 in 1894, and the average daily percentage of sick fell slightly from 1·5 in the preceding year to 1·4. These figures are satisfactory.

16. *Torture and extortion by the police.*—Fifteen charges of torture were brought against the police during the year—the same number as in 1894. Of these, 12 proved to be false after judicial enquiry, against 10 pronounced false in the preceding year, and in one no evidence was forthcoming. The remaining 2 cases, both of which occurred in the Orissa Division, ended in conviction and punishment. The number of cases of extortion reported fell from 127 to 83, of which 11 only ended in conviction, most of them under section 161 or section 341 of the Penal Code. In five cases compensation was awarded under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, and in one case the complainant was convicted under section 211 of the Penal Code. Of the total number of extortion cases, 53 were reported from five districts—Mymensingh (24), Dinajpur (8), Bogra (8), Backergunge (7), and Cuttack (6). The Mymensingh district again shows the largest number of cases, but most of them were eventually found to be of a petty nature, and the majority were declared to be false after judicial enquiry. The number of cases in the previous year was 44, most of which were also returned as false, and there appeared to be good reason to believe that something like a combined effort had been made in this district to terrorise the police. That influence seems to have been still at work in the past year. The very small number of charges of torture found to be true, and the decrease in charges of extortion throughout the province, as a whole, indicate an improvement in the working of the police, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that, with the better class of officers now introduced into the force, continued improvement will be observed in regard to these complaints in the future.

17. *Punishments.*—The following table shows the number of punishments inflicted on members of the force during the past ten years:—

	Judicial convictions under the Penal Code.			Do. under Act V.			Departmental punishments.		
Year.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.
1886 ...	318	1·0	1·4	207	·2	1·0	5,095	46·5	17·6
1887 ...	279	·5	1·3	213	·3	1·0	5,137	48·2	17·4
1888 ...	297	1·3	1·3	191	·2	·9	5,149	50·5	17·1
1889 ...	330	1·2	1·4	158	·3	·7	4,997	45·0	17·5
1890 ...	336	1·1	1·5	160	·2	·7	4,828	46·0	16·2
1891 ...	260	·8	1·2	112	·3	·5	4,284	39·2	14·3
1892 ...	245	·7	1·0	120	·1	·5	4,228	41·0	14·0
1893 ...	237	·4	1·0	126	·3	·5	4,853	42·4	16·7
1894 ...	276	·3	1·2	133	·03	·6	4,638	36·7	16·2
1895 ...	248	·4	1·1	98	·1	·4	3,893	28·7	13·7

These figures show that the number of convictions under the Penal Code and Police Act has decreased satisfactorily, while the number of officers and

men departmentally punished is lower than it has been during the past ten years. The percentage of officers punished departmentally fell from 36·7 to 28·7, and that of men from 16·2 to 13·7. In the Resolution recorded last year Sir Charles Elliott gave clear expression to his views on the subject of punishment in the Police Department, and it is satisfactory to observe that the attention which the Inspector-General has given to the question has been productive of good results. "Too much stress," as Mr. Henry says, "cannot be laid upon the injury done by over-frequent punishments; officers and men become callous and sullen, and knowing that there is a record of several punishments against them in their service sheets, have no incentive to mend their ways and do better work." Since the close of the year the Inspector-General has dealt with the subject of degradation as a punishment. He states it has hitherto been the practice for District Superintendents to pass orders of degradation without realising their full meaning, but that they will in future be required to specify the pecuniary fine which such an order represents, and they have been furnished with figures showing the length of time it takes a subordinate officer to pass from one grade to another, which will enable them to calculate the precise pecuniary effect of their orders.

18. *Conduct of the police.*—There can be no doubt that in recent years shortcomings and misconduct on the part of the police have been more promptly and more prominently brought to notice than was the case before. Mr. Henry observes: 'Every adverse comment made by subordinate courts upon the conduct of an investigation is at once brought to the notice of the District Superintendent, who is required to take adequate notice, and make such further enquiry as may seem necessary to enable him to pass appropriate orders. Adverse comments by the superior courts are specially reported through the District Magistrate, Commissioner, and Inspector-General of Police to Government. Full enquiry is made in each case with, hitherto, the almost invariable result of exhibiting conflict of opinion as to the wrong-doing of the officer complained against. These reports demonstrate how difficult it is to gauge motives, and how dangerous it is to draw inferences from even the fairly complete information that is put before a court of justice, when the actual conduct of the Police officer is not the subject of the judicial enquiry, and only comes in as a side issue. With the exception, perhaps, of England and Scotland, there is no European country in which the Police force is not unpopular, and in this Province all that can be said is that its unpopularity is lessening. The Government is making an earnest attempt to secure for Police service, without distinction of caste or creed, the best material available. The terms offered are not very liberal, but they are sufficient to attract young men belonging to a respectable class of native society, and if these prove failures, the blame must rest with the community which supplies them. I may empathically assert that no pressure is put upon officers to obtain evidence by undesirable means. Every police-station in the Province has a copy of the circular in which the head of the department has explicitly warned officers that they will not be judged by statistical results, but are required to work energetically, with rectitude of purpose and by fair means. The complaint against the investigating police is gradually changing form. Fewer charges of corruption are preferred, but on the other hand complaints of their incapacity in detecting crime are more frequent. They are said to be less capable detectives than their predecessors. It appears to me that this latter accusation is not correctly formulated. There is no reason to think that their capacity is less, and admittedly they are better educated; but they cannot hope to be as successful with the criminal classes whom they have to fight with less effective weapons. All the old means of securing confessions and disclosure of *caches* of stolen property, and tutoring witnesses are at a discount. There are few criminals now who have failed to realise that the powers of a Police officer are strictly defined by law, and that if he exceeds them he can be put in the prisoners' dock. The investigating staff in this province is passing through a transition stage, and it would be premature yet to venture an opinion as to the results which the new system of recruitment and the change in working practice will bring about. There is a consensus of opinion that, as an agency for the prevention and suppression of organised disturbances of the peace, the Police have proved efficient, and their conduct on many trying occasions has received the commendation of the

public." Divisional Commissioners have not dwelt much upon the general conduct of the police in their reports, but, on the whole, Sir Alexander Mackenzie is inclined to think that the demerits of the police have been in many instances magnified, and unfavourable examples of their conduct have been given an exaggerated importance. At all events there can no longer be any complaint that full opportunity is not afforded to bring all injustice committed to light. All such complaints should be thoroughly investigated by the superior officers, and punishment should be meted out where it is necessary, but it is at the same time due to the police that persons bringing false charges against them should not be permitted to do so with impunity if it is possible to secure their punishment. In the district of Mymensingh, as already noticed, a combination against the police appears to exist, and 94 formal complaints were made before the Magistrates last year against 74 in 1894. In three cases only under serious sections of the Indian Penal Code were the accused officers found guilty. The great majority of the charges are said to have been of no special importance. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently sanctioned an addition to the number of investigating officers in the district, which will, it is hoped, appreciably relieve the great pressure under which the police have been working for some time in certain stations and ensure more satisfactory work generally.

19. *Inspections.*—The Inspector-General spent 146 days on tour, and the Deputy Inspectors-General 169 and 211 days, respectively; and the head quarters of every district were inspected. In Muzaffarpur and Chittagong the District Superintendents do not appear to have paid sufficient attention to inspection work. In almost all other districts this duty seems to have been duly attended to. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Inspector-General would in future reports furnish information as to the number of serious crimes in which local investigation was made by the District Superintendent in person. A table might be given for each district under each class of offence in the crime section of the report.

20. *Crime.*—The following table shows the incidence of cognizable crime investigated (excluding cases in which investigation was refused under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, and nuisance cases) according to Divisions:—

Divisions.	Police	Population.	Cases.		Proportion of police to population.	Proportion of police to cases.		Proportion of cases to population.	
	1895.	1891.	1894.	1895.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Policeman. Persons.	Policeman. Cases.	Policeman. Cases.	Case. Persons.	Case. Persons.
Burdwan ...	3,586	7,688,818	10,281	10,080	1 to 2,144	1 to 2·9	1 to 3·0	1 to 747	1 to 703
Presidency ..	3,695	7,853,566	10,549	10,623	1 ,, 2,125	1 ,, 2·9	1 ,, 2·8	1 ,, 744	1 ,, 739
Rajshahi ...	2,704	8,019,187	10,669	11,336	1 ,, 2,965	1 ,, 4·1	1 ,, 4·2	1 ,, 751	1 ,, 707
Dacca ...	2,42	9,844,127	14,119	14,114	1 ,, 4,059	1 ,, 6·2	1 ,, 5·8	1 ,, 697	1 ,, 697
Chittagong	1,136	4,082,795	4,827	4,519	1 ,, 3,594	1 ,, 4·3	1 ,, 3·9	1 ,, 845	1 ,, 903
Patna ...	4,598	16,811,014	19,671	19,226	1 ,, 3,440	1 ,, 4·2	1 ,, 4·1	1 ,, 809	1 ,, 833
Bhagalpur ..	2,209	8,582,490	11,447	10,952	1 ,, 3,885	1 ,, 5·1	1 ,, 4·9	1 ,, 749	1 ,, 783
Orissa ...	1,803	4,047,352	5,476	4,013	1 ,, 2,692	1 ,, 3·6	1 ,, 2·6	1 ,, 739	1 ,, 1,009
Chota Nagpur	1,69	4,028,792	5,708	5,647	1 ,, 2,754	1 ,, 3·4	1 ,, 3·3	1 ,, 816	1 ,, 819

The total number of cases of cognizable crime, excluding cases in which enquiry was refused under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, and cases of public and local nuisance, was 91,360 as compared with 92,747 in 1894 and 85,962 in 1893. The proportion of police to cases of cognizable crime, it will be seen from the above statement, is lowest in the Dacca Division, where there was in 1895 one policeman to every 5·8 cases, while the proportion for the whole Province was one to every 3·8 cases, and for the rest of the Province (excluding the Dacca Division) one to every 3·6 cases. The proportion of cognizable cases to population was on the other hand higher in this Division than in any other. These results for the Division are mainly due to the figures for Mymensingh, which is under-policed as compared with other districts. Sanction for an increase in the number of investigating officers in the district has been given, as mentioned above.

21. *Police tests.*—The following figures show the working results during the past three years as disclosed from the principal prescribed tests :—

		Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons sent up for trial.
1		2	3	4
Classes I to V taken together ...	1893	66	74	59
	1894	66	74	58
	1895	67	74	62
Classes I to VI taken together ...	1893	75	86	75
	1894	75	86	75
	1895	75	85	74

The percentages are almost the same as in the preceding year. Bogra again occupies the lowest place in the list of districts arranged according to working results. On comparison of these figures with those for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, it appears that the percentage of cases investigated by the police in those Provinces is much smaller than in Bengal, but that the percentage of success in both cases and persons is much higher.

22. *Reported crime of the Province.*—The statement below shows the cognizable and non cognizable crime reported in the Province during the last ten years, with the average price of common rice :—

Year.	Cognizable crime.	Non-cognizable crime.	Total reported crime of the province.	Average price of food-grain (common rice) for the rupee.
1	2	3	4	5
				Seers. Ch.
1886	105,793	112,664	218,457	20 8
1887	101,969	109,254	211,223	21 11½
1888	110,357	112,006	222,363	19 0
1889	119,656	117,407	237,063	15 15
1890	117,443	116,554	233,997	17 7
1891	128,472	119,072	247,544	16 8
1892	146,185	121,624	267,809	13 1
1893	137,898	121,490	259,388	13 11
1894	140,902	118,070	258,972	14 19
1895	136,777	125,685	262,462	16 12

The fluctuations in cognizable crime reported, it will be seen from these figures, bear a remarkable relation to the average price of the chief food-grain of the Province. The slight increase observable in total crime in the past year is due to the larger number of non-cognizable cases reported. Mr. Henry attributes the general increase during the past five years to the better attention given to chaukidari parades, and the fuller use made of the power to decline investigation, which, he says, has encouraged people to report petty occurrences, knowing that these reports will not, as a matter of course, be followed by a police enquiry and the harassment incidental thereto. The orders of Government authorising the police to abstain from enquiry in certain classes of petty cases, passed in the Resolution on the Annual Report for 1890, and repeated more clearly in the Resolution on the Annual Report for the following year, have no doubt had the effect of increasing the number of cognizable crimes reported. During the five years 1886—1890, the average number of cognizable cases reported was 111,044, the average number not enquired into by the

police 4,255, and the percentage of cases not enquired into was 3·8; but during the succeeding period of five years, the average number of cognizable cases reported rose to 138,047, while the average number and percentage of cases not enquired into increased in a very much greater proportion to 14,140 and 10·2 per cent., respectively.

23. The incidence of total crime both cognizable and non-cognizable, according to Divisions, will be seen from the statement below:—

Division.	Population, 1891.	Total crime.	Number of population to each case.	Number of population to each case of cognizable crime.	Number of population to each case of non-cognizable crime.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Burdwan	7,689,818	40,817	188	379	374
Presidency	7,853,566	33,666	233	468	464
Rajshahi	8,019,187	26,196	306	525	734
Dacca	9,844,127	42,094	234	518	429
Chittagong	4,082,795	17,271	236	749	345
Total Bengal ...	37,488,493	160,044	234	487	451
Patna	15,811,014	54,905	311	507	801
Bhagalpur	8,582,490	27,334	314	595	665
Total Bihar ...	24,393,504	78,239	312	535	747
Orissa	4,017,352	11,414	339	662	697
Chota Nagur ...	4,628,792	12,265	377	569	1,120
Grand Total ...	70,558,141	262,462	269	516	561

These statistics show that taking only cognizable crime, the Burdwan Division is the most criminal, and Chittagong the least. Taking non-cognizable crime alone, Chittagong is the most criminal, and Chota Nagpur the least criminal, while taking all classes of cases, cognizable and non-cognizable, the Burdwan Division shows by far the most in proportion to population, and Chota Nagpur the least.

24. *False cases.*—The following table shows the number of cases declared to be false and the result of prosecutions during the past five years:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of cases declared to be false ...	6,631	6,253	6,103	6,634	6,735
Ditto in which prosecution was instituted.	1,025	743	725	695	584
Percentage of prosecutions resulting in conviction.	37·1	33·1	37·2	29·5	33·3

The number of cases declared false has risen slightly as compared with the figures of the preceding year; but while it is somewhat in excess of the average for the previous ten years (6,399), the number of prosecutions has fallen from an average of 1,076 during the decade 1885—94 to 584, or little more than half. Mr. Henry says that many reasons combine to diminish the number of prosecutions, the most important being that the Courts everywhere have as much work to do as they can get through, and are, therefore, unwilling to add to it by undertaking prosecutions in these cases. This consideration no doubt operates to some extent, but the great diminution in these prosecutions indicates that the necessity for proceeding against persons who wilfully and malignantly bring false charges is being generally overlooked, and the subject demands the special attention of the Magistrates. It is satisfactory to observe that the percentage of convictions in the cases which were

tried is better than in 1894; but on comparison of the returns district by district, the percentage both of prosecutions and of convictions is seen to vary greatly. Jessore and Nadia show success in 71 and 54 per cent. respectively of the prosecutions undertaken, while in Dacca, out of 280 cases declared false, only 16 prosecutions were instituted, and only one of these ended in conviction. In Darbhanga 191 cases were declared false, in only 7 of which prosecutions were instituted, and none of these ended in conviction.

25. *Abstention from enquiry in burglary and theft cases.*—In paragraph 20 above, the degree to which the police used their power of refusal to enquire has been noticed. The Inspector-General has, in accordance with the practice followed during the past four years, furnished figures separately for house-breaking and ordinary theft. The returns for 1895 show somewhat less tendency than in the previous years to refuse enquiry, and are to this extent satisfactory, the percentage of burglary cases not enquired into being 28·5, and of theft cases 15·1, as compared with 29·3 per cent. and 16·0 per cent., respectively, in 1894. The difficulty, however, of attaining uniformity of practice on the part of different officers in giving effect to such orders as these is strikingly exemplified by the diversity of the returns from different districts. In Dinajpur, for instance, 41 per cent. of burglaries and 50 per cent. of thefts were not investigated; in Bhagalpur 43 per cent. of burglaries were not investigated, while in Saran and Monghyr in no less than 56 per cent. of such cases no enquiry was made. These figures undoubtedly disclose inefficient supervision, and the Magistrates should look into the matter and see that the action of the police is more carefully watched. Mr. Henry himself is of opinion that too much advantage has been taken of the power of refusal in burglary cases, where the offender may ordinarily be presumed to have had some previous experience in crime, or to have the boldness which is likely to harden him into a professional criminal. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with him that enquiry is advisable in many of these cases even when the chance of success appears very remote. The contention of many experienced officers which he quotes is sound, namely, that, whether the enquiry proves successful or not, the visit of the police to the spot makes the bad characters realise that the authorities are on the alert, and that they might suffer on a recurrence of crime. It is incumbent on the District Superintendents, therefore, to see that their subordinates do not make it a practice to refuse enquiry in all cases in which success seems hopeless. Especially is it desirable that enquiry should take place when the recurrence of attempts at burglary or reported thefts shows that bad characters are active in any particular locality.

26. *Results of trial, convictions, and acquittals.*—The following table shows the number of persons convicted and acquitted, and the percentage of convictions and acquittals in police cases for the whole Province during the past seven years:—

Year.	Convicted—		Total.	Acquitted—		Total.	Total disposed of.	Percentage of convictions.	Percentage of acquittals.
	By Magistrate.	By Sessions.		By Magistrate.	By Sessions.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1889	60,997	1,318	62,315	32,634	1,305	34,999	103,314	66·1	33·9
1890	68,073	1,230	69,903	33,771	1,041	34,812	104,715	66·8	33·2
1891	73,559	1,463	75,022	34,552	1,223	35,774	110,796	67·7	32·3
1892	84,008	1,668	85,676	34,444	1,348	35,792	121,468	70·5	29·5
1893	79,922	1,463	81,385	32,644	1,100	33,744	115,129	70·7	29·3
1894	76,443	1,364	77,807	32,534	817	33,351	111,158	70·	30·
1895	72,831	1,357	74,188	31,707	1,080	32,787	106,975	69·3	30·7

The highest proportion of convictions is again shown by Howrah, the percentage having risen from 91·2 in 1893 and 93·3 in 1894 to 94·5 in 1895. The only other districts showing more than 80 per cent. of convictions are Darjeeling (85·4), Murshidabad (82·8), and Patna (80·4). Noakhali (53·8), Dinajpur (53·2), and Lohardaga (52·8) stand last.

The results of trials before the Sessions Courts during the year show that 36·3 per cent. of cases tried ended in conviction, and that 55·6 per cent. of persons tried were convicted, as compared with 70·6 and 62·5 per cent., respectively, in 1894. The results in Champaran, Hazaribagh, Cuttack, Balasore, and Noakhali are good, but in Dinajpur, Bankura, Birbhum, Manbhum, Burdwan,

and Mymensingh they are very unfavourable, and lead to the conclusion that proper enquiry was not always made in cases committed to the Sessions. There was a marked improvement in Backergunge, which is attributed in part to the care and interest taken in the prosecution by both the Senior and the Junior Government Pleaders. The Lieutenant-Governor must again call the attention of Magistrates to the remarks made in Sir Charles Elliott's Resolution on the Report for 1893 that "one of the chief causes of the breakdown of cases at the Sessions is the failure on the part of Magistrates to sufficiently realise that it is a duty they owe to the accused to thoroughly sift cases before commitment, carefully scrutinising police diaries, and clearing up discrepancies in cases where the accused are ultimately committed for trial." In important cases more use should be made of the services of the Government Pleader in the Magistrate's Court, and the record of every case committed should always be laid at once before that officer in order that he may have an opportunity of indicating any flaw in the evidence which it might be possible to supplement.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie has found reason to doubt whether the District Magistrates nowadays are sufficiently in touch with their District Superintendents, and police work generally. They seldom themselves try cases, and there is therefore no reason, even on the strictest theory of separation of judicial and executive functions, why they should not control and direct, more actively than they often do, the investigation of serious crime. They are also bound to exercise a close supervision over the work of their subordinate Magistrates of all grades. They can and ought to do this without in any way interfering improperly with the judicial independence of their subordinates in individual cases. But it is their clear duty to point out mistakes in procedure, flaws in judicial enquiries, and inefficiency in dealing with crime of every description. The District Magistrate is, in short, responsible for the whole standard of criminal work in his district, and the returns show that much has to be done in Bengal to bring that standard up to a satisfactory level.

27. The total value of property stolen during the year is returned at Rs. 14,58,618, as compared with Rs. 14,31,191 in 1894, and the percentage recovered as 17·2 against 17·9 in the previous year. These figures are, as the Inspector-General remarks, lamentably low, and compare very unfavourably with those of other Provinces. In 1894, the percentage in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was 31·47, in the Panjab 37·0, and in Bombay and Sind 44·0. Not only is the percentage extremely low as compared with other Provinces, but it appears to have fallen in a very unsatisfactory manner during the past twenty years in this Province. In 1870-75 it was over 30 per cent. on the average, but since then it has fallen with various fluctuations till it has reached the lowest figure (17·2) during the past year.

28. The subjoined table shows class by class the number of true cases reported during 1894 and each of the seven preceding years :—

Analysis of crime by classes.

True cases.

		1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Class I ...		2,872	2,818	2,874	2,765	2,817	2,843	2,892	2,772
„ II ...		4,622	4,702	4,940	4,824	4,666	4,568	4,794	5,146
„ III ...		25,247	27,824	25,085	28,288	33,325	31,453	34,094	33,570
„ IV ...		2,405	2,384	2,210	2,220	2,268	2,082	2,412	2,627
„ V ...		38,881	41,032	38,078	39,841	44,870	43,098	45,393	41,423
„ VI ...		30,159	33,950	38,439	43,903	51,986	47,748	44,684	38,116

There has been a small increase under classes II and IV; while a considerable decrease has occurred under classes V and VI, chiefly under the serial "Ordinary theft" and "Public and local nuisances."

29. *Class I.—Offences against the State and public tranquillity.*—Offences under this class show a net decrease of 120 cases. Of 132 cases relating to coins, stamps, &c., only 29 were of importance, the remainder being chiefly cases of passing quicksilvered pice. Of these 29 cases, 28 were detected, ending in acquittal or discharge, and 19 in conviction. The most important cases occurred in Khulna, Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali, and Monghyr, all of which ended in conviction, and one in Jalpaiguri, which was pending before the Sessions at the close of the year. The Inspector-General believes that false coining continues in Dacca, Mymensingh, Tippera, Khulna, and Noakhali, while a number of spurious coins discovered in the Cuttack Treasury indicate that

counterfeiting is being carried on in that district as well. Vigorous efforts must be made to trace the parties concerned in these offences.

The number of cases of rioting fell from 2,337 to 2,229, the Burdwan and Chota Nagpur Divisions alone showing an increase. There has been very little fluctuation in the figures under this heading during the past 10 years. Several important cases of rioting occurred in the Hooghly, 24-Parganas, and Howrah districts, in which the mill employés were concerned. The gradual increase of industrial centres along both banks of the Hooghly and the outbreak of these disturbances called for the adoption of further measures for police protection; and as a result of an enquiry made by the Inspector-General in conference with the Indian Jute Manufactures Association, Government sanctioned an additional police establishment for the riverine municipalities. The Dacca Division, as usual, shows much the largest number of rioting cases, but there is a satisfactory decrease from the figures of the preceding year, due to a great falling off in Mymensingh, where rioting cases fell from 204 in 1894 to 95. The following districts of Eastern Bengal, in which agrarian disputes resulting in violence have long been most prevalent, show the largest number of cases attended with loss of life:—Faridpur (11), Khulna (10), Backergunge (7), Mymensingh (7), and Dacca (6). In the district of Mymensingh no less than 4,196 persons were bound down to keep the peace, as compared with 1,090 in 1894. These measures appear to account for the great reduction in cases of rioting, but they can have at best but a temporary effect, and do not prevent the recrudescence of agrarian disputes. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector-General that in most cases information regarding pending riots ought to be more generally forthcoming than is now the case, and Magistrates must use effectively the powers given them by law, and insist on landholders and their agents and on panchayats and chaukidars doing their duty. It is also important, as Mr. Henry points out, after the original case is disposed of, to persevere in following up persons implicated who abscond and are not arrested at first. It was represented to His Honour on tour that the provisions of section 145, Criminal Procedure Code, are not sufficient to enable Magistrates to deal with the most common causes of riots in the Eastern districts, where a valuable *char* becomes the subject of dispute between rival claimants, neither of whom can establish the fact of actual possession. It was urged that the Magistrate should have power after summary enquiry to put one or other of the contending parties in possession. This is a point which may well be considered in connection with the revision of the Code.

30. *Class II.—Serious offences against the person.*—An increase of 352 true cases occurred in this class, chiefly under the head "Hurt by dangerous weapon." Of 7,106 persons sent up for trial, 1,123 were committed to the Sessions Courts, 50·8 per cent. of whom were convicted, as compared with 56·5 per cent. in 1894. The number of true cases of murder rose from 362 to 389, while the percentage of convictions to persons tried fell from 25·5 in 1893 and 20·7 in 1894 to 18·0. Of 365 cases of murder returned as true by the police, 231 were detected, and 118 undetected, and in 16 the murderers committed suicide. Of the 231 cases sent up for trial, 176 were committed to the Sessions, 79 ending in conviction and 81 in acquittal. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried at the Sessions was 38·3 against 37·9 in 1894, and the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried 44·7, against 35·9.

Of the 5,146 true cases reported during the year under this class of crime, no fewer than 1,358, or more than one-fourth, are returned from the Dacca Division, the majority of these again occurring in the districts of Backergunge (480) and Mymensingh (429). Mr. Henry dwells at some length in his report upon the marked increase of murders in recent years in the Backergunge district, where in 1894 there were 63 true cases, 13 being by gunshot, and in 1895, 73 true cases, 22 of which were by gunshot. Of these 73 cases, the police failed to detect 38; but of the latter, 21 were gunshot assassinations committed at night and under circumstances which in the opinion of the Inspector-General precluded the possibility of successful investigation, unless the residents of the neighbourhood had co-operated vigorously. The condition of this district has engaged the anxious attention of the Government for some time. In October last, the late Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the addition of four Inspectors to the investigating staff in the hope that a marked improvement would

result in the detection of the numerous murders, especially those by gunshot, but no appreciable success has been attained, and measures of a stringent character have become indispensable. No less than 50 murders have been committed in the past half-year, of which 12 were by gunshot. The Lieutenant-Governor fully enquired into the situation and conferred with the local officers recently, and he is satisfied that the withdrawal of all licenses for guns and for the sale of ammunition, and the adoption of other steps which will tend to secure the co-operation of the landholders and other classes with the authorities, are the measures most likely to have speedy effect in suppressing this very serious outbreak of homicidal crime. It is, at any rate, necessary that they should be tried. The use of guns at night during the past few years appears to be mainly due to the immunity which it affords from detection, and the conviction of a few offenders will doubtless have the best deterrent effect. There can be no doubt that the judicial immunity which has followed on murder in Backergunge has been the chief cause of its increase. A copy of the Lieutenant-Governor's orders in regard to Backergunge is attached to this Resolution. The results generally in murder cases are, as the Inspector-General remarks, worse in Bengal than in any other Province of India. "To what extent" (Mr. Henry writes) "responsibility for this state of things should be divided between the police, Magistrates, Judges, and the general public who, through lack of public spirit or dread of reprisals, either do not assist, or thwart the executive in their endeavours to bring murderers to justice, it is not easy to determine. Coincident with a gradual increase of murders in this Province there has been a decrease in the number of capital sentences carried into effect, the figures for the five years ending 1895 being 37, 32, 30, 20 and 11, respectively." The Lieutenant-Governor would suggest that some good might result from placing a selected Inspector or Sub-Inspector on special detective duty, to work out any serious case that presented at the outset exceptional difficulty, relieving him of all other duty and rewarding liberally successful detection. Experience does not warrant recourse to the device of a central detective establishment: but every District Magistrate and Superintendent should endeavour to stimulate and develop detective ability among the local investigating staff. For the rest, closer supervision by the superior staff, Police and Magistracy, and more careful enquiry in the Committing Court, must be constantly kept in view.

Of 14 persons sent up for trial in drugging cases during the year, 7 were convicted. The Inspector-General refers to one case in which the accused, an old offender, was identified through the medium of anthropometry, and was convicted in three cases in Dacca, receiving a cumulative sentence of eight years' imprisonment, and was under trial at the close of the year before the Sessions Court at Darbhanga on a similar charge of drugging at Samastipur in that district. Three cases occurred of murder by dacoits, the worst being one reported from the Purnea district, in which dacoits to the number of 40 or 50 burnt their victim to death with the object, probably, of forcing him to disclose where his property lay concealed. No satisfactory evidence was obtainable, and the case fell through.

31. *Class III.—Serious offences against property.*—This class shows a net decrease of 524 cases, due to the smaller number of cases of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking. The only important increase was under the head "Serious mischief and cognate offences." The number of cases of dacoity rose from 236 to 260. Of these, the police detected and sent up for trial 102 cases with 546 persons. The percentage of cases ending in conviction and persons convicted to cases and persons tried are the best on record, being 65·6 and 52·3, respectively, against 63·9 and 47·7 in 1894, and 48·6 and 36·7 in 1893. Although the number of persons convicted of dacoity during the five years ending 1895 is larger than the total number convicted during the decade ending 1890, the crime appears to be steadily increasing, and, with the exception of the year 1892, has reached a higher figure than in any year since the year 1874. Part of the increase, however, is probably due to the inclusion under this class of many offences which are not really of a very serious character, but are technically "dacoity" because committed by five or more persons. The Lieutenant-Governor fears that there is truth in the theory that the lenient sentences passed nowadays in dacoity cases have something to say

to the increase of this crime. Crime is naturally and equally stimulated when convictions cease to be secured and when sentences cease to be deterrent. During the year three cases under section 400, Indian Penal Code, were instituted against some 80 persons for being habitually associated to commit dacoity, and one case has been disposed of since the close of the year, 20 accused being sentenced to transportation for life. The Inspector-General describes the special measures which have been taken for dealing with this crime, and they appear to the Lieutenant-Governor judicious and useful. They should be strictly adhered to by all officers concerned. The districts from which most true dacoities are reported are—Midnapore and Gaya (20 each), Bogra (18), Pabna (17), Purnea (16), Backergunge (13), and Hooghly (12).

The total number of cases of robbery was 238, against 225 in 1894 and 184 in 1893. This crime also has increased considerably during the last five years, and in the past year has reached a higher figure than it has done since 1874. The Patna Division returns the largest number of cases (41), and then come Dacca and Rajshahi (32 each). Mischief by fire accounts for 561 true casest against 458 in 1894 and an average of 391 during the ten years 1885—94. It does not appear from the report in what districts the increase chiefly occurred.

32. *Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.*—The number of true cases in this class fell from 2,412 to 2,387. The largest number of cases is reported from the Dacca Division, and the smallest from Orissa. The percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial was 27·4 against 27·6 in 1894, the best results being obtained in the Chittagong Division and the worst in the Patna Division.

33. *Class V.—Minor offences against property.*—A decrease of 4,808 true cases is shown under this class, chiefly under ordinary theft (3,227) and lurking house-trespass, &c. (869). Of house-breaking cases, the police detected rather less than 10 per cent., and under 5 per cent. ended in conviction. In theft cases some 27 per cent. of those reported were prosecuted to conviction. Of the total number of true burglary cases reported (31,972), 9,427, or more than one-fourth, are returned from the Patna Division, where this crime continues to be more prevalent than elsewhere, owing no doubt to the congested population and the hereditary proclivities of certain castes which are most largely represented in that Division. While the number of cases reported in the Division decreased, the percentages of persons and cases convicted were lower than in the previous year. The results in the Rajshahi Division are again the worst in the province. Mr. Henry ascribes this partly to inefficient police administration, especially in the districts of Dinajpur, Bogra, and Pabna, and partly to the unsatisfactory condition of the village watch. The attention of the local officers will be drawn to these remarks.

True cases of ordinary theft fell from 30,453 to 27,226. Including cattle theft, the number of cases reported was 32,276 against 35,423 in 1894, and the percentage of convictions to cases reported fell from 26·2 to 23·7.

34. *Class VI.—All other cases.*—The total number of cases under this class was 44,851, or very nearly the same as last year. The number of bad-livelihood cases increased from 2,806 to 3,289. Judicial results were satisfactory, 76 per cent. of the cases decided ending in security being demanded, as compared with 76·5 per cent. and 72 per cent. in 1894 and 1893 respectively. More than half the total number of cases were instituted in the Patna and Dacca Divisions. In Murshidabad, Pabna, Dacca, Tippera, and Noakhali great delay occurred in the disposal of these cases. The Government has on previous occasions drawn attention to the results of such delay, and the Lieutenant-Governor expects the cases to be more expeditiously dealt with in future. His Honour also considers that a larger proportion of the cases should be enquired into in the villages of the accused. The Patna Division especially shows badly in this respect. An excellent effect is produced on the bad characters when these enquiries are made locally by the District and Subdivisional Magistrates in the course of their tours. In the Rajshahi Division, where the total number of cases of burglary (including attempts) and theft reported was only exceeded by that in the Patna Division, sufficient recourse was evidently not had to the preventive sections of the law. In Jalpaiguri and Pabna the results are particularly bad, only 14 and 20 prosecutions for bad livelihood having been instituted, respectively, and of these only 5 and 7 ended in conviction. There

can be no doubt that section 110 of the present Criminal Procedure Code is defective in the omission from its purview of the dangerous characters whose cases were met by sections 505 and 506 of the Code of 1872. The number of persons shown on the registers as under surveillance at the close of the year was 42,080 as compared with 40,773 at the close of the previous year.

35. *Railway Police.*—The number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year was 3,575 against 3,390 in 1894. Of 3,076 persons sent up for trial, 2,699, or 87·7 per cent., were convicted, against 85·0 per cent. in the previous year. In cognizable cases 85·3 per cent. of persons tried were convicted, against 84·9 per cent. in 1894. These results are very satisfactory and reflect credit upon the working of the Railway Police. There were 388 accidents with 214 deaths, as compared with 380 and 196, respectively, in 1894. True cases of obstruction numbered 33 against 25 in 1894 and 31 in 1893: 17 cases were sent up for trial, of which 13 ended in conviction. Most of these cases are reported to have been petty. One serious case which occurred in 1894 was successfully detected during the year, and the accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

36. *Working of the Arms Act.*—The orders passed by this Government in 1894 to facilitate the renewal of licenses are shown to have worked well in the Dacca Division. During the year, instructions were issued directing that all guns for which licenses were granted should be marked by punching consecutive numbers on the stocks to enable identification. Attention should be constantly given in all districts to the systematic working of the Act in accordance with these orders and instructions. The returns received would show that diversity of practice exists. Prosecutions were more resorted to during the year, the number of persons fined for breaches of the Act, including the figures for Calcutta, having risen from 1,276 to 2,308, more than half of this number being returned from the three districts, Purnea, Mymensingh, and Rangpur. The Lieutenant-Governor is not sure that judgment has always been shown in ordering prosecutions. Compliance with the law and rules must be insisted on, but it should ordinarily be sufficient to deal with petty omissions, such as neglect to apply in time for renewal of licenses, by a few prosecutions as a warning to licensees generally. In the Backergunge district 11 sentences of imprisonment were passed, against 25 in the preceding year. The increase in gun-shot murders in this district during recent years has rendered severe measures imperative.

37. *Non-cognizable crime.*—The total non-cognizable crime under the several classes for the year 1895 is compared with that of the previous year in the following table:—

	Number of cases.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1894.	1895.		
Class I ...	9,239	9,665	426	...
„ II ...	31	28	...	3
„ III ...	898	882	...	16
„ IV ...	54,825	59,361	4,536	...
„ V ...	10,677	10,369	...	308
„ VI ...	13,996	14,312	816	...
Special laws ...	28,404	31,068	2,664	...
Total ...	118,070	126,685	7,942	327
		Net increase	7,615	

There has been a net increase of 7,615 cases, chiefly under Class IV and "Special laws." Under the former the increase is in "Criminal force" (3,115) and "Voluntarily causing hurt" (1,457). The police were employed in 4·2 per cent. of non-cognizable cases, against 5·0 per cent. in 1894. Of 87,321 persons actually tried during the year, 50,780, or 58·2 per cent., were convicted, and 36,541, or 41·8 per cent., acquitted. The worst results are shown in the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions, where the number of acquittals exceeded the number of convictions. In the Patna Division there has been an improvement over the figures of the preceding year, but in Champaran and Muzaffarpur acquittals again preponderate. The preponderance of acquittals indicates, as a general rule, insufficient care in examining the complainants for the purpose of eliciting the true facts, and, in consequence, the improper issue

of process against the accused; and it is not, therefore, creditable to the Magistrates concerned. In the following districts less than 70 per cent. of persons summoned actually appeared:—Noakhali (69·8), Birbhum (66·8), Murshidabad (65·2), Dacca (65 2), Purnea (61·3), and Tippera (55·3.)

38. *Remands.*—The following table shows the percentage of remands in Magistrates' Courts in police cases sent up for trial during the past three years:—

	Percentage of cases disposed of at first hearing.	Percentage of cases remanded once.	Percentage of cases remanded twice.	Percentage of cases remanded thrice.	Percentage of cases remanded four times.	Percentage of cases remanded five times.	Percentage of cases remanded six times.	Percentage of cases remanded more than six times.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1893	30·8	24·5	15·8	9·1	5·3	2·6	1·3	1·8	2·4
1894	35·7	24·1	15·0	9 4	5·5	3·1	1·8	2·1	2·8
1895	34·8	22·4	15·1	9·0	6 0	3·5	2·2	3 0	2·7

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice a steady decrease during the past three years in the number of cases disposed of at the first two hearings. The worst returns in this respect are from the Shahabad, Rangpur, Backergunge, Monghyr, and Lohardaga districts, in all of which the percentage of cases disposed of at the first two hearings was under 40. The Darjeeling and Hooghly districts again show the best returns, with over 86·2 and 84·3 per cent. of cases disposed of at the first two hearings. The general percentage for the province has fallen from 59 8 to 57·3. This matter of remands is one of those points in which the supervision of the District Magistrate over the work of his subordinates should be unremitting. The Inspector-General draws attention to a difference of practice in registering remands; some officers considering that when a case goes on *de die in diem* for several days there is no remand until it is adjourned over a specific period to some future date. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it safest, looking to the character of most cases, to treat each day under trial after the first as a remand, explanation being given of the number of cases which were tried on consecutive days. The percentage of previous convictions proved against persons convicted under Chapter XVII of the Penal Code has risen slightly from 9·9 to 10·0 per cent. Excluding Calcutta Police and Railway Police figures, 159 previous convictions were established by means of anthropometry against 110 in 1894.

39. *Anthropometry.*—During the year 1895 the Central Police Office was able to furnish the criminal history of 207 ex-convicts whom the local police had failed to identify. Of these successful cases, 1 was from Assam, 44 from the area under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and 162 from the districts of Bengal. Of 641 persons in Bengal districts whom the local police were unable to identify after full enquiry, 162, or 25 per cent., were recognised by means of anthropometry. During 1894 the total number of persons identified by this means was 143, or 21 per cent. of the total number registered as unidentified, and during 1895 it was 207, or 27 per cent. These figures afford further testimony of the success with which the system has been worked in this province. Mr. Henry anticipates that the substitution of finger impressions for measurements, if a satisfactory system of classifying them could be devised, would yield even better results, and the subject is receiving his attention. He has since the close of the year issued a circular, illustrated by diagrams, explaining the details of the patterns which appear in finger impressions, with instructions for their decipherment.

40. *Character of Officers.*—The Inspector General again records his obligations to Messrs. Giles and Pratt, the Deputy Inspectors-General, for the zeal and energy with which they performed their duties during the year. Of Mr. Showers, his Personal Assistant, Mr. Henry also again speaks very highly. The names of the District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors favourably mentioned in paragraph 41 of the report will be noted in the

Appointment Department. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Henry himself for his zealous and efficient administration of the department during the year.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and to all Commissioners of Divisions, for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Offg. Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 4770J., dated Calcutta, the 22nd August 1896.

From—C. W. BOLTON, Esq., Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. A, dated the 8th instant, reporting on the subject of the murders in Backergunge, which has for some time past engaged the anxious attention of the Government. You submit copies of reports from the Magistrate of the district and the District Superintendent of Police, with statements showing the number of gun-shot and other murders committed in the past half-year and how the cases had been dealt with up to the end of that period, and furnishing particulars on other points. The Lieutenant-Governor visited Barisal recently, the chief object of his visit being to confer with yourself and the local officers on the great increase of murders in the district; and the decisions arrived at on various matters discussed at the conference held on the 7th instant will be noted in the following observations and orders, which I am now to communicate to you.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with interest Mr. Beatson Bell's account of crime in Backergunge. He agrees with you that neither the spread of education, nor the introduction of the Tenancy Act, nor the suppression of rioting, will account for the present epidemic of murder. The district has, as Mr. Bell shows, always been notorious for its lawlessness, and there can be little doubt that it is the impunity which has of late years unfortunately attended the commission of serious crime that has been the chief cause of the present state of things.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to find that there are as yet few or no signs of improvement. An analysis of the statement of murders committed in the past half-year gives the following results:—

MURDERS IN WHICH GUNS WERE USED.

Connected with riot—

1 case. In this case the accused persons were sent up by the police under section 326, Indian Penal Code (voluntarily causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon), but were discharged by the Magistrate.

Unconnected with riots—

11 cases. In six cases the police obtained no evidence. In the remaining five accused persons were sent up. They were discharged by the Magistrate in two cases, and in three they were committed to the Sessions. It is understood that in one case the accused has since been convicted and sentenced to death, and that the sentence awaits the confirmation of the High Court. The other cases are pending.

MURDERS IN WHICH GUNS WERE NOT USED.

Connected with riots—

9 cases. In two cases the investigations had not been completed by the police. In the remaining cases accused persons were sent up, and they were all committed to the Sessions. There was a conviction by the Judge in one case under sections 147, 148, and 326, Indian Penal Code, and the other cases were

Unconnected with riots—

29 cases. One case was still under investigation by the police. In six cases no evidence was obtained. Accused persons were sent up in the remaining 22 cases, but were discharged by the Magistrate in three cases. Nineteen cases were committed to the Sessions, five of which were disposed of within the half-year, the accused being convicted in two and acquitted in three. Fourteen cases remained pending.

It appears that there were also 10 attempts to murder with guns, but particulars of those cases have not been furnished. The motive for the majority of the murders is found in land disputes and quarrels about women.

The number of cases pending before the Sessions at the close of the half-year was large, this being partly attributable to the temporary absence of the Additional Judge at Dacca, where his services were required, but the Lieutenant-Governor was informed that many cases have since been disposed of at Barisal, and that the two Judges expect to finish the rest by the end of September. A report of the result of the trials should then be submitted.

4. Compared with the figures for the year 1895, the number of gunshot murders in the half-year shows a decrease of 5. The number of attempts to murder with guns also fell off by 2. The decrease under both heads is satisfactory, but the number of cases was still very great, and it would be unwise to assume that the tendency to diminish will continue. The number of other murders, again, was very large, and the total of all murders (including gunshot) rose to 50 for the half-year against 73 for the entire year 1895. These figures bear deplorable evidence of the slight regard for human life which exists in the lower classes of the population, and of the state of terror which must prevail in certain parts, if not throughout the district. Crimes of violence have always been very common in Backergunge, and the number of murders committed has at various times led to proposals for special measures, including the disarming of the district. The present increase of murders is perhaps more serious than any on record, and the use of guns within recent years is a feature which seriously aggravates the situation. It would seem that this weapon has been resorted to as affording at night the best chance of escape from detection. In such cases evidence is rarely procurable, and in the very few cases in which convictions have been obtained the accused have been acquitted on appeal. Save in the two cases mentioned by the District Superintendent, no assistance has been received from the landholders and their servants or the people generally. The people have not manifested that readiness to co-operate with the authorities which the Government has the right to expect and which would have been so helpful. The appointment of Special Inspectors to the district has been attended with some degree of success, especially in the imprisonment of bad characters, but the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that the very serious state of things still prevailing demands further and more stringent action.

5. After the fullest consideration His Honour has been constrained to accept the view, which you support, that all licenses for firearms now current in the district should be recalled and cancelled. In one case, at least, a licensed gun was found to have been used for committing a murder, and it is probable that such guns have been used in other cases. The withdrawal of all licenses will, it is anticipated, simplify the detection of guns which are at present held, it is believed in large numbers, without license. The measure has been strongly urged by the Inspector-General of Police and other authorities, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the time has come to give it a fair trial. It is obviously necessary to withdraw also licenses for the sale or repair of firearms and for the sale of ammunition. A notification under section 8 of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, will accordingly be issued, with effect from the 1st September. The Magistrate of the district will, with reference to section 16, fix such time as may be necessary for the depositing of the guns at the nearest police-station. When all have been deposited, the arms should be brought into Barisal and there stored, arrangement being made for keeping them clean and safe from damage. You suggest that licenses may be allowed for guns which are kept at zamindars' cutcherries for self-defence and for forwarding treasure from place to place. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it

unnecessary to allow any such exception. It will suffice if cutcherry and treasure guards are armed with swords and spears. The cancellation of licenses will not, it must be remembered, affect the exemptions under the rules in force. It is desirable, however, that some guns should be allowed for protection against wild animals. For this purpore it was decided at the conference, as a condition attaching to the withdrawal of licenses, that, if practicable, Government rifles with suitable ammunition, being of a kind that could not be supplemented by private purchase, should be supplied to the collecting members of the Chaukidari Panchayets under the conditions proposed by the Magistrate in his report. You recommend also that licenses for the manufacture of fireworks be withdrawn on the ground that they provide facilities for the supply of gunpowder. These licenses have, it is assumed, been granted under the Indian Explosives' Act IV of 1884, and a notification under section 18 of the Indian Arms Act would not apply to them. I am to request that a further report may be submitted on the question of withdrawing them. It should be considered whether they might not be granted for special occasions, under restrictions which will prevent any gunpowder passing into other hands than those of the manufacturer.

6. The other measures which you propose are that the regular police of the district should be strengthened, that more Muhammadan officers should be employed for the investigation of crime, and more boats should be supplied, that the patrols should be better organised, and that the rural police should be increased to the maximum statutory number. It was decided at the conference that the Inspector-General of Police should be requested to reconsider the whole question of patrols and of supplying boats to the police, and that the Magistrate of the district should be authorised to raise the number of chaukidars to the maximum, especially in those villages in which serious crime has occurred. The Magistrate should be informed that he is at liberty to take such action whenever he deems it necessary. The question of increasing the regular police and having more Muhammadan investigating officers will be referred to the Inspector-General of Police for report. The Lieutenant Governor observes, however, that in September last both Mr. Ryland and Mr. Henry were of opinion that the police force was adequate and the number of investigating officers has since then been greatly strengthened. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police will be also drawn to the extraordinary increase in reported serious crime of all kinds, and he will be desired to submit his remarks on the subject. The Government cannot at present undertake operations, as suggested by Mr. Bell, under section 112 of the Tenancy Act, nor is the Lieutenant-Governor satisfied that they are called for, or would be effectual in stopping homicides.

7. It was further decided at the conference that punchayets and chaukidars should have persistent pressure brought to bear upon them to induce or compel them to perform the duties imposed on them by the law, and that those rendering material assistance to the police in the detection of crime should be liberally rewarded, and that zamindars who assist the police should be thanked by special letter. These decisions should be acted upon. The zamindars can be formally thanked by the Magistrate of the district, and in the more conspicuous cases by yourself, all such instances being reported periodically for the information of Government. It was further decided that a circular notice to the zamindars and their principal servants should be prepared, intimating that the lawlessness prevailing in the district is receiving the serious attention of the Government, calling on them to give to the Magistrates and the police all assistance possible to facilitate the detection of crime and the conviction of offenders, and warning them, that, unless such assistance is received, it may become necessary to adopt further measures of an exceptional and very stringent character for the suppression of crime. This circular will be in the vernacular and will bear the Chief Secretary's signature. Copies will shortly be forwarded for issue by the Magistrate in cases where this appears to him desirable.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor has above stated that he concurs in the view that the chief cause of the rapid increase of murders in the district has been the judicial impunity which has attended their commission. No doubt

this has been due in large measure to the inadequacy of the police investigation; but it is the duty of the Magistracy to correct this as far as practicable, and to see that all available evidence is supplied, and commitments to the Sessions made in a complete and satisfactory form. To this end it would seem to be desirable to employ the Government Pleaders more freely in the lower Courts. Any professional assistance that may be required to enable them to undertake this duty will be sanctioned on your recommendation. One probable cause of the failure of cases at Sessions has been the long delays between commitments and trial; but, as stated in paragraph 3 above, it is hoped that these will not recur. If, however, there is the same failure of justice in the future, as has unfortunately been the case in the past, it will be a question whether power should not be taken to appoint a special Commission to deal finally with these offences on the spot while the evidence is fresh, and to give it the powers required to enable it to stamp out such crimes. It may also be necessary to adopt those provisions of the Burma Village Acts which make the community responsible for undetected crime and for failure to assist the police in its detection and suppression. An early opportunity will be taken of urging upon the Government of India the amendment of section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, with a view to restore the power of the Magistracy of dealing preventively with "dangerous characters" and "village ruffians" known and recognised as such by their neighbours. Meantime the District Magistrate must make the best use he can of the powers given him by the law as it stands. He must closely supervise and direct the work of the police, and give as much of his personal attention as practicable to the suppression of crime and restoration of order. The Lieutenant Governor is satisfied that both Mr. Beatson Bell and Mr. Ryland are fully alive to their responsibilities and doing their best.

9. I am to request that a further report similar to the present one may be submitted for the entire year as early as possible after the end of December next, and that in the meantime the action taken upon the orders now issued may in due course be reported.

WORKING OF THE LICENSED WAREHOUSE AND FIRE-BRIGADE ACT I OF 1893, IN THE HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY DURING THE YEAR 1895-96.

No. 3774M., the 1st September 1896.—The following report is published for general information, in accordance with the provisions of section 41 of the Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act, I of 1893.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 632M., dated Burdwan, the 24th August 1896.

From—G. STEVENSON, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit a printed copy of the Annual Report on the working of the Jute Warehouse and Fire Brigade Acts within the Howrah Municipality during the year 1895-96.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1895-96 UNDER THE LICENSED WAREHOUSE AND FIRE-BRIGADE ACTS, IV AND I OF 1883 AND 1893, RESPECTIVELY.

No. 676, dated Howrah, the 10th August 1896.

From—H. F. T. MAGUIRE, Esq., Chairman, Howrah Municipality,
To—The Magistrate of Howrah.

I HAVE the honour to report that 319 warehouses were licensed in 1895-96 as against 283 in the previous year—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Jute	24	29
Cotton	41	36
Straw	80	85
Wood	136	167
Rag	1	1
Hay	1	1
Total ...	283	319

2. The income from license-fees on these warehouses for the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,230, and Rs. 180 were collected on account of arrears for 1894-95. Appendix A gives the collections under these heads, and Appendix B is a detailed statement of the licensed Cotton and Jute warehouses.

3. Similar details of the 254 warehouses licensed for the storage of straw, wood, rags, and hay, owing to their comparative unimportance, are not given. These warehouses, previous to the year 1893-94, were licensed under section 261 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, but in July 1893 were brought under the provisions of Act I (B.C.) of 1893.

4. The amount of fines from prosecutions instituted during the year under section 14 of the new Act was Rs. 408 as against Rs. 24 in the previous year.

5. The expenditure incurred in assessing and collecting the license-fees amounted to Rs. 822-12-3.

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Salary of General Supervisor and Assessor ...	579	7	3
(2) Ditto Clerk	240	0	0
(3) Contingencies	3	5	0
Total ...	822	12	3

6. The Fire-brigade establishment, as hitherto, remained under the control of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. The Fire-brigade station in Howrah is most centrally situated, standing next to the Municipal Market, and from a platform raised over it the whole town can be overlooked. There were seven fires during the year, the details of which are given in Appendix C, and besides these there were ten other petty fires, at eight of which the fire-brigade attended. Two were extinguished by the residents of the localities. The average value of property destroyed at each of these fires was Rs. 17.

7. The total amount remitted to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, during the year was Rs. 3,954.

APPENDIX A.

tement showing the demands, collections, remissions, and balances in Howrah on account of contribution for the Fire Briga during 1895-96.

DESCRIPTION.	DEMANDS.			COLLECTIONS.			REMISSIONS.			BALANCES.		
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
ate on warehouse under sections 10 and 24.	389 13 6	4,542 0 4	4,931 13 10	180 6 3	4,229 12 0	4,410 2 3	.....	.....	.....	209 7 3	312 4 4	521 11
ate on other godowns under section 25 [1]a.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ate on bastis under section 25 [1]b.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
eneral rate under section 25 [1]c.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	389 13 0	4,542 0 4	4,931 13 10	180 6 3	4,229 12 0	4,410 2 3	.....	.....	.....	209 7 3	312 4 4	521 11

* No assessments were made under these sections.

APPENDIX B.

List of Jute and Cotton Warehouses licensed during the year 1895-96.

Name of owner or occupier or both.	Locality.	Number of warehouses.	Annual valuation.	Amount of arrear fees realized during the year 1895-96.	Amount of fees realized for the year 1895-96.	Total amount of fees.	Date of payment.	REMARKS
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jute.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Messrs. P. E. Guzdar and Company.	36, Jaya Bibi's Lane...	8 Warehouses ...	6,000	.....	225 0 0	225 0 0	31st May 1895.	
Ditto	Ditto ...	3 Ditto ...	750	.....	28 2 0	28 2 0	31st ,, ,,	
Central Jute Mills Company, Limited.	38, Ditto ...	2 Ditto ...	3,000	.....	112 8 0	112 8 0	21st November ,,	
Nasmyth's Patent Press Company, Limited.	95, Old Ghusari Road	15 Ditto ...	11,000	.....	414 12 0	414 12 0	31st May ,,	
W. H. Harton and Company	123, Ditto ...	1 Warehouse ...	1,200	.....	45 0 0	45 0 0	9th December ,,	
Ditto ...	123, Ditto ...	1 Ditto ...	600	.....	22 8 0	22 8 0	9th ,, ,,	
Ditto ...	123, Ditto ...	Portion of warehouses.	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Messrs. Anderson Wright and Company.	28, Howrah Road ...	13 Warehouses ...	8,250	.....	309 6 0	309 6 0	8th June 1895.	
Messrs. Burjorji and Framji	4, Khetra Mitra's Lane	6 Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Messrs. Haworth and Company.	54, Rosemerry Lane ...	9 Ditto ...	7,220	.....	270 12 0	270 12 0	17th June 1895.	
Howrah Mills Company, Limited.	451, Grand Trunk Road	7 Ditto ...	8,895	.....	333 9 0	333 9 0	19th ,, ,,	
Ganges Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited.	449, Ditto ...	2 Ditto ...	2,677	.....	100 6 3	100 6 3	29th May ,,	
Sibpur Jute Manufacturing Company Limited.	7, Kawrapara Ghat Road.	2 Ditto ...	3,300	.....	123 12 0	123 12 0	24th ,, ,,	
Ditto ditto ...	31, Rajnarain Ray Chadhri's Ghat Road.	2 Ditto ...	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Messrs. Ahmuty & Co. ...	33, Shalimar Road ...	2 Ditto ...	1,000	.....	37 8 0	37 8 0	12th June 1895.	
Gopal Chandra Mallik ...	23, College Road ...	1 Warehouse ...	180	.....	6 12 0	6 12 0	21st November ,,	
Messrs. Bisendayal & Haradyal, Agents, Salkia Pressing Co., Ld.	67, Old Ghusari Road	4 Warehouses ...	6,000	61 13 6	225 0 0	286 13 6	28th March 1896.	
Shyama Charan Kundu ...	14-2, Babudanga Lane	1 Warehouse ...	144	.....	5 6 3	5 6 3	14th August 1895.	
Hari Charan and Larin Oh. Khetri & Rasik Lal Day.	15, Narkalé Bagan ...	8 Warehouses ...	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Shyama Charan Kundu ...	185, Haraganj Road ...	3 Ditto ...	750	.....	28 2 0	28 2 0	14th August 1895.	
Chintamani Day	1, Kuchil Sarkar's Lane	4 Ditto ...	300	7 14 0	11 4 0	19 2 0	21st June ,,	
East Indian Railway ...	25, Howrah Ghat Road	Portion of goods sheds.	1,200	.....	45 0 0	45 0 0	13th ,, ,,	
Ditto	29, Dobson's Road ...	Ditto ...	1,000	.....	37 8 0	37 8 0	13th ,, ,,	
Mohan Lal Kisen Lal, Proprietors, Empress of India Jute Press.	66, Old Ghusari Road	12 Warehouses ...	4,500	.....	168 12 0	168 12 0	27th March 1896.	
Messrs. Marcus Koch & Co.	123, Ditto ...	Open chur land ...	3,000	.....	112 8 0	112 8 0	31st December 1895.	
Neharmal Bhaniram ...	13, Ditto ...	1 Warehouse ...	120	.....	4 8 0	4 8 0	2nd January 1896.	
Ditto	17, Ditto ...	1 Ditto ...	324	.....	12 2 3	12 2 3	Ditto.	
Ditto	20, Ditto ...	1 Ditto ...	360	.....	13 8 0	13 8 0	Ditto.	
Messrs. W. H. Haston & Co.	123, Ditto ...	1 Ditto ...	600	.....	22 8 0	22 8 0	27th January 1896.	
Neharmal Bhaniram ...	21, Ditto ...	1 Ditto ...	144	.....	5 6 3	5 6 3	1st February ,,	
				69 11 6	2,721 8 0	2,791 3 6		

Name of owner or occupier of both.	Locality.	Number of warehouses.	Annual valuation.	Amount of arrear fees realized during the year 1895-96.	Amount of fees realized for the year 1895-96.	Total amount of fees.	Date of payment.	Remarks.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cotton.			Rs.	Rt. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Ghusari Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	97, Old Ghusari road	1 warehouse ...	2,000	.. ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	29th May 1895	
The Ramdyal Cotton Mills	158, Naskarpara Lane	4 ditto ...	2,280	.....	57 0 0	57 0 0	27th ,, ,,	
Jumna Das Brama Datta, owners, Hurmuk Ray Fulchand, occupiers.	155, Old Ghusari Road	3 ditto ...	2,000	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0	30th ,, ,,	
Haranand Ray Fulchand	15, ditto ...	3 ditto ...	2,000	.. ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	29th July ,,	
Bissendyal & Hardyal, owners, and Messrs. Ernsthasen & Co., occupiers.	35, ditto ...	4 ditto ...	2,000	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0	3rd August ,,	
Mohar Sing Chaudhri, owner, Hardyal Sureka, occupier.	34, ditto ...	2 ditto ...	420	.....	.....	.....		
Kallas Chandra Datta, Estate of Ganga Narain Chandra, owner, Behari Lal Marwari, occupier.	169, ditto ...	4 ditto ...	600	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0	12th August 1895.	
Mehar Ali Aladin Lakodar, owner, and Kallas Chandra Ghose, occupier.	22, ditto ...	1 ditto ...	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ganes Das Jairam	170, ditto ...	1 ditto ...	670	.....	16 12 0	16 12 0	12th June 1895.	
Ditto	171, ditto ...	1 ditto ...	650	.....	16 4 0	16 4 0	12th ,, ,,	
Neharmal Bhaniram ...	15, ditto ...	1 ditto ...	360	.....	9 0 0	9 0 0	2nd January 1896.	
Kuchil Chandra Sarkar ...	8-1, ditto ...	1 ditto ...	180	.....	.....	.....		
Shyama Charan Kundu ...	2-1, ditto ...	1 ditto ...	120	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0	14th August 1895.	
Ditto	8, ditto ...	3 ditto ...	440	.....	11 0 0	11 0 0	14th ,, ,,	
Sadhu Ram Ramji Das ...	182, ditto .	1 ditto ...	300	.....	7 8 0	7 8 0	29th July ,,	
Shyama Charan Kundu ..	10, Gurgola Lane ...	3 ditto ...	300	.....	7 8 0	7 8 0	14th August ,,	
Ramprotap Deraj, owner, & Bhagaban Das Agarwala, occupier.	173, Old Ghusari Road	1 ditto ...	300	.....	7 8 0	7 8 0	29th July ,,	
Bramamayee Debi and Akshaya Kumar Mukharji.	182, Haraganj Road ...	11 ditto ...	2,300	.....	57 8 0	57 8 0	29th ,, ,,	
Bhagaban Chandra Banerji and Ram Lal Banerji.	44, Howrah Road ...	10 ditto ...	2,100	.....	52 8 0	52 8 0	15th ,, ,,	
Sundari Bibi, owner, and Gujarmal Marawari, occupier.	37, Haraganj Road ...	1 ditto ...	144	.....	3 9 6	3 9 6	9th August ,,	
Messrs. W. Moran and Company.	43, Howrah Road ...	1 ditto ...	1,540	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	
Harmuk Ray Fulchand ...	54, ditto ...	2 ditto ...	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ramsadai Ghose, owner, and Gujarmal, occupier.	164, Haraganj Road...	1 ditto ...	240	...&.	6 0 0	6 0 0	9th August 1895.	
Bissembar Shaw, owner, and Hardyal, occupier.	161, ditto ...	1 ditto ...	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Jaigopal, owner, and Gujarmal, occupier.	170, ditto ...	1 ditto ...	120	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0	9th August 1895.	
Ram Sadai Ghose and Bissembhar Shaw, owner, Hardyal, occupier.	177, ditto ...	1 ditto ...	144	.....	3 9 6	3 9 6	11th July ,,	
Ramrik Pal	177, ditto ...	1 ditto ...	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ram Sadia Ghose and Bissembhar Shaw.	177, ditto ...	1 ditto ...	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ram Sadia Ghose and Bissembhar Shaw, owner, Mohan Lal and Kissen Lal, occupier.	48, Howrah Road ...	1 ditto ...	120	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0	17th June 1895.	
Hardyal, owner, Mohan Lal and Kissen Lal, occupiers.	49, ditto ...	1 ditto ...	240	.....	6 0 0	6 0 0	17th ,, ,,	
Hardyal Sureka, owner, Kharagmal and Gujarmal, occupiers.	57, ditto ...	1 ditto ...	240	.....	6 0 0	6 0 0	30th July ,,	
Radha Nath Banerji, owner, and Kharagmal Marwari, occupier.	166, Haraganj Road...	1 ditto ...	288	.....	7 3 3	7 3 3	30th ,, ,,	
Bissembhar Shaw, owner, and Kharagmal Marwari occupier.	161, ditto ...	1 ditto ...	156	.....	3 14 3	3 14 3	29th ,, ,,	
Durga Marwari	184, Old Ghusari Road	1 ditto ...	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nonku Ram and Buldeb Das.	184, ditto ...	1 ditto ...	96	.....	2 6 3	2 6 3	11th June 1895.	
Hukum Chand Marwari ...	3, Haraganj Road...	1 ditto ...	72	.....	1 12 9	1 12 9	27th ,, ,,	
Madhu Sudan Kundu, owner, and Behari Lal Marwari, occupier.	3, ditto ...	1 ditto ...	84	.....	2 1 6	2 1 6	12th August ,,	
				.....	509 1 0	509 1 0		

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the value of property destroyed by fires which occurred in Howrah during the year 1895-96.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Number.	Date.	Locality.	Duration of fires.	Approximate value of property destroyed.	Remarks showing nature of damage done, &c.
				Rs.	
1	3rd July 1895 ...	Bataitala, Shibpur	1 hour and 30 minutes ...	50	1 thatched hut, not insured.
2	19th November ,, ...	Old Ghusri Road	6 hours and 15 ,, ...	60	2 hay stacks, insured.
3	20th December ,, ...	Bamungachhi, Golabari	1 hour and 20 ,, ...	60	3 golpatta huts, not insured.
4	22nd ,, ...	Shibpur	2 hours	50	Ditto ditto.
5	21st January 1896 ...	Guzdar's Jute Press	13 ,, and 40 minutes ...	60,000	2 tiled sheds and 1 corrugated godown, 2,000 bales of jute cuttings and 500 bales of jute. Insured for Rs. 60,000.
6	1st March ,, ...	Babudanga Lane, Ghusri ...	2 ,, and 20 ,, ...	2,000	2 golpatta sheds and 6 golpatta huts with property, not insured.
7	25th ,, ,, ...	Mallik's Lane, Howrah	1 hour and 35 ,, ...	300	5 golpatta and 1 tiled huts with property, not insured.
			Total ...	62,520	

In addition to the above statement there were 10 other petty fires, at eight of which the Fire-brigade attended. Two were extinguished by the residents of the localities. The average value of property destroyed at each of these fires was Rs. 17.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th July 1896.

H. PAGET,
Deputy Commissioner of Police.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 31st August, 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·87, Kalna 0·75, Katwa 1·43, Raniganj 0·46. Weather hot. No good rain during the week. More rain is required for the *aman* crop. Harvesting of *aus* is being carried on and *aman* is being transplanted. Jute and sugarcane are doing well. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	11 to 15	0	per rupee.
Kalna	12 to 13	0	
Katwa	12	14	
Raniganj	13	8	

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·77, Contai 0·23, Tamluk 1·05, Ghatal 0·90. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of paddy is going on. Prospects of paddy, sugarcane, and jute good. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Contai	17	
Tamluk	14	
Ghatal	14½	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·97. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of standing crops favourable. Transplantation of *aman* and harvesting of jute continue. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	10 to 13	0	per rupee.
Barasat	10	0	
Basirhat	11	10	
Diamond Harbour	11	6	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·32, Kandi 2·02, Jangipur 2·19. Weather hot. More rain wanted for *aman*. Harvesting of *bhadoi* going on. State of sugarcane and mulberry fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·33. Weather hot and cloudy. More rain urgently wanted for transplantation of *aman* paddy. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Khulna	9	0	per rupee.
Bagirhat	9	8	
Satkhira	10	8	

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 2·36. Weather hot. More rain wanted for the transplantation of *haimanti* rice and for steeping jute. *Bhadoi* and jute are still being cut. No cattle-disease. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient. Rice selling from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 1·95. Steeping and washing of jute going on. More rain urgently needed. Common rice selling from 9 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Pabna.—Rainfall *nil*. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of standing crops not promising. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall ·43. Weather hot. Prospects of standing crops not favourable. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 8½ seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall *nil*. Weather hot. Rain badly wanted for transplantation of *aman*. Harvesting of *aus* nearly completed; 10 annas outturn expected. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice sells at 11 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·86. Transplantation of paddy progressing. *Bhadoi* crop doing well. Slight damage done to both *bhadoi* and paddy by flood in Asthanwari outpost. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary except in Sadar and Barh. Common rice selling as follows—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14½	per rupee.
Barh	12	
Dinapore	13	

Gaya.—Sufficient rainfall. Prospects of crops good. Transplantation of rice nearly completed. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari ·03. Scattered showers in the district. More rain wanted to complete transplantation of rice, otherwise prospects fair. Price of common rice 13½ seers per rupee, which is the normal rate. Fodder and water ample.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·30, Madhubani ·94, Samastipur 3·07. *Bhadoi* crops attaining maturity. More rain needed to complete transplantation of paddy in Madhubani.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·14. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional local showers. Recent rain has done much good throughout the district. Standing crops doing fairly well. Transplantation of winter crops going on, but more rain wanted. Water and fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Pratapganj and Daparkha outposts of Supaul. Common rice sells at an average of about 13 seers per rupee.

Purnea.—Rainfall 0·88. More rain badly wanted for transplantation of *aghani* paddy. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and jute going on. Indigo manufacture nearly finished. Cattle-disease still in Raniganj. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall 2·57. Weather seasonable. Early *beali* in places not affected by floods is being reaped. Transplantation of *sarad* going on in parts not affected by the flood. Paddy is also being sown for replantation in some of the flooded tracts. Fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	...	...	...	17	1	per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	21	0	
Kendrapara	...	...	...	26	0	
Banki	...	...	...	24	0	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·73. Weather seasonable. Prospects of all crops very good. Rice sells from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—Rain fell during the week in all the reporting districts except Pabna and Chittagong. More rain is wanted for the transplantation of winter rice in many districts, especially in the northern and eastern districts of Bengal. In Bihar the prospects of crops have been generally improved by the recent heavy rainfall, but more rain is still required in some districts. In Cuttack transplantation is going on in parts not affected by the flood, and paddy is being sown for retransplantation in some of the flooded tracts. The harvesting of early rice and jute is going, on, but for steeping and washing the latter more water is still required in some districts. No cattle-disease is reported, except from Bhagalpur and Purnea. The price of common rice is reported to have risen in Dacca and Chittagong; elsewhere no important changes are reported.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 1st September, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of April, 1896.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.		Coal and coke.	Indigo.
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.		
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice.)																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	51,735	6,382	55,724	394	5,966	.....	62,084	.....	15,333	4,094	.....	.....	7	2	.....	2	51	.....	18,78,284	.....
Birbhum	85,486	345	85,702	.....	.....	.....	85,702	438	4,515	879	.....	.....	33	87	.....	.....	241	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore	1,83,594	26,055	1,99,878	.....	2,757	.....	2,02,635	.....	3,661	5,759	.....	.....	129	110	2	988	.....	.....	7,153	3
Hooghly	71,775	6,045	75,553	765	809	.....	77,126	22,717	362,215	2,470	1,456	.....	118	.....	431	12,745	11,677	1,606	2,862	.....
24-Parganas	1,53,253	0,660	1,57,416	.....	8,592	.....	1,66,008	14,432	420,336	5,829	.....	.....	3,345	.....	13,228	37,785	5,179	869	5,277	.....
Nadia	4,969	151	5,063	22,288	2,30,476	50,431	3,08,258	17,474	5,345	60,407	589	.....	425	.....	2,741	18,849	3,544	103	.....	.....
Murshidabad	6	.....	6	3,586	7,193	3,324	14,109	7,160	945	3,906	200	.....	.....	551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jessore	1,001	875	1,546	207	44,762	.....	46,517	2,144	350	3,907	608	.....	435	.....	1,308	37,474	2,404	.....	.....	.....
Khulna	2,885	1,125	3,886	.....	14,646	.....	18,234	3,639	.....	791	125	.....	175	.....	275	5,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajshahi	.....	.....	.....	259	4,923	.....	5,178	4,715	315	573	.....	.....	.....	307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dinajpur	12,338	.. ...	12,338	.....	.....	.....	12,338	1,788	37,940	.....	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalpaiguri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,645	106,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,053	22,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur	4	143	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,769	5 890	.....	.....	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,677	.....	.....	.....
Bogra	11,137	874	11,693	.....	.....	.....	93	3,5 9	1 015	.....	145	1,695	161	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....
Patna	.....	.....	.....	1,521	2,242	.....	11,683	2,91,332	710,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,198	.....	.....	.....
Cooch Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 763	497	.....	233	6,054	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	400	.....	400	.....	523	.....	923	2,52,817	2,205	361	1,416	.....	8,697	.....	.....	.....	698	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	23,045	560	395	374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
Faridpur	5,875	350	6,094	4,236	32,890	807	44,027	34,959	12,340	3,137	19,708	.....	978	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Backergunge	1,38,604	.....	1,38,604	.....	2,171	.....	1,40,775	178	.....	227	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tippera	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	216	.....	.....	.....
Noakhali	1,575	.....	1,575	.....	250	.....	1,825	.....	.....	2,797	.....	.....	1,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,630	.....	200	10	3,664	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bengal ...	7,24,646	49,005	7,55,274	33,247	3,58,207	54,562	12,01,290	8,05,302	1,716,462	95,558	31,123	1,965	19,532	1,057	17,985	1,13,473	50,171	2,578	18,93,581	3
BIHAR.																				
Patna	469	.....	469	126	52,149	7,335	60,081	.....	665	68,2 8	3,931	1	66	.....	.....	.....	1,365	84	.....	3
Gaya	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	280	17,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	409	.....	.....
Shahabad	.....	.....	.....	11,240	11,601	.....	22,841	.....	70	21,406	2,026	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,849	.....	9	.....	.....
Saran	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	41	.....	.....	6,595	1,332	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	14	.....	.....	.....
Champaran	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	16,366	640	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muzaffarpur	432	.....	432	.....	.....	11	443	.....	.....	19,701	1,251	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darbhanga	7	.....	7	.....	2,084	20	2,111	.....	.....	27,336	4,792	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	539	.....	.....	.....
Monghyr	2	.....	2	4,311	13,412	78	17,803	.....	490	16,146	14,199	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,676	2,928	.....	.....	.....
Bhagalpur	.....	.....	.....	7,321	1,121	30,424	38,866	285	.....	5,585	7,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	14	.....	.....
Purnea	422	.....	422	.....	371	.....	793	23,334	24.010	10	6,576	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	2
Malda	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	160	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	52	.....	.....	15,505	.....	.....	.....
Sonthal Parganas ...	1,717	2	1,718	11,510	22,435	366	36,029	1,228	980	7,680	4,843	.....	59	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bihar ...	3,051	2	3,052	34,670	1,03,214	38,234	1,79,170	24,964	26,565	2,06,446	47,065	1	131	57	.....	8,751	20,388	516	.....	5

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.		Coal and coke.	Indigo.
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.		
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ORISSA.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cuttack	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore	1,50,977	70,865	1,95,368	.....	19,965	.....	2,15,333	178	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total of Orissa ...	1,50,997	70,865	1,95,388	.....	19,965	.....	2,15,353	178	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
Hazaribagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	69	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1,74,657	.....
Manbhum	2	.....	2	.....	.....	310	312	.....	105	403	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	8,81,707	.....
Singhbhum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,609	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Total of Chota Nagpur.	2	.....	2	.....	.....	379	381	.....	280	2,012	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	10,56,364	.....
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	8,78,696	1,19,872	9,53,616	67,917	4,81,336	98,175	15,96,094	8,30,444	1,744,367	3,04,914	78,270	1,966	19,663	1,180	17,965	1,22,224	70,559	3,095	29,49,945	8
OTHER PROVINCES.																				
Assam	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	... ..	37	35,855	325	5,172	69,271	1,959	3,695	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,14,129	.....
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	4	.....	4	1,43,298	30,548	680	1,74,630	.....	7,945	63,623	2,02,532	16	29,462	.....	.....	1,904	95	29	.....	9
Panjab	9	.....	9	4,320	1,148	1	5,478	.....	.....	638	2,098	5	4,482	.....	1	.....	513	1	.....	... ...
Central Provinces ...	146	.....	146	14,834	125	.....	15,105	.....	140	17,059	5,826	1	1,742	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Rajputana and Central India.	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	4,691	.....	1,584	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Berar	.....	.....	.....	357	.....	.....	357	.....	.....	34,122	.....	.....	16,140	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	102	.....	9,514	.....	11	.....	8	28	.....	.....
Madras	.....	28	14	.....	3,482	.....	3,496	.....	.....	... ..	99	.....	994	.....	1,055	.....	189	132	.....	.....
Burma	3	415	262	.....	204	.....	466	.....	460	.....	.....	... ..	1,451	.....	.....	.....	94	28	.....	.....
Other places	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	600	... ..	.....	... ..	1	1	37,794	.....	.....	470	14,047	.....
Grand Total of Imports in April ... 1896	8,78,863	1,20,309	9,54,056	2,30,226	5,16,937	93,856	17,95,675	8,66,299	1,753,817	4,24,628	3,63,189	3,927	88,708	1,212	56,846	1,24,128	71,458	3,783	30,78,112	17
Grand Total of Imports in April ... 1895	11,54,859	1,99,959	12,79,833	2,16,631	4,74,980	33,330	20,04,824	6,89,090	1,820,925	3,59,266	4,97,556	3,811	1,49,931	838	28,643	86,183	36,651	4,166	.....	.....

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of April 1896, was as follows :—

ED FROM CUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	* Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar.	
															Refined.	Unrefined.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ian ports,	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
ay	58,389	30	58,608	.....	30,904	.....	89,512	.....	79,70,300	.....	.....	116	.....	8	632	.....
... ...	123	.....	123	.....	17,306	807	18,326	... ..	2,51,800	.....	... ..	35	.....	151	87	.....
ports in ras ...	85,791	973	86,399	.....	4,289	.....	90,688	4,210	6,54,250	.. ...	847	16	.....	11	174	.....
... ...	4,338	.....	4,338	3,185	9,890	1,514	18,927	.....	12,07,900	.....	10	120	34	6	2,164	91
Indian	61	.....	61	256	2,353	.....	2,670	.....	2,54,350	.....	.....	3	.....	20	3,408	1,387
icherry ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
... ...	.. ...	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	37,700	.....	. ....	3	.... .	. ...	.....	.....
of Inter- l trade ...	1,48,902	1,003	1,49,529	3,441	64,742	2,411	2,20,123	4,210	103,92,500	.....	857	293	34	196	6,525	1,478
ign ports—																
d Kingdom	1,14,340	.....	1,14,340	22,166	40,960	.....	1,77,466	3,05,705	7,11,750	2,09,371	.....	815	2,367	316	8,173	.....
r Foreign ts	7,02,592	8,902	7,08,156	1,765	47,708	12,005	7,69,634	3,71,242	85,62,350	60	5,695	929	67,838	764	90	... ..
of Foreign	8,16,932	8,902	8,22,496	23,931	88,668	12,005	9,47,100	6,76,947	92,74,100	2,09,431	5,695	1,744	70,205	1,080	8,263	.....
Total (1896 Exports { 1895 ril ...	9,65,834	9,905	9,72,025	27,372	1,53,410	14,416	11,67,223	6,81,157	196,66,600	2,09,431	6,552	2,037	70,239	1,276	14,788	1,478
	11,59,421	24,523	11,74,748	61,764	75,045	14,074	13,25,641	6,39,849	179,31,044	3,95,960	715	3 424	30,635	701	4,968	3,284

III.

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of April, 1896.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

IFICATION OF OUTES.	Food-grains.					Fibrous Products.		Oilseeds.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar.		Tobacco.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Re-fined.	Un-refined.	Unmanu-factured.	Manufac-tured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
ntry boats ...	4,07,462	40,041	19,606	1,55,539	904	1,33,530	7,20,477	49,838	34,714	.....	5,410	51	5,486	36,907	13,003	616
er steamers ...	44,741	1,150	424	4,022	.....	3,40,246	2,025	7,576	44,028	1,939	5,611	90	639	12	910	24
B. I. Railway	1,38,110	3,833	1,99,585	1,38,005	43,231	43,817	63,910	3,29,806	2,62,681	23	53,566	645	1	10,057	12,309	524
E. B. S. Rail-way.	36,311	603	11,751	2,08,869	49,721	3,33,818	9,05,205	40,327	20,965	1,955	7,744	359	2,080	54,521	35,915	...
... ...	1,04,307	9,858	.....	6,976	.....	15,730	58,500	6,281	.....	.....	2,633	...	9,180	22,031	8,536	1,962
... ...	1,47,905	64,824	.....	32,626	.....	178	3,700	.....	201	10	13,745	67	38,860	.....	283	657
Total of { 1896 orts in { 1895 ...	8,78,803	1,20,309	2,30,626	5,16,937	93,856	8,66,299	17,53,817	4,24,828	3,63,189	3,927	88,708	1,212	56,846	1,24,128	71,458	3,782
	11,54,559	1,99,959	2,16,681	4,74,090	33,330	6,89,090	18,20,925	3,59,208	4,97,566	3,811	1,49,931	838	28,643	86,183	36,651	4,166

IV.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of April, 1896.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

r exported.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
...	2,20,335	123	437	861	19,541	3,933	23,830
...	1,22,856	.....	53	688	13,917	1,795	43,156
re ...	3,22,820	.....	2,663	... ..	20,373	2,494	11,035
...	1,18,234	2,468	269	115	2,557	4,540	20,398
nas ...	1,88,5 8	4,112	563	.....	8,864	52,812	24,976
...	3,66,190	... ..	1,602	311	19,458	6,285	136,959
abad ...	98,870	3,739	82	82	6,463	2,140	28,035
...	1,18,214	..	1,065	.....	15,490	2,956	8,985
...	1,11,252	....	204	14	2,418	965	1,225
...	1,93,374	.....	112	170	12,624	717	27,12
...	1,54,659	.....	.....	200	11,052	1,498	35,875
ri ...	1,34,652	.....	.....	466	8,988	3,464	2,555
s ...	1,28 005	.....	274	248	6,305	2,260	3,325
...	2,40,205	.....	33	507	22,924	3,983	4,16
...	1,90,668	.....	.....	180	10,761	1,289	28,980
...	99,112	.....	350	99	11,420	23,178	7,315
har ...	90.891	.....	.....	212	614	25	.....
...	3,76,548	820	1,087	11	6,163	18,341	7,875
ngb ...	1,03,476	.....	397	. ...	1,496	2,100	420
...	81,304	.....	704	304	16,882	4,678	20,125
ange ...	1,50,009	.....	2,216	... ..	22,979	8,315	9,625
...	9,313	.....	125	.....	1,775	1,402	140
i ...	31,148	.....	207	.....	1,350	.....	770
ng ...	61,078	.....	278	. ...	.....	.....	8,015
f Bengal ...	38,18,950	11,262	12,721	4,5~6	2,53,427	1,53,891	454,806
IHAR.							
...	4,42,972	959	105	667	17,325	1,506	137,025
...	2,02,736	1,312	41	944	14,396	628	17,815
i ...	4,81,379	.....	81	358	19,882	17	26,600
...	3,36,358	.....	204	283	19,554	357	4,305
an ...	2,96,397	.....	.....	380	10,300	2,162	51,660
pur ...	5,14,401	.....	.....	20	21,521	1,263	20,610
ga ...	4,98,319	... .	.....	1,087	30,053	3,448	22,120
...	3,02,347	... ...	14	1,216	14,740	2,054	82,880
ar ...	4,15,516	.....	80	610	19,884	1,299	77,630
...	4,47,870	.....	..... .	1,485	21,202	2,081	18,095
...	6,894	.....	. ....	....	... ..	.....	35
Parganas ...	2,26,030	779	170	1,088	18,580	3,208	53,515
of Bihar ..	42,00,230	3,040	695	8,147	2,07,227	19,273	521,290

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny bags.
ORISSA.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Cuttack	56,700	.....	.....	.....	3,484	46	1
alasore	.....	... ..	327	6,955	44,655	8,959	252,3
Total of Orissa ...	56,700	.....	327	6,955	48,139	9,005	252,4
CHOTA NAGPUR.							
Hazaribagh	37,276	.....	.....	277	7,395	432	2,3
Manbhum	83,69)	... ..	204	1,025	18,532	1,581	4,1
Singhbhum	12,357	41	9	93	4,824	393	2,3
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	1,33,33a	41	213	1,495	30,751	2,346	8,7
Grand Total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ...	82,69,212	14,352	13,956	21,183	5,39,544	1,84,515	1,237,2
OTHER PROVINCES.							
Assam	9,43,241	.....	1,629	28	23,523	20,117	23,6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	37,98,501	28,477	1,838	035	34,290	24,160	626,5
Panjab	14,69,218	11,324	588	22	2	3,601	126,0
Central Provinces	89,058	.....	273	1,106	.....	9,645	78,3
Rajputana and Central India	50,952	123	75	... ..	.....	30	65,4
Berar	3,064	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,2
Nizam's Territory	102	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	7,106	482	.....	.....	... ..	.....	7,970,3
Madras	27,803	1,956	132	404	... ..	233	906,0
Pondicherry	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,2
Burma	2,62,550	597	624	1,299	... ..	254	1,207,9
Sind	207	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	37,7
Other places	18,219	1,537	34	9,737	1,116	9	9,274,1
Grand Total of Exports in April { 1896 ..	1,49,39,233	58,889	19,349	34,774	5,97,475	2,43,564	21,586,7
{ 1895 ...	1,20,76,078	33,178	18,340	23,107	6,84,646	2,27,906	20,213,8

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of April 1896, was as follows :—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS. European.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS. Indian.	COTTON TWIST. European.	COTTON TWIST. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bag
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
oreign Ports—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
d Kingdom	1,14,53,735	.....	18,617	... ..	2,49,480	.....	.....
Foreign ports	77,851	.....	1,291	.....	4,54,242	57,805	600
Foreign Trade	1,15,31,586	.....	19,908	.....	7,03,722	57,805	600
lian Ports—							
ay	32,905	1,05,180	43	6,923	52,140	.....	.....
... ...	.....	54,000	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
Ports in Madras	400	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
... ...	21,947	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	450
Indian ports	.....	300	.....	15	.....	.....	2,650
... ...	4,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
nterportal Trade	60,052	1,59,600	43	6,962	52,140	.....	3,100
otal of Im- { 1896 ...	1,15,91,638	1,59,600	19,951	6,962	7,55,862	57,805	3,700
April ... { 1895 ...	67,88,215	1,92,500	13,433	11,468	8,39,674	2,84,181	25,388

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

lowing Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of April, 1896.

TION OF ROUTES—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
y boats	1,84,600	2,360	771	.....	73,363	13,096	40,921
gamers	12,80,342	.....	4,171	28	47,186	74,818	87,165
East Indian Railway	1,02,20,025	47,040	4,280	18,434	3,40,797	66,136	1,535,590
Eastern Bengal State Railway	25,92,951	820	3,096	2,854	83,359	70,961	304,255
... ...	2,51,624	4,230	593	3	4,090	7,053	4,500
... ...	4,09,791	4,449	1,438	18,455	48,700	9,498	19,666,000
rand Total of Exports in April ... { 1896 ...	1,49,39,233	58,889	19,349	34,774	8,97,475	2,43,564	21,583,731
{ 1895 ...	1,20,76,078	33,178	18,340	23,107	6,84,646	2,27,906	20,213,8

ATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 26th August, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 23rd to 29th August 1896.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1896.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Aug.	23rd	149·5	0 9	29 634	83·1	87·6	10·4	77·2	81·1	1·037	80·3	91	S by W and calm	35	0·72	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	24th	149 9	9·8	·660	84·5	89·7	10·2	79·5	81·4	1·031	80·2	88	ESE and calm	50	Nil	Partially cloudy, t, ≤, ⌓.
,,	25th	150·6	7·9	·646	83·7	88·7	8·5	80·2	79·6	0·957	77·9	83	ESE and SSE ...	99	0 62	Partially cloudy, d, p.
,,	26th	148 5	6·0	·653	83·6	88·5	10·6	77 9	79·7	·962	78 1	83	SE by S, S by W, and SSE.	73	0·15	Partially cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	27th	148·5	7·5	·648	84·1	87·9	8·7	79·2	80·3	·984	78·7	84	SSE and SSW ...	62	0·19	Partially cloudy, p.
,,	28th	151·8	8·0	·566	85·1	89·8	10·4	79·4	80 7	·989	78 9	81	S by E, ESE, and S by W.	50	Nil	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
,,	29th	152·5	4·1	·571	85·8	89·5	8·3	81·2	82·0	1·043	80·5	84	SSE and SE by E	55	0·01	Chiefly cloudy, d.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·625
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·621
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	44·2
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	85·7
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	84·3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·1
The extreme variation of temperature	12·6
The maximum temperature	89·8
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	8
	%
The mean relative humidity	85
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	86
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 23rd to 29th August 1896	1·69
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·71
The total fall from 1st January to 29th August 1896	44·12
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	47·86

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; ≤, lightning; ⌓, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 31st August 1896.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 23rd to 29th August 1896.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fht.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1896.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
August ...	23rd ...	29·677	83·8	89·6	11·6	78·0	84·6	82·0	1·060	81·0	89	0·65
,, ...	24th ...	·721	85·8	91·6	11·7	79·9	87·6	82·8	1·059	81·0	81	0·01
,, ...	25th ...	·691	85·8	91·0	10·5	80·5	86·6	81·0	·934	78·6	78	0·03
,, ...	26th ...	·683	84·0	89·6	11·2	78·4	86·6	82·0	1·030	80·2	81	0·12
,, ...	27th ...	·693	85·2	91·0	11·7	79·3	87·1	82·4	1·045	80·6	81	0·09
,, ...	28th ...	·612	86·3	92·7	12·9	79·8	87·8	82·2	1·026	80·0	78	0·01
,, ...	29th ...	·604	87·2	93·3	12·2	81·1	90·2	84·5	1·110	82·4	78	Nil

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days		29·669
The mean temperature of the seven days		85·4
The extreme variation of temperature		15·3
The maximum temperature		93·3
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days		81
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 23rd to 29th August 1896		0·91

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 31st August 1896.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 29th August 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 29th August 1896.			Week ending Saturday, the 31st August 1896.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	360	59,573	746	576	1,01,500	1,748
Jute	195	62,075	1,013	73	17,450	291
Firewood	125	61,025	935	124	79,450	1,182
Other articles	915	1,97,474	2,651	640	1,13,955	1,700
Total ...	1,635	3,80,147	5,344	1,413	3,12,355	4,921

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of June 1896, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1896.		1895.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	2,276	.....	2,446	.....	2,276	2,446	.....	170
Cotton, raw	.....	12	.....	31	12	31	.....	19
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	178	.....	163	.....	178	163	15	.....
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Piece-goods, European	188	.....	214	.....	188	214	.....	26
Ditto, Indian	2	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating other than Opium	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Non-intoxicating—								
Others	4	.....	1	... ..	4	1	3	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3
Dutch	1	.....	5	.....	1	5	.....	4
Turmeric	13	97	8	356	110	364	.....	254
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Rice in the husk	12	3	7	631	16	638	.....	623
Do. not in the husk	337	31	31	874	368	905	.....	537
Gram and pulse	87	993	172	167	260	339	581	.....
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	37	.....	34	37	34	3	.....
Raw								
Skins of Sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Jute—								
Raw	.....	67	.....	131	67	131	.....	64
Gunny-bags and cloth	18	4	38	1	22	39	.....	17
Leather, manufactured	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Liquors—								
Beer	10	4	.....	.....	14	.....	14	.....
Wines	5	.....	3	.....	5	3	2	.....
Metals—								
Brass, wrought	.....	.....	8	8	.....	16	.....	16
Iron	101	4	75	.....	105	75	30	.....
Others	12	13	6	6	25	12	13	.....
Oils—								
Kerosine	201	.....	423	.....	201	423	.....	222
Castor	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Cocoanut	18	.....	11	.....	18	11	7	.....
Others	130	.....	131	.....	130	131	.....	1
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	137	.....	174	137	174	.....	37
Rape and mustard	191	8	225	86	299	361	.....	62
Til or jinjili	.....	359	.....	223	359	223	136	.....
Others	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Paper and pasteboard	50	.....	11	.....	50	11	39	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	2	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....
Others	147	165	79	273	312	351	.....	39
Salt	630	7	271	.....	637	271	416	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	5	380	2	934	385	936	.....	551
Pepper	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Chillies	3	275	6	202	278	208	70	.....
Others	8	13	7	29	16	36	.....	20
Stone and lime	17	.....	108	.....	17	108	.....	91
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallised, including sugar-candy.	6	73	.....	370	79	370	.....	291
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	43	707	53	396	750	449	301	.....
Timber	41	.....	36	.....	41	36	5	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	122	86	216	32	208	248	.....	40
All other articles of merchandise	378	275	292	302	653	594	59	.....
Total ...	5,252	3,694	5,071	5,216	8,876	10,287	1,609	3,110

F. C. W. Dover,
Joint Auditor and Examiner of Accounts.

Calcutta, *the 25th August 1896.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd August 1896, on 1,699·70 miles open.

	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	289,125	2,63,647 2 0	29,83,718 20	5,27,835 8 0	17,020 0 0	8,08,502 10 0	80,973	112,582	193,555
Or per mile of railway	.....	155 1 10	.....	310 8 9	10 0 2	475 10 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year	*1,943,905	*18,86,743 5 0	†1,92,44,508 30	†35,43,776 10 0	‡1,09,949 0 0	55,40,468 15 0	539,634	740,860	1,280,494
Total for 7½ weeks ...	2,233,030	21,50,390 7 0	2,22,28,227 10	40,71,612 2 0	1,26,969 0 0	63,48,971 9 0	620,607	853,442	1,474,049
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	252,008	2,47,620 14 8	24,76,304 20	4,55,748 1 2	18,125 11 5	7,21,494 11 3	80,416	97,603	178,019
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	145 14 8	.....	268 0 0	10 10 11	425 2 7	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 7½ weeks of previous year ...	2,258,646	22,24,702 14 8	2,03,71,199 30	40,42,956 15 2	1,26,101 15 3	63,93,761 13 1	619,950	843,648	1,463,598

* Added number of passengers 14,105 and Rs. 14,433
† Deducted maunds 5,44,716 and ,, 11,649
‡ Ditto ,, 1,419
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the first 11 days of July 1896.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd August 1896, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,701	4,880 3 0	7,898 10	309 13 0	11 0 0	5,201 0 0	1,182	50	*1,232
Or per mile of railway	.....	219 8 6	.....	13 15 0	0 7 11	233 15 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year	*140,097	*33,393 7 0	†39,575 30	†1,843 10 0	‡65 0 0	35,302 1 0	7,490	386	7,876
Total for 7½ weeks ...	157,798	38,273 10 0	47,474 0	2,153 7 0	76 0 0	40,503 1 0	8,672	436	9,108
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	14,980½	3,415 4 6	3,997 10	126 5 0	7 3 0	3,548 12 6	1,155	33	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	153 10 2	.....	5 10 11	0 5 3	159 10 3	.....	... ..	.....
Total for corresponding 7½ weeks of previous year ...	163,710	38,523 12 9	38,009 30	1,598 9 8	86 10 6	40,209 0 11	9,155	305	9,460

* Deducted number of passengers 2,758 and Rs. 378
† Added maunds 1,020 and ,, 67
‡ Deducted ,, 2
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the first 11 days of July 1896.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd August 1896, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	20,092	14,662 2 0	53,177 20	7,059 14 0	54 0 0	21,776 0 0	6,396	2,582	8,978
Or per mile of railway	.....	90 13 6	.....	43 11 11	0 5 4	134 14 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year	*118,824	*94,991 0 0	†4,30,742 20	†41,872 11 0	‡378 0 0	1,37,241 11 0	43,331	19,714	63,045
Total for 7½ weeks ...	138,916	1,09,653 2 0	4,83,920 0	48,932 9 0	432 0 0	1,59,017 11 0	50,227	22,296	72,523
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,474	14,238 7 1	64,600 20	8,293 12 0	68 8 3	22,600 6 4	7,245	2,699	9,944
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	8 8 6	.....	51 6 2	0 6 9	140 0 5	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 7½ weeks of previous year ..	167,409	1,13,437 8 6	6,44,382 0	69,256 4 0	297 8 8	1,82,991 4 9	51,411	28,307	79,718

* Added number of passengers 1,252 and Rs. 6
† Deducted maunds 41,836 and ,, 750
‡ Ditto ,, 7
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the first 11 days of July 1896.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 22nd August 1896, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...ic for the week ...	181,020	80,130 0 0	10,56,400 0	2,55,010 0 0	10,530 0 0	3,45,670 0 0	31,300	46,446	77,746
...s of railway	223	99 0 0	1,299 0	313 0 0	1 0 0	*413 0 0	.....	.....	.....
...us 7 weeks of half-year	1,272,320	5,48,200 0 0	46,08,790 0	9,01,130 0 0	63,940 0 0	15,13,270 0 0	199,100	206,444	405,544
...tal for 8 weeks ...	1,453,240	6,28,330 0 0	56,65,190 0	11,56,140 0 0	74,470 0 0	18,58,940 0 0	230,400	252,890	483,290
COMPARISON.									
...corresponding week ...us year	177,212	73,781 0 0	10,36,412 0	2,10,416 0 0	9,555 0 0	2,93,752 0 0	30,592	37,145	67,737
...f railway correspond- ...of previous year ...	218	91 0 0	1,275 0	249 0 0	1 0 0	351 0 0	.....	.....	.....
...orresponding date of ...year	1,452,251	6,01,504 0 0	61,97,528 0	10,30,461 0 0	69,405 0 0	17,01,390 0 0	234,843	223,219	458,053

* Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 22nd August 1896, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...ffic for the week ...	30,040	10,030 0 0	94,910 0	10,210 0 0	140 0 0	20,980 0 0	3,696	3,224	6,920
...s of railway	240	85 0 0	759 0	82 0 0	1 0 0	168 0 0	.....	.....	.....
...ous 7 weeks of half-year	220,550	74,930 0 0	3,74,550 0	33,840 0 0	840 0 0	1,09,610 0 0	24,235	15,395	39,630
...tal for 8 weeks ...	250,590	85,560 0 0	4,69,440 0	44,050 0 0	980 0 0	1,30,590 0 0	27,931	18,619	46,550
COMPARISON.									
...corresponding week ...us year	25,783	9,171 0 0	82,289 0	10,233 0 0	180 0 0	19,584 0 0	3,096	3,128	6,824
...f railway correspond- ...k of previous year ...	230	73 0 0	658 0	82 0 0	2 0 0	157 0 0	.....	.....	.....
...orresponding date of ...year	255,419	78,726 0 0	4,72,866 0	41,106 0 0	1,686 0 0	1,21,518 0 0	28,282	18,328	46,610

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 22nd August 1896, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...ffic for the week	19,310	5,650 0 0	46,470 0	2,330 0 0	120 0 0	8,150 0 0	2,487	737	3,224
...ile of railway	225	66 0 0	540 0	98 0 0	1 0 0	95 0 0	.....	.....	.....
...ous 7 weeks of half-year	133,380	36,940 0 0	1,10,470 0	7,930 0 0	1,260 0 0	48,130 0 0	16,648	5,054	21,702
Total for 8 weeks ...	152,690	44,590 0 0	1,56,940 0	10,310 0 0	1,380 0 0	56,380 0 0	19,135	5,791	24,926
COMPARISON.									
...or corresponding week ...ious year	26,334	7,368 0 0	15,212 0	1,394 0 0	281 0 0	9,043 0 0	2,527	737	3,264
...of railway corresponding ...f previous year	205	86 0 0	177 0	16 0 0	3 0 0	105 0 0	.....	.....	.....
...corresponding date of ...s year	166,391	50,139 0 0	1,11,648 0	9,606 0 0	1,483 0 0	61,288 0 0	19,619	5,807	25,426

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 11th July 1896, on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,487	8,873 4 9	1,98,572 0	6,535 9 0	230 4 3	15,639 2 0	2,193	4,760	6,953
Or per mile of railway	109·98	55·81 0 0	1,185·99 0	41·10 0 0	1·45 0 0	98·36 0 0	13·79	29·94	43·73
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week ...	17,487	8,873 4 9	1,98,572 0	6,535 9 0	230 4 3	15,639 2 0	2,193	4,760	6,953
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,412	2,896 7 3	4,76,324 0	7,252 13 0	121 9 0	10,260 13 3	1,221	2,742	3,963
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year (128 miles open)	112·49	50·63 0 0	3,721·28 0	56·66 0 0	·16 0 0	107·45 0 0	21·42	21·42	4,284
Total to corresponding date of previous year	6,412	2,896 7 3	4,76,324 0	7,252 13 0	121 9 0	10,260 13 3	1,221	2,742	3,963

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 11th July 1896.			Receipts for week ending 18th July 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 11th July 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 18th July 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	15,639	98·36	128	10,261	107·45	159	1,67,234	1067·77	128*	10,261	107·45	1,57,573	.....

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th August 1896, on 157 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	9,330	4,458 0 0	86,634 0	2,868 0 0	159 0 0	7,180 0 0	1,337	2,368	3,705
Or per mile of railway	59·43	28·40 0 0	551·83 0	18·32 0 0	1·01 0 0	45·73 0 0	8·52	15·08	23·60
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	59,497	29,937 0 0	6,26,689 0	22,479 0 0	770 0 0	53,186 0 0	6,916	17,865	24,781
Total for 6 weeks ...	68,827	34,395 0 0	7,13,327 0	25,042 0 0	929 0 0	60,366 0 0	8,253	20,233	28,486
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,301	1,343 15 3	2,35,808 0	4,294 4 0	72 13 0	5,711 0 3	433	5,380	5,813
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	57·91	23·56 0 0	2,232·87 0	33·55 0 0	57 0 0	57·70 0 0	7·59	42·03	49·62
Total to corresponding date of previous year	23,975	9,987 9 9	19,10,222 0	30,873 14 0	545 0 0	40,906 7 9	3,618	32,456	36,074

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 15th August 1896.			Receipts for week ending 17th August 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 15th August 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 17th August 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
157	7,180	45·73	126	5,711	57·70	157	2,05,207	1,307·67	126*	40,906	416·76	1,64,401	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 15th August 1896, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including Steam-Boat.	Total Earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	96,140	35,520	3,66,430	(a)44,110	(a) 9,060	(a)88,690	14,128	(b)17,593	31,721
Or per mile of railway	127·17	46·98	484·70	58·35	11·98	117·31	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5½ weeks of half-year	528,350	1,90,570	21,16,690	2,77,720	61,470	5,29,760	77,922	98,336	176,258
Total for 6½ weeks ...	624,490	2,26,090	24,83,120	3,21,830	70,530	6,18,450	92,050	115,929	207,979
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	87,366	31,501	2,22,473	27,849	5,898	65,238	16,204	(c)13,550	29,814
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ...	115·56	41·67	294·28	36·83	7·79	86·29	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	633,794	2,38,104	18,70,587	2,38,526	59,658	5,36,288	102,063	107,001	209,064

(a) Increase is due to better traffic over the whole line and to the traffic having been abnormally low last year.
(b) Includes 930 miles Ballast Trains run on open line.
(c) „ 1,306 „ „ „

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 22nd August 1896, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	94,340	35,470	3,09,790	(a) 37,380	(a) 8,680	(a) 81,830	14,135	(b)15,964	30,099
Or per mile of railway	124·79	46·92	409·63	49·44	11·48	107·84	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year	624,490	2,26,090	24,83,120	3,21,830	70,530	6,18,450	92,050	1,15,929	207,979
Total for 7½ weeks ...	718,830	2,61,560	27,92,910	3,59,210	79,210	6,99,980	1,06,185	1,31,893	238,078
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	94,014	32,884	1,94,364	26,030	6,064	64,978	16,254	(c)13,60	29,86
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	124·36	43·50	257·09	34·43	8·02	85·95	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	727,808	2,70,988	20,64,951	2,64,556	65,723	6,01,267	1,18,317	1,20,607	238,924

(a) Increase is due to better traffic over the whole line and to the traffic having been abnormally low last year.
(b) Includes 540 miles ballast trains run on open line.
(c) „ 1,294 „ „ „

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 22nd August 1896	15,445	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	15,774	13	6
Decrease	329	13	6
Receipts per mile for the week ending 22nd August 1896...	302	13	6
Corresponding period of 1895	309	5	0
Decrease	6	7	6
Receipts from 1st July to 22nd August 1896...	1,04,477	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	1,01,653	0	0
Increase	2,824	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 2nd September 1896.

REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 37 of 1896.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 15th August, 1896.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL, K.C.I.E., *Advocate-General, presiding.*
The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY.
The Hon'ble J. PRATT.
The Hon'ble C. W. BOLTON.
The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE.
The Hon'ble J. G. H. GLASS, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.
The Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF, KHAN BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble A. M. BOSE.
The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble GURU PROSHAD SEN.
The Hon'ble MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR RAVANESHWAR PROSHAD SINGH, K.C.I.E., of Gidhaur.
The Hon'ble M. S. DAS.
The Hon'ble A. H. WALLIS.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS AT SEALDAH STATION.

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE asked—

Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the letters of Babu Asit Chandra Chaudhari in the *Sanjibani* of the 11th and 25th July, in which, after personal investigation, he describes the many serious inconveniences to which third class passengers are subjected at the Sealdah Railway station?

Will the Government be pleased to hold an enquiry into these allegations and adopt such of the measures suggested by the writer, and others, as may commend themselves to Government as likely to remove or mitigate the evils complained of?

The Hon'ble MR. GLASS replied:—

"The Administration of the Eastern Bengal State Railway is not vested in the Government of Bengal, but rests with the Government of India, and this Government is not therefore in a position to order the enquiry asked for by the Hon'ble Member. At the same time it is the desire of the Lieutenant-Governor that the convenience of all passengers by Railway should receive every attention that is possible, and the matters brought to notice by the Hon'ble Member will therefore be referred to the Government of India for consideration."

GRANT-IN-AID RULES FOR MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE asked—

Are there any grant-in-aid rules for Medical Institutions? If so, will the Government place them on the table?

Having regard to the fact that the Government has been recently obliged to limit the number of admissions to the Calcutta Medical College, owing to want of sufficient accommodation in its class-rooms, will it be pleased to render liberal help to any fairly equipped and well-organized Medical Institution, which may be started by private effort, to impart superior medical instruction?

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY replied:—

"There are no grant-in-aid rules for Medical Institutions.

"As no applications for admission to the Medical College have yet been refused, and the more crowded class rooms are about to be enlarged, the question of subsidizing other Medical Institutions seems hardly likely to arise. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to sanction such grants."

BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1884, AMENDMENT BILL.

THE HON'BLE MR. RISLEY moved that the consideration of the Bill to further amend the Bengal Municipal Act 1884, be resumed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das moved that the following be substituted for the proviso to clause (*a*) of section 85 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884:—

Provided that the amount assessed upon any person or persons, in respect of the occupation of any holding, shall not be more than eighty-four rupees per annum.

He said:—"It was no doubt the intention of the Legislature, in framing the proviso to section 85 of the Bengal Municipal Act, that the maximum assessment on any single holding, whether it is in the occupation of one person or of more than one person, should not exceed Rs. 84, but to this intention a sufficiently clear explanation is not given, and the result is that this clause

has been differently interpreted in different Municipalities. I shall better explain myself by taking a concrete example. Suppose the case of a father and two sons each having a monthly income of Rs. 500. In a Municipality where the assessment is on persons, and according to the circumstances and property of such persons, if the assessment is at the rate of 1 per cent., these three persons will be taxed at Rs. 60 per head per annum if they occupy separate holdings, and if they live in one and the same house, they will not be charged with more than Rs. 84. That, I think, was the intention of the legislature."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT SAID:—"I do not see what this amendment means. The word 'person' is used in the Act, and 'person' includes 'persons.'"

The Hon'ble MR. M. S. DAS, continued:—"If that word had been explained in the Interpretation Clause, or if it meant two or more persons, then a different construction would not have arisen in different Municipalities. As a matter of fact I may mention, that in the Faridpur Municipality, where two such persons were living in the same house, they would pay Rs. 84, whereas in Cuttack they would pay Rs. 160; so that the proviso is actually interpreted in different ways in different Municipalities, and it is necessary that a clear interpretation should be put. The proviso should be so worded as to unmistakeably point out the intention of the Legislature. It is for the Council to say whether or not they will apply the maximum rate to a case where more than one person, having separate incomes, occupy one and the same holding. That is a question for the Council to decide, but I submit it is absolutely necessary that there should be a uniform interpretation of the proviso, which hitherto has not been the case. I think that by inserting the words 'or persons' this ambiguity will be removed. We have now introduced what is called a lodger franchise, or in other words, a franchise in favour of persons who have an income of Rs. 50, but do not pay any Municipal rate. But Municipalities, where the assessment on the person is in force, will not have the benefit of that concession, unless the construction I contend for is put on the proviso; for if every person occupying a holding, or any number of persons occupying one and the same holding, are to be taxed according to their circumstances and property, then a person with an income of Rs. 50 would be entitled to vote as a rate-payer. Consequently this concession will not be extended to Municipalities, where the assessment is on the person and not upon holdings. On these grounds I submit that my amendment ought to be accepted."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"If the amendment of my hon'ble friend will help to remove an ambiguity, and I think there is considerable ambiguity from what I have heard myself of the procedure adopted in certain Municipalities, and if there is no further objection than that under the General Clauses Act, the word 'person' includes 'persons,' I think the amendment should be accepted."

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE said:—"It is just possible that the proviso may be open to the construction to which the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment has referred, and, as he has informed us, it has actually been so construed in some cases. Under the circumstances I think, in the interests of the Municipalities themselves, it may be well to remove that temptation from their path. If two or more persons occupy one holding, let not the tempting possibility of such a construction arise. I would therefore support the amendment."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I do not think this amendment is necessary. It is a tax upon persons occupying holdings; that means different persons occupying different holdings, not several persons occupying one holding."

The Hon'ble MR. M. S. DAS, in reply said:—"This is not an ambiguity

what doubtful whether each could be assessed up to the maximum of Rs. 84, or whether the total assessment upon all the occupiers of the holding must be within that amount. Probably the latter view is the correct one?

"The difficulty has suggested itself to different Municipalities, and different interpretations have been put upon it; and the same difficulty suggested itself to Mr. Collier, and he has annotated upon it."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"I do not think the Council should amend an Act to correct a mistake made by a commentator."

The Motion was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das also moved for leave to withdraw the following Motion standing in his name:—

"that in section 14 the following be substituted for the proposed new section 351B:—

'Fees may be charged at such rates as may be fixed by the Commissioners at a meeting and sanctioned by the Commissioner of the Division, for the use of music by processions in the streets on the occasion of festivals or ceremonies.'

"The said fees should be levied by the Officer of Police who regulates such processions."

The Motion was, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble MR. M. S. DAS also moved that in section 14, for the proposed new section 351 B (*1*), the following be substituted:—

'351B. Fees may be charged at such rates as may be fixed by the Commissioners at a meeting and sanctioned by the Commissioner of the Division, for processions in the streets attended with music, for which a license has been issued under clause (3) of section 30 of Act V of 1861 of the India Council.'

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The objection to this section is that people have a perfect right to have religious processions in the streets; and under the Indian Council's Act, section 43, this Council has no right to interfere with them. Under that section this Council has not the power to legislate on any subject affecting religious rites, except, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council previously obtained. From time immemorial Her Majesty's subjects have had the right to have religious processions in the streets, and we cannot interfere with that right. The amendment should therefore be withdrawn."

The Hon'ble MR. M. S. DAS said:—"My amendment is the only way out of the difficulties, under the section as it now stands. Religious processions are exempted from taxation under the section, and therefore the question whether a particular procession is of a religious character or not, will have to be decided by the Municipal Board. From my experience of mufassal Municipalities, I think if we were to convert Municipal Boards into Ecclesiastical Boards, we shall be doing something absurd. It will be for Municipal Boards to decide what is a religious procession and what is not a religious procession. In our Boards we have members of diverse religious persuasions. We have followers of Hinduism, Muhammadanism, and many other *isms*, and we are going to introdnce the worst of all *isms*; which is *schisms*. What is proposed to be done is to convert Municipal Boards into tribunals of an ecclesiastical character, which would have the right to decide what is a religious procession and what is not a religious procession—tribunals—where the Hindu will have the right to decide what is or is not a part of the Moslem faith, and *vice versâ*."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"I think the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment has said enough to show the serious difficulty which will arise in connection with the working of this proposed new section 351B, and as the

learned Advocate-General is of opinion that the amendment will be *ultra vires*, I will ask the Council for leave to withdraw section 14 of this Bill."

Section 14 of the Bill was, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble MR. M. S. DAS thereupon withdrew his Motion.

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY, by leave of the Council, withdrew the Motion of which he had given notice, that the words and figures "when an Officer of Police either has issued orders under section 30 of Act V of 1861 (*an Act for the Regulation of Police*) for regulating the use of such music or has refrained from issuing such orders" be inserted after the words "religious character" in the new section 351B, which it was proposed by section 14 of the Bill to insert in the Act.

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY, by leave of the Council, also withdrew the motion of which he had given notice that sub-section (2) of the said section 351B, and the figure "(1)" before the words "Fees may" in the same section, be omitted.

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE, also by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion of which he had given notice that in section 14, the following words be added at the end of the proposed new section 351B, sub-section (1):—

'Such rates shall be communicated by the Commissioners to the District Superintendent of Police of the district in which the municipality is situated.'

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE, by leave of the Council, also withdrew the motion of which he had given notice that in section 14, for the proposed new section 351B, sub-section (2), the following be substituted:—

'The said fees shall be deposited with the Officer of Police to whom application is made under section 30 of Act V of 1861, at the time when the application is made, and intimation thereof, as well as the amount so deposited, shall be sent by him to the Commissioners.'

The Hon'ble MR. M. S. DAS also, by leave of the Council, withdrew the motion of which he had given notice that in section 14 the proposed new section 351B (*2*) be omitted.

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY moved that the following be substituted for clause (*iii*) in section 3 of the Bill:—

'(*iii*) being a graduate or licentiate of any University, or having passed the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University or the corresponding standard of any other University, or holding a license, granted by any Government Vernacular Medical School, to practise medicine, or holding a certificate authorising him to practise as a pleader or as a mukhtar or as a revenue-agent—occupies a holding, or part of a holding, in respect of which there has been paid, during the year aforesaid, in respect of any rates, an aggregate amount of not less than three rupees.'

He said:—"Clause (*iii*) of section 3 of the Bill stood thus:—

'(*iii*) being a member of a joint undivided family, one of the members of which has, during the year aforesaid, paid, in respect of any *rates*, an aggregate amount of not less than three rupees—is a graduate or licentiate of any University, or holds a license, granted by any Government Vernacular Medical School, to practise medicine, or holds a certificate authorising him to practise as a pleader or a mukhtar or a revenue-agent.'

"In order to make the present proposal clear it is necessary to recall what happened at a previous meeting of the Council. The Hon'ble Member for the Calcutta Corporation then moved an amendment to insert after the word 'University' the words 'or having passed the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta or any other University,' and subsequently in the course of the discussion it appeared that the Council were in favour, for reasons upon which I need not dwell, of some such addition to the clause, and I agreed to accept it, provided it was altered so as to remove the difficulty that it proposed to confer upon undergraduates who pass the First Arts Examination—a privilege which is now given only to graduates of the elder Universities. My hon'ble

friends on my left were under the impression when this amendment was brought forward that it would in some abstruse way be good for members of the Muhammadan community, but obviously it is impossible for Muhammadans to be members of a joint undivided family, and therefore the amendment as it was then framed have left Muhammadans out in the cold. I might have left the section there, but I am not sorry to have the chance of amending it in the manner now proposed. It is exceedingly difficult to understand why this joint undivided family clause, which governs the entire section, was ever introduced. It produces the absurd result that a pleader or mukhtar or revenue-agent who is a member of a joint undivided family has a vote as being a pleader, mukhtar or revenue-agent, irrespective of any rateable qualification, but a pleader who is not a member of a joint family has no vote. The history of the section is extremely obscure. I have looked through a mass of old papers, and I have been unable to discover why this clause was imported into the Act of 1884. As far as I can make out, it came from some very tentative and nebulous suggestions made in connexion with the Local Self-Government Act which was under discussion at the time, and apparently in the course of the proceedings of the Select Committee this clause somehow got imported into the Municipal Bill out of the discussions relating to the other Bill. I confess I have always found it difficult to understand this provision, and it must equally have puzzled the municipalities who have had to deal with it. I suspect that they ignore the limitation to members of a joint family and allow all pleaders and mukhtars to vote as such. By making the change which I now propose, we shall thus merely legalise what I believe to be the present practice of municipalities, and also combine educational qualifications with a certain amount of property qualification. You have in the amendment which I now propose an educational qualification in that a man must be a graduate or have passed the F.A., and a property qualification in that he must occupy a holding in respect of which rates amounting to Rs. 3 have been paid by some one. I think it is reasonable to combine the two qualifications. We want to recognise intelligence as giving a right to vote, but every one will feel that intelligence dissevered from responsibility is a dangerous thing, and therefore the amendment which I now move brings in a property qualification and will put Hindus and Muhammadans in respect of this qualification on equal terms. It merely cuts out the portion about a joint undivided family and adds to the end of the section a provision about occupying a holding in respect of which a certain amount of rates has been paid."

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN BAHADUR said:—"I submit this amendment ought to be supported and no objection whatever raised to its acceptance. The amendment is the outcome of what passed in Council at a previous sitting in connection with this Bill. An amendment was then proposed by the Hon'ble Member for the Calcutta Corporation in favour of extending the franchise to those who had passed the First Arts Examination. My hon'ble friend exhausted his eloquence without making much impression: Other gentlemen spoke in favour of the amendment, but not apparently with much greater effect. It, however, occurred to me that the amendment would promote the interests of the Muhammadans, and I advanced additional argument, and threw the weight of the Muhammadan community in favour of the amendment. The result was that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill was kind enough to accept the principle of the amendment chiefly because it was believed that it would advance Muhammadan interests. I did not bind myself to the wording of the amendment, neither did the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill do so. The result was that with the intimation of the favourable opinion of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, the matter was allowed to stand over for further consideration how to give effect to the amendment consistently with the claims I had advanced on behalf of the Muhammadan community. The wording of the clause in the Act is very cumbrous, and it is difficult to ascertain its precise meaning: there is one thing certain and that is, that the clause does not favour the claims of the Muhammadans. The present amendment is expressed in very apt and appropriate language, and says precisely what it means. In fairness to what passed in the Council on the last occasion, this amendment ought to be accepted without much discussion."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I am hardly in a position to accept this amendment. The Hon'ble Member in introducing this Bill said it was far from his object to introduce anything like a restrictive measure which would take away the franchise which has hitherto been enjoyed by any section of the people. In the clause now before the Council, the provision regarding joint undivided families is entirely omitted; therefore as far as this clause is concerned it is inconsistent with the pledge which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill gave to the Council. Then the Hon'ble Member has introduced another little change in the clause; he has introduced the qualification of 'occupying a holding.' That is a provision which is restrictive in its character. Formerly any person who was resident in the municipality and who had the educational qualification was entitled to the franchise, and we know perfectly well that being resident and occupying a holding are two different things. 'Residence' let in a large class of people who are not residents in the strictest sense. I do not object to the comprehensive meaning of the word 'residence.' It is an index of the liberality of the Government in this respect; but when the occupation of a holding is introduced as one of the qualifications, it does restrict the franchise, and is inconsistent with the promise made in introducing the Bill. I hope the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will see his way to accept the clause as it stands in the Bill, modifying it so far as to give the franchise to those who have passed the First Arts Examination. I ask the Hon'ble Member to accept this suggestion, having regard to the promise which was held out that it was far from the intention of the Government to restrict the franchise, and that if anything the franchise was to be broadened rather than restricted. The effect of the omission of the words 'joint undivided family' will not, I submit, benefit the Muhammadan community in the slightest degree."

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN said:—"I think a compromise might be arrived at. I propose to eliminate the words at the end of the Hon'ble Member's amendment from the words 'or occupies a holding or part of a holding in respect of which there has been paid, during the year aforesaid, in respect of any rates, an aggregate amount of not less than three rupees,' and to let the section end at the words 'revenue-agent.' It has been said that the proposed amendment combines both the educational and property qualifications. I submit, as far as this idea of combining the two qualifications goes, the property qualification laid down does not mean much. The introduction of the word 'occupation' in the present form appears perfectly immaterial. Occupation may be that of a tenant on payment of rent, or it may be permissive without payment of rent, or it may be that of a trespasser. It is not provided that the rates must be paid by the individual exercising the franchise under this clause. Rates have to be paid, but it may be paid by the rightful owner, and certain persons fulfilling the previous conditions may be occupying the premises wrongfully, still they would have the franchise. The nature of the occupation therefore is perfectly immaterial, and it does not matter where the intention is to give the franchise to persons fulfilling certain educational qualifications, whether they live in a hut or in a palatial building which may not be their own. My friends, the Hon'ble Members who represent the Muhammadan interests in this Council, are under an impression that if the section be left as in the Bill, the Muhammadan population will not have the benefit of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's amendment, inasmuch as there are no joint families amongst the Muhammadans. Whatever may be the right view with regard to this question, when such an impression prevails, I for one would eliminate the words 'being members of a joint undivided family' out of deference to their wishes, especially as nothing is lost by the elimination of these words; but at the same time, in order to render the sense clearer, I would eliminate the words 'occupies, &c.,' which have now been added, and have it simply as a franchise given for educational qualifications. This would meet with the wishes both of the Hon'ble Muhammadan Members and of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee who would retain the words 'being members of a joint undivided family,' and at the same time this will broaden the basis of this franchise.

As for residence and age, we have the provisions elsewhere. As I have said before, the restrictive property qualification which the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment proposes to add means nothing and should be excised. As a matter of fact the property qualification is not combined with the educational test. I have a word also to say with respect to the word 'graduate,' which I consider is superfluous when the standard of the First Arts has been accepted, for those who are graduates must have passed the First Arts Examination. Perhaps the word 'Licentiate' too is now redundant, for there are only Licentiates of Medicine and Licentiates of Civil Engineering. So far as Licentiates of Medicine are concerned, they must have passed the First Arts Examination; and if this be the case with regard to Licentiates of Civil Engineering also, the words 'Licentiate of any University' might also be eliminated as superfluous. I therefore move that the motion before the Council be amended by the omission of all reference to graduates and licentiates, and the omission of all the words at the end of the clause beginning with the words 'occupies a holding.'

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"As no notice of this amendment has been given, it cannot be moved."

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR said:—"I do not see why the words 'joint undivided family' should be omitted. The members of such families have enjoyed the privilege of voting for several years."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"It seems to have been taken for granted that a Muhammadan cannot be a member of a joint family, but in point of fact I know many such instances—not in the Hindu sense of the word, but in practice there are Muhammadan joint undivided families."

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR said:—"I submit that I do not see why the words 'joint undivided family' should be omitted. There are undoubtedly joint families among Muhammadans as well as among Hindus. If the object of the amendment is simply to see that the franchise of Muhammadans is not curtailed, the retention of the words 'joint undivided family' would not affect it. But the omission of those words will not advance the interest of Muhammadans. As has been observed by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, I do not see any reason why these words should be omitted now after the members of joint undivided families have enjoyed the privilege for years. It is a very important question—more important than that of taking away the franchise from cart-drivers. Members of joint families are very respectable and make very good voters, and they also make very good Commissioners. I shall certainly oppose the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. GRIMLEY said:—"My hon'ble friend Rai Eshan Chundra Mittra Bahadur has stated that the effect of this amendment will be to take away the franchise from persons who have enjoyed it for several years, and if he can prove that proposition, I for one will associate myself with him on this question. But I think I shall be able to show that the amendment put by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill does not take away the franchise from a single person who now possesses it. The law confers the franchise on three classes of persons who are members of a joint undivided family, one of whom has paid rates to the amount of not less than three rupees. Under the amendment now before the Council, the franchise is given to those classes of persons, but it is no longer necessary to impose the condition of being a member of a joint undivided family. They have only to show that some person has paid a tax of Rs. 3 in respect of the holding in which they live. So that not a single person who now enjoys the franchise will lose his vote."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY in reply said:—"The only remark I have to make in answer to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Member for the Corporation and the Hon'ble Member who last spoke to the effect that in the Bill as it stood no restriction whatever as to the payment of rates was put upon members of

joint undivided families, I have to point out that the restriction as to the payment of an aggregate amount of rates not less than three rupees is already in the Act, and was put into it in 1894 at the instance of the member for the Corporation. As for the suggestion that members of a joint undivided family will be deprived by the amendment of a privilege which they have hitherto enjoyed, I say that on the contrary the amendment will let in all graduates and undergraduates who have passed the F.A., whether they are members of a joint undivided family or not, and all pleaders, mukhtars, and revenue-agents. I think it is impossible to devise a section which could be more comprehensive."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Under the present law 'residence' is necessary, and there is nothing more than that it means residence, and I think that the omission of the words 'joint undivided family,' to which I was supposed to attach some weight, has been explained away by the Hon'ble Mr. Grimley in a satisfactory manner."

The Motion was then put to the vote and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE moved that after section 4, the following be inserted:—

"4A. At the end of the first paragraph of section 38 the following shall be added, namely:—

'or when a meeting is called, under section 39, by persons signing a requisition.'"

He said:—"Under the law as it stands at present, meetings of the Commissioners may be called only by the Chairman, or in his absence by the Vice-Chairman. The Select Committee proposes, and very properly proposes, that that state of the law should be altered by an amendment in section 39 providing another method of calling meetings; namely, that when the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman fails to call a special meeting within thirty days after a requisition has been sent, the meeting may be called by the persons who signed the requisition. Under these circumstances I beg to point out that alterations in certain other sections of the Act are rendered necessary by reason of this change. One of these sections is section 38. At present, under that section, the legal obligation of the Commissioners to attend meetings arises when meetings are called by the Chairman or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman. I propose to add to that section the words 'or when a meeting is called under section 39 by persons signing a requisition.' This will meet the requirement in all cases as may be readily seen by reference to these two sections. I believe it was the Magistrate of Howrah who, in giving his opinion, says that he is not aware whether this Bill is part of a scheme for the periodical revision of the Municipal Act, or whether it is intended to give finality to the law. Perhaps the remark was intended to be satirical. But I submit that the best way to prevent this periodical revision of the Act will be to see that it incorporates other changes that are made necessary or desirable in consequence of changes which have already been adopted."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"I have no objection to the principle of this amendment as far as it goes, but it seems to me to be unnecessary. The Hon'ble Member proposes to add certain words to section 38 which deals with the ordinary meetings of the Commissioners, but the words he proposes to add to that section relate only to the addition made by the Bill to section 39, which deals with special meetings, and it will be exceedingly inconvenient and undesirable to insert in a section which deals with ordinary meetings a reference to a procedure which can only come into force on extremely rare occasions when the Chairman or Vice-Chairman may be called upon under section 39 to convene a special meeting and refuses to do so. The provision which now stands in the Bill is intended to meet such cases as that of the Chairman of the Dacca Municipality, who has for the last three months refused to call a meeting, the object of which is to depose him from office. The provision in the Bill has reference solely to section 39, and has nothing to do with section 38, and I am confident that my hon'ble friend the mover of the amendment will see that."

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE in reply said:—"I did not enter into the matter fully when moving my amendment, as I confess I expected that it would be accepted as a matter of course. What I wish to point out is this, that under section 39, power is proposed to be given to requisitionists to call meetings by themselves under certain circumstances. That proposal has been accepted by the Council, and it being now a provision in the law as much as any other provision, it imposes on the Commissioners an obligation to attend the meeting so called. The Legislature thought it necessary to impose that obligation by express provision of the law, viz., by section 38, which enacts that the Commissioners shall meet for the transaction of business 'at least once in every month and as often as a meeting shall be called by the Chairman or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman.' In spite of the authority of the marginal note to the section ('the Commissioners to meet ordinarily once a month'), I wish to point out that this section 38 refers not only to ordinary meetings, but to all meetings of the Commissioners, whether ordinary or special, which may be called by the Chairman. If, for instance, under section 39, in response to a requisition, the Chairman calls a special meeting, then the provisions of section 38 will apply, and the Commissioners are under legal obligation to attend the meeting. But, as has been pointed out, it is now proposed to add another method of convening a meeting, viz., on the authority of the requisitionists. It becomes necessary, therefore, to extend the scope of section 38. If the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, however, objects to add the clause which I propose to section 38, he might have proposed some addition to section 39, which would have that effect; but somewhere or other some such provision ought to be introduced. To put the matter briefly, section 38 applies to all meetings, whether ordinary or special, called by the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman; and it imposes an express obligation upon the Commissioners to attend them. All that I ask is that the same obligation may be extended to meetings called by the requisitionists, which it is now proposed to recognize. I hope the Hon'ble Member will see that there really is occasion for some provision, imposing an obligation upon the Commissioners to attend when called upon to do so under the addition to section 39, which was made in Select Committee. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that such occasions will be few and far between, but when they do arise, provision should be made to meet the contingency."

The Motion was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. BOSE also moved that, after section 5, the following be inserted:—

"5A. (*1*) After the words 'or Vice-Chairman,' in the first paragraph of section 42, the words 'or under section 39 by persons signing a requisition' shall be inserted.

"(*2*) For the words 'Chairman or Vice-Chairman,' in the last paragraph of section 42, the word 'President' shall be substituted."

He said:—"These amendments are of a similar character to the last, and are rendered necessary by the alteration introduced by the present Bill in section 39, to which I have already referred. I need not repeat the arguments I have used."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE also moved that, in section 6, after clause (*vii*), the following be inserted:—

'(*vii a*) the acquiring and keeping of open spaces for the promotion of physical exercise and education.'

He said:—"I venture earnestly to hope that this amendment will commend itself to the sympathy of Hon'ble Members of the Council. By the Bill it is proposed—and the proposal has been accepted—to enable a Municipality to spend money for improving the breed of horses and cattle, and of mules and asses. I submit improving boys and men is an object at least as important as any

of these, and Municipalities should, at the same time, be empowered to spend a little money, if they find it necessary, to help in carrying it out. We are adding to the number of our examinations, and to the burden laid on our young men; if we have not quite succeeded in making two blades of grass grow where one grew before, we have at least succeeded in imposing two examinations where one sufficed before, as we found the other day from an answer given to one of my questions in regard to the Upper Primary Examination. I think the physical education of boys and of men of larger growth is a matter upon which the Municipality may legitimately, and with advantage, be allowed to spend some little money. With regard to the importance of keeping open spaces, I think I need not say much. The improvement of health and sanitation is one of the primary objects of Municipal legislation, and the preservation of open areas will be an important means for promoting this object. These will be the lungs, or breathing spaces, of growing centres of population, and will afford room for exercise and recreation to all classes of rate-payers; and by this means we shall be able to materially improve the health of the people. It is not necessary for me to refer to the legislation on this point in England. There, in spite of all—and it is indeed a great deal—that is done by private enterprise and private benevolence, the Acts of 1877 and 1881, the Metropolitan Open Spaces Acts, were passed by Parliament to enable such spaces to be acquired on behalf of the public; and by the Statute of 1887 these Acts have been extended to all urban sanitary districts, and even to certain rural sanitary districts throughout the country. And the necessity for such open spaces is even greater in this country with its climate than it is in England. They will not only benefit the rising generation, but be of benefit to all classes. It cannot be objected, as was objected the other day in regard to libraries, that this will be a luxury which will only benefit the few; on the contrary it is a necessity for all and even more for the poorer classes than for the rich. One matter to which I would specially invite the attention of the Council in this connection is the necessity which exists for the early acquiring of such spaces. Some years hence in many cases they will cease to exist, and no money may then buy them. It is not necessary to give many instances. I know of a municipality in which within the last twenty years great changes have been introduced; open spaces which were within and outside the municipality are being bought in and built upon, and ten years hence it will perhaps be too late to make any attempt of this kind. Brick and mortar, when once they have invaded a place, do not retreat so easily. In fact, putting it even on the lowest ground of speculation, I do not say it is right to look upon it in that light; if a municipality were to acquire such open spaces they would probably get a very good return for them if they wanted to dispose of them hereafter. With regard to the question of physical education, when I was connected with a municipality, I tried to get up a sort of athletic competition at the end of the year. Even the sum of Rs. 20 in prizes—and that is not a ruinous figure—would have answered the purpose. But the municipality was powerless to take any steps in the matter. Possibly it may be said that in the present law there is power to provide gardens and squares. That is recognised as coming within the purview of section 69, clause (*i*) of which provides, amongst other things, for the construction, maintenance and improvement of squares and gardens. But play-grounds and open spaces, which may not come under that category, would, whenever funds are available and there is a clear demand for such things, be of great benefit to the people. I might give many examples of play-grounds and open spaces not coming within the definition of squares and gardens, which would nevertheless be of great benefit to the municipality, but I do not anticipate that objection. I do not think I need add anything more to commend this amendment to the consideration of the Council, and I trust Hon'ble Members will accept it. I would appeal to the representatives in this Council of the Muhammadan community as the representatives of a manly race, and I trust a proposal of this kind, which will enable the rising generation as well as the older generation to have the full advantage of such open spaces, will commend itself to them. In conclusion I would add one word of appeal to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. As the first President of the Society for the higher training of young men, the Hon'ble Mr. Risley was the means of giving a strong impulse

to the cause of physical education, an impulse which, with Municipal and Government help, has now resulted in the opening of the Marcus Square grounds in Calcutta, and I trust that what he has been able to do in connection with the Metropolis he will also enable municipalities to do, if funds are available and the requirements of the people make it necessary that such a step should be adopted in their interest."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"I have listened with great attention to the Hon'ble Member's ingenious exposition of his amendment; but I regret I am not in a position to accept it. The matter of open spaces is covered as fully as it need be by clause (1) of section 69, which empowers municipalities to construct, maintain and improve squares and gardens. That appears to me to cover every conceivable case which would otherwise fall under the proposal of the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment. As regards the question of physical education, section 69, clause (5) empowers municipalities to provide for the establishment and maintenance of schools, and I conceive that physical education in some form or other is a recognised part of general education and is therefore already provided for. It is certainly provided for in all Government schools and colleges and there is no reason why it should not be equally provided for in municipal schools. As regards English precedents, I am not entirely disposed to adopt them. I doubt if you can find any municipality in Bengal—certainly very few—where the people are cooped up and unable to get to the open in the way they are in English towns. The provisions of the English law in regard to open spaces are of an entirely different kind, and I think the precedent is practically inapplicable. I think, therefore, that in as much as the two objects in view are included in the Act, this amendment is unnecessary. If it is proposed to go beyond the Act and to add something to the provision relating to squares and gardens in the direction which has already been mentioned, then I think the amendment should be very carefully considered, and I doubt whether it should be brought forward at so late a stage, when the municipalities concerned have no means of stating their views. It is no doubt right to encourage municipalities which have shown a disposition to advance, but I do not think municipal funds should be devoted to provide football and cricket grounds. If the municipalities had been consulted and there was a general desire on their part to have such power confided to them, it would have been a different thing, but I do not think the Council should take the responsibility of introducing anything of this kind. As it is I think these objects are well met and are likely to be well met by private liberality, and we should hesitate before we put the burden on local authorities; and if we do so the probable result will be that the sources of private liberality will be dried up once and for all."

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN said:—"Even if these objects were already covered by the law as it is, the present amendment will, after what has just fallen from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Municipal Administration of the Province, be necessary. That is one of the reasons why, if the object is good, the object should be well defined as an object for which municipal funds can be expended. We have shewn, so far as the application of municipal funds is concerned, enough of good will towards the inferior animals, and it will not be creditable to this Council if we were not to show a similar amount of good will towards our fellowmen. Of course the matter is to be left entirely to the discretion of the municipal bodies, and I support the amendment, or rather this addition to the various clauses of section 6, by the same arguments as were used by the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane and the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee with regard to the veterinary clauses. With the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, my hon'ble friend Mr. Bose in support of his amendment will say 'municipalities are noble institutions, but if you drive them they will not do so, particularly if you wanted to drive them to do something which the law leaves optional with them.' Using the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane's arguments, with reference to veterinary clauses, my friend, the mover of the present amendment, will say:—'Whether open spaces or play-grounds should be opened, maintained and established, is a question for

each particular municipality to decide. Surely it is not too much for me to ask that municipalities be given the option of coming to a decision on that point?'

With the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee he will say:—'The section is not to stand unqualified and no pressure can be put on the local authorities.' Turning to the last resolution of the Government on the administration of municipalities, you will find that the revenue proper of all the municipalities taken together amounted during the year under review to Rs. 21,84,000, and the expenditure under those heads which are not matters of discretion was Rs. 21,72,600, excluding public instruction, which, under the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, has now been made a subject of compulsory expenditure. Therefore, assuming that the discretion of the municipality will be wisely used and not abused, I do not think any money will be available for any other purposes whatever. But this is quite a different matter with which perhaps, according to my hon'ble friends, this Council has nothing to do. They seem to argue, if no money be forthcoming, the clauses will remain inoperative—that is all; but they asked, in the matter of the veterinary clauses—and this was the sum total of their arguments, why should not the Legislature provide for an option, when the municipalities ask for it? I ask now, why should not the Legislature provide for an option in this matter also? The only advantage which under the circumstances of the case will be derived from the enactments of the clauses providing for additional expenditure will be the display of good intentions by the Legislature towards a number of objects, and I do not see, why the Legislature should be chary of showing its good intentions to our fellowmen, when it could show enough of it to inferior animals. We have already authorised the expenditure of money in providing free libraries, and I do not see why provision should not also be made for the expenditure of money upon the acquisition of land for keeping open spaces and play-grounds. A strong appeal was made by the mover of the amendment to the Founder of the Higher Training Society. I hope this appeal will not be in vain. My hon'ble friend, Rai Eshan Chundra Mittra Bahadur, has told us that the present is the time when land can be obtained at a small cost, and that a few years hence it will not be possible for Municipalities to acquire land for the purpose of providing open spaces, except at a prohibitive cost. As to the stock argument of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that this proposal has been brought forward too late, I do not see how, if the question cannot be raised now, it can be raised at all. If the point was attempted to be discussed when the Bill was introduced and referred to a Select Committee, my hon'ble friend, the mover of the amendment, would have been told that at that stage we can only discuss the principle of the Bill, and not the details. My hon'ble friend was not a member of the Select Committee, and he could not have brought forward this proposal before, and therefore I maintain that this is the only stage at which he can bring forward amendments to the Bill. It may, however, be said that it was open to him to have written to the Secretary of the Legislative Department, but how was my hon'ble friend to know what treatment his proposal would receive at the hands of the Select Committee. Moreover, so far as the plea is concerned that this proposal has been brought forward too late, I may point out that the objection was overlooked in respect of several amendments which have been already considered, and some of which have been accepted by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, although they had not been before the Select Committee or the several Municipalities."

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane said:—"As my hon'ble friend who has just sat down has made reference to me personally, and intimated that on the grounds on which I advocated the appointment of veterinary assistants, I ought to vote also for the present amendment, I wish to explain briefly why I intend to vote against the amendment. The main reason I advanced at the last meeting of the Council for voting in favour of the veterinary clauses which were before us then, was that they had been referred to the several Municipalities for their opinion, and that an overwhelming majority were in favour of them and only an insignificant minority were against them. I then appealed to the Members of this Council and to the friends of Local Self-Government to say whether we should ignore the wishes of 102 Municipalities in Bengal. But the

particular proposal now before the Council has not been referred to the Municipalities who are concerned, and has not been considered by them. It is not therefore on all fours with the motion for the appointment of a veterinary assistant, and unlike that motion is not accepted by the responsible member in charge of the Bill, and I must therefore vote against it in its present form."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"If the observations which have been made by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill are to be accepted, then a large number of the amendments on the agenda paper should not find a place there at all, for a great many of them have reference to matters in respect of which the Municipalities were not consulted. The very fact of these amendments being allowed to appear on the agenda paper, shows that it was intended they should be considered, and not summarily rejected. I do not think the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill seriously means to take his stand on this objection. That objection was brought forward on previous occasions, and has been effectually disposed of. The real *crux* of the matter is, whether or not this amendment is covered by the objects set forth in the Bill, and to which Municipal funds may be applied. Is this amendment necessary or is it not? The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is of opinion that it is not necessary, because it is included in the provisions of the Bill which have been already accepted. His contention is that, having provided for the construction and maintenance of squares and gardens, that provision includes the leaving of open spaces. But if we have provided for squares and gardens, we should also provide for open spaces for the promotion of physical education. And if there is an element of doubt as to whether the objects contemplated by this amendment are included in this provision relating to squares and gardens, and that there is this element of doubt, the fact of the amendment being brought forward by my hon'ble friend, who is a distinguished lawyer, is sufficient evidence—it seems to me to be the plain duty of the Council to set this doubt at rest by accepting the amendment. The question is—do squares include open spaces? The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill says 'yes'; the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment says 'no.' There is thus a difference of opinion between persons whose opinions are entitled to weight. How often does the word 'said' occur in legal phraseology: it is a piece of unnecessary surplusage. The law is full of unnecessary surplusages which are put in, in order that the meaning may be made clear. If it is mere surplusage, what possible objection could there be to the acceptance of this amendment? We ought to take a common-sense view of the matter. There may be a doubt as to whether open spaces are included in the word 'squares,' and if there is this doubt, this amendment will set it right. I hope the Council will rise above legal technicalities and take a broad view of the situation, and accept my hon'ble friend's amendment."

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN BAHADUR said:—"In moving this amendment the Hon'ble Member has, in kind, courteous and flattering terms, appealed to me as the representative of a manly race in this Council. I have considered his appeal, and I have to respond to it according to the best light in which the question presents itself to me. There can be no doubt that the objects which my hon'ble friend has in view are, in the abstract, very laudable, and are in every way commendable, so that no possible objection could be taken to them, considered apart from their connection with Municipal administration. But the question arises, in what light are they to be considered in relation to their bearing and connection with the Municipal Bill? The position which the Hon'ble Member has assigned to his amendment is to place it after clause (vii), and that clause is not included in the clauses which are covered by the proviso, and upon which the proviso operates. [The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose:—"I have no objection to let it be included with the other clauses mentioned in the proviso."] It is with reference to the amendment, as proposed, that I make my observations. A question has been raised whether 'open spaces' intended for physical education within the meaning of the contention of my hon'ble friend the mover of the amendment, are included in clause (*i*) under the terms 'squares and gardens' or in clause (*r*) within the language used, viz., 'estab-

lishment and maintenance of schools." This question is somewhat different from the one now raised. The Hon'ble Member, who has last spoken, has argued that if the substance of the amendment is included in these other clauses, then why not remove all doubt by giving to the requirements of physical education, a substantive place in the Bill? To me the matter occurs in this wise: assuming that what is required in the amendment is included in the existing clauses, it is quite clear that the inclusion is in a most remote and indirect way. The primary and direct object of clause (*i*) is the construction and maintenance of squares and gardens: no doubt it may be the indirect result of having squares and gardens that health might be improved; but the squares have only a remote bearing on the question of promotion of health as the result of physical education which is raised in the amendment; so also as regards schools: the primary and main object of a school is to impart intellectual education, and physical education is only a subordinate idea.

"We must therefore take it that the objects for which it is the intention of the Legislature that clauses (*i*) and (*v*) should provide, are something different from the 'promotion of physical education.'

"The amendment therefore raises a new and important question. It proposes to give to the means of physical education a separate heading, and it is contended that legislative sanction and recognition should be given to physical education as such, without its being made subordinate to other purposes. The result of the contention raised will be that Municipal funds *must* be found for the object in view; in other words, the result of the amendment will be that that object *must* find a necessary place in Municipal administration, and Municipalities *must* find funds for it, as they must find funds for other objects included in the preceding clauses. Is it desirable or expedient that this should be so, consistently with a due regard to Municipal interests?

"With our knowledge of the state of the Municipal funds, it is clear that it is next to impossible that we should ask the Municipalities to devote funds for this particular purpose. Want of funds is the great objection against the amendment as it stands, and on account of want of funds it is impossible to vote for it. My hon'ble friend, Mr. Bose, has referred to the expenditure of money for veterinary purposes, and has said that in regard to legislative necessity, a provision for physical education stands at least on an equal footing with the provision for the treatment of cattle. I say it does not necessarily follow, because it is expedient to legislate for the treatment of cattle, it is also necessary to legislate in the matter of physical education. The two cases, as matters at present stand, are not parallel. We legislate according to the circumstances of the people and their wants and necessities. If people generally had sufficient knowledge of the use of drugs in the treatment of cattle, and had evinced intelligence on that subject, then this Council would not have been driven to legislate on it. The necessity of legislation on the subject arises from the general ignorance of the population which requires to be taught in this respect and instructed by more skilful people. The same could not be said of physical education: it cannot be said that people do not appreciate its benefits, and are incapable of providing funds for that purpose, or are not possessed of sufficient opportunities: there are plenty of open spaces in mufussil Municipalities at no inconvenient distance. The necessity for legislation has not therefore been shown."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das said:—"The real question at issue between the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill and the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment, as far as I understand it, is whether it is the legitimate province of Municipalities to devote a portion of their funds to acquire open spaces for the purpose of promoting physical education. There is no difference, I understand, as to the meaning to be attached to squares and gardens. Squares are open spaces, and no particular legal knowledge or legal education is necessary to interpret the amendment. The real question is whether Municipal funds should be devoted to purposes of physical education. I think this ought not to be allowed, and my reasons for saying so are these. If the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment wishes to make provision for more physical education than is included in the clause for the establishment and maintenance of schools, I am sorry I cannot

vote for him. Physical education is a thing which the people have now learned to appreciate, and if it is the duty of Municipalities to promote physical education, it is much more the duty of parents to do so. Parents should be made to contribute towards the expense of keeping up institutions for the purpose of imparting physical education. Under the provision for the maintenance of schools this object is attained, to a certain extent, by fees which come from the pockets of parents; but, by this amendment, open spaces for the promotion of physical education are to be kept up entirely at the cost of Municipalities. For these reasons I shall vote against this amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. PRATT said:—"I think there is very little difference of opinion as to the desirability of empowering Municipalities to carry out the objects of the amendment, and I should not have troubled the Council with one word, were it not that I understand these objects are sufficiently provided for in the Bill. Physical education may be provided for by schools, aided and subsidized by Municipalities; and I consider also that clauses (*i*) and (*xiii*) cover the ground of the amendment, as the first mentions 'squares and gardens,' while the latter authorizes the expenditure of Municipal funds on 'other works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort or convenience of the inhabitants.'"

The Hon'ble MR. GRIMLEY said:—"The amendment proposes to make two ditions to the objects on which Municipal funds may be legitimately pended, namely, the acquiring and keeping of open spaces and the promo- n of physical education. They are both very desirable objects, and strongly sympathise with the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment in his desire at means should be provided for the physical exercise and relaxation of ıe people; but it seems to me—and I have had some experience in considering ıd interpreting the provisions of the Bengal Municipal Act—that the first ɔject is already included in clause (*i*), section 69 of the Bill under the words he construction, maintenance and improvement of squares.' In like manner hysical education seems to fall under the head of schools. The necessity for hysical exercise is recognised in connection with schools in the Central rovinces (the Hon'ble Mr. Glass will correct me, if I am wrong), where ıere are village schools in which physical exercises and drill (*kasrat* and *hawayat*) form part of the ordinary curriculum, and the sturdy appearance of ıe boys in such schools seems to justify the measure. But there appears ɔ me to be no necessity for a change in the law, as the object which is desired ıay be obtained by an order emanating from the Director of Public Instruc- ion, changing the course prescribed for schools in Bengal, and if Municipal- ies choose to make provision for physical education in their schools, all hat is necessary will be for the Commissioners to express their desire, by ıcluding the amount required in the Budget, and to satisfy the Commissioner f the Division that the increase is desirable. No more than that is necessary. think the wording of the present law is quite sufficient for the purpose."

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR said:—"The real ques- on before the Council is whether this amendment is included within clause (*xiii*) f section 69, which empowers Municipalities to spend money upon 'other orks of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort or convenience f the inhabitants.' If the objects contemplated by the Hon'ble Mover of the mendment are included in these words, or in the provision for the construction nd maintenance of schools, then I have very little to urge. But the question s whether 'open spaces for the promotion of exercise and physical education' re so included? If they are included, then I, as Chairman of a Municipality, vill undertake at the very next meeting of the Commissioners of that Munici- ality to have a Resolution passed for the acquisition of a plot of open land ufficient for the purpose, but the Commissioners of Municipalities apprehend that hey are not so included. But taking into consideration the fact that taste for ootball and other manly games is now growing in the mufassal, and that friendly ompetition in manly games is carried on between the residents of different laces, as also the fact that the acquisition of open spaces for this purpose in the

vicinity of mufussal towns is not expensive, I think the amendment of my hon'ble friend, the mover of the amendment, ought to be accepted. What will be the expense of acquiring a few bighas of land in mufussal municipalities? They are not Calcutta, where the value of land is so very great. Take the case of any neighbouring Municipality; take even Howrah, Serampore, Hooghly. You can get plenty of land at such places at a very little cost. A few acres of land would not cost very much in such places, and the up-keep would not cost much. I submit, therefore, that this amendment ought to be accepted."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"I have a personal explanation to make. I find that a certain speech I made at the first meeting of the Society for the higher training of young men, four years ago, as President of that Society, has been alluded to. I did say that the first thing to do was to get a good play-ground, but I put it that we must look for that to a 'benevolent founder', and I said no word whatever about the expenditure of public money for the purpose."

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE in reply said:—"The first objection, which has been taken to this amendment, is that it has been brought forward too late. I submit that it has been, on the contrary, placed before the Council at the earliest period when it is possible for any Member, who was not on the Select Committee, to have done so. As this argument has been used frequently in the course of these proceedings by the Hon'ble Member in charge, I think I should point out that it has been held over and over again that on the occasion when a Bill is referred to a Select Committee, Hon'ble Members can only speak upon the principle of the Bill Then if that is so, Hon'ble Members who are not on the Select Committee can only give notice of amendments and bring forward proposals when the Report of the Select Committee has been laid before the Council with the Bill, as recommended to be passed. We have heard in the course of these debates of disfranchising. But if the contention of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is correct, then it will disfranchise most of the Members of this Council, all in fact who are not Members of the Select Committee upon a Bill. But I submit with regard to this and other amendments which are before the Council, and also with regard to the constitutional rights of Hon'ble Members, that the contention of the Hon'ble Member is not tenable. This particular amendment, I may add, has been before the Council for the last three weeks. Passing on to the next argument of the Hon'ble Member that provision for the acquisition of open spaces is included in the clause relating to the construction, maintenance and improvement of gardens and squares, and with reference to other observations of a similar character which have fallen from some other Hon'ble Members, I venture to say that if that is so, there is no reason why we should wait for an expression of opinion from municipalities, and there is no substantial ground for the Hon'ble Member to oppose my motion. But if there is any room for doubt, I submit it is desirable and proper to remove that doubt by accepting the amendment. And there is ample room for doubt and more than doubt. It is perfectly true, as was observed by my hon'ble friend Mr. Das, that all squares are open spaces, but unfortunately the converse does not hold good, and it is not true that all open spaces are squares. I will give one or two instances. The other day I was at a mufassal station where I was shewn an extensive play-ground placed at the disposal of the public by the courtesy of the proprietor. That ground could not certainly be described as a square. I was told that the municipality could now acquire it on extremely easy terms, but that a few years hence it would be very costly to do so, and the probability is that it would be impossible. The same argument applies to the next objection that clause (*v*) regarding the establishment and maintenance of schools also includes provision for physical education. I think strong doubts may be entertained on that point; and in all probability, if any municipality were to expend money for the promotion of physical education under the authority of the clause which empowers it to provide for the establishment and maintenance of schools, the Commissioner of the Division would be down upon

it for having gone beyond the powers given by law. I hope it will be perfectly clear that I am prepared to have this provision so included within the section, that it will come within the purview of the proviso, and the provision for physical education shall be placed on the same footing as that for the improvement of the breed of horses, asses and the like. I trust this arrangement will remove the doubts which my hon'ble friend Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf Khan Bahadur has felt in regard to this matter. Then with regard to the objection on the ground of a multiplicity of objects to which municipal funds may be devoted, it should be remembered that this particular provision is purely optional and permissive. All that you will do is to give the Commissioners the power to give effect to it, if at any time funds are available and they find it necessary or desirable to do so. It has been said by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that in the case of Bengal municipal towns there is not that necessity for open spaces which exists in regard to English towns; that they are not overcrowded and cooped up as many English towns are. That, I submit, is an argument in favour of accepting my amendment. Let us take steps early, at a time when the small means at the disposal of municipalities may be able to provide what is wanted and prevent difficulties arising hereafter. It would not be the part of statesmanship or wisdom to wait till municipal towns become cooped up and are placed in the position of the English towns to which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has referred. Now when things can be easily done, if the object is a desirable one, let us enable municipalities to spend a portion of their funds to make provision for the open spaces which are really necessary and desirable, and let us take warning from the sad state into which many English towns have fallen."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Before putting this motion to the vote I wish to say a few words. Various objections have been taken to this amendment, the first of which is that it has been brought forward too late and at a time when municipalities cannot be consulted. That would have been a formidable objection with regard to the passing of a measure upon a matter which had not been referred to municipalities, and with regard to which they are to be left no option. But inasmuch as the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment wishes to place this provision under the proviso so that it will be entirely optional with municipalities to adopt the project contemplated by the amendment. I think the question which they might otherwise previously have answered, they will answer by-and-bye according to their own wishes and desires. Therefore I think that the objection which has been taken to the amendment having been brought too late is really no objection. Then it is said, however laudable this object may be—and not a single Hon'ble Member has attempted to suggest that it is not a laudable and useful object—it has already been provided for. Of course if it has been already provided for, the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment would not think of pressing his motion. I think it has not been provided for in the Bill. It is said that it will come under clause (xiii) of the section, which provides for 'works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort or convenience of the inhabitants.' I think that the object the Hon'ble Member has in view will not be such a work as that contemplated under clause (xiii), which refers to works of a structural character, or things of that description. Then it is said it will come under clause (v), which provides for the establishment and maintenance of schools. There is no doubt that works for the promotion of physical education may be undertaken by schools, but what is contemplated by the amendment is the acquisition of open spaces for the benefit of the people living in the municipality who may not be schoolboys and may not attend schools; therefore the objects which are contemplated by this amendment do not fall within the scope of clause (v). Then there is a more difficult question than those which I have been considering, and that is that under clause (i) power is given for the construction, maintenance and improvement of squares and gardens. No doubt under that clause municipalities can construct and maintain squares. It has also been said that municipalities may under this clause turn a square into a playground. I do not think that is the ordinary meaning of the word [illegible]

intention that people should use a square for the purpose of playing such a rough game as football or cricket. Squares are intended for the purpose of recreation and usually for every quiet people to congregate in and walk about, and not for the playing of games of this description. And then the object contemplated by the amendment, namely, 'the acquisition of open spaces and the promotion of physical education,' cannot be split up into two parts. What is meant is that open spaces might be kept for the promotion of physical education. The argument that the amendment might be split up into two parts and that those parts are provided for by individual clauses of section 69 is not in my opinion a correct view of the matter. We must therefore face the amendment as it stands, namely, to make provision for the acquisition of open pieces of land for the purposes of exercise and the promotion of physical education. A great many objects are covered by section 69, and I can see no possible objection to municipal funds being spent also in the way contemplated by the amendment, to the great advantage of people living in the municipality. In countries like France and Belgium municipalities provide for gardens and bands and all sorts of amusements for the people, and in this country are we not to spend money in providing open spaces for the promotion of physical health when we find that native boys are now taking a liking to manly sports and pastimes. The only reason that can possibly be urged against this amendment is that matters of this description do not come within the scope of the objects upon which municipal funds should be spent. I am plainly of opinion that they do. I think when you are providing for veterinary establishments for the benefit of the people so as to have their cattle looked after, I do not see why you cannot provide for the physical education of the people if you wish them to grow up a manly race, able to undergo fatigue and labour. I cannot conceive a higher object towards the accomplishment of which Municipal funds may be devoted. I have not heard a single word against the object of this amendment being a useful and most laudable one. The Hon'ble Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf Khan Bahadur expressly said that it is a most laudable object, and yet, bearing that in mind, he takes a very narrow view, and contends that this amendment should not be allowed. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill suggested that we should look to the liberality of private individuals for such things. Suppose you do; there will be no means for keeping up the liberal gift. If you obtain a boon from a charitably disposed person, you cannot spend even a few rupees to keep it up. Honb'le Members have heard from the Hon'ble Rai Eshan Chundra Mittra Bahadur that lands outside Calcutta are not so valuable that Municipalities will not be able to acquire a few acres. Therefore under all these circumstances, as far as I can judge, I think the Council should consider well before they disallow this amendment. As far as I am concerned, if the amendment is put to the vote, I shall vote in favor of it."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"In view of the law as expounded by the Hon'ble the President, I will accept the Motion, provided it is passed as an additional clause (xiii), falling within the purview of the proviso to section 69."

The MOTION was put and agreed to, on the understanding that the new clause should be numbered (*viii*), the remaining clauses of the section being altered accordingly, and that the new clause should be mentioned in the proviso to the new section 69(i).

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE applied to the Council to withdraw the Motion of which he had given notice that in section 6, in the proviso to the new section 69 (1), for the words after "both inclusive" to the end of the proviso, the following be substituted:—

'unless such application be sanctioned by the consent of two-thirds of the Commissioners present at a meeting specially convened for considering such application, or held after special notice has been given that such application will be considered at such meeting.'

He said:—I am glad to find that the legal difficulty to which I had the honour of drawing the attention of the Council at its last sitting has

been fully recognized; and in order to obviate the inconsistency in certain cases, which I pointed out, between the proviso as drafted by the Select Committee and the provisions of section 70 of the Act, an amendment is to be moved by my hon'ble friend, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, which will no doubt be accepted by the Hon'ble Mr. Risley. There is one other remark I wish to make with regard to my amendment, and it is this. The position of affairs in respect of it at the present moment is materially different from what it was when I gave notice of it. At that time the proposed proviso related practically only to veterinary matters. But since then, on the motion of my hon'ble friend, Rai Eshan Chundra Mittra, Bahadur and on my own motion, which the Council has been good enough just now to accept, such matters as libraries and the acquisition of open spaces have been brought within the scope of the proviso. Under these circumstances I do not think the proviso need be made stricter than it is at present in the Bill. I would therefore ask leave to withdraw my amendment."

The Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN moved that in section 6, in the proviso to the new section 69 (1), the words "two-thirds" be substituted for "majority"; and also that in the same proviso the words "at a special meeting to be convened for the purpose" be substituted for the words "at the meeting."

He said:—"This simply comes to the same thing as the amendment which has just been withdrawn, only that in the place of 'majority' I would have 'two-thirds present at a special meeting.' I think the necessity for fettering the discretion given to the Municipal Commissioners has been admitted by this Council, by providing that certain expenditure shall not be made 'unless a majority of the Commissioners present at the meeting are satisfied that the other purposes, specified or referred to in this sub-section, or such of them as the majority consider it necessary to carry out, have been sufficiently provided for.' But the question is whether by this provision that discretion has been sufficiently fettered. If you give the Commissioners the fullest discretion, I would not object; but when notwithstanding all the fine talk we have heard regarding the expenditure under certain heads being left to the discretion of the Municipal Commissioners, we have by the Select Committee's Bill provided for fetters to that discretion, and when once you recognise the necessity of fettering their discretion just as by the provision which I have read, instead of a majority of one I would make it a majority of two-thirds, and instead of a vote being taken at an ordinary meeting, I would have a special meeting. Some of the money might have to be spent outside the municipality. A legal objection was taken by my hon'ble friend Mr. Bose that in order to do that you require under section 70 a majority of two-thirds and the sanction of the Local Government. I think these are very necessary conditions, and that they are more necessary when you examine the state of the funds of mufassal municipalities. I have just stated that the utmost resources of 146 municipalities amount to Rs. 21,84,000, which gives an average of about Rs. 15,000 for each municipality. The expenditure under necessary heads, excluding education, absorbs almost the whole of this income, except about Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 12,000, not only to provide for education, but several other purposes. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the discretion of the Commissioners be used wisely. If the discretion is exercised wisely, probably all these clauses will be inoperative. But if the discretion is likely to be abused, it ought to be fettered more stringently than is provided for in the Bill. I submit therefore that to guard against abuse instead of measures of this kind being carried by a bare majority, there should be at least a majority of two-thirds of the members present at the meeting, and that that meeting ought to be a special meeting, so that the attention of the Commissioners may be specially drawn to the subject. Another reason for the necessity of fettering the discretion of the Commissioners in the way I propose is to be found in an amendment to be moved by my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee, under which the further restriction provided by section 70 is proposed to be removed in respect of expenditure incurred outside the municipalitity for certain objects. [The Hon'ble THE President:—"It is irregular to refer to a notice of motion which

is not now before the Council."] Then I shall confine myself to my own motion, in connection with which I think the conditions imposed by section 70 ought to apply."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"I have only to say that I hope the Council will reject the amendments which have now been moved, and will accept the amendment which will be moved by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, and which covers the ground better."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"Let us for a moment leave out the amendment of which I have given notice and consider the amendment to the proviso of section 69 which my hon'ble friend has moved. He says the majority under the proviso should be a majority of two-thirds, and that that should be the majority of the Commissioners voting at the meeting in respect of expenditure, some of which may be incurred outside the limits of the municipalities concerned. But section 70 of the Act provides that when municipal expenditure is to be incurred outside the limits of a municipality, not a majority of two-thirds of the Commissioners attending the meeting, but two-thirds of the whole number of Commissioners must make a statement in writing in support of the proposal, and the recommendation must receive the sanction of the Local Government, and only under these conditions can any expenditure be legally incurred outside any municipality. A part of the expenditure which may be incurred under section 69 may be outside the municipality; therefore under the amendment of my hon'ble friend, the Commissioners will labour under a legal difficulty which the amendment which I propose to move later on will remove. But over and above this legal objection I have another objection based on practical considerations. Does my hon'ble friend really believe in his heart of hearts that if a majority of two-thirds is imposed this section will be at all operative? Moreover, the amendment will re-open matters which have already been discussed and decided. If my friend's amendment be accepted, the veterinary clauses will be rendered inoperative. I have not the slightest objection to introduce the necessary safeguards, but we should not fetter the discretion of the Commissioners so as to render it impossible for them to devote municipal funds to these purposes."

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN BAHADUR said:—"I think this amendment should not be accepted. The obvious tendency of the amendment is to render those clauses of the section to which the proviso relates, more difficult of operation, if not absolutely impossible and nugatory. Several amendments have been accepted by the Council, on the ground of their importance, although their importance, being only secondary in degree, as compared with other objects, they have been thrown into the proviso: but it is quite clear that the proviso should not be so clogged and hampered by the introduction of conditions, as to render the clauses a dead-letter. The proviso should not, therefore, be made more stringent than it is."

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR said:—"I wish to oppose the amendment which has been moved by my hon'ble friend Babu Guru Proshad Sen. It appears to me that, if we require the votes of a majority of two-thirds of the Commissioners at a meeting, it will render these provisions absolutely inoperative. I have some experience in the working of Municipalities, and I know that, in the first place, it is difficult to get a very large number of the Commissioners to attend. We have had bitter experience of the way in which things are managed, when some particular questions are to be brought up; some will not attend, and others have an undignified way of reserving their votes. It will always be within the power of particular Commissioners, who wish to be obstructive, simply to say—we will not attend and we will not vote; I submit, therefore, that this amendment should not be passed. If the sense of the Council be that these matters should be considered at a special meeting, in order that the Commissioners may receive special notice of the importance of the subject, I have no objection, but the votes of a majority of two-thirds should not be required."

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN in reply said—"This amendment consists of two parts, one of which has reference to a majority of two-thirds, and the other, to the convening of a special meeting for the consideration of these matters. My hon'ble friend who spoke last agrees that special notice should be given of these meetings, but with respect to the question of majority, both he and my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee seem to think that, if a majority of two-thirds is required, these provisions will be wholly inoperative, and that section 70 insists on an impossibility. That section 70 of the Municipal Act is the work of that Select Committee of all the talents, for which we have the greatest amount of admiration here. [The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY:—"Not at all, it was in the original Bill of 1884."] Well, then, it was one of the sections, the impossibility of which they did not see. Then my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee sees a motive. He seems to think that I have moved this amendment in order to prevent the veterinary clauses from being operative. [The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT:—"No: the Hon'ble Member said the effect of the amendment would be to render those clauses inoperative."] Well, I shall say then that the effect of passing these amendments according to the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Bánerjee would be the amendment regarding the veterinary clauses having been lost: if the present amendment were to be passed, the application of Municipal funds to veterinary purposes would be rendered impossible, and thus the veterinary clauses would be inoperative. I did not know that he was so fond of these veterinary clauses, but I shall tell him once more what I have told before, that it is not the fetter which I seek to impose, but the scanty nature of the Municipal revenues, which will render the application of any money out of that fund to these purposes impossible. The total amount of Municipal revenue proper is Rs. 21,84,000 for 146 Municipalities, and the expenditure under those heads, to which there is no option left, is Rs. 21,72,600, excluding public instruction (I like to be corrected if I am wrong); therefore there will be no money to spend, and the clauses, if the discretion, which we now leave to the Municipal Commissioners, is not to be abused, but rightly used, are bound to be inoperative, and they will remain as dead-letters in our law, and all the time the Council has spent in providing for a class of expenditure which cannot be met from the scanty revenues of Municipalities has been spent in vain. It is all very good to hear of Municipal Commissioners being vested with discretion, but at the same time you do not leave them unfettered. It is true that the effect of my amendment is to make the fetters a little stronger. I say do not allow them the opportunity of abusing their discretion, and therefore I say do not leave the decision to a bare majority of one or two, but to a majority of two-thirds. It has been pointed out that, for expenditure outside Municipalities, a majority of two-thirds of the whole number of Commissioners, plus the sanction of the Government, is required under section 70. If that suits my hon'ble friends better, I will not have the slightest objection."

The Motions were severally put and lost.

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE moved that in section 6—

(*i*) the proposed new section 69B be omitted, and

(*ii*) for the first paragraph of the proposed new section 69A (*1*) the following be substituted:—

'Subject to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe, the Commissioners shall cause to be kept, for each hospital and dispensary vested in them, accounts showing—'

He said:—"Except for one small consideration, which I shall presently notice and for which my amendment provides, I find it difficult to understand why the Select Committee thought it necessary to propose this new section (69B). With regard to the proposed provision empowering the Local Government to make rules prescribing the qualifications of candidates for employment as veterinary practitioners, my first point is that it is wholly unnecessary. If we refer to section 69 as it stands, and as it is proposed to re-enact it, we find the following words 'and may, except as is otherwise provided in this Act and subject to such rules and restrictions as the

Local Government may from time to time prescribe, apply the Municipal fund to any of the following purposes,' one of which is the training and employment of female medical practitioners and of veterinary practitioners, &c. Therefore the power to make rules prescribing the qualifications needed is there provided for, and the proposed new section 69B is unnecessary. My second point is that it is more than unnecessary, because it presupposes the existence of doubts. [The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT :—" It is under my advice that this section has been put in to make matters safer. "] My reason for moving the omission of section 69B is this, that it will by implication throw doubt on the construction of section 69 and on the exercise of powers which are now exercised by the Local Government. Let me give a concrete case. Under the present law the entire section 69 is governed by the clause ' subject to such rules and restrictions as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.' In the Manual for the management and maintenance of dispensaries, it is stated that it is under this provision that the Local Government makes rules as to the qualifications of the Doctors to be employed, and so forth; and if that provision is sufficient for this purpose, then it is also enough for the purpose of defining the qualifications of veterinary practitioners. It applies as much to clause (*iv*) regarding the establishment and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, as to clause (*x*) regarding the appointment of qualified persons to prevent and treat diseases of cattle. Therefore, by enacting section 69B, which specially refers to clause (X) of section 69, doubt will be thrown by implication upon the power which the Government at present possess of laying down the qualifications of persons to be appointed as doctors, &c. This provision should therefore, I submit, be either omitted or extended in scope. Then coming to the next part of the new section 69B, ' generally for the guidance of the Commissioners in all matters connected with the carrying out of the purposes of section 69,' that also is, I submit, provided for in the saving and regulating clause of section 69, not simply as a matter of theory, but as a matter of practice, and not the slightest complaint has been made that the Lieutenant-Governor is exceeding his powers. Why then still further extend those powers as now proposed? The only reason I can understand for the introduction of section 69B arises from its referring, not only to section 69, but also to section 69A, which provides for the keeping of separate accounts of hospitals and dispensaries vested in the Commissioners. The governing clause of section 69, while it will sufficiently apply to the making of rules for the establishment and maintenance of dispensaries for veterinary matters, will not apply to the hospitals and dispensaries mentioned in section 69A. Therefore in the second part of my amendment I propose to put in the new section 69A the words which now exist in section 69, and thereby extend them to the matters mentioned in section 69A. If I have been able to make myself clear, I submit that there is no necessity for anything like section 69B by way of safeguard, and moreover it may lead to a doubtful interpretation, and to a result just the reverse of that which is wanted. This amendment raises no question of principle, but only refers to the proper way of laying down what we all want to provide."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"I have only to say that this is what may be called a lawyer's question. It was pressed upon me by the learned Assistant Secretary to the Legislative Department, who is an extremely accomplished and experienced drafter, that something of this kind is necessary to make clear the power which the Government has of making rules, and on this point the learned Advocate-General, who is the highest legal adviser of the Government, has concurred with the Assistant Secretary and has taken the same view of the matter."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I think the new section 69B very necessary, and I approve of it. I do not propose to discuss a legal question here."

The Motion was put and lost.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that for section 7 of the Bill the following be substituted:—

"7 (1) For the words 'the last preceding section' in section 70, the words and figures 'section 69, sub-section (1)' shall be substituted.

"(2) To the said section 70, the following shall be added, namely:—

'Notwithstanding anything in this section, the Municipal Fund may be applied, by the vote of the majority referred to in the proviso to section 69, sub-section (1), and without the consent and sanction mentioned in this section, to meeting expenses incurred beyond the limits of the Municipality in the training of female medical practitioners, or of veterinary practitioners.'"

He said:—"This amendment is divided into two parts: section 70 deals with the expenditure of money outside the limits of Municipalities, and in such cases the section requires 'the consent of two-thirds of the Commissioners obtained in writing and the sanction of the Local Government to such expenditure.' Two sub-sections have been added to section 69, which do not in the smallest degree refer to the expenditure of Municipal money outside Municipal limits. Sub-section (2) of section 69 provides as follows:—

'(2) The Municipal Fund shall also be applicable to the payment, at such rates as the Local Government may from time to time direct, of travelling expenses incurred by any of the Commissioners in attending meetings convened under the rules made by the Local Government in pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, for the purpose of recommending a person to be nominated as a member of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council.'

"It is very obvious that the money to be spent under this clause will be spent within the limits of the Municipality; therefore it cannot come within the purview of section 70, which deals with the expenditure of money outside Municipal limits. Further, sub-section (3) of section 69 is of wider application, and empowers the Commissioner to do all things not inconsistent with the Act which may be necessary be carry out the purposes of the section. I have also to point out that the words 'last preceding section' in section 70 may now be held to apply to section 69B, which has nothing to do with the subject-matter of section 70. As the Hon'ble Mr. Bose observed with great force, the new proviso to section 69 of the Bill is in conflict with the provisions of section 70 of the Act. The object of my amendment is to remove this legal defect, while maintaining the necessary safeguards imposed by the proviso. But at the same time I think it will occur to most people, that when a Municipality desires to spend a few rupees a month on such paltry objects as the training of female doctors, or the training of veterinary students at Belgatchia, they ought to be allowed to do so without the elaborate formalities provided by section 70, namely, the consent of two-thirds of the whole body of Commissioners obtained in writing, such consent being afterwards ratified by the Local Government. That seems to me to be a waste of administrative energy. Therefore, having regard to the changes which have been introduced in the proviso to section 69, this seems to me to be a necessary amendment. For the more important purposes involving expenditure outside the limits of Municipalities, such as the establishment of hospitals, &c., beyond Municipal limits, the elaborate safeguards provided by section 70 will be operative. The object of my amendment is to cure a defect in the law, which was referred to by my hon'ble friend Mr. Bose, and also to promote the purposes of administrative convenience."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"I accept this amendment. When the question as to the provisions of section 70 was raised in Council the other day, I did not reply to what was then said. I was not prepared on the spur of the moment to pronounce on a question, the solution of which is by no means easy. We have now what seems to me to be a satisfactory section, but it was not the work of two minutes. It seems unnecessary that these small items of scholarships and the like should come within the purview of section 70, which was intended to apply to the cases of large payments made to other Municipalities by way of contributions to important works of drainage and the like in which both the Municipalities are interested."

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE said:—"I rise to make one suggestion, namely, that the words 'the proviso to' in the second line of the second part of my hon'ble friend's amendment be omitted, and my reason for doing so is this. In section 69 there are two majorities referred to—one in the opening part of section 69 (1) for the application of Municipal funds to the purposes described, in which the votes of a majority will be necessary, and in addition to that a second majority is required in regard to the clauses specially mentioned in the proviso. If the amendment proposed by my hon'ble friend, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, is accepted as it is now drafted, then the necessity for a two-thirds majority and the sanction of the Local Government, which section 70 requires will be obviated only in the case of a division under the proviso. But that will not obviate the necessity for a majority of two-thirds under section 70 in regard to the second or other division which will be required for the grant of any help in training female and veterinary practitioners. The amendment only refers to the majority mentioned in the proviso. It does not refer to the majority which is necessary under section 69 itself. The acceptance of my suggestion will, on the other hand, meet the whole difficulty."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"I would advise the Council to accept the amendment of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, and leave the difficulties referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Bose to be considered before the Bill is finally passed."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose moved that, in sub-section (*1*) of section 8 of the Bill, for the words and figures "in section 142" be substituted the words and figures "in section 131 and section 142."

He said:—"The expression 'habitually used' is a very vague expression. It has formed the subject-matter of a reference to the High Court, where the interpretation has been not only narrowed, but left about as uncertain as before. The Select Committee propose to remove that uncertainty in regard to section 142. But the substantive portion of section 142 of the Municipal Act has been copied from section 131, with this difference that section 142 applies to taxation in the case of carts, and section 131 relates to the imposition of a tax upon the use of carriages and horses which are kept or 'habitually used' within the Municipality. The one is as vague as the other, and therefore to avoid a further reference to the High Court, I have brought forward this amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"I accept this amendment. A reference to the judgment of the High Court supports the Select Committee in the interpretation they have put upon the word 'habitually.' The High Court decided in the case which was referred to them, that a cart cannot be said to be habitually used, unless it is used in pursuance of the owner's occupation."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE also moved that the following words be added at the end of sub-section (*1*) of section 8:—

"and after the words 'or habitually used within,' in those sections, the words 'the Municipality' shall be added."

He said:—"I have often considered the wording of this section and have been puzzled. It is a mere question of drafting. Section 142 provides that 'the Commissioners at a meeting may make and publish an order that every cart which is kept or habitually used within, or which is let for hire within or without the Municipality and habitually used within it, shall be registered, &c. My difficulty comes in after the word 'within.' What is it that 'within' governs? Does it govern the word 'Municipality' in the next clause? If so, it means 'which is kept or habitually used within the Municipality and habitually used within it.' That would bear no meaning. Putting in the

word I suggest after 'within' would remove the difficulty. I therefore propose this amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"I have not the slightest objection to this amendment, but I am not prepared to say that it is necessary. I am told that the section as it stands is good legal grammar."

The Motion was, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE also moved, that after sub-section (*2*) of section 8, the following be inserted—

"(3) To section 147A the following shall be added, namely:—

'When carts not kept within any Municipality or Cantonment are so used in more than one of them, on the application of any one of such Municipalities or Cantonments, the Local Government may apportion the amount of registration fee between them.'"

He said:—"Section 147A contains a very salutary provision which protects carters from having to pay fees to more than one Municipality. My amendment does not affect the carters at all. They are not to be required to pay more than one tax, but it is a question which relates to the different Municipalities, the roads of which are used by these carts; it is extremely desirable that the difficulty which is now experienced between these Municipalities in regard to the collection of the cart registration fee should be removed. One concrete case will perhaps illustrate the necessity for my amendment, better than any amount of abstract exposition as to the difficulty which the amendment is intended to remove. There are two Municipalities, the circumstances of both of which I happen to know. I shall call them A and B. A large number of carts which are kept in rural areas pass through Municipality A, using a short extent of its road; they do not stop there or transact any business there. Then they enter Municipality B, passing through several miles of its roads. Some of them come on to Calcutta, but a great many of them stop at B and transact business there. There are two Railway Stations in B, and a large jute business is also transacted there. But it so happens that the carts having to enter A in the first instance, the tax is realized there and B gets no portion of it. That does not seem to be fair or just. But that is not all, for this state of things sometimes leads to Municipal demoralisation; before the date of cart registration comes on, there is a regular system of coaxing going on, and even worse than that—it may lead to what may be called a war of tariffs between different Municipalities. The rates for cart registration are not subject to the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, but are entirely within the discretion of Municipalities, and there will be a temptation or competition amongst neighbouring Municipalities to fix the rates, irrespective of the merits of the case, so as to induce as many carts as possible to be registered within their limits. Therefore I submit there should be a power vested in the Local Government, if it thinks fit, on the application of any Municipality, to apportion the proceeds of the taxation upon carts between the several Municipalities entitled to them. In section 96 of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act there is such a provision. It is there provided that the net proceeds of the tax shall be divided between the Municipalities of Calcutta and Howrah, and such other Municipalities adjacent to Calcutta or Howrah as the Local Government shall declare to be entitled to a share in the receipts. Therefore what I propose is not a novel procedure. In the Calcutta Act the Local Government *shall* apportion. My proposal does not go so far. All I ask is that the Local Government may, if it think it necessary in any case, apportion the fees which have been realized between the several Municipalities in order to prevent injustice to the Municipalities, harassment to the carters, and the other evils to which I have referred."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"I sympathise strongly with the principle of this amendment. The only difficulty is how we shall give effect to it. The precedent which has been quoted from section 96 of the Calcutta Act is one way parallel and in another way it is not. Under that section we do

declare that certain municipalities are entitled to certain fractions of these fees; but there all the fees are collected by one municipality, the municipality of Calcutta, and put into a separate fund, so that there is something tangible to divide. But here the carts do not all pay to one municipality, and there is great confusion, as they pay fees sometimes in one municipality and sometimes in another, and I do not see how we are to apportion a lot of individual fees which are paid here, there and everywhere, at different places at different times. It seems to me to be an impossible state of things. Then I have another objection to the amendment of a technical character. I believe it is the case that this Council is not entitled to introduce into this Bill any provision relating to Military Cantonments, the municipal affairs of which are governed by an Act of the Imperial Council of the year 1889. Every one admits that the difficulty which the Hon'ble Member has pointed out does exist, and I am very much afraid that in certain cases it leads to unhappy controversies between neighbouring municipalities regarding the payment of two or three rupees by way of registration fees, and it possibly also does lead to some oppression on carters. As I have already said, I fear a proper solution of the difficulty is impracticable, and the Government would have the trouble of deciding upon separate applications each claiming the fees paid by individual carters, and there might be two or three hundred such applications to decide upon. The Government would in such cases decline to pass any order, and the municipalities would be left to their own resources. The only solution I can suggest is one of two arbitrary ways. Either the fees may be apportioned with reference to the expenditure upon the repair of roads in each municipality, an apportionment which might be left to the Commissioners of Divisions. Or you might be more arbitrary and say that the fees shall be divided equally between all the municipalities concerned in which carts have been registered. I am not prepared to say which of these methods is the best, but I am quite certain that the amendment as it stands will not answer."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I am afraid that whichever of the two ways of solving the difficulty suggested by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is adopted, great injustice will be done to some municipalities. Take the case of the Baidyabatty Municipality. It is opposite the North Barrackpore Municipality with which I happen to be connected. A large portion of the income of that municipality is derived from fees for the registration of carts. They get about Rs. 6,000 a year from cart registration out of a total revenue of about Rs. 18,000. They have a great *hât* held there twice a week, and if it were not for that *hât*, carters would not go there. A town which has a *hât* of that description to which a large number of carts resort is legitimately entitled to the fees for the registration of those carts. But if you adopt a rule such as that proposed by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, I think a municipality like Baidyabatty would have cause to complain. I confess that the question is attended with serious difficulties, and therefore the Legislature for years together refused to define the word 'habitual.' The question came up before the Select Committee of 1894, and they set their faces against defining the word; they thought it would be best not to attempt a definition. We have attempted a definition this time, and I think we should stop at that point. If further difficulties arise, they might be dealt with later on. It may be that our inaction may lead to hardship and perhaps injustice, but I do not know that it is possible by any act of the Legislature to deal with the matter so as to do justice to all interests concerned. Our efforts in this Council really produce very little results. I am therefore inclined to leave things alone. 'Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof' is a maxim which the practical administrator may sometimes conveniently adopt."

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR said:—"I do not agree with the Hon'ble Member who has just spoken, though I admit that this is a matter of great difficulty. In the Hooghly Municipality there is a *hât* from which the Municipality derives an income of Rs. 2,000. In going to that *hât*

carts travel through roads in different municipalities and sometimes also through the Grand Trunk road. It is difficult to adjust on what principle cart-fees are be to apportioned in such a case, and there is constant contention between the employés of neighbouring municipalities. Between the municipalities of Serampore and Bansberriah, a distance of 14 miles, there are several municipalities, with intervening distances of two or three miles. Several carts come to the *hât* or bazar in the Hooghly Municipality, and the roads within it are to a certain extent used by such carts. Under section 142 of the Municipal Act the Bansberriah Municipality imposed a fee of Re. 1-8, and all the carts got themselves registered there. The Municipal Commissioners referred the matter to the Commissioner of the Division, and he declined to sanction the budget of that municipality unless they raised the fee to Rs. 2, and thus the matter was set at rest. The officers of the several municipalities try to seize the carts as early as they can, and there is an unhealthy competition which should be put a stop to. Although the task is a very difficult one, still some attempt should be made to divide the proceeds of cart-fees in such a way as to meet the requirements of the several municipalities. Some attempt should at any rate be made to prevent the unhealthy competition which is now going on."

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE in reply said:—The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has been good enough to express his great sympathy with this amendment, and to admit the hardship and the difficulties which result under the existing law. I would appeal to him to carry his sympathy a little further and accept my proposal. All that my amendment asks is that power may be left in the hands of the Government to take up the matter and apportion the proceeds of cart-fees if they think there is a practical difficulty which ought to be dealt with by the Government. If they think that in certain cases it will be best to leave matters alone, they will do so. If in other cases they find difficulties of serious proportions, and that there is a way in which these can be met, they will exercise the power which my amendment proposes to confer on them and remove those difficulties. I may point out that it is altogether premature to discuss at this stage what particular solution it would be best to apply in any particular case. That would depend upon the nature of the case itself. Therefore I hope there will be no objection to the acceptance of the amendment. I have no objection to the omission of the reference to Cantonments, as there is the technical difficulty to which the Hon'ble Member has referred. My only reason for putting in the word Cantonment was that it occurs in the section of the present Act to which my amendment proposes an addition.',

The Motion was then put and agreed to in the following amended form:—

"(3) To section 147A, the following shall be added, namely:—

'When carts not kept within any municipality are so used in more than one municipality, the Local Government, on the application of the Commissioners of any such municipality, may, if it thinks fit, apportion between all such municipalities the registration fee paid under this Act in respect of such carts.'"

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 22nd instant.

CALCUTTA;
The 8th September, 1896.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Offg. Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT FOR 1895-96.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 31st August 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 4866Mis.

READ—

Letter No. 689B., dated the 29th July 1896, from the Board of Revenue, submitting the Report on the Administration of the Stationery Department for the year 1895-96.

THE following statement compares the value of the stocks, receipts, and issues of the Stationery Office for the past two years:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stores at the beginning of the year	6,87,473	7,39,840
Gain (+) or loss (—) by revaluing the opening balance at the issue rate of the year	(—)24,019	(+)71,537
Corrected value of stores	6,63,454	8,11,377
Value of stores received during the year ...	23,57,947	25,56,706
Total ...	30,21,401	33,68,083
Value of stores issued during the year ...	22,81,561	25,97,305
Value of the balance in stock at the close of the year	7,39,840	7,70,778

2. Compared with the figures of 1894-95, there was an increase of Rs. 1,98,759 in the value of stores received, and of Rs. 3,15,744 in that of stores issued during the year. The value of the stores in stock at the close of the year also rose by Rs. 30,938. The advance in the receipts was mainly due to an increase, amounting to Rs. 1,93,252, in the value of country-made paper, of country-made miscellaneous articles, and of English articles purchased locally. This increase is attributed to the higher rates charged for paper by the local mills; to a greater demand for paper made by the printing presses directly under the Governments of India, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces, and also by the Postal Press at Aligarh; and to an enhanced expenditure on China ink, miscellaneous articles, and binding materials, which were largely indented for by the Military Officers with the Chitral Relief Force and by the presses. English articles obtained from the India Office show a falling off in value of Rs. 30,852, if calculated at 2 shillings per rupee on their invoiced prices, but this decrease would diminish to Rs. 309 if the percentage to cover exchange, freight charges, &c., is included in the prime cost of the stores. In the Resolution reviewing the report for 1894-95, it was laid down that the value of imported stores should be calculated on their invoice value at the official rate of exchange for the year, *plus* 15 per cent. on the converted value for freight, packing, and other incidental charges. This method of valuation has been adopted with effect from the current official year, but could not, it is stated, be applied to the valuation of imported stores received during 1895-96, as the order was received late in the year, when most of the stores had been already valued on the old plan. The official rate of exchange for 1895-96 was 1*s.* 1½*d.*, against 1*s.* 1 1/16*d.*, the average rate for the preceding year; and, calculated at these rates, with 15 per cent. added for freight, incidental charges, &c., the total value of imported goods would amount to Rs. 4,57,886, against Rs. 5,05,463 in 1894-95, showing a decrease of Rs. 47,577.

3. The value of stores issued to departments and officers under Local Governments rose by Rs. 2,01,575 as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The largest advance, viz. Rs. 1,61,033, occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but all the other Local Governments, except the Punjab and Assam, contributed to the increase. The increase in Bengal amounted to Rs. 17,037, while the value of stationery used by officers and departments under the Government of India rose by Rs. 1,13,687. The largest decrease occurred in the supplies to State railways, which show a falling off of Rs. 28,493. These fluctuations have not been explained in the report under review, and it is stated that they will be noticed in the reports on the consumption of stationery, which the Superintendent submits to the several Local Governments and to the Government of India.

4. The value of the stores in stock at the end of the year was Rs. 7,70,778, or Rs. 30,938 in excess of that at the end of 1894-95. This high figure is said to be due to the inability of certain officers to gauge their requirements accurately, to the fact that certain consignments of goods from England were not received till late in the year, to the higher rates charged by local mill-owners for country-made paper, and to the fall in exchange. The last cause accounts for no less than Rs. 30,543, so that the increase only came to Rs. 395. It must be remembered, however, that the balance of the preceding year was unusually high, and considerably exceeded the average consumption for three months, which is the proper standard to observe. The necessity for keeping the balance within reasonable limits has often been pointed out, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that special attention may be given to this important matter.

5. The quantity of water-marked paper issued for use with court-fee stamps rose by 1,406 reams, and its value by Rs. 4,570. The increase occurred chiefly in Bengal and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, while the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the Native States in Orissa show a decrease. This paper has recently been introduced into the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

6. The income and expenditure of the Stationery Department amounted to Rs. 4,655 and Rs. 1,04,483, respectively, against Rs. 94,262 and Rs. 1,05,136 in the preceding year. The falling off in the receipts, amounting to Rs. 89,607, is due almost entirely to the exclusion from the accounts of the commission of 5 per cent. on the value of locally-purchased articles, which is a book entry and had been improperly mixed up with cash transactions. The items of expenditure which show an increase are freight and miscellaneous charges. An increase of Rs. 4,860 under the former was due to freight and bailing charges incurred in despatching packages of stationery by steamer to the State railways in Burma and to the East Coast Railway in Madras, and in sending papers direct from the mills to the presses in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces, while under the latter Rs. 4,271 was expended on the payment of municipal rates and taxes for the Stationery Office.

7. The total value of the different articles of stationery issued, exclusive of deficiencies in stock-taking and miscellaneous adjustments, shows an advance of Rs 3,14,129. This increase is partly attributable to the fall in exchange and the consequent rise in the rates of locally-manufactured articles, but there were other reasons, among which the following may be mentioned:—An increased supply of drawing paper, drawing materials, and tracing cloth to the Public Works Department and the Commissioner of Settlement and Agriculture, Central Provinces; the consumption of a larger quantity of writing, printing, and coloured papers, and of binding cloth and materials by the Government presses; the issue of a larger supply of carbonic, papyrographic, and other kinds of paper to the Telegraph and Postal Departments, and to the Military Officers with the Chitral Relief Force; the demand for Chubb's padlocks and box-locks throughout India. The principal increases occurred under "Writing paper" (Rs. 60,114), "Printing paper" (Rs. 1,45,657), "carbonic, papyrographic, and other kinds of paper" (Rs. 33,306), "Paste, mill and straw boards" (Rs. 9,366), and "Other articles" (Rs. 11,480). The only noticeable decrease was in the consumption of quill pens, which shows a falling off of 300,000 in number and Rs. 4,954 in value.

8. The substitution of country-made for imported articles effected a net gain of Rs. 1,47,358 in paper and Rs. 7,997 in other articles. The use,

however, of country-made white printing, white cartridge, coloured mottled grey, and cream-wove paper resulted in a loss, which the Superintendent states at Rs. 36,861; but, seeing that the samples of English-made paper, with which the comparison is made, were very inferior in quality to the country-made paper actually purchased, this figure cannot be taken to represent the true state of the case. In 1894-95 a loss of Rs. 5,260 was incurred by the use of country-made white cartridge and coloured mottled grey paper, and in paragraph 9 of the Resolution reviewing the report for that year, it was observed that, unless the local mills were prepared to reduce the rates for these two kinds of paper, they should in future be obtained from England. The system of procuring paper appeared also to the Lieutenant-Governor to admit, in some respects, of improvement, and, with the consent of the Government of India, a standing Committee was appointed to consider the questions that might arise in connection with the substitution of country-made for English stationery, and with the settling of contracts for Indian-made stationery. It is satisfactory to notice that mill-owners have reduced their rates for certain descriptions of country-made paper, and that no loss is expected to arise from the use of locally-manufactured paper of any kind during the current year.

9. For the purpose of determining the relative prices of paper made in England and in India, samples of country-made paper have hitherto been sent to England by the Superintendent of Stationery three months before calling for tenders, and the Director-General of Stores has furnished him with samples of English-made paper of similar quality, with their English prices. A difficulty has now arisen in obtaining samples and prices, owing to the refusal of English manufacturers to supply samples which cost money and bring in no orders, and the Director-General has therefore suggested that one-tenth of the annual requirements of paper for the Stationery Office should be obtained from England. The question is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

10. The system of supplying newspapers and periodicals through the Stationery Office appears to be working satisfactorily. The number of periodicals supplied during the year fell off by 72, while that of newspapers and books rose by 241 and 1,743, respectively, as compared with 1894-95. The total payment for the newspapers, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,06,671, against Rs. 90,366 in the preceding year. The excess expenditure was incurred mainly by the Finance and Commerce Department of the Government of India, the Military Education Department, and the Government of Bengal.

11. The details of the administration of the Form Branch of the Stationery Office, which relates almost entirely to Bengal, will be embodied in the report on the consumption of stationery by the various offices under the Government of Bengal, and will be reviewed when that report is received. Here it is sufficient to say that the total number of standard and special forms received from the press and issued during the year shows a considerable decline. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that the decrease in the consumption of forms is said to be mainly due to the active co-operation of the District and Subdivisional Officers with the Superintendent of Stationery in adopting every possible method of economy in this direction. In paragraph 12 of the Resolution on the Annual Report for 1894-95, it was stated that the rule directing that no form should be revised nor any new form introduced, except at or before the time of the annual indent, save with the sanction of Government, had not been carried out in the case of forms prescribed by the High Court or the Accountant-General, Bengal, and the Comptroller, Assam. It has since been arranged that the Comptroller-General and the Accountant-General, Bengal, will inform the Superintendent of Stationery, when they prescribe new forms, whether these must be introduced at once or whether they may be held over until the existing stock is exhausted; that the Comptroller-General will issue a circular requesting all Account Officers to ascertain, before issuing orders for the introduction of a new form, what stock exists of the form which is to be superseded, and that the Superintendent, when he has a large stock of any form which it is proposed to condemn, should bring the fact to the notice of the Account Officer concerned. In similar cases, the High Court have nearly always ordered the old forms in stock to be used up before a new supply was indented for. These measures form a sufficient safeguard

against the loss which may be caused by superseding a large stock of existing forms.

12. The receipts and charges of the Form Branch amounted respectively to Rs. 37,084 and Rs. 47,746, against Rs. 34,957 and Rs. 48,109 in 1894-95. The increase in the receipts, amounting to Rs. 2,127, was mainly due to the sale of a larger number of forms and service-books to the public in Bengal and Assam, while the decrease in expenditure is the necessary consequence of the despatch of a smaller number of forms.

13. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Mr. Beames, who held the post of Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery during the greater portion of the year, for his economical administration of the Department.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Board of Revenue for information, and that their special attention be invited to paragraph 4.

Ordered, also, that a copy of the Resolution, with a copy of the report, be submitted to the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, for information.

Ordered, also, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CALCUTTA SHIPPING OFFICE AND OF THE SHIPPING OFFICES AT THE OUTPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

No. 1468Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 5th September 1896.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter No. 676B., dated 28th July 1896, from the Secretary, Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, submitting the Annual Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office and of the Shipping Offices at the outports for the year 1895-96.

The number of seamen of all nationalities shipped and discharged through the Calcutta Shipping Office was 21,644 and 20,515 respectively, as compared with 21,555 and 19,724 in the previous year:—

	1895-96.		1894-95.	
	Shipped.	Discharged.	Shipped.	Discharged.
British ...	1,184	1,052	1,545	1,346
Europeans, Continental ...	428	431	648	632
Americans and West Indians ...	189	124	266	183
Australians ...	10	10	19	15
Asiatics other than Indians ...	236	307	245	294
Indians proper ...	19,183	18,181	18,466	16,787
Eurasians and Goanese ...	414	410	366	467
Total ...	21,644	20,515	21,555	19,724

These figures show that the decrease in the number of British seamen shipped and discharged, which was noticed in the reports of the last two years, still continues, and also that this decrease continues to be accompanied by a much larger increase in the number of Indian seamen. The lascar appears to be gradually supplanting the European sailor in the Indian Trade.

2. The number of seamen of all nationalities shipped in and discharged from foreign vessels through their Consulates, and not included in the figures given above are—

Shipped	92
Discharged	54

The number of deserters fell from 62 in the previous year to 46, the decrease being ascribed to the reduction in the number of European seamen arriving at the Port as crews of British ships.

3. The receipts of the shipping office amounted to Rs. 39,462, as compared with 39,823 during the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 361. The largest falling off was under "shipping fees," and this was due to the more extensive employment of lascars. Under discharging fees there was a small increase due to the fact that some native crews which were engaged in Bombay were discharged through the Shipping Office on the termination of their engagement and sent back to that port by rail. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,124 against Rs. 23,711 in 1894-95, the cause of this small increase being satisfactorily explained.

4. The following table shows the receipts of the funds held in trust by the Shipping Office for the past two years:—

	1895-96. Rs.	1894-95. Rs.
Ticket money	430	322
Deposit money of British seamen	40,661	38,797
Deposit money of Native seamen	6,614	1,867
Estates of deceased native seamen	4,720	3,675
Total ...	52,425	44,661

As explained in last year's report, the amount of "deposit money" is dependent on the number of seamen discharged or left behind in jail or hospital. During the year there was an increase in the number left behind, the majority

of whom were foreigners, who deposited a portion of their wages in the Shipping Office in order to secure the rights of British seamen, especially in the matter of relief and passage home at the expense of the British Government. The number of deposits made was 375.

The large increase of Rs. 4,747 in the deposits of native seamen was principally due to the remittances from Singapur of the crews of two steamers, who were sent on as passengers to Calcutta.

Hitherto the head of account "Estates of British seamen" has been included in the funds held by the Shipping Master in trust, but under the orders of the Board of Revenue this account has now been separated and shown as a separate item under the heading "Account current with the Board of Trade." The receipts credited to this fund were Rs. 9,928 against Rs. 5,765 during the previous year.

The amount remitted on account of seamen's money-orders was Rs. 11,079. The increase is ascribed to the more favourable rate of exchange, which made it an easier task to pursuade seamen to remit their wages home.

5. The number of distressed seamen sent home was 102 against 26 in the preceding year. Of this number 66 arrived in Calcutta from other ports in search of work, but as there was no reasonable prospect of their obtaining employment, they were deported at the expense of Government. This large influx of unemployed seamen was a source of considerable anxiety to the authorities, and the Government of India, as well as the Colonial Governments, have been addressed on the subject with a view to prevent its recurrence.

6. Two cases of imposition on seamen, and one of ill-treatment were reported. In the first case the serang and lascars of a steamer complained that they had not been supplied with food according to the scale of provisions sanctioned by Government. The charge having been proved, compensation was awarded. In the second case the master of a ship was prosecuted for presenting an incorrect account of one of his crew who had applied for his discharge. The Master was acquitted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, but the High Court set aside the order for discharge, on the ground that an offence had been committed against the statute, though the master was not actuated by dishonest motives. The charge of ill-treatment was found to be without foundation.

7. At Chittagong the number of seamen shipped and discharged was 28 and 50 against 46 and 33 in the previous year. The decrease in the shipments is stated to be due to the smaller number of men who sought employment at Chittagong, while the increase in the number of discharges is attributed to the paying off of the whole of the crew of a native vessel on the termination of her agreement during the year. The strictness which was observed in sanctioning the discharge of seamen on the ground of mutual consent, though tending to reduce the number of discharges on that ground, is held to have been the cause of the increase in the number of desertions, which were seven as compared with one in the previous year. One of these deserters was arrested and eventually treated as a vagrant, but the other six escaped.

The receipts on account of Trust Funds amounted to Rs. 2,677 against Rs. 4,075 in 1894-95.

The Shipping Master visited 69 ships in port, and no complaints of bad or insufficient food were made.

8. At False Point 4 seamen were shipped and 75 discharged. Of the number discharged one was a European and the remainder natives and all were discharged by mutual consent. These men were replaced by other seamen from Calcutta.

The Shipping Master paid 11 visits of inspection to vessels in port. No complaints were made by any of the crews of the ships visited.

9. At Balasore 15 seamen were discharged. Of these, 6 were prosecuted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment for continued wilful disobedience of orders and neglect of duty.

10. No transactions under the Merchant Shipping Acts are reported to have taken place at Puri.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. D. McARTHUR, *Col.*, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

No. 1481Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 8th September 1896.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Commissioners of the Port of Chittagong for the year 1895-96.

Financial. The financial position of the Chittagong Port Fund for the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

1	1894-95.			1895-96.		
	2			3		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Opening balance of the year	55,291	10	7	70,134	3	0
Receipts during the year	99,928	8	8	89,080	15	4
Total ...	1,55,220	3	3	1,59,215	2	4
Expenditure during the year	85,086	0	8	1,02,257	8	9
Balance at the close of the year	70,134	3	0	56,957	9	7
Total ...	1,55,220	3	3	1,59,215	2	4

2. Shipping. The subjoined table shows the number and tonnage of the vessels which visited the port during the year as compared with the figures of the two previous years:—

		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
European vessels trading with foreign ports.	Entered ...	17	30,272	32	50,861	21	38,655
	Cleared ...	15	26,694	20	20,637	19	33,787
British Indian vessels trading with foreign ports.	Entered ...	17	2,572	7	1,205	3	569
	Cleared ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vessels trading with home ports.	Entered ...	626	202,030	595	210,834	600	211,882
	Cleared ...	617	208,885	563	219,942	620	217,873

In paragraph 8 of the report under review, the number of vessels which cleared for foreign ports during the year 1895-96 is shown as 20. From the statement given in paragraph 12 it appears that this number includes one vessel which sailed for ports situated in the Maldive Islands; but those ports come under the category of home ports, and not of foreign ports, under the provisions of Act I of 1859. The figures in the table above have been corrected accordingly.

A similar mistake was made in last year's report, and was pointed out in the Resolution reviewing it. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that steps will be taken to avoid such errors in future.

Foreign trade.

3. The total value of the foreign trade during the year is stated to be Rs. 1,10,44,712, of which Rs. 32,48,453 is under imports. There is an increase in the value of this trade of Rs 3,12,766, as compared with that of the previous year.

Coasting trade.

4. The total value of the coasting trade is stated to be Rs. 1,66,38,770 against Rs. 1,63,35,492 of the previous year the increase being chiefly in jute and cotton.

5. The principal articles of trade are shown in the following statement:—

			1894-95.	1895-96.
Exports	Jute ...	... Tons	37,395	45,128
	Rice ...	... „	37,835	25,797
	Tea ...	... lbs.	107,948	966,929
Imports	Salt ...	... Tons	10,142	13,564
	Mineral oil	... Gals.	114,875	10,45,491

Port appliances.

6. The appliances of the Port and the light-houses at Norman's Point and Kutubdea are reported to have been kept in good order during the year. New moorings have been ordered with the aid of a loan applied for from Government, and it is hoped that the long pending question of the provision of a jetty will shortly be settled.

Earnings and expenditure of the *Gekko*.

7. The earnings of the steam-tug *Gekko*, maintained by the Port, amounted to Rs. 12,279, whilst the expenditure on maintaining that vessel, exclusive of Rs. 16,294 for interest and sinking fund, aggregated Rs. 18,622. The net loss was therefore Rs. 6,343, but as a set off against this loss should be placed the estimated value of services performed for the port amounting to Rs. 5,000, for which no charge was made.

Health of the shipping.

8. The health of the shipping was good. Thirty-eight seamen were admitted into hospital, among whom there were no deaths, and 35 are said to have been completely cured before discharge.

Pilotage Fund.

9. The state of the Pilotage Fund is shown in the subjoined table:—

1		1894-95.			1895-96.		
		2			3		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Opening balance of the year	... ...	7,341	11	3½	14,890	4	10½
Receipts during the year	... ...	16,599	0	0	16,357	12	0
	Total ...	23,940	11	3½	31,248	0	10½
Expenditure during the year	... ...	9,050	6	5	11,916	13	2
Balance at close of the year	...	14,890	4	10½	19,331	3	8½
	Total ...	23,940	11	3½	31,248	0	10½

Pilot service.

10. The working of the pilot service is stated to have been satisfactory. There was one accident to a vessel under pilotage charge, but the pilot was not to blame for it.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. D. McARTHUR, *Col.*, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 7th September, 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·86, Kalna 1·75, Katwa 0·91, Raniganj 1·42. Weather hot. Passing showers. More rain wanted in Katwa and Kalna. *Aus* being harvested. Prospects of jute and sugarcane satisfactory. *Aman* suffering in parts for want of rain. In the west of thana Manteswar *aman* has not been transplanted for want of rain. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of rice has risen owing to large purchases by outside merchants. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	11 to 13	4	per rupee.
Kalna	12 to 13	0	
Katwa	11	12	
Raniganj	12	8	

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·44, Contai 2·60, Tamluk 1·88, Ghatal 1·88. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy is still going on. Prospects of sugarcane and jute good, and of paddy fair. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Contai	15 to 18	
Tamluk	14	
Ghatal	14 to 15	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·62. Weather hot and clear. Prospects of standing crops favourable. Transplantation of *aman* finished. Harvesting of *aus* and jute continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	10 to 12	8	per rupee.
Barasat	10	0	
Basirhat	11	10	
Diamond Harbour	11	6	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·44, Jangipur 2·29, Kandi 2·26. Weather hot. The late rain has done some good to the transplantation of *aman* and to the other standing crops. Harvesting of *bhadoi* going on. State of sugarcane and mulberry fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Kandi	12	
Jangipur	11½	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·51, Bagirhat 3·63, Satkhira 7·25. Weather hot and cloudy. The recent rain has improved prospects, and has facilitated the transplantation of *aman* rice. More rain wanted. Harvesting of *aus* and jute going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	9 to 11	8	per rupee.
Bagirhat	9	8	
Satkhira	10	8	

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 3·17. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of winter rice is going on, but is impeded in places for want of rain. *Bhadoi* and jute are being cut. More rain wanted. No cattle-disease. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient. Common rice selling from 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 9·20. Transplantation of *aman* and steeping and washing of jute going on vigorously. The rainfall of the week has been beneficial to the crops. More rain wanted. Prospects appear hopeful. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice selling from 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·22, Sirajganj 3·25. More rain wanted for the standing crops. Fodder available.

Dacca.—Rainfall 5·61. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops not favourable, but the recent rain has done some good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 8 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 4·34. Weather hot. Harvesting of *aus* nearly completed. More rain wanted for transplantation of *aman*. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling from 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·09. Transplantation of paddy going on. *Bhadoi* being harvested. Prospects favourable. Prices stationary. Common rice selling at 14¼ seers per rupee at Patna. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—Prospects of crops fair. Transplantation of paddy finished. *Marua* and *makai* being harvested. More rain wanted. Rice selling at 12 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Sadar ·84. More rain wanted for winter rice, some of which is still not transplanted. Price of common rice at Sadar 14 seers, against normal 13½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar ·56, Madhubani 3·50, Samastipur 2·51. Indian-corn is ripening. *Marua* attaining maturity. More rain urgently needed, otherwise west wind will dry up *marua* and weaken the growth of paddy.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·24. Weather hot and cloudy. More rain urgently required. Harvesting of *bhadoi* going on. Transplantation of winter rice nearly completed. Water and fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Madhipura and Pratapganj. Common rice sells at an average of 13 seers per rupee.

Purnea.—Rainfall ·63. More rain badly wanted for the transplantation of winter rice. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and jute still going on. Cattle-disease at Kasba. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall 4·74. Weather seasonable. Early *beali* in places not affected by the flood is being reaped. *Sarad* is being replanted in places in the flooded tracts. Agricultural prospects in tracts not affected by the flood are generally good. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	14	7	per rupee.
Jajpur	21	0	
Kendrapara	22	5	
Banki	21	0	

Hazaribagh.—Prospects of paddy, sugarcane, and *bhadoi* crops good. Transplantation in progress. A little more rain wanted. Rice sells from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was general and in places heavy rain during the week except in Bihar, where only light scattered showers are reported. The rain has greatly aided the transplantation of winter rice, which was very backward in some parts. In Bihar the want of rain is again beginning to be felt. In Cuttack the agricultural prospects in the tracts not affected by the flood are good, and in some of the flooded tracts winter rice is being replanted. The harvesting of early rice and jute is generally going on, and *bhadoi* crops are being gathered in Bihar. Cattle-disease is still reported from Bhagalpur and Purnea. The price of common rice is generally high, and is said to be rising in some districts.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, M. FINUCANE,

The 8th September, 1896. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

Names of Marts.	Stock in hand as compiled on—												
	1st week of Sept. 1895.	1st week of Oct. 1895.	1st week of Nov. 1895.	1st week of Dec. 1895.	1st week of Jan. 1896.	1st week of Feb. 1896.	1st week of March 1896	1st week of April 1896.	1st week of May 1896.	1st week of June 1896.	1st week of July 1896.	1st week of August 1896.	1st week of Sept. 1896.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghata	3,91,000	3,40,000	2,92,000	2,57,000	2,79,000	4,83,000	5,74,000	6,23,000	6,63,000	6,27,000	5,84,000	3,67,000	3,27,000
Ultadanga	74,500	76,500	77,000	70,600	67,900	69,700	69,000	70,300	61,500	66,000	65,000	62,800	53,400
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	5,92,120	6,06,700	5,85,000	5,38,000	5,70,900	6,06,900	6,05,800	6,03,000	6,33,000	5,51,400	5,90,500	6,03,090	5,17,810
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	2,500	3,000	2,000	1,500	2,500	3,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,500	1,000	1,000
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	2,07,200	2,10,200	1,93,900	1,66,900	1,65,300	2,04,900	2,67,300	2,24,000	2,28,000	2,38,500	2,26,500	1,99,600	1,55,100
21 Minor bazars (estimated) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Baidyabati, Nowabganj, Bhadreshwar, and Chandernagore.	13,500	13,000	4,756	7,362	6,425	8,120	15,241	8,241	1,836	27,089	29,534	50,215	27,469
Total ...	17,70,320	17,39,400	16,44,656	15,31,362	15,72,525	18,65,620	20,26,341	20,22,541	20,83,936	20,01,989	19,88,084	17,73,615	15,71,799
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	8,943 (on 3rd Sept. 1895.)	4,354 (on 5th Oct. 1895.)	3,628 (on 3rd Nov. 1895.)	16,459 (on 3rd Dec. 1895.)	15,795 (on 3rd Jan. 1896.)	11,392 (on 3rd Feb. 1896.)	15,249 (on 3rd March 1896.)	10,594 (on 3rd April 1896.)	8,650 (on 3rd May 1896.)	8,448 (on 3rd June 1896.)	8,060 (on 3rd July 1896.)	3,996 (on 3rd August 1896.)	14,861 (on 3rd September 1896.)
On boats unloaded ... (By Port Commissioners' returns.	37,006 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1895.)	44,752 (5th to 7th Oct. 1895.)	30,979 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1895.)	38,121 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1895.)	49,170 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896.)	48,105 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1896.)	43,350 (1st to 3rd March 1896.)	28,496 (1st to 3rd April 1896.)	16,438 (on 3rd May 1896.)	25,935 (1st to 3rd June 1896.)	29,764 (1st to 3rd July 1896.)	24,905 (1st to 3rd August 1896.)	62,342 (1st to 3rd September 1896.)
(By Canal returns	70,122 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1895.)	31,788 (5th to 7th Oct. 1895.)	36,627 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1895.)	20,431 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1895.)	77,941 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896.)	77,264 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1896.)	71,508 (1st to 3rd March 1896.)	26,981 (1st to 3rd April 1896.)	7,282 (1st to 3rd May 1896.)	5,817 (1st to 3rd June 1896.)	12,830 (1st to 3rd July 1896.)	12,457 (1st to 3rd August 1896.)	9,219 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1896.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	18,66,890	18,20,294	17,15,890	16,06,373	17,15,431	20,02,381	21,56,448	20,88,612	21,13,306	20,42,189	20,38,738	18,14,973	16,58,221
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	8½ lakhs	7½ lakhs	6½ lakhs	5½ lakhs	6½ lakhs	9½ lakhs.	11 lakhs.	10½ lakhs	10½ lakhs	10 lakhs	9½ lakhs.	7½ lakhs.	6 lakhs

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 7th September, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	BURDWAN DIVISION.															
1	Burdwan ...	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 11 12	S. Ch. 11 8	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 10 0	S. Ch. 10 0	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 13 8	S. Ch. 14 8	S. Ch. 15 8	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...
2	Birbhum ...	...	11 4	15 12	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	13 8	13 8	14 0	19 8	...	...	...
3	Bankura ...	11 4	12 8	15 8	...	...	...	13 12	14 0	15 8	16 4	18 0	17 8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	13 4	13 4	15 8	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	14 8	15 0	15 0	17 5	..	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	1 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 14	10 9	12 8	.	...	...
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	13 8	...	...	..
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.															
7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	8 0	11 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 12 0	16 0	...	...	...
8	Calcutta	11 6	11 6	12 4	16 0	16 0	16 6	6 12	6 12	8 0	10 5	10 5	11 13	16 0	16 0	17 12
9	Nadia ...	12 5	13 5	16 0	20 0	21 5	24 7	7 4	7 4	6 10	11 7	12 5	15 8	...	...	...
10	Murshidabad ...	12 8	13 4	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	..	...	...
11	Jessore .	12 4	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	9 2½	9 8	13 0	11 8	12 12	17 12	..	...	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	10 0	14 0	10 4	11 0	17 0	...	...	...
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.															
13	Rajshahi ...	12 0	15 0	17 4	20 4	22 8	24 0	7 8	10 8	12 0	9 0	12 0	14 10	...	...	...
14	Dinajpur ...	10 10	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 4	9 9	9 0	9 10	11 6	15 8	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri .	11 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	11 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling .	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	9 8	13 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	5 5	6 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	13 13½		..	...
18	Bogra ...	12 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	6 9	9 0	12 0	9 12	10 8	15 0	...	...	...
19	Pabna .	13 14	13 14	20 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	6 6	6 12	6 6	10 8	14 4	18 0	...	...	...
	DACCA DIVISION.															
20	Dacca	10 10	10 10	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 2	12 12	9 8	11 12	16 8	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	10 8	11 0	18 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	9 8	15 0	9 0	10 0	19 8	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga), Katwa 10 seers 15 chitaks, and Raniganj 10½ seers.

B. At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.

C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt (panga) is 9½ seers per rupee.

D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9 seers, Tamluk 10 seers, and Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks.

E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore (Bhadreswar) 10½ seers and Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chitaks.

F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10½ chitaks per rupee.

G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10 seers, Barasat 10 seers, Magra 10 seers 10 chitaks, and Baduria 10½ seers.

H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga), Chuadanga 10 seers (panga), Meherpur 10½ seers (karkatch), and Ranaghat 10½ seers (crushed).

... Districts of Bengal on the 31st August 1896.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN					
DR CUMBU. (*...um typhoi...eum.*)		MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)			
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
3 5	14 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	

FIREWOOD.		SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
								BENGAL.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
0 80	0 100	0	A 11 0	11 0	10 8	Crushed. 3 8 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
0 160	0 160	0	B 10 8	10 8	10 8	Karkatch. 3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
0 260	0 300	0	C 10 0	9 3	11 2	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 6	3 10 0	Bankura.	3	
0 200	0 180	0	D 10 8	10 8	10 8	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Midnapore.	4	
0 160	0 160	0	E 10 0	10 0	11 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	Hooghly.	5	
0 100	0 105	0	F 10 0	10 0	11 0	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6	
0 100	0 91	6	G 10 4	10 8	11 7	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
0 80	0 91	6	9 0	9 0	11 3	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Calcutta.	8	
0 128	0 128	0	H 10 9	10 10	10 8	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Nadia.	9	
0 120	0 190	0	I 11 0	11 0	11 0	Karkatch. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	120	0	J 10 8	10 10	10 4	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	Jessore.	11	
0 160	0 160	0	K 10 0	10 0	9 12	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	Khulna.	12	
0 240	0 240	0	L 9 6	9 0	9 9	Crushed. 4 0 0	4 2 8	3 10 8	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
0 120	0 120	0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	Dinajpur.	14	
0 160	0 160	0	M 9 12	9 12	10 0	Panga. 3 13 6	3 13 6	3 10 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
0 120	0 120	0	N 8 0	8 0	8 0	Panga. 4 14 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	Darjeeling.	16	
0 60	0 45	0	O 9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Rangpur.	17	
0 90	0 90	0	9 12	8 13	9 12	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Bogra.	18	
0 160	0 160	0	P 9 12	9 12	9 12	3 14 0	3 14 9	3 9 6	Pabna.	19	
0 120	0 110	0	Q 9 6	9 6	10 10	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 9 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
0 100	0 110	0	R 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
0 140	0 140	0	S 10 0	10 0	9 12	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	Faridpur.	22	
0 80	0 70	0	T 10 0	10 0	10 8	Panga 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	Backergunge.	23	

... per rupee are :—Jhenida 9 seers 1 chitak, Magura 8 seers 11 chitaks, Narail 9½ seers, and ...

... per rupee are :—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 10½ seers.

... per rupee are :—Nator 9 seers (panga) and Naugaon 8 seers 11½ chitaks (crushed)

... seers per rupee.

... seers per rupee.

... per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers, Kurigram 8 seers, and Nilphamari seers.

... per rupee.

... retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 10 seers 10 chitaks, Manikgan 9 seers, ... 10 seers 5 chitaks.

... per rupee are :—Kishoreganj 9 seers 6 chitaks, Jamalpur 9 seers, Kagmari 10 seers, and ...

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers (panga) and Madaripur 11½ seers (crushed).

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are :— Pirojpur 10 seers 10 chitaks, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*																
		S. Ch.	S Ch.	S Ch.	S Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	..	...	.	6 11	9 1	11 0	8 0	9 3	16 0	..	...	...
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	9 0	14 0	8 8 New aus 10 8	10 8	16 8	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 26	Chittagong ..	10 4	10 4	9 12	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	11 8	10 0	11 4	13 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna .	13 0 / 12 0	14 0 Red. / White. 13 0	18 0 / 15 8	17 0	17 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 4	14 4	18 8	...	18 0	23 0
PATNA DIVISION. 28	Gaya ...	10 4	10 10	13 0	15 0	17 0	22 0	8 4	9 4	9 0	12 0	10 14	17 0	15 0	16 0	20 4
PATNA DIVISION. 29	Shahabad ..	11 8 & 12 0	11 0 to 12 0	13 0	17 0	...	20 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	12 0 & 12 8	11 0 & 13 0	18 0	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 30	Saran ...	11 0	10 8	15 5	15 0	15 4	22 0	8 4	7 0	11 0	13 0	11 0	16 8	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 31	Champaran ..	11 8	11 8	17 0	17 8	17 8	27 8	8 8	8 8	8 2	14 0	12 8	17 2	..	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 32	Muzaffarpur ...	11 0	11 0	14 8	17 0	16 0	25 0	8 12	8 0	9 0	11 4	11 0	15 14	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 33	Darbhanga ...	10 8	10 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	14 8	13 8	18 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr .	12 0	12 8	16 0	18 0	18 8	26 0	8 0	8 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 35	Bhagalpur ...	11 15	12 10	16 6	17 10	17 10	23 15	10 1	10 1	13 14	13 14	13 14	17 10	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 36	Purnea (Kasba)	13 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	10 0	10 8	13 0	12 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 37	Malda (English Bazar).	10 8	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	10 8	11 8	16 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 38	Sonthal Parganas.	10 8	10 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	...	11 4	11 4	13 8	12 4	13 4	17 8	...	...	...
ORISSA																
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	9 14	10 8	11 13	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 13	15 12	18 6	21 0	...	...	...
ORISSA DIVISION. 40	Balasore ...	13 0	13 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0 & 17 0	18 0	21 0	21 0 & 22 0	...	...	...
ORISSA DIVISION. 41	Puri ...	10 8	9 3	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	17 2	19 6	23 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ...	10 0	10 8 Red.	12 8	14 8	16 0	20 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 43	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	10 0 / 7 0 to 9 0	10 0 White. / 7 0 to 9 0	11 0 / 7 0 to 10 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 0	14 0	13 8	17 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 44	Palamau ...	9 9	9 0	13 8	15 8	13 8	20 4	8 7	8 7	9 9	9 9	9 9	12 6	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 45	Manbhum .	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	20 0	12 8 to 13 8	12 8 to 13 0	11 8 to 12 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 16 0	17 0 to 20 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 8 seers and Chandpur 9 seers.
V. At Feni Hát the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
VI. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Dinapore 10 seers, Barh 10½ seers, and Bihar 10 seers.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jehanabad 10 seers, Aurangabad 9½ seers, and Nawada 9 seers.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 11 seers, Sasseram 11 seers, and Bhabhua 10 seers.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11½ seers and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers 10 chitaks.
a. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 11 seers and Madhubani 10 seers 6 chitaks.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (Penicillaria typhoides.)		MARUA OR RAGI. (Eleusine Coracana.)			
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Ch. S. Ch. S.	Ch. S. Ch. S.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
... ...	... ...	22 0	22 0	28 0	
... ...	... ...	16 8	17 8	24 0	
... ...	... ...	...	...	...	
... ...	... ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	
... ...	... ...	...	...	...	
... ...	... ...	16 0	...	25 0	
... ...	... ...	25 0	20 0	25 0	
... ...	... ...	...	...	...	
... ...	... ...	...	...	...	
... ...	... ...	...	...	...	
0 20 0	20 0	...	...	...	
... ...	... ...	...	...	...	
... ...	... ...	...	...	...	
... ...	... ...	...	...	...	
... ...	... ...	18 0	16 0	24 0	
... ...	... ...	24 0	24 0	28 0	
... ...	... ...	16 14	15 8	16 14	
0 0 ...	...	...	...	...	
... ...	... ...	...	...	...	

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...l on the 31st August 1896—(concluded).

Corresponding return of last year.	SALT. Present return.	SALT. Next preceding return.	SALT. Corresponding return of last year.	WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT. Present return.	SALT. Next preceding return.	SALT. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	Number.	
							BENGAL—*concluded.*		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	R. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.			
...	U 9 0	9 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	V 9 2	9 2	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	3 14 0 to 4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25	
30 0	V1 10 0	10 0	10 4	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Chittagong.	26	
							BIHAR.		
120 0	W 10 0	10 0	11 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 11 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
160 0	X 10 0	10 0	10 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Gaya.	28	
120 0	Y 10 8	10 6	11 0	3 11 6	...	3 11 0	Shahabad.	29	
120 0	Z 10 8	10 4	10 8	Panga. 3 12 9	3 14 0	3 12 0	Saran.	30	
180 0	a 10 0	10 0	10 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Champara .	31	
160 0	b 11 0	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 3	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
90 0	c 10 8	10 8	10 4	3 13 0	3 13 3	3 6 0	Darbhanga.	33	
28	d								
40	10 4	10 4	10 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 7 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
80	e 10 1	10 0	10 11	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
80	f 10 8	10 8	10 0	Panga. 3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
60	9 8	9 8	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 3 0	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
80	g 10 0	10 0	10 8	Karkatch. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
							ORISSA.		
80	h 10 12	10 12	10 12	Karkatch. 3 6 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
80	i 11 0	10 10	10 12	Panga. 3 9 0	3 11 0	3 7 0	Balasore.	40	
80	j 11 8	12 4	12 0	Karkatch. 3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	Puri.	41	
							CHOTA NAGPUR.		
40	k 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
60	9 0	9 0	9 8	Panga. 4 5 0	4 5 0	4 4 0	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	43	
...	7 2	7 5	8 7	5 10 9	5 7 6	...	Palamau.	44	
...	l	10 0	10 10	3 12 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	Manbhum.	45	
80 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	Singhbhum.	46	

...pee are :—Begusarai 10½ seers and Jamui 10 seers.
...pee are :—Banka 10 seers, Supaul 10 seers, and Madhipura 9 seers.
...l price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
...rupee are:—Deoghur 10½ seers, Godda 9 seers (mixed), Jamtara 9 seers (panga), ...seers (karkatch).
...tail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.

...At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
j. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
k. At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
l. At Govindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood,

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgar*		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
1	Calcutta ...	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 0 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2
2	Burdwan ...	4 2 0	4 0 0	...	3 0 0	2 14 3	...	3 5 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	
3	Midnapore ...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	2 8 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Pabna ...	6 0 0	5 14 0	...	3 11 0	2 13 6	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	
5	Rangpur ...	6 3 0	6 10 0	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	
6	Dacca ...	4 15 0	4 5 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 5 0	2 5 0	3 11 0	3 10 0	2 14 0	...	...	
7	Chittagong ...	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	3 6 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Patna ...	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 2 6	Red. 3 0 0 White. 3 4 0	2 13 0 3 0 0	2 8 0 2 8 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	
9	Muzaffarpur ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	...	3 8 0	3 10 3	...	3 10 0	3 10 3	...	2 5 0	2 8 0	
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 13 0	3 12 1	...	2 13 7	2 14 8	...	3 6 6	3 5 8	...	2 14 10	2 4 0	
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	2 5 0	2 1 0	1 15 0	3 13 0	3 9 0	3 6 0	...	...	
12	Ranchi ...	3 13 0	3 13 0	...	2 15 0	2 15 0	...	4 0 0 to 5 1	...	...	... 14 0	15	...

Calcutta,

The 8th September 1896.

R CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRÁ OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 1 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2 8 0	2 6 0	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	2 4 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 8 0
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0
2 3 0	1 10 0	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 6 6	2 5 0	2 3 0	1 14 6
...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	...	...	...	.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 7	2 4 0	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gram or Kalai. 2 3 0	2 0 0	2 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 5 0 to 3 10 0	...

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zeamays*).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR — CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 4 0	2 4 0	2 7 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...
...	...	...	3 0 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 9 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 14 0	4 14 0	...	Mustard. 5 4 0 / Rapeseed. 4 0 0	5 4 0 / 4 0 0	... / ...
...	...	...	3 12 0	3 4 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...
2 8 0	2 8 0	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	16 0 0	...	..	...	..	...
...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
2 1 0	1 15 0	1 6 0	2 1 0	1 15 0	1 11 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
2 1 0	2 8 0	...	3 4 0	3 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 12 10	2 0 0	...	2 4 1	2 4 10	...	3 14 10	4 3 3	...	4 13 0	4 13 0	...
...	...	...	2 3 0	2 1 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	3 15 0	3 15 0	..
.	...	...	6 10 0	6 2 3	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	Mustard. 5 5 0 / Rapeseed. 4 12 0	5 5 0 / 4 12 0	... / ...

ANDARD SEERS.

TIL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
0	4 12 0	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 6 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0
	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	...	.	...
	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	23 0 0	23 0 0	...	6 8 0	5 4 0	5 2 0
	...	...	5 8 0	6 0 0	...	17 12 0	17 12 0	...	4 6 0	4 7 0	...
	...	...	5 14 0	5 12 0	...	...	..	...	5 0 0	4 8 0	...
	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	14 4 0	14 4 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
0	5 0 0	...	3 8 0	3 0 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	...	...
	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	3 13 0	3 13 0	...	17 9 8	17 9 8	...	...	...	...
)	3 6 0	...	6 10 0	6 10 0	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	..	...	...	...
	...	...	5 11 6	4 7 0 to 5 5 0	...	23 0 0	23 0 0	...	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
34 0 0	34 0 0	34 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	250 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	250 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	...	6 8 0	6 8 0 per kahan.	6 10 0
32 0 0	32 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						Uncleaned, per piece.					
37 0 0	37 0 0	...	7 0 0 to 8 0 0	7 0 0 to 8 0 0	...	0 2 0 to 1 12 0	0 2 0 to 1 12 0	...	...	...	...
						Cleaned, per piece.					
						0 4 0 to 1 14 0	0 4 0 to 1 14 0	...			
42 0 0	42 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	33 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 8 0	41 0 0	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	25 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0 per maund.	...	2 0 0 Green grass per maund.	2 0 0	...
37 0 0	36 8 0	36 0 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	...	20 0 0 per maund.	20 0 0 per maund.	...	...	...	...
29 0 0	30 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 5 0 per	0 4 0 maund.	...
28 8 0	30 7 6	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	32 0 0	...	8 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 4 0	35 10 0	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	22 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0 per maund.	...	20 0 0	20 0 0 per kahan.	20 0 0
33 10 0 to 40 0 0	35 8 9 to 42 10 6	...	7 8 0 to 13 0 0	7 8 0 to 13 0 0	...	1 8 0 to 2 0 0 per piece.	1 8 0 to 2 0 0 per piece.	...	0 4 0 per maund.	0 4 0 per maund.	...

lermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st August 1896.

STRAW.		JUTE STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.										
					IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.				
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	MARTS.	
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
5 12 0 ian.	4 12 0		...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 9 0	1. Calcutta.	
18 0 0 ian.	...	..		...	8 0 0	8 8 0	.	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	3 8	3 7 0 Crushed.	...	2. Burdwan.	
2 12 0 han.	...	...	...		4 8 0	4 8 0	...	0 2 0	0 3 0	...	3 12 0	3 12 0 Panga.	...	3. Midnapore.	
0 10 0 aund.	0 12 0	...	..	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	0 1 3	0 4 3	...	3 14 0	3 14 9 Panga.	3 9 6	4. Pabna.	
bundles upee.	6 bundles per rupee.	..	..	..	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 5 0	0 4 0	...	3 10 0	3 12 0	...	5 Rangpur.	
...	...	...	.	.	5 8 0	5 8 0	..	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	3 9 0	6. Dacca.	
...	...		..	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.	
0 10 0 aund.	...	...	...	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 11 0	3 11 0 Panga.	3 8 0	8. Patna.	
...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	8 0 0	..	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	9. Muzaffarpur.	
...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 10 0	3 10 0 Panga.	3 10 0	10. Bhagalpur.	
4 0 0 r kahan	2 12	...	..	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	3 6 0	3 5 0 Karkatch.	3 8 0	11. Cuttack.	
...	..	...	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	..	4 5 0	4 5 0 Panga	4 4 0	12. Ranchi.	

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of August 1896.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·572		
The average pressure of August from 24 years' registers ...	29·598		
The highest pressure in the month	29·722	30th	22
The lowest pressure in the month	29·280	1st	16
The range of pressure	0·442		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	162·3		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	398·4		
	°		
The mean temperature of the month	83·2		
The average temperature of August from 24 years' registers ...	83·1		
The highest temperature in the month	89·8	28th	
The lowest temperature in the month	75·6	3rd	
The range of temperature during the month	14·2		
The mean daily range of temperature	8·9		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	10·7	7th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	88		
The average humidity of August from 24 years' registers ...	86		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	1·004		
The average vapour tension of August from 9 years' registers ...	1·002		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	6·82		
The average cloud proportion of August from 19 years' registers	7·94		
	Inches.		
The total rainfall of the month	11·02		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	10·64		
The average fall of August from 48 years' registers ...	13·94		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1·22	3rd	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	27		
The average number of rainy days in August from 24 years' registers	25		
	°		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	146·8		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	59·2		
The greatest sun temperature	156·3	18th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	68·0	16th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	76·8		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	2·0		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	2·9	12th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	88·8		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	286·0	2nd	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	17·0	2nd, 9 to 10	A.M.

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 3, N.E. 28, E. 157, S.E. 195, S. 200, S.W. 95, W. 6, N.W. 2, Calm 58.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0·6° higher; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 7th September 1896.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of August 1896.

	Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M during the month	29·612	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	86·2°	
The highest temperature during the month	94·0	8th.
The lowest temperature during the month	76·8	21st.
The absolute range of temperature during the month	17·2	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	10·5*	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ...	12·9	28th.
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	83%	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	Inches. 1·042*	
The total rainfall of the month	9·25	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	2·02	19th.
The number of rainy days in the month	Days. *18	

* Mean of 26 days.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 7th September 1896.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 30th August to 5th September 1896.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1896.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
August ...	30th ...	29·694	86·5	91·9	10·9	81·0	89·4	84·4	1·115	82·5	80	Nil
,,	31st ...	·704	86·1	92·2	12·2	80·0	89·6	83·5	1·067	81·2	77	,,
September ...	1st ...	·664	84·4	91·0	13·2	77·8	87·1	84·0	1·126	82·9	88	1·24
,, ...	2nd ...	·660	84·9	91·5	13·2	78·3	87·1	82·2	1·035	80·3	80	0·02
,, ...	3rd ...	·690	83·7	92·0	16·7	75·3	87·1	83·0	1·075	81·4	84	0·37
,, ...	4th ...	·755	87·0	94·2	14·4	79·8	89·6	84·5	1·118	82·6	81	Nil
,, ...	5th ...	·755	85·4	92·0	13·2	78·8	87·4	83·5	1·096	82·0	84	0.07

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days		29·703
The mean temperature of the seven days		85·4
The extreme variation of temperature		18·9
The maximum temperature		94·2
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	%	82
The total fall of rain from 30th August to 5th September 1896 ...	Inches.	1·70

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 7th September 1896.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 30th August to 5th September 1896.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1896.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Aug.	30th	152·8	5·5	29 662	85·7	89·7	9·5	80·2	82·3	1·061	81·0	84	SSW, SSE, and S by E.	80	Nil	Partially cloudy, t.
,,	31st	149·8	6·8	662	83 9	89·7	10·0	79·7	81·3	1·034	80·3	89	SSE and SSW ...	82	1·63	Partially cloudy, o, g, t, p, ≤.
Sept.	1st	144 5	1·9	·611	83 3	89·6	10·8	77·8	80 9	1·024	80·0	90	SSW, WSW, and SW by S.	103	0·61	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, t, p, ≤.
,,	2nd	144·3	1·7	·618	84 5	89·4	11·1	78·3	81·2	1·025	80 0	87	SW by S and SSW	100	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o.
,,	3rd	150 5	1·3	·644	84·5	90·4	15·2	75·2	81·5	1·038	80·4	88	NNE, WSW, and W.	66	0·34	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	4th	147·6	4·7	·692	84·0	91 9	12·1	79·8	80 7	1·007	79·4	87	WSW and SE by S	57	0·03	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, t, d.
,,	5th	150 3	1 5	·712	83·8	88·7	10·2	78·5	80·1	0·980	78·6	85	SSE and SSW ...	71	0·01	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		29·657
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·644
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		2·34
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		87·7
The mean temperature of the seven days		84·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		83·7
The extreme variation of temperature		16·7
The maximum temperature		91·9
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		12
		%
The mean relative humidity		87
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		85
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 30th August to 5th September 1896		2·62
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		2·25
The total fall from 1st January to 5th September 1896		46·74
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		50·11

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the ermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the ew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet ove the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, merly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; t, thunder; p, passing temporary showers; lightning.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 7th September 1896.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.		Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		Remarks.
					Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,880	2,689	24·84	105	·84	24	·12	1,961	16·80	79	·60	42	·36	547	4·68	2,758	23·76	2,675	23·04	
	Birbhum	797,833	2,286	34·08	99	1·44	12	·12	1,293	19·44	14	·12	43	·60	513	7·68	1,974	29·64	1,639	24·60	
	Bankura	1,069,668	4,194	45·96	102	1·08	18	·12	1,558	17·40	62	·60	51	·48	673	7·44	2,464	27·60	1,877	21·00	
	Midnapore																				*Return not received up to date.*
	Hooghly, including Serampore.	1,034,296	1,533	17·76	138	1·56	6	·06	1,385	15·96	189	2·16	57	·60	287	3·24	2,062	23·88	2,100	24·36	
	Howrah	763,625	1,452	22·80	112	1·68	4	·06	613	9·60	271	4·20	63	·96	348	5·40	1,411	22·08	1,271	19·92	
Presidency	24-Parganas	1,892,033	3,108	19·68	97	·60	6	·03	2,340	14·76	98	·60	144	·84	272	1·68	2,957	18·72	2,682	16·92	
	Calcutta	681,560	952	16·68	47	·72	2	·02	718	12·60	229	3·96	29	·48	573	10·08	1,598	28·08	1,418	24·96	
	Nadia	1,644,103	3,675	26·76	3	·01	...	..	2,276	16·56	4	·02	100	·72	358	2·52	2,741	19·92	2,589	18·84	
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	3,701	35·40	63	·60	35	·24	1,923	18·36	5	·03	76	·72	373	3·48	2,475	23·64	2,122	20 28	
	Jessore	1,888,827	3,517	22·32	12	·07	...	...	2,999	18·96	8	·04	116	·72	208	1·32	3,342	21·12	3,209	20·28	
	Khulna	1,177,652	2,405	24·48	41	·36	...	...	1,401	14·16	22	·12	66	·60	392	3·96	1,922	19·56	1,970	20·04	
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1,313,356	2,470	22·56	84	·72	...	...	2,431	22·20	2	·01	94	·84	135	1·20	2,746	25·08	2,875	26·16	
	Dinajpur	1,555,835	3,414	26·28	24	·19	6	·03	3,020	23·28	7	·04	145	1·08	151	1·08	3,353	25 80	3,431	26·40	
	Jalpaiguri	681,352	1,304	24·48	45	·72	...	...	1,615	28·44	24	·36	18	·24	29	·48	1,731	30 48	1,887	32·88	
	Darjeeling	233,314	544	29·16	88	4·68	2	·09	630	33·24	291	15·60	8	·36	168	9·00	1,177	63·24	935	50·16	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	4,195	24·36	90	·48	8	·03	4,093	23·76	7	·03	52	·24	213	1·20	4,463	25·92	3,991	23·16	
	Bogra	817,494	1,695	24·84	205	3·00	15	·12	1,359	19·92	6	·08	72	·96	140	2·04	1,747	26·28	1,616	23·64	
	Pabna	1,361,233	1,994	17·40	...	...	1	·008	1,756	15·48	9	·07	51	·36	77	·60	1,894	16·68	2,214	19·44	
Dacca	Dacca	2,395,602	4,406	22·08	32	·12	14	·06	2,231	11·40	182	·84	99	·48	678	3·36	3,286	16·44	3,263	16·32	
	Mymensingh	3,472,186	6,847	23·64	66	·12	33	·10	4,212	14·52	28	·09	102	·24	713	2·40	5,144	17·76	5,134	17·64	
	Faridpur	1,823,513	3,506	22 92	26	·12	28	·12	2,406	15 72	32	·12	109	·60	304	2·52	2,995	19 68	2,523	16 56	
	Backergunge	2,153,965	4,719	26·28	97	·48	1	·004	3,008	16·68	32	·12	143	·72	1,154	6 24	4,415	24·48	3,877	21 48	
	Tippera	1,782,935	3,358	22·56	...	...	7	·03	2,220	14 88	8	·06	91	·60	397	2·64	2,724	18 24	2,308	15 48	
Chittagong	Noakhali	1,009,693	2,644	31·32	2	·01	.	.	1,586	18 60	9	·09	73	·84	230	2·64	1,880	22 32	1,808	21·48	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	3,814	35·40	16	·12	.	.	3,452	32 04	52	·48	87	·72	172	1·56	3,779	35 04	3,076	28·56	
	South Lushai Hills																				
Patna	Patna	1,760,004	5,043	34·20	1,684	11·40	100	·60	4,731	32 04	256	1·68	127	·84	1,481	9·96	8,379	56 76	6,368	43 08	
	Gaya	2,138,331	6,965	39 00	1,399	7·80	82	·36	5,457	30·60	163	·84	147	·72	957	5 28	8,205	45 96	8,306	46 56	
	Shahabad	2,063,927	5,761	33·48	613	3·48	67	·36	5,411	19·80	33	·12	122	·60	768	4·44	5,014	29 04	6,955	40·32	
	Saran	2,466,065	5,913	28·68	896	4·32	28	·12	3,708	18·00	306	1·44	230	1·08	2,097	10·20	7,265	35·28	6,842	33·24	
	Champaran	1,859,466	4,250	27·36	805	5·16	31	·12	3,556	22·92	21	·12	177	1·08	1,136	7·32	5,726	36·84	5,123	33·00	
	Muzaffarpur	2,712,857	6,354	28 08	2,258	9·96	37	·12	6,876	30·36	74	·24	306	1·32	1,057	4·56	10,608	46 92	7,213	31·92	
	Darbhanga	2,801,955	6,854	29·28	1,301	5·52	12	·04	7,114	30·36	219	·84	241	·96	620	2·64	9,507	40·68	6,503	27·84	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	2,036,021	5,857	34·44	488	2·76	67	·36	4,476	26·28	48	·24	164	·96	732	4·20	5,975	35·16	5,513	32·40	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,696	5,369	31·56	413	2·40	33	·12	4,223	24·84	41	·24	118	·60	502	2·88	5,330	31·44	4,642	27·36	
	Purnea	1,944,658	3,150	19·32	9	·04	...	..	3,498	21·48	1	·006	66	·36	41	·24	3,615	22·20	3,061	18·84	
	Malda	814,919	2,982	30·60	23	·36	6	·08	1,472	21·60	7	·09	33	·48	106	1·56	1,649	24·24	1,533	22·56	
	Sonthal Parganas	1,754,196	5,829	39·84	297	1·92	20	·12	3,473	23·64	48	·24	68	·36	368	2·40	4,272	29·16	3,291	22·44	
Orissa	Cuttack	1,937,671	6,490	40·08	226	1·32	67	·36	1,303	8·04	311	1·92	131	·72	1,096	6·72	3,134	19·32	4,218	26 04	
	Balasore	994,625	2,412	29·04	295	3·48	2	·02	808	9·72	231	2·76	64	·72	702	8·40	2,102	25·32	2,251	27 12	
	Puri	944,898	3,035	38·52	336	4·20	31	·36	280	3·48	199	2·52	66	·72	805	10·20	1,717	21·72	2,253	28·56	
	Angul and Khondmals																				
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	3,730	38·40	332	3·96	9	·08	2,439	25 08	109	1·08	76	·72	528	5·40	3,553	36·60	3,263	33·60	
	Lohardaga	1,128,885	4,715	50 04	...	...	4	·03	1,591	16·80	202	2·04	94	·96	1,012	10·68	2,893	30 84	2 914	30·96	
	Palamau	506,770	2,024	40·68	...	...	7	·12	1,056	21·12	2	·03	40	·72	207	4·08	1,312	26 28	1,870	37·56	
	Manbhum	1,193,328	5,405	54·24	630	6·24	6	·06	1,889	18 96	71	·60	41	·36	600	6·72	3,317	33·24	2,674	26 88	
	Singbhum	545,498	1,633	35·88	4	·08	2	·03	885	19·44	33	·72	52	1·08	120	2·52	1,096	24·00	923	20·28	
	Total	68,433,317	167,453	29·28	13,665	2·28	833	·12	114,731	20·04	4,046	·60	4,294	·72	24,188	4·20	161,757	28·32	148,191	25·92	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	Not available, as birth registration was introduced from the commencement of 1892.		16,653	2·88	959	·12	101,140	17·64	3,960	·60	4,167	·72	21,282	3·72	148,191	25·92	.....	.....	
	Difference for —	.....	.....	.....	—3,018	—·60	—126	Equal	+13,591	+2·40	+86	Equal	+127	Equal	+2,906	+·48	+13,566	+2·40	.....	.....	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL.

H. H. DYSON, Surgeon-Captain, [illegible]

District.	Towns.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.												AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		Remarks.
					CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.				
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan	34,477	28	9·73	2	·69	...	...	35	12·12	9	3·12	...	...	5	1·68	51	17·64	76	26·40	Return not received up to date.
Midnapore ...	2. Midnapore																				
Hooghly ...	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	33,060	44	15·96	9	3·24	..	...	36	12·96	17	6·12	.	...	17	6·12	79	28·56	92	33·36	
	4. Serampore	35,952	50	16·68	6	1·92	...	...	44	14·64	33	10·92	...	...	19	6·24	102	33·96	112	37·32	
Howrah ...	5. Howrah	116,606	229	23·52	27	2·76	...	...	113	11·52	50	5·04	8	·72	71	7·20	268	27·48	181	18·60	
24-Parganas	6. Cossipore-Chitpur ...	31,423	29	11·04	4	1·44	...	...	15	5·64	1	·36	1	·36	10	3·72	31	11·76	53	20·16	
	7. Maniktala	32,865	18	6·48	1	·36	...	...	17	6·12	8	2·88	...	...	4	1·44	30	10·92	36	13·08	
	8. Barnagore	34,279	49	17·04	1	·24	...	...	25	8·64	4	1·32	6	2·04	3	·96	39	13·56	65	22·68	
	9. South Suburban ...	69,642	71	13·12	48	8·16	2	·24	62	10·68	18	3·00	2	·24	17	2·88	149	37·56	80	13·68	
	10. South Barrackpore, including Tittagarh Municipality.	35,647	47	15·72	6	1·92	...	...	44	14·76	4	1·32	2	·60	7	2·28	63	21·12	42	14·04	
	11. Naihati	29,734	35	14·04	1	·36	...	...	68	27·36	3	1·20	3	1·20	7	2·76	82	33·00	50	20·16	
	12. Nawabganj or North Barrackpore.	20,980	33	18·24	2	1·08	...	...	29	16·56	9	5·04	1	·48	6	3·36	47	26·88	43	24·48	
Calcutta ...	13. Calcutta	681,560	952	16·68	47	·72	2	·09	718	12·60	229	3·96	29	·48	573	10·08	1,598	28·08	1,418	24·96	
Nadia ...	14. Krishnagar	26,500	24	11·28	...	...	...	...	26	12·12	...	...	3	1·32	9	4·20	38	17·88	33	15·48	
	15. Santipur	30,437	43	16·92	2	·72	...	...	46	20·76	...	...	1	·36	3	1·08	74	29·16	47	18·48	
Murshidabad	16. Murshidabad, including Azimganj Municipality.	35,576	58	19·56	1	·24	2	·60	53	17·88	...				8	2·64	64	21·48	58	19·56	
Rajshahi ...	17. Serhampore	23,515	34	17·28	...	...	...	...	23	11·64	2	·96	..	...	1	·48	26	13·20	37	18·84	
Pabna ...	18. Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	31	17·28	2	1·08	...	...	33	18·48	1	·48	1	·48	3	1·68	40	22·32	43	24·00	
Dacca ...	19. Sirajganj	23,287	33	16·92	...	...	...	...	21	10·80	5	2·52	...	...	2	·96	28	14·40	26	13·32	
Chittagong ...	20. Dacca	82,321	126	18·60	2	·24	...	...	57	12·60	35	5·04	4	·48	84	12·24	212	30·24	152	22·08	
	21. Chittagong	24,069	34	16·92	3	1·44	...	...	34	16·92	3	1·44	2	·96	9	4·44	51	25·32	54	26·88	
Patna ...	22. Patna City	168,192	313	22·32	67	4·80	6	·36	272	19·68	92	6·60	14	·96	181	13·08	632	45·84	451	32·76	
	23. Bihar	47,723	156	32·88	39	9·72	2	·48	198	48·48	1	·24	4	·96	39	9·72	278	69·84	242	60·84	
	24. Dinapore	44,419	73	19·68	7	1·80	1	·24	57	15·36	4	1·08	...	...	29	7·80	98	26·40	93	25·08	
Gaya ...	25. Gaya	80,383	192	28·56	15	2·16	...	...	244	36·36	70	10·44	2	·24	74	11·04	405	60·36	396	59·04	
Shahabad ...	26. Arrah	46,905	50	13·72	44	11·76	...	...	44	11·76	8	2·04	3	·72	13	3·24	112	28·56	177	45·24	
	27. Sasaram	23,713	109	53·88	...	...	...	...	62	32·64	...	...	2	·96	12	6·24	76	40·08	164	86·64	
Saran ...	28. Chapra	57,323	138	28·80	91	18·96	...	...	88	17·04	18	3·72	5	·96	47	9·72	243	50·76	123	25·68	
Champaran ...	29. Bettiah	22,780	61	32·04	33	16·80	...	...	63	33·12	1	·48	1	·48	22	11·52	119	62·64	69	36·24	
Muzaffarpur	30. Muzaffarpur	49,192	121	31·92	11	2·64	1	·24	88	21·36	17	4·08	2	·48	35	8·52	154	37·56	153	37·32	
	31. Hajipur	21,427	64	35·64	15	8·28	...	...	47	26·16	6	3·24	...	...	29	16·08	97	54·12	95	53·04	
Darbhanga ...	32. Darbhanga	73,541	165	26·88	5	·72	...	...	100	16·20	13	2·04	4	·60	73	11·88	195	31·80	184	30·00	
Monghyr ...	33. Monghyr	57,077	183	38·16	10	2·04	2	·36	163	21·60	13	2·64	2	·36	59	12·36	189	39·72	185	38·88	
Bhagalpur ...	34. Bhagalpur	69,106	146	25·08	7	1·20	4	·60	94	16·32	19	3·24	2	·24	45	7·80	171	29·64	194	33·60	
Cuttack ...	35. Cuttack	47,186	113	28·68	2	·48	...	...	56	14·16	26	5·04	..	...	36	9·12	114	28·92	128	32·52	
Balasore ...	36. Balasore	20,775	41	23·64	10	5·76	...	...	15	8·64	14	8·04	...	...	16	9·24	55	31·68	44	25·32	
Puri ...	37. Puri	28,794	34	14·16	104	43·32	...	...	13	5·40	15	6·24	4	1·56	33	13·68	169	70·32	179	74·52	
Lohardaga ...	38. Ranchi	20,306	74	43·68	...	...	...	...	53	31·32	2	1·08	2	1·08	10	5·88	67	39·48	49	28·92	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,297,257	3,973	20·64	623	3·24	22	·10	3,136	16·32	744	3·84	110	·48	1,611	8·40	6,246	32·52	5,634	29·28	
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	3,582	18·60	869	4·44	46	·24	2,458	12·72	639	3·24	115	·60	1,497	7·80	5,624	29·28			
	Difference + or —	.....	+391	+2·04	—246	—1·20	—24	—·14	+678	+3·60	+105	+·60	—5	—·12	+114	+·60	+622	+3·24			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 5th September 1896.

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Captain*, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Supplementary Vital Statistics of Districts and of Towns in Bengal for June 1896, received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 15th August 1896.

Division.	District.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.														AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.	
					CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.			
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Burdwan	Midnapore	2,631,516	9,123	*41·52*	579	*2·64*	98	*·36*	4,180	*18·96*	198	*·84*	136	*·60*	1,075	*4·80*	6,266	*28·56*	4,471	*20·28*
	Total for the whole Province ...	71,070,233	219,951	*37·08*	38,099	*6·36*	2,322	*·36*	154,749	*26·04*	4,608	*·72*	3,338	*·48*	29,984	*5·04*	233,100	*39·24*	142,987	*24·12*
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	...	Not available, as birth registration was introduced from the commencement of 1892.		19,608	*3·24*	1,458	*·24*	95,866	*16·08*	3,318	*·48*	3,614	*·60*	19,123	*3·12*	142,987	*24·12*	...	...
	Difference + or −	..	...	..	[illegible] 491	*+3·12*	[illegible]	[illegible]	+58,883	*+9 96*	+1,290	*+·24*	−276	*−·12*	+10,861	*+1·92*	[illegible] 0,113	*+15·12*	...	...
District.	*Town.*																			
Midnapore ...	Midnapore	32,264	64	*23·76*	[illegible]	*7·32*	...	.	39	*14 40*	16	*5·88*	2	*·72*	18	*6·60*	95	*35·28*	90	*33·36*
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,329,521	3,539	*18·19*	1,041	*5 28*	77	*·36*	2,916	*15·00*	601	*3·09*	111	*·48*	1,371	*6·96*	6,117	*31·44*	4,895	*25·20*
	Average of the corresponding month of past five years.	.....	3,391	*17·40*	689	*3·48*	68	*·36*	2,155	*11·04*	503	*2·52*	112	*·48*	1,348	*6·84*	4,895	*25·20*	...	...
	Difference + or −	.....	+148	*+·72*	+352	*+1·80*	−11	Equal	+76	*+3·96*	+98	*+·48*	−1	Equal	+23	*+·12*	+1,222	*+6·24*	...	...

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 5th September 1896.

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Captain*, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 5th September 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 5th September 1896.			Week ending Saturday, the 7th September 1895.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	454	49,250	639	733	1,43,000	2,470
Jute	147	26,300	470	135	31,950	543
Firewood	121	66,175	1,050	115	72,950	1,096
Other articles	741	1,60,130	2,306	868	2,30,800	3,046
Total ...	1,463	3,01,855	4,465	1,851	4,78,100	7,155

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the three weeks and four days ending 25th July 1896, as compared with the same period of 1895.

Staples.	1895.		1896.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	38,97,281	6,04,342	44,40,475	6,06,705	5,52,194	2,363	...	...
Cotton, raw	29,427	25,039	32,727	22,736	3,300	...	...	2,303
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	4,125	4,769	4,042	4,126	...	...	83	643
2.— Ditto, Indian	23,703	13,542	21,771	15,676	...	2,134	1,932	...
3.—Piece-goods—European	55,318	67,714	55,355	62,614	67	...	...	5,100
4.— Ditto —Indian	10,274	7,875	14,709	6,124	...	...	1,565	1,751
Drugs and chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating other than opium	281	272	455	507	174	235	...	...
2.—Non-intoxicating	9,545	6,111	5,067	5,688	...	...	4,478	423
Dyes and tans—								
1.—Indigo	223	155	286	383	63	228	...	...
2.—Myrabolams	7,225	1,967	9,834	1,616	2,609	...	...	351
3.—Cutch	2,052	821	1,613	845	...	24	439	...
4.—Turmeric	11,912	11,721	4,609	2,168	...	...	7,303	9,553
5.—Aniline dyes	61	62	107	71	46	9	...	...
6.—Others	817	483	298	147	...	...	519	336
Grain & Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	3,00,112	98,323	1,62,392	46,097	..	...	1,37,720	51,026
2.—Rice in the husk	35,871	4,098	43,046	4,922	7,175	824	...	...
3.—Rice not in the husk	4,47,740	1,11,429	3,21,108	60,171	..	...	1,26,632	51,258
4.—Jowar and bajra	40,190	9,722	9,902	1,020	...	...	30,288	8,102
5.—Gram & pulse	3,90,605	1,11,705	4,76,435	1,22,359	85 830	10,654	...	...
6.—Others	51,318	12,093	1,04,774	26,052	53,456	13,959	...	...
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	47,110	31,891	46,109	28,273	...	...	1,001	3,618
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	21,089	11,500	11,857	5,319	...	...	9,223	6,187
Horns	2,503	2,009	3,063	2,197	560	188	...	...
Jute—								
1.—Raw	5,513	1,521	5,936	966	423	...	...	555
2.—Gunnybags and cloth	59,281	37,884	44,829	20,606	...	...	14,452	16,778
Lac—								
1.—Stick	27,151	9,422	31,473	12,127	4,322	2,705	...	...
2.—Shell	21,555	15,216	16,443	13,777	...	...	4,122	1,439
Leather, manufactured	2,976	3,294	2,820	2,901	...	...	156	393
Liquors—								
1.—Beer	12,014	6,940	11,449	4,544	...	...	656	2,396
2.—Spirits	2,735	3,538	1,600	2,000	...	...	1,135	1,538
3.—Wines	5,234	4,424	3,611	3,942	...	...	1,623	482
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	81	27	407	424	326	397	...	
2.—Brass, ditto	2,316	1,095	1,623	1,716	...	711	773	...
3.—Copper, wrought	1,194	791	684	491	...	...	510	300
4.—Brass, ditto	9,330	4,514	9,651	4,640	321	126	...	...
5.—Iron	1,20,411	51,236	1,46,559	58,052	26,148	6,816	...	...
6.—Others	6,541	4,373	7,005	3,352	464	...	...	1,021
7.—Zinc & spelter	2,127	1,534	1,265	899	...	...	862	635
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	1,29,510	56,148	98,173	43,789	...	...	31,337	12,359
2.—Castor	7,586	2,038	3,484	687	...	...	4,102	2,251
3.—Cocoanut	2,622	861	3,567	1,322	945	361	...	...
4.—Others	10,147	6,958	14,773	7,106	4,646	208	...	...
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed	2,37,471	63,198	5,15,556	1,28,472	2,78,085	65,274	...	...
2.—Rape and mustard	2,46,118	1,19,720	1,07,452	30,997	..	...	1,38,666	88,723
3.—Til or jinjili	7,898	2,128	17,177	4,824	9,289	2,696	...	...
4.—Poppy	17,826	5,237	71,717	18,743	53,891	13,506	...	...
5.—Earthnuts	139	51	29	39	...	...	110	12
6.—Castor	52,076	10,271	42,755	38,322	...	28,051	11,318	...
7.—Others	4,650	1,429	1,521	133	...	...	3,129	1,296
Opium	1,325	2,675	1,892	1,710	567	...	...	965
Paper and pasteboard	13,055	7,494	12,354	5,664	...	...	701	1,830
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	22,725	20,347	19,609	16,177	...	..	3,116	4,170
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	5,500	2,649	944	759	...	...	4,556	1,890
3.—Others	72,303	27,718	71,309	31,660	...	3,942	1,006	...
4.—Potatoes	35,281	14,657	42,650	7,912	7,369	...	...	6,745
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	...	...	381	379	381	379	...	...
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	1,387	542	2,849	385	1,461	...	...	157
3.—Steel rails & fish plates	97,229	24,305	23,845	932	...	...	73,376	23,463
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.—Other sorts	25,309	5,382	36,314	15,114	61,105	9,732	...	...
Salt	3,37,949	73,030	3,88,789	81,890	53,840	8,830	...	...
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	37,832	18,900	39,329	18,525	1,497	...	...	435
2.—Other saline substances	31,593	9,521	22,857	7,077	...	...	8,736	2,444
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	23	9	...	...	...	...	23	9
2.—Indian	1,683	1,145	2,327	774	694	...	...	37
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian	178	146	123	144	...	...	55	...

Staples.	1895.		1896.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betelnuts	13,892	12,872	8,278	6,210	...	...	5,614	6,662
2.—Pepper	1,102	675	936	830	...	155	166	...
3.—Ginger	1,169	571	1,403	481	234	...	...	90
4.—Chillies	8,408	7,218	7,056	1,874	...	...	1,352	5,344
5.—Cardamoms	402	488	462	452	60	...	...	36
6.—Others	582	240	447	103	...	...	135	86
Stone and lime	4,11,563	57,562	3,50,777	57,180	...	...	60,786	382
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	9,437	3,714	8,978	2,300	...	...	459	414
2.—Unrefined	1,21,937	20,207	84,887	13,476	...	...	37,050	6,731
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian	2,992	1,878	1,898	1,359	...	...	1,094	519
Timber	79,723	13,438	66,341	12,938	...	...	13,382	500
Tobacco	56,178	21,069	60,741	24,030	4,563	2,961	...	...
Wool, raw	1,091	947	1,733	1,184	42	237	...	...
Wool, manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European	4	2	161	276	157	274	...	...
2.— ,, Indian	2,617	2,504	1,152	2,052	...	...	1,465	452
3.—Shawls	...	...	8	20	8	20	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood	22,756	1,498	8,015	447	...	...	14,741	1,051
2.—Indigo seed	4,092	1,567	2,181	816	...	...	1,911	751
3.—Mowah flower	28,882	4,869	22,200	4,462	...	...	6,592	407
4.—Oil-cake	57,031	10,512	44,933	7,388	...	...	12,098	3,124
5.—Paints & colours	4,203	1,952	10,330	3,669	6,193	1,717	...	...
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	19,309	8,861	22,605	9,543	3,296	2,682	...	...
7.—Wooden articles	13,645	6,031	13,432	5,171	...	...	213	860
8.—Others	2,87,590	98,311	1,51,423	48,401	...	...	1,36,167	49,910
Total	82,17,814	20,35,092	85,24,739	18,26,241	3,06,925	...	...	2,08,851
Military stores	8,676	14,806	10,032	18,305	1,356	3,499	...	3,878
Coal for Railway	6,41,707	51,239	6,13,628	47,361	...	...	28,179	11,094
Railway materials	10,88,502	17,110	13,87,712	30,016	...	...	3,00,790	2,323
Live-stock	...	7,098	...	5,373	...	...	...	...
Total	1,05,56,699	21,56,033	1,05,36,011	19,33,296	...	...	20,688	2,22,737

W. N. Littlewood, *Actg. Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 7th September 1896.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th August 1896, on 1,699·70 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	*265,183	*2,62,650 3 0	30,65,041 30	5,31,553 2 0	17,121 0 0	8,11,324 5 0	81,332	110,290	191,622
per mile of railway	.....	154 8 5	.....	312 11 9	10 1 2	477 5 4	..	.....	.....
previous 7½ weeks of half-ear	†2,224,291	†21,43,980 7 0	‡2,20,64,231 10	‡40,60,808 2 0	§1,27,208 0 0	63,31,906 9 0	¶619,353½	¶853,533	1,472,688½
Total for 8½ weeks ...	2,489,474	24,06,630 10 0	2,51,29,273 0	45,92,361 4 0	1,44,329 0 0	71,43,230 14 0	700,687½	963,823	1,664,510½
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week previous year	284,193½	2,93,148 0 8	31,70,158 30	5,78,583 1 3	15,728 15 7	8,87,460 1 6	80,457	109,677	190,134
mile of railway correspond-g week of previous year ...	.....	172 11 11	.....	340 15 2	9 4 4	522 15 5	.....	.....	.....
al for corresponding 8½ eks of previous year ...	2,542,839½	25,17,850 15 4	2,35,47,358 20	46,21,540 0 5	1,41,830 14 10	72,81,221 14 7	700,407	953,325	1,653,732

* The decrease is due to pilgrim traffic in 1895.
† Deducted number of passengers 8,739 and Rs. 6,410
‡ Ditto maunds 1,63,096 and ,, 10,804 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 18th July
§ Added ,, 239 } 1896.
¶ Miles 1,251½ deducted from coaching and 91 added to merchandise on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from 1st July to week ended 15th August 1896.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th August 1896, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P			
al traffic for the week ...	16,861	3,914 11 0	6,018 20	280 9 0	11 0 0	4,215 4 0	1,139	49	1,188
per mile of railway	.....	176 1 7	.....	13 0 5	0 7 11	189 9 11	.....	.....	.....
previous 7½ weeks of half-ear	*158,471	*33,195 10 0	†46,917 0	†214 7 0	‡70 0 0	40,407 1 0	8,672	436	9,108
Total for 8½ weeks ...	175,332	42,110 5 0	53,535 20	2,431 0 0	81 0 0	44,022 5 0	9,811	485	10,296
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week previous year	15,209½	3,477 4 4	4,787 10	205 6 0	12 10 0	3,695 4 4	1,163	25	1,188
mile of railway correspond-g week of previous year ...	.....	156 6 9	.....	9 3 10	0 9 1	166 3 8	.....	.....	.....
al for corresponding 8½ eks of previous year ...	178,019½	42,001 1 1	43,397 0	1,803 15 8	99 4 6	43,904 5 3	10,318	330	10,648

* Added number of passengers 673 and deducted Rs. 78
† Deducted maunds 557 and ,, 12 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 18th July 1896.
‡ Ditto ,, 6

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th August 1896, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
traffic for the week ...	18,392	13,836 7 0	45,360 30	6,021 12 0	66 0 0	19,924 3 0	6,410	2,462	8,872
er mile of railway	.....	85 11 8	.....	37 4 11	0 6 7	123 7 2	.....	.....	.....
previous 7½ weeks of half-r	*138,213	*1,07,720 2 0	†4,66,936 0	†49,524 9 0	‡457 0 0	1,57,701 11 0	50,227	22,296	72,523
Total for 8½ weeks ...	156,605	1,21 556 9 0	5,12,296 30	55,546 5 0	523 0 0	1,77,625 14 0	56,637	24,758	81,395
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week previous year	20,663½	13,902 12 5	56,771 30	6,688 10 0	59 3 9	20,710 10 2	6,681	3,034	9,915
mile of railway correspond-week of previous year ...	.....	86 8 2	.....	41 7 1	0 5 10	128 5 1	.....	.....	.....
for corresponding 8½ eks of previous year ...	183,072½	1,27,400 4 11	7,01,153 30	75,944 14 0	356 12 0	2,03,701 14 11	58,292	31,341	89,633

* Deducted number of passengers 703 and Rs. 1,933
† Ditto maunds 16,984 and added ,, 592 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 18th July 1896.
‡ Added ,, 25

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 29th August 1896, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
traffic for the week ...	185,300	81,700 0 0	10,98,950 0	2,51,270 0 0	30,430 0 0	3,63,490 0 0	31,600	46,473	78,073
mile of railway	228	101 0 0	1,330 0	309 0 0	38 0 0	*433 0 0	.....	.....	.....
revious 8 weeks of half-year	1,453,240	6,28,330 0 0	56,65,190 0	11,56,140 0 0	74,470 0 0	18,58,940 0 0	230,400	252,890	483,290
Total for 9 weeks ...	1,638,540	7,10,120 0 0	67,54,140 0	14,07,410 0 0	1,04,900 0 0	22,22,430 0 0	262,000	299,363	561,363
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week revious year	155,219	72,214 0 0	10,20,783 0	2,44,017 0 0	41,406 0 0	3,57,697 0 0	29,555	38,917	68,472
ile of railway correspond-week of previous year ...	191	89 0 0	1,256 0	300 0 0	39 0 0	428 0 0	.....	.....	.....
to corresponding date of ious year	1,607,470	6,73,718 0 0	72,18,311 0	12,74,499 0 0	1,10,870 0 0	20,59,087 0 0	264,398	267,127	526 25

* Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 29th August 1896, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.			
traffic for the week ...	31,091	10,930 0 0	1,32,720 0	14,290 0 0	130 0 0	25,350 0 0	4,900	3,752	7,752
mile of railway ...	256	88 0 0	1,062 0	114 0 0	1 0 0	203 0 0	.....	..	.....
revious 8 weeks of half-year	250,590	85,560 0 0	4,69,440 0	44,050 0 0	980 0 0	1,30,590 0 0	27,931	18,619	46,550
Total for 9 weeks ...	282,580	96,490 0 0	6,02,160 0	58,340 0 0	1,110 0 0	1,55,940 0 0	31,931	22,371	54,302
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week revious year	27,771	9,779 0 0	1,01,257 0	11,126 0 0	339 0 0	21,244 0 0	3,968	3,515	7,483
ile of railway correspond-week of previous year ...	222	78 0 0	810 0	89 0 0	3 0 0	170 0 0	...	...	.....
to corresponding date of ous year	283,190	88,505 0 0	5,74,128 0	52,233 0 0	2,024 0 0	1,42,762 0 0	32,350	21,843	54,093

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 29th August 1896, on 56 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
raffic for the week	19,870	6,630 0 0	51,470 0	3,310 0 0	400 0 0	10,340 0 0	2,507	889	3,396
mile of railway ...	225	77 0 0	598 0	38 0 0	5 0 0	120 0 0	.....	... ..	.....
vious 8 weeks of half-year	152,690	44,590 0 0	1,58,940 0	10,310 0 0	1,390 0 0	56,250 0 0	19,135	5,791	24,926
Total for 9 weeks ...	172,060	51,220 0 0	2,08,41 0	13,620 0 0	1,760 0 0	66,590 0 0	21,642	6,680	28,322
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week evious year	19,161	6,491 0 0	21,021 0	2,297 0 0	593 0 0	9,381 0 0	2,497	737	3,234
e of railway corresponding of previous year	223	75 0 0	244 0	27 0 0	7 0 0	109 0 0	.....	.....	.....
e corresponding date of ous year	185,553	56,690 0 0	1,32,609 0	11,903 0 0	2,076 0 0	70,969 0 0	23,106	6,544	29,650

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 18th July 1896, on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
lic for the week ...	13,387	6,376 9 2	1,08,803 0	3,623 1 0	135 1 0	10,134 11 2	1,470	2,855	4,325
le of railway	84·19	40·10 0 0	681·86 0	22·79 0 0	·85 0 0	63·74 0 0	9·24	17·96	27·20
ious 1 week of half-	17,487	8,873 4 9	1,88,572 0	6,535 0 0	230 4 3	15,639 2 0	2,193	4,760	6,953
Total for 2 weeks ...	30,874	15,249 13 11	2,97,465 0	10,158 10 0	365 5 3	25,773 13 2	3,663	7,615	11,278
COMPARISON.									
corresponding week of s year	3,605	1,437 8 3	2,75,909 0	4,762 4 0	103 12 0	6,303 8 3	570	5,800	6,370
of railway correspond- k of previous year (128 pen)	63·24	25·23 0 0	2,155·53 0	37·20 0 0	·81 0 0	63·24 0 0	10·00	45·31	55·31
corresponding date of s year	10,017	4,323 15 0	7,52,232 0	12,015 1 0	225 5 0	16,564 5 6	1,791	8,542	10,333

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

TS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH JULY 1896.		RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH JULY 1895.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 18TH JULY 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 20TH JULY 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,135	63·74	128	6,304	63·24	159	1,77,909	1,131·51	128*	16,564	171·48	1,61,405	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd August 1896, on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
ffic for the week ...	8,062	4,787 0 0	99,397 0	3,354 0 0	204 0 0	8,345 0 0	1,547	2,620	4,167
ile of railway	50·36	30·11 0 0	625·14 0	21·09 0 0	1·28 0 0	52·48 0 0	9·73	16 48	26·21
ious 6 weeks of half-)	68,801	34,037 4 9	7,45,279 0	25,095 9 0	925 4 3	60,058 2 0	8,774	19,692	28,466
Total for 7 weeks ...	77,853	38,824 4 9	8,44,676 0	28,449 9 0	1,129 4 3	68,403 2 0	10,321	22,312	32,633
COMPARISON.									
corresponding week of s year	3,290	1,206 0 3	2,85,338 0	4,043 12 0	103 9 0	5,443 5 3	430	5,702	6,132
of railway correspond- ek of previous year (128 pen)	57·88	22·74 0 0	2,229·20 0	31·59 0 0	·81 0 0	55·14 0 0	7·54	44·55	52·09
corresponding date of s year	27,274	11,283 10 0	21,95,500 0	34,417 10 0	648 9 0	46,349 13 0	4,048	38,159	42,206

(*a*) Includes audited figures up to 11th July 1896.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

PTS FOR WEEK ENDING ND AUGUST 1896.		RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 24TH AUGUST 1895.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 22ND AUGUST 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 24TH AUGUST 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,345	52·48	128	5,443	55·14	159	2,18,682	1,360·15	128*	46,350	471·90	1,67,302	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 29th August 1896, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	69,360	33,250	2,50,380	33,660	8,810	(a) 75,720	14,151	(b)14,729	28,8
Or per mile of railway	118·20	43·98	343·08	44·53	11·65	100·16	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year	718,830	2,61,560	27,02,840	3,59,210	79,210	6,99,980	1,06,185	1,31,693	238,(
Total for 8½ weeks ...	808,290	2,94,810	30,52,170	3,92,870	88,020	7,75,700	1,20,316	1,46,622	266,(
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	98,177	35,962	2,56,399	37,260	10,892	84,114	14,622	(c)15,707	30,(
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	129·86	47·57	339·15	49·28	14·41	111·26	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	825,985	3,06,949	23,21,350	3,01,817	76,615	6,85,381	1,32,989	1,36,314	269,(

(a) Decrease is due to the earnings having been abnormally high last year.
(b) Includes 540 miles ballast trains run on open line.
(c) ,, 1,554 ,, ,, ,,

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 29th August 1896	12,520	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	11,463	13	8
Increase	1,056	2	4
Receipts per mile for the week ending 29th August 1896	245	7	10
Corresponding period of 1895	234	12	6
Increase	20	11	4
Receipts from 1st July to 29th August 1896	1,16,997	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	1,13,117	0	0
Increase	3,880	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 9th September 1896.

[REGISTERED No. 20.]

No. 38 of 1896.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 22nd August, 1896.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL, K.C.I.E., Advocate-General, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY.
The Hon'ble J. PRATT.
The Hon'ble C. W. BOLTON.
The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE.
The Hon'ble J. G. H. GLASS, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.
The Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble A. M. BOSE.
The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble GURU PROSHAD SEN.
The Hon'ble W. B. GLADSTONE.
The Hon'ble A. H. WALLIS.

INSANITARY CONDITION OF GARDEN REACH WARDS.

The Hon'ble MR. GLADSTONE asked—

Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the dangerously insanitary condition of the Garden Reach Wards of the South Suburban Municipality, and in particular to the almost impassable condition of the Garden Reach Road which connects an important district of the Suburbs with Calcutta? Will the Government be pleased to state what steps it is proposed to take to compel this Municipality to discharge its ordinary duties in respect of these Wards?

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY replied:—

"The attention of Government was called to the insanitary condition of the bastis in the Garden Reach Wards of the South Suburban Municipality in 1894 by a report in which Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Dutt, then Civil Surgeon of the 24-Parganas, described them as 'wanting in the very rudimentary conditions of health,' and complained that the Municipal Commissioners 'could not be roused to make any serious efforts to improve the condition of these bastis.' Since then repeated attempts have been made to induce the Commissioners to improve the sanitary arrangements of Garden Reach, but the Magistrate states that little has been done, and that the conservancy of the locality is still carried on by a Contractor under a system which the Commissioners have admitted to be unsatisfactory. Some drains have been cleared and levelled, and the streets are said to be better swept; but as there is only one Overseer for the whole Municipality, covering an area of over thirty square miles, and the conservancy staff in Garden Reach consists of two sweepers and six coolies with three conservancy carts, no real improvement can be looked for. The Commissioners have admitted that the Municipality is too large and scattered for efficient management and have applied to Government to subdivide it. Orders will be passed on their application as soon as certain inquiries have been completed.

"The Garden Reach Road has been much neglected for many years, and is now in a very bad state. An officer of the Public Works Department has been deputed to report upon it, and as soon as his report is received, the Lieutenant-Governor will consider whether an order should not be passed under section 64 of the Municipal Act requiring the Commissioners to repair the road within a fixed time, failing which the work will be done by the Magistrate and the cost recovered from the Municipal Fund."

BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1884, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY moved that the consideration of the Bill to further amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, be resumed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE moved that after section 8 of the Bill, the following be inserted:—

"8A. After section 141A, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

'141B. A carriage, horse or other animal shall be deemed to be used in the ordinary course of business, within the meaning of section 131, if it is used, on an average, twice a week.'"

He said:—"I may explain that the Council has already amended section 131, so as to substitute for the words 'habitually used' which were in that section, the words 'used in the ordinary course of business.' That being so, it

becomes necessary to define these latter words, so as to prevent ambiguity and indefiniteness; and in fact this is exactly what has been done in regard to the use of these words in the section relating to carts. I therefore propose that what has been done in the one case be also adopted in the other. In fact, the amendment I now propose, necessarily follows in principle the alteration in section 131, which has already met with the approval of the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"It does appear at first sight that the amendment now proposed is the logical sequence of the amendment, which was introduced in a similar section relating to the registration of carts, but I am disposed to think that it is really not parallel, and that it would be dangerous to act on the assumption that the two sections should be dealt with in precisely the same manner. To make this clear, I must refer to the amendment in the section relating to the registration of carts (section 142). That section is based upon, and is justified by, what is known as the Chanduria cart case, a place which is a small municipal town in Khulna. It has lived to the twelfth year of its existence on the revenue derived from the registration of carts, and in fact has no other income worth speaking of. Certain orders of the High Court had the effect of killing the municipality, and it is now dead. Certain carters, who resided outside the municipality and kept their carts outside the municipality, used their carts within the municipality regularly during two days in the week (Wednesdays and Sundays) for the purpose of attending a very large *hât* held there, and the chief staple of trade in that *hât* was date sugar. It was alleged that over 700 carts went to the *hât* regularly on those two days of the week, and of course cut up the roads to pieces. The particular case to which I referred was against certain carters who were prosecuted for not taking out a license from that municipality. The Deputy Magistrate held that those carts did not fall within the purview of section 142, and then the Chairman of the Municipality set Mr. Monmohan Ghose in motion, and he applied to the High Court for a decision in the matter. The High Court said it was not authorised to interfere in cases of acquittal, except upon application made by the Local Government, and they referred to the Dinapore case, which was referred to at the last meeting of the Council, as a case which would be of use in any application which might be made to the Government. Application was accordingly made to the Government to order the institution of an appeal against the decision of the Deputy Magistrate. An order was issued, and the case went to the High Court, who, in their judgment interpreted the words 'habitually used' to mean practically 'in the ordinary course of business.' In the amendment which has been introduced in section 142, we have gone a good deal beyond the principle laid down in this judgment; we extend the law and no doubt we make it more stringent, but as far as carts distinguished from carriages are concerned, the Select Committee held that we are justified in what we have done on certain grounds—*firstly*, by the great damage which carts, with their narrow tires and wide axles and heavy loads, do to the roads which they pass over, particularly to municipal roads in the mufassal, which are made of brick metal and not of stone; *secondly*, by the fact that carts, which are not kept within a municipality, are brought in on particular days for purposes of profit arising out of operations connected with the arrangements of the municipality; *thirdly*, and this is important, that the carts used in this way are used regularly. As the Chairman of one municipality very forcibly said, in most municipalities to which the section applies, *hât* days are well known days, and these carts come in regularly on those days; they do not come in casually—sometimes on one day and sometimes on another; moreover, the fact of the days being regular and known to everybody beforehand, renders it possible to have some systematic check over the number of times on which a cart is used, and a municipal officer may be deputed regularly or occasionally to take stock of the number of carts and the number of times each cart makes its appearance, and whether they have municipal tickets or not. Applying these rules to the case of carriages, it will be seen that none of them can be applied to carriages and not even to hackney carriages. Carriages do not do anything like the special damage to roads that carts do;

they are not exclusively or mainly used in connection with any arrangements which would give the municipality a claim to license fees from carriages; and *fourthly*, they are used casually and not regularly. You cannot say that carriages use the roads of the municipality on two or three days of the week and on no other days, as you can in the case of carts. I submit, therefore, that the cases are not parallel; and I further submit that if they are treated as parallel cases, and practical application is given to it in the case of carriages, it will operate with great inconvenience both to natives and to Europeans. Take a case which occurs to me at once, and has practical application to the impecunious South Suburban Municipality—the case of a native gentleman who lives in Calcutta, and who has a garden house within that municipality. There are a good many garden houses there. Suppose this gentleman goes twice a week to his garden house in that municipality for a *nach* or other amusement, would it not be hard that he should be pounced upon by the municipality and compelled to pay a carriage-tax when he has already paid it in Calcutta? This is a typical case in regard to native gentlemen. Then, as regards European gentlemen, there is a certain club in Tollygunge; suppose a gentleman goes there twice a week in pursuit of physical education, would it not be hard that he should pay a second carriage-tax? The cases which I have instanced are not, I think, cases in which it can be said that the carriages are used in the 'ordinary course of business.' You will introduce enormous difficulties; you will not be able to distinguish between carriages used for business and carriges used for pleasure, and I think we can safely venture to say that the rule which has been accepted for carts will not be applicable to carriages. It would not be safe to apply the same rule to both. There is a provision in the Act that no cart shall pay more than one registration fee, and possibly there should be a similar provision for carriages. Either you must sweep away the registration fee in Calcutta, or the South Suburban Municipality will be unable to obtain fees within their area. Two fees there cannot be."

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE in reply said:—"I confess I have heard with some little surprise the arguments which have been used in regard to this amendment, possibly owing to my not having been able to follow the Hon'ble Member, and also perhaps because I thought this amendment so much a matter of course that in moving it I did not think it necessary to take up the time of the Council. But I wish to point out now that no portion of the speech of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is applicable to the present amendment, which simply seeks to define and make intelligible what we mean by certain terms which we have already adopted in regard to carriages. This is the history of the matter. There came before the Council a proposal from the Select Committee that in section 142 of the present Act the words 'habitually used' should be struck out, and the words 'used in the ordinary course of business' be substituted for them. The phrase 'habitually used' is vague and undefined, and incapable of proper construction, and one of the fundamental requirements of legislation is that those affected by it ought to be in a position to understand with certainty what the law means and what their liabilities and obligations under it are. On those grounds the words 'habitually used' were struck out. Then I pointed out that the same words were used in section 131, which relates to carriages, and that if the words 'habitualy used' are so difficult of definition, then it is desirable that they should be struck out of section 131 also. That suggestion was adopted, and the Council has acted upon it. The speech which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has now delivered might have been delivered in regard to that amendment. However, those words have been struck out, and therefore, in section 131, which relates to carriages, the words we find in the Bill are 'kept or used in the ordinary course of business.' Now what is the meaning of the expression 'used in the ordinary course of business'? It has already been defined by this Council, in accordance with the suggestion of the Select Committee that it should mean 'used on an average twice a week.' But that definition occurs not among the general definitions of the Act, but in the Chapter under the special head of

'registration of carts.' If that definition had occurred, as in the new drafting of a Bill it would naturally have occurred, at the beginning of the Act, there would have been no necessity for a further amendment, because the definition would be applicable wherever the words 'used in the ordinary course of business' occurred in the Act. But owing to the way in which the Council has proceeded, the definition which has been accepted occurs, as I have pointed out, in the Chapter of the Act headed 'On the Registration of Carts.' Therefore, I submit, it is absolutely necessary that that definition should be repeated in connection with section 131, where the words 'used in the ordinary course of business' also occur. If you do not do so, what will be the position of affairs? In order to do away with the uncertainty and vagueness which attach to the words 'habitually used' in section 131, the Council has substituted certain other words, namely, 'used in the ordinary course of business,' and is it not necessary to define what we mean by using those words there? Is our mind, in regard to the application of these terms, the same as in regard to the definition of that term in section 147, or is it different? I fail to understand that there can be any objection to defining the term. The Hon'ble Member has referred to certain cases and difficulties which members of the public may be put to. For my own part, I would prefer to know whether I am in the clutches of the law or not; what it is the Legislature mean by saying that carriages used in the 'ordinary course of business' are liable to the tax, rather than have my liability ascertained in each case by the far more costly and troublesome process of litigation. And it is better for municipalities also to know what it is that will make carriages liable to the tax within their respective jurisdictions. As I said before, I had taken it so much as a matter of course that the words would be taken to mean in section 131 what they are defined to mean in section 142, that the possibility of any opposition had not entered my mind. As to the ground of inconvenience and the ground of making a distinction between carts and carriages, such grounds have no sort of reference to the necessity that exists of defining words. If twice a week be not thought enough in the case of carriages, make it three times, and I will accept the change; but by all means define the expression. If you deliberately leave it undefined, you will open a door to all the difficulties and inconvenience, to all the harassment and uncertainty which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is so anxious to avoid."

The Motion was then put and carried in the following amended form:—

"8A. After section 141A, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

'141B. A carriage, horse or other animal shall be deemed to be used in the ordinary course of business within the meaning of section 131, if it is used on business on an average thrice a week.'"

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR moved that the following be inserted at the end of section 8 of the Bill to form an addition to the clause, which it has been decided to add to section 147A of the Act:—

'Provided that the municipality or cantonment within which any cart is kept, shall have the right to levy the fee in preference to any other municipality or cantonment.'

He said:—"After the amendment which has just been passed, I do not know whether this amendment will not appear to be still necessary: that I shall leave the Council to determine. The object of this amendment is simply to remove a difficulty which has long been felt."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"I am willing to accept the amendment with the omission of the words 'or cantonment.'"

The Motion was put and carried in the following amended form:—

'Where a cart is registered under this Act in more than one municipality, the Commissioners of the municipality within which the cart is kept shall have a right to levy the registration fee in preference to the Commissioners of any other municipality.'

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR also moved that after section 9 of the Bill, the following be inserted:—

"9A. In section 238, sub-section (1), the words 'or without waiting for the orders of the Commissioners for six weeks from the date of his giving notice in writing under section 237,' shall be inserted after the words 'as aforesaid.'"

He said:—"It appears to me that there is a clear flaw in section 238. Section 237 provides what a person is to do when he asks for permission to build or to rebuild a house; he has to make an application and to supply plans and give certain other information. Then, under section 238, should any person commence to erect or re-erect any house not being a hut, the Commissioners may require the building to be altered or demolished as may be necessary. It sometimes happens that after a party has made an application and furnished the Commissioners with plans, &c., he proceeds with the work without waiting for sanction. In such a case the Commissioners have no authority to demolish the building or to do anything in the matter. The law provides that when a person commences to build without giving notice to the Commissioners, or without submitting the necessary plans, &c., they can demolish the building or cause it to be altered. But suppose that after making the application and supplying plans, &c., the party commences to build, and goes on building, without waiting for the six weeks prescribed by the law, the Commissioners have no authority either to demolish the building or to impose any penalty. I find that in the Calcutta Act, section 241, a penalty is provided for commencing to build without submitting an application or before the expiration of the time prescribed for the Commissioners to give or to withhold their sanction; that is to say, the Commissioners can demolish or alter the building as they may think fit. But under section 238 of the Bengal Municipal Act, there is no authority for the Commissioners to interfere in any way whatsoever. I understand that this question has actually been raised in the municipality of Howrah, and such cases are possible elsewhere, and therefore unless some such amendment as I propose is accepted, there will be no remedy whatever against commencing to build before the grant of sanction. The intention of the law evidently is to impose a penalty in the same way as in the case where a plan is not submitted."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. WALLIS moved that clause 1 (*a*) in section 10 of the Bill be omitted.

He said:—"That section reads as follows:—

'With the sanction of the Local Government, the amount of water-rate imposed under this section may vary with the distance of houses or lands from the nearest stand-pipe or other source of water-supply, and the amount may be higher in the case of premises to which communication pipes are attached than in the case of other premises.'

"I have ventured to bring this amendment forward, as it seemed to me to be one of the most important additions which had been made in the Bill by the Select Committee since it was first introduced into Council, and I think I am not mistaken in saying that Mufassal Municipalities, Commissioners of Divisions, and Public Associations have not had an opportunity of stating their opinions on this important addition. The new sections ought to introduce several varying rates which I fear would lead to considerable difficulty and danger to the success of any scheme of water-supply which might be put forward. It would be admitted that the health of the inhabitants of a town depended very largely on the sources of water-supply, and recent events had shown very conclusively that this all-important question of pure water-supply was one which must be taken strongly in hand. This being so, it would be undesirable to introduce into the Act any clause which was likely to weaken the hands of those who had to bring forward such schemes, and he feared the proposal to vary the rates more than was provided in the Act would tend to have this undesirable effect. The new clause, taken as it must be in conjunction with section 279 of the Act, referred only to houses and lands within the town, and

ıot to the outside radius, the limits of which were to be fixed by the Local Government under proviso (*a*). Section 279 of the Act reads as follows:—

'In any municipality to which the provisions of this Part shall be extended in the manner provided in section 222, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners at a meeting to impose a water-rate not exceeding 7½ per cent. on the annual value of holdings when the houses and lands are situated in any road supplied with water, and not exceeding 6 per cent. when the houses and lands are situated in any road not so supplied.'

"Here were two rates, but the new clause introduces two more varying rates: I may say several more varying rates; for it first provides that houses which are situate beyond certain distances from a stand-pipe or source of supply should pay another rate, and further that the rate shall be higher in the case of premises in which communication pipes are laid than in the case of other houses. To illustrate my meaning we will suppose water-pipes are laid in Dalhousie Square, North. The section provides that all the houses in that street should pay not more than 7½ per cent. We will take it that pipes are not laid in Dalhousie Square, South: there the residents would have to pay a rate not exceeding 6 per cent.; then in Esplanade Row, where also pipes are not laid, the rate might be 5 per cent.; in Lindsay Street, which is further off, 4 per cent., and in Park Street, which is furthest, 3 per cent. These differential rates will, I fear, cause great difficulties and will hamper the introduction of schemes for pure water-supplies. Before Municipalities could formulate any scheme for the introduction of water-supply, it would be necessary for them to be in a position to estimate to some degree the returns they are likely to receive from the outlay which they may incur, but if those living in roads where the water is laid down can decline to have their houses connected with the main, and then claim a reduction in rates, this would be next to impossible. It seems to me that the proposals set forth in the new section are contradictory to the existing law, which provides that houses situated in roads where the pipes are laid down shall pay the maximum rate. If the Municipal Commissioners in any town consider that the requirements of a pure water-supply exist, and the Local Government agree, the scheme should be carried through, and all residents made to pay a fair share of the tax. Under the Calcutta Act all the inhabitants are called upon to pay the same rate of water-tax, and those who live in third stories of houses have not only to pay the water-rate, but have also to employ bhisties to carry the water for domestic purposes. I have not referred to the provisos to section 279, which will be found in the existing law. Proviso (*a*) provides that water-rate shall not be levied on any house or land which is within the radius to be fixed by the Local Government, and the latter portion of proviso (*b*) gives the Commissioners power to make special arrangements consistent with the Act with persons living beyond the radius. Therefore, I submit that all residing within a town, where it has been considered necessary to introduce a scheme for the supply of pure water, should be called upon to pay their fair share towards the cost. In Calcutta we are all content to pay the water-rate, although some of us do not get the water without incurring additional expense, still we are all willing to pay our share for the benefit we get in an indirect way by the supply of pure water to the town. I hope I have succeeded in showing that it will not be desirable to vary the rates to be paid more than is provided for in the existing Act."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"I agree with the Hon'ble Mover of this amendment in considering this section of the Bill an important one, and that it was unfortunate that all municipalities were not consulted about it. It is a section which was introduced at a late stage on a representation made by the Chairman of an important municipality while the Bill was in Select Committee. As regards the two rates in the existing section, it is not clear to me that they affect the question at all. Those are maximum rates, and whatever the section of the Bill provides must be subject to the provisions contained in the Act as to the maximum rates. It will probably be simplest to explain precisely how this section in the Bill came to be drawn up in order to enable a municipality, with the sanction of the Local Government, to impose differential water-rates varying with the distance of the houses and lands from the nearest hydrant, and

also with the circumstance whether the house is connected with the water-supply or not; but, as I have said before, whatever rate may be fixed in any case must be subject to a maximum of 7½ or 6 per cent., as the case may be. The first impetus to the introduction of pure water in mufassal towns was given by the Chairman of the Bhagalpur Municipality, one of the most efficient Chairmen of Municipalities in Bengal—a man who has done more to advance Municipal Government in Bengal than anyone else, and it is to his exertions that the Bhagalpur water-works are mainly due. The Chairman of that Municipality, in a letter recently received, said:—

'* * In our municipality a rate of 3 per cent. is levied * * *'

"In a subsequent letter, in support of the proposal to levy differential rates, he says, in regard to house-connections: —

'A system of that kind is in force in Mymensingh.'

"And I find that since 1891, from which time water-rates have been enforced in that municipality, the following rates have been introduced, namely, 4 per cent. on all holdings within 300 yards from the nearest hydrant, 3 per cent. on holdings over 300 yards, but within quarter of a mile from the nearest hydrant, and 7½ per cent. on holdings with house-connections. The rate is levied on the valuation of holdings.

"That is precisely the state of things which is contemplated by the section in the Bill, and the object of the section, which was unanimously agreed to by the Select Committee, is to legalise the state of things which already exists in Mymensingh, and to enable the Bhagalpur Commissioners to introduce similar arrangements in Bhagalpur for reasons which I have read to the Council in the Chairman's letter. It seems to me that the proposal is in the interests of both classes; in the interests of the poor, because, with a differential system in force, they will not have to pay at the rate calculated with reference to the allowance for house-connections. I understand that the granting of house-connections not only leads to a great waste of water—as everybody knows it does—but it also necessarily enhances the cost of maintaining the scheme of water-supply. And as it may be said with reference to a municipality starting a scheme of water-supply that a rate of 3 per cent. on the value of holdings will not enable you to give house-connections, though a rate of 5 per cent. would, I may fairly ask why should poor people pay a higher rate for water by reason of the necessity to allow richer people house-connections? Poor people cannot afford the cost of house-connections; therefore, to be equitable in a case of this kind, instead of imposing a rate of 5 per cent. all round, you may fairly provide for a rate of 3 per cent. on people who have not house-connections, and 6 per cent. on richer people who have house-connections; for, in that case, as the Chairman of the Bhagalpur Municipality has pointed out, they will be able to dispense with the employment of bhisties to carry the water from the municipal hydrants. It is to the interest of the rich, not only because they will be able to dispense with bhisties, but the fact of levying the higher rate will make all the difference to the municipality being able to grant house-connections. In that way it will be distinctly to the interest of both classes; to the rich, because they will get what they want, and to the poor, because they will not be charged a rate which they cannot afford. There is, however, one object which I admit neither this amendment nor any other will effect, namely, the great waste of water caused by house-connections."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I am sorry I cannot support the motion which has been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Wallis. It will be seen that the provision in the Bill is entirely permissive. The Hon'ble Mover of the amendment has stated that the operation of the section will be attended with serious administrative inconvenience. I think that argument is met by the terms of the section, which says that, 'with the sanction of the Local Government, the amount of water-rate imposed under this section may vary with the distance of houses or lands from the nearest stand-post, &c.' Whether in any case there will be administrative inconvenience or not, the Municipal Commissioners will always be the best judges. If they find serious

inconvenience, they will not make a recommendation to that effect; and even if they did, the Local Government would not accept the recommendation; therefore, as far as the Hon'ble Member's argument is based upon the question of administrative inconvenience, it is practically demolished by the permissive character of the section. Then the Hon'ble Member stated that the Commissioners will not be able to obtain a correct statement of the income to be derived from the water-rate by reason of the varying rates to be imposed. I confess I am not able to follow the Hon'ble Member in this line of argument. I presume the Commissioners would fix the varying rates according to distance; they would say that for houses and lands within a distance of 300 yards the rate would be so much, for houses within 600 yards so much, and 900 yards so much, and they can easily count the houses within those distances, and arrive at an approximately-correct estimate of the proceeds of the rate. My hon'ble friend has further observed that in Calcutta we have no varying rate. In this view of the matter he is mistaken; we have it in the suburbs, which are now included within Calcutta. There is one water-rate there, and a different rate in the town. For all these reasons I do not think the motion before the Council ought to be accepted. I entirely sympathise with the remark of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that the effect of this section in the Bill will be to make the law more elastic, and that municipalities will be in a better position to introduce water-supply schemes and with less pressure upon the poorer classes, and it is because the section will have this effect that I have no hesitation in saying that it ought to commend itself to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. GRIMLEY said:—"If I understand the matter correctly, the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment seemed to see some contradiction between the terms of the section in the Bill and the provisions of the existing Act. The provisions of section 279 (1) say that the rate shall not exceed 7½ per cent. in the case of people who reside in houses situate on streets in which water-pipes have been laid, and that it shall not be more than 6 per cent. in the case of people who live at a distance from such roads. That is the substantive law. But it does not say how the rate shall be regulated. The amendment in this Bill lays down a reasonable rule for measuring the differential rates, and says that the measure shall be by distance. What can be more reasonable? Where there are communication pipes, the rate is to vary directly with the distances of the houses from the main; the greater the distance the water has to be carried by the pipe, the greater the amount of payment. In other cases, where there is no communication pipe, the rate is to vary inversely, so that people who live at a distance and have to carry their water a long way, will have to pay less than those who live close to a hydrant. That, I think, is a very reasonable rule. The section in the Bill merely provides this rule for measuring the differential rates, and therefore I can see nothing inconsistent in the Bill with the Act itself. With this explanation, the Hon'ble Member will, I hope, be able to withdraw his motion."

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN BAHADUR said:—"The difficulty which the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment feels seems to be that under this new section the Municipal Commissioners will be able to levy water-rate from persons who are beyond reach under the existing law. I think all difficulty in this direction will vanish if the new section were to be read along with section 279; the new section must not be read alone by itself. The Act lays down the maximum and minimum rates of 7½ and 6 per cent., with reference, respectively, to houses situated in streets which have been piped and which have not been piped; but the Act does not lay down how the rates are to be worked out with reference to the area and how they are to be distributed over the area. The new section lays down such rules, and shews how the rates are to be worked out and distributed. The new section has no independent action and operation: its operation is subject to section 279, and is confined to the case which comes under section 279; so that where section 279 has no operation, the new section has none. If my hon'ble friend apprehends that whereas under the existing law all who live in the street where the

pipes are laid pay the maximum rate, whether they have got the connection or not, the amendment provides that those who have no connection shall pay less, although living in the same street then I say that this apprehension also is not justified from a correct and careful reading of the new section."

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR said:—"I welcome this section as a great improvement upon the provision in the existing law. Although I did not succeed in introducing a scheme of water-supply into the Hooghly Municipality, I have had some experience in connection with water-supply schemes, and I say that the great obstacle is that the provisions of the Act are not sufficiently elastic to enable a distinction to be made between the rich and the poor in the amount of rates to be paid by them respectively. Those who get the great advantage of house-connections ought certainly to pay a higher rate, and poor men who live at a distance from streets in which water-pipes have been laid should pay comparatively less. And unless the provision introduced by the Select Committee is passed, I can assure the Council that it will not be possible to introduce water-works into municipalities generally. It is injudicious to impose one uniform rate on the rich and the poor: we must make a distinction."

The Hon'ble MR. WALLIS in reply said:—"I regret to find myself in the position of having moved an amendment which has met with no support from any of the Hon'ble Members who have spoken. My idea is that it having been once decided that it is necessary to introduce a scheme for the supply of pure water in a municipality, and the Local Government being of opinion that it should be done, the scheme which has been approved should be introduced, irrespective of the considerations which have been urged by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill and other Hon'ble Members. The section of the Act, as it stands, provides for two rates of charge, and the proviso which already exists is sufficient to enable the Municipal Commissioners, with the permission of the Local Government, to impose any rates which they may think fit with those residing at a distance from the source of supply. The argument on which I base my motion is that only two maxima rates should exist for those residing within the limits of the town, namely, 7½ per cent. in the case of houses and lands in streets in which water has been laid on, and 6 per cent. in the case of houses and lands not so situated, and that the fact of a person not choosing to have communication pipes introduced into his house should not entitle him to pay a lower rate than those whose houses have been so connected. However, as I find that my motion has not met with the approval of the Council, I ask leave to withdraw it."

The Motion was, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR moved that after section 10 of the Bill, the following be inserted:—

"10A. After clause (*b*) of the first proviso to section 279, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

'(*c*) any garden without dwelling-houses or any holding consisting only of tanks.'"

He said:—"To speak of gardens without dwelling-houses may be looked upon by some as a contradiction in terms, but I have so worded the amendment in contradistinction to gardens which have houses within them. In the General Clauses Act [V (B.C.) of 1867] 'land' has been defined to include houses and buildings and hereditaments and tenements of any tenure unless there be words to exclude houses and buildings or to restrict the meaning to tenements of some particular tenure. So it is quite clear that tanks and gardens will come under the definition of 'land'. Now in section 279 of the Municipal Act, an exemption (*b*) has been made in favour of any land used exclusively for purposes of agriculture; and my amendment is for the exclusion of tanks and gardens which are exclusively used for purposes of horticulture. I submit that only such land ought to be charged with the water-rate which derive some benefit from the water-supply and the question for consideration

is whether tanks and gardens can be in any way so benefited. An exemption has been made in the matter of latrines, the section imposing the latrine-tax being confined to buildings or dwelling-houses only where services are performed by the municipality. Therefore, this principle of exemption has been recognised by law; that is to say, that when a particular property is not benefited by the service for which any particular rate is levied, that rate is not to be imposed upon that particular property. I ask whether tanks and gardens can be said to be benefited by the introduction of a water-supply scheme within a municipality. If you can levy a water-rate on tanks and gardens, you can as well levy latrine fees upon them. Again, vacant holdings are exempt from taxation. I submit, therefore, that taking the principle of rating to be that the property upon which a particular rate is to be imposed is to be benefited, tanks and gardens cannot properly be called upon to pay a water-rate. And in the fitness of things, there is no reason why agricultural holdings should be excluded and horticultural holdings and tanks should be subjected to the water-rate. I therefore submit that the amendment which I now move should be accepted."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Gardens may be benefited by a water-supply, as they may be used for garden-parties and the like; but I agree with the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment that holdings consisting of tanks only should not be called upon to pay a water-rate."

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR said:—"I accept the suggestion made by the Hon'ble the President, and agree to confine my amendment to the exclusion of holdings consisting only of tanks."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"This is an amendment distinctly in favour of the richer classes and adverse to the interests of the poorer classes. It has in every case been difficult to get water-works introduced into municipalities, as they put a very severe strain upon their resources, and I think it is not fair to introduce behind the backs of municipalities any change in the law which will reduce their income without consulting them. I know on what narrow margins municipalities are working, as the municipal rates barely cover the expenses. It seems to me, in particular in regard to gardens, that water-rates should be imposed upon gardens, as the owners of gardens certainly derive a personal benefit from water-works. I have no special objection if the amendment is confined to tanks."

The Motion was then put and carried in the following amended form:—

That after section 10 of the Bill, the following be inserted:—

"10A. After clause (*b*) of the first proviso to section 279, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

'or

(*c*) any holding consisting only of tanks.'"

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE moved that before section 11 of the Bill, the following be inserted:—

"10B. In section 321, after the words 'dwelling-houses,' the words 'or privies' shall be inserted."

He said:—"Section 321 provides for the levy of fees for cleansing latrines in holdings consisting of dwelling-houses. The history of this section is curious. In the Act as it originally stood, a latrine-tax could be imposed on *all* holdings; then at the last revision of the Act, the imposition of the tax was restricted to holdings containing dwelling-houses. This in some measure represented the swing of the pendulum to the opposite extreme. My amendment is to add the words 'or privies,' that is to say, to make all holdings containing dwelling-houses or privies subject to the tax. To give a concrete example: There is within a neighbouring municipality a large piece of open ground enclosed within masonry walls and containing no dwelling-houses, the land being used twice a week regularly for the purpose of holding a large cattle market. On those days from 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning until evening, there are hundreds of people within that land. There is a privy on that land, but the land cannot

be taxed because it does not contain any dwelling-house, though the necessity for proper latrine arrangements is manifest on the face of it. Take the case of a holding which contains only privies used by people living in the neighbourhood; the necessity for latrine service and for taxing the land may be far greater than in the case of a latrine in a dwelling-house, yet it cannot be touched under the present law. I think, therefore, that the omission which my amendment is intended to supply must have been due to oversight. This will be made still more clear by a reference to section 332, which shows that the Legislature intended that there should be latrines constructed not only where there are dwelling-houses but on lands as well; therefore the Act itself recognises the fact that not only holdings containing houses but lands also require latrine services. This is an amendment which will add to the income of municipalities, and very properly so where services are required."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR, by leave of the Council, withdrew the Motion of which he had given notice that after section 13 of the Bill the following be inserted:—

"14. In the fifth Schedule to the said Bengal Municipal Act 1884, the following shall be inserted after the words and figures:—

	Rs.
'For every camel	2'

namely:—

'For every dog	1'"

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY moved that after sub-section (*3*) of section 8 of the Bill, the following be inserted:—

"(*4*) The words 'or Cantonment' in sections 141A and 147A are hereby repealed."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY also moved that section 5A of the Bill be numbered 6, and that all necessary changes be made in the numbering of the remaining sections, and in the reference thereto in section 2 of the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY also moved that in clause (*i*) of the new section 69B, which it is proposed to insert in the Act, "(*xi*)" be substituted for "(*x*)."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY also moved that in sub-section (*2*) of section 10 of the Bill, the words "in the first place in which that word occurs" be inserted after the word "amount."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY also moved that the Bill, as settled in Council, be passed.

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE said:—"I am extremely sorry to have to oppose this motion. The reason for my opposing it is this: that as a matter of general convenience, it is desirable that when there have been amendments made in a Bill in its passage through the Council, the Bill, with the amendments, should be printed and circulated, so that in case there are verbal alterations to be made, numberings to be corrected or any obvious imperfection, oversight, or inconsistency to be remedied, this may be done, and Hon'ble Members may have an opportunity of finally considering the language and mutual bearing of the various sections of the Bill. I submit that as a matter of principle this is a desirable procedure to follow. We have been reminded this

very session of examples in the past of inconvenience caused by this procedure not having been adopted. But apart from that, in this particular case there are strong and special reasons why the Bill should not be passed at this sitting of the Council. Several of the amendments have been further amended and settled at the table, and in the case of some of them we have not been able to follow the wording as thus settled. Even this very day we have had some amendments, and especially the amendment passed at the instance of the Hon'ble Mr. Risley in the place of that moved by the Hon'ble Rai Eshan Chundra Mittra Bahadur in section 8 of the Bill, the language of which it was not possible to follow; and other amendments were moved and passed without any notice, the language of which had not been before the Members at all. Then, again, there have been two amendments made in section 147A, one of which was passed at the last meeting of the Council on my motion, and another to-day on the motion of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, and it would have to be seen how these amendments are placed; because if my amendment is placed second, it will be necessary to make an alteration in the language. Then, again, there is a matter specially reserved for consideration from the last meeting which would also require consideration."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The Assistant Secretary has gone through all the amendments carefully, and the amendments which have been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Risley to-day are the outcome of the careful examination of the Bill which Mr. Wigley has made. There seems, therefore, to be no necessity for postponing the passing of the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE said:—"I think that as a matter of principle the Members of this Council ought to have an opportunity of seeing the Bill after all the amendments have been included in it. The responsibility for the Bill is after all on them. Under Rule 44 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business, this is a matter which is not to be put to the Council, but when any Member objects to the motion which has just been made by the Hon'ble Member, the passing of the Bill stands over unless the President thinks the objection ought not to prevail."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I cannot say that your objection is wrong as a matter of principle, but considering the season of the year, and that we all have our own avocations to pursue, I do not think I can adjourn the motion for the passing of the Bill."

The Motion was then put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

F. G. WIGLEY,

CALCUTTA; *Offg. Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,*

The 14th September, 1896. *Legislative Department.*

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT DURING THE THREE YEARS ENDING THE 31st MARCH 1896.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—SEPARATE REVENUE.

Darjeeling, the 10th September 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 233T.—F.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Administration of the Stamp Department during the three years ending the 31st March 1896.

During the triennial period with which the report deals, the Acts under which the stamp revenue was collected were the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879 and the Court Fees Act VII of 1870, as modified by subsequent enactments. The former Act was amended, in respect of policies of sea and fire insurance and sale certificates, by the enactment of Act VI of 1894. The opinion of the Local Government was also furnished to the Government of India on various points connected with the general revision and consolidation of the Indian Stamp Act, and the whole question is now engaging the attention of the Supreme Government.

Stamp revenue.

2. The financial results of the administration of the Stamp Department during the past three years, with the average for the previous triennium, are shown in the ollowing table:—

Year.	Stamps under Act I of 1879.			Court fees under Act VII of 1870.			Total.		
	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net revenue.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Average of three years 1890-91 to 1892-93.	Rs. 42,04,928	Rs. 1,62,784	Rs. 40,42,144	Rs. 1,07,79,033	Rs. 2,65,791	Rs. 1,05,13,242	Rs. 1,49,83,961	Rs. 4,28,575	Rs. 1,45,55,386
1893-94	44,77,594	1,81,731	42,95,863	1,14,98,551	2,78,943	1,12,19,608	1,59,76,145	4,60,674	1,55,15,471
1894-95	45,33,570	1,86,576	43,46,994	1,21,67,577	2,87,877	1,18,79,700	1,67,01,147	4,74,453	1,62,26,694
1895-96	46,07,386	1,80,161	44,27,225	1,21,89,926	2,92,652	1,18,97,274	1,67,97,312	4,73,813	1,63,24,499
Average of three years 1893-94 to 1895-96.	45,39,517	1,82,823	43,56,694	1,19,52,018	2,86,490	1,16,65,528	1,64,91,535	4,69,313	1,60,22,222

The gross average annual revenue collected under both the Indian Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act during the three years under review was Rs. 1,64,91,535, against Rs. 1,49,83,961 in the previous corresponding period, showing an increase of Rs. 15,07,574. Both judicial and non-judicial stamps contributed to the increase.

Stamp sales.

3. The receipts from sales of the different descriptions of stamps are shown in the table below. The figures differ from those given in the last paragraph, as they do not include miscellaneous receipts under the Indian Stamp Act, or receipts from the sale of plain paper used with court-fee stamps. There is also a discrepancy of Rs. 41,803 between the total average sales as reported by the Superintendent of Stamps and as shown by the Accountant-General, which is under adjustment:—

Year.	Sales of non-Judicial stamps used under the Indian Stamp Act.										Sales of judicial stamps or stamps used under the Court Fees Act.			Total of both kinds of stamps.
	Impressed sheets, including certificate stamps, bail bonds, bills of lading and kabuliyat form stamps.	Impressed labels.	Receipt or one-anna revenue stamps.	Share-transfer stamps.	Foreign bill stamps.	Hundi or bills of exchange stamps.	Notarial stamps.	Advocate, vakil, and attorney stamps.	Impressed one-anna stamps for cheques, bills, &c.	Total of non-judicial stamps.	Adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps.	Stamps for copies.	Total of court-fees stamps.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Three years 1890-91	Rs. 28,37,005	Rs. 6,59,961	Rs. 2,83,036	Rs. 39,574	Rs. 40,155	Rs. 1,06,393	Rs. 2,815	Rs. 15,583	Rs. 57,342	Rs. 41,09,764	Rs. 1,00,32,658	Rs. 5,32,686	Rs. 1,05,65,344	Rs. 1,46,75,108
.. ..	31,72,420	6,54,507	3,33,612	24,786	42,436	1,24,339	2,799	17,750	58,610	44,31,859	1,06,79,076	5,90,175	1,12,69,251	1,57,01,110
.. ..	31,99,811	6,65,280	3,41,539	48,200	37,766	1,06,446	2,598	15,250	64,178	44,91,002	1,12,51,318	6,05,055	1,18,56,373	1,63,47,485
.. ..	31,10,355	7,68,414	3,56,372	50,239	39,051	1,27,920	2,008	17,250	71,926	45,43,535	1,13,88,604	6,01,049	1,18,92,653	1,64,36,188
Three years 1893-94	31,60,862	6,96,067	3,43,841	41,075	39,751	1,19,706	2,468	120,083	64,905	44,88,818	1,10,72,909	5,99,760	1,16,72,759	1,61,61,577

All classes of stamps with the exception of "Foreign Bill" and "Notarial" stamps contributed to the increased sales of the last three years. The average receipts were again highest in Calcutta (Rs. 25,04,731), where nearly one-seventh of the entire stamp revenue was collected and lowest in Singhbhum (Rs. 17,629). Mymensingh contributed more than 9¼ lakhs, Dacca over 7½ lakhs, the 24-Parganas nearly 7 lakhs, Backergunge over 6½ lakhs, Tippera nearly 6 lakhs, Midnapore over 5½ lakhs, and Chittagong, Muzaffarpur, Faridpur, Jessore, and Hooghly over 4 lakhs each. The same districts also showed large receipts in the previous three years. The general incidence of stamp revenue was 3 annas and 6 pies per head of the population. The revenue from the sale of stamps of all classes has increased from Rs. 87,88,026 in 1874-75 to Rs. 1,27,76,907 in 1884-85 and to Rs. 1,64,36,188 in 1895-96.

Non-judicial stamps.

4. The growth of revenue was most marked under "impressed sheets," the average receipts from which came to Rs. 31,60,862 for the three years, being an increase of Rs. 2,92,957, distributed over 40 districts. The largest increases were at Mymensingh (Rs. 47,149), Tippera (Rs. 20,315), Dacca (Rs. 17,900), Muzaffarpur (Rs. 14,589), and Rangpur (Rs. 11,732). No more definite cause can be assigned than the general expansion of trade, the increased value of land, and the desire of people, when doing business, to have their transactions recorded in documents which can be used for litigation. Impressed labels, which are in use only in Calcutta, show an increase of Rs. 6,106, or ·8 per cent., the improvement being attributed to the issue of debenture bonds on loans taken by several joint-stock companies and zamindars, as well as to the transfer of several tea estates for large sums of money. The sale of one-anna revenue stamps, commonly known as receipt stamps, shows an improvement of nearly Rs. 56,000, an increase of Rs. 36,272 being contributed by Calcutta alone. The latter increase is ascribed by the Collector to "the action taken by his office on unstamped receipts and brokers' notes, and partly to large transactions in jute." Generally speaking, the increased revenue from this source is due to the provisions of the law being better known, and to the working of the arrangement by which the public can buy receipt stamps at post-offices. The cause that affected the sales of the other classes of non-judicial stamps, which are of minor importance, do not call for special notice.

Judicial stamps.

5. The average income of the past three years from the sales of judicial stamps was Rs. 1,06,86,090 under court-fee stamps Rs. 6,000 under High Court service stamps Rs. 3,80,909 under Calcutta Small Cause Court stamps, and Rs. 5,99,760 under stamps for copies, making a total of Rs. 1,16,72,759, or an increase of Rs. 11,07,415, or 22·8 per cent. over the income from the same sources in the preceding triennium. The largest increases were in Calcutta (Rs. 1,67,443) Mymensingh (Rs. 1,18,556), Tippera (Rs. 51,268), Noakhali (Rs. 50,866) Dacca (Rs. 50,753), Muzaffarpur (Rs. 44,865), Backergunge (Rs. 39,026) Bhagalpur (Rs. 37,093), Midnapore (Rs. 36,737), Chittagong (Rs. 32,382), and the Sonthal Parganas (Rs. 30,131); the chief decreases being in Patna (Rs. 14,611) and Shahabad Rs. 9,522). The fluctuations in the sales o

court-fee stamps depend on the increase or decrease in the number and value of the suits. Taking each denomination of court-fee stamps sold during the period under review, there was an increase of over 4½ lakhs in the sale of eight-anna stamps, nearly 4⅛ lakhs in that of one-anna stamps, nearly 3 lakhs in that of one-rupee stamps, and over 1⅔ lakhs in that of four-anna stamps, while, on the other hand, there was a decrease of nearly 1⅛ lakhs in that of two-anna stamps, and Rs. 12,289 in that of twelve-anna stamps.

Levy of penalties.

6. The number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied by Civil and Revenue Courts, and the amount realized during the period under review, are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Number of cases.		Amount of duty and penalty realized		Total.	
	Civil Courts.	Revenue Officers.	By Civil Courts.	By Revenue Officers.	Cases.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs	Rs.		Rs.
Average of three years 1890-91 to 1892-93.	1,335	2,241	11,380	25,2 8	3,576	36,678
1893-94	1,449	2,872	11,871	25,608	4,321	37,479
1894-95	1,518	2,999	12,111	27,254	4,517	39,365
1895-96	1,317	2,755	10,098	2[illegible],773	4,072	37,871
Average of three years 1893-94 to 1895-96.	1,427	2,875	11,360	26,878	4,302	38,238
Average increase in the three years under review compared with the preceding three years.	92	634	...	1,580	726	1,560
Average decrease in the three years under review compared with the preceding three years.	...	...	20	...	...	...

Prosecutions.

7. The average number of prosecutions instituted for various breaches of the stamp law was 1,005, against 646 in the previous triennium. The average number of persons brought to trial was 1,238 against 740, of convictions 1,009 against 584, and of acquittals 160 against 125. The average amount of fines imposed by Magistrates was Rs. 7,524 against Rs. 5,440, and of rewards paid Rs. 2,197 against Rs. 1,339. The Board bring to notice the fact that no rewards were given in the districts of Howrah, 24-Parganas, Jessore, Khulna, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Patna, Shahabad, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Purnea, and in six districts of the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions. This points to laxity of administration in the districts named, for the judicious use of rewards is almost the only means of detecting evasions of the law.

8. Several cases of fraud and defalcation were detected, the most serious of which occurred in the Bankura Treasury, where one-rupee court-fee labels of the aggregate value of Rs. 13,140 were fraudulently abstracted from a consignment received from the Superintendent of Stamps. The thief could not be traced, but the Treasury Officer and Treasurer, who had failed to observe the rules and had neglected all ordinary precautions, were made jointly responsible for the loss. In Calcutta a waste-paper dealer was convicted for cleaning and reselling at a reduced rate one-anna receipt stamps abstracted from old documents.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due to the Board for their careful administration of the Stamp Department. The Board mention Messrs. Barnes and Beames, the Superintendent and Officiating Superintendent of Stamps; Rai Durgagati Banerjee Bahadur, Collector of Stamp Revenue, Calcutta, and Mr. Girard, his assistant, as specially deserving of credit.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DARJEELING,
The 10th September 1896.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—SEPARATE REVENUE.

RESOLUTION—No. 247T.—F.

Darjeeling, the 11th September 1896.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Customs Department for the year 1895-96.

During the first 10 months of the year under review, duties were collected under Act XVI of 1894, which modified the tariff values fixed by the Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, and imposed a duty of 5 per cent. on cotton goods. From the 3rd February 1896, duties have been collected under Act III of 1896, which amended the previous Tariff Act of 1894, by abolishing the import duty on cotton twist and yarn including sewing thread, and by reducing the rate of duty on cotton piece-goods from 5 to 3½ per cent. The working of the Cotton Duties Act in Bengal has been described in detail, in a separate Report submitted by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

2. *Customs Duty.*—The following statement compares the gross and net customs duty, inclusive of the duty on imported salt, collected during the past five years and in the years before and after the remission of the import duties in March 1882:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt).	72,72,428	61,72,991	14,87,018	28,08,900	31,06,025	35,94,860	87,46,193	1,48,97,056
Ditto on salt	2,27,44,383	2,37,15,928	1,74,72,613	2,39,34,018	2,40,16,651	2,36,63,961	2,44,40,899	2,46,81,578
Export duty	17,99,354	20,46,899	21,28,492	22,43,551	18,97,330	17,54,901	20,36,109	20,96,811
Total gross duty ...	3,18,16,170	3,19,35,818	2,10,88,123	2,89,86,469	2,90,20,006	2,90,13,722	3,52,23,201	4,16,75,440
Refunds and drawbacks—								
Imports	3,37,096	3,04,426	3,20,636	3,32,736	2,63,270	2,98,531	3,12,540	3,58,764
Exports	71,979	1,05,549	1,16,840	1,02,850	72,886	57,433	53,842	65,321
Total ...	4,09,075	4,09,975	4,37,476	4,35,586	3,36,156	3,55,964	3,66,382	4,24,085
Total net duty ...	3,14,07,095	3,15,25,843	2,06,50,647	2,85,50,883	2,86,83,850	2,86,57,758	3,48,56,819	4,12,51,355

The total net duty collected during the past year rose from Rs. 3,48,56,819 in the previous year to Rs. 4,12,51,355, an increase of 18 per cent., to which import and export duties alike contributed. The increase of Rs. 63,45,313 under imports is mainly due to larger receipts from cotton piece-goods and twist and yarn, which increased by Rs. 61,40,306, the remainder Rs. 2,05,007, being accounted for by the rise in receipts from salt duty. The export duty increased by Rs. 49,223, owing to larger shipments of rice to foreign Ports. The charges of the year under review, inclusive of refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs. 12,81,266 against Rs. 10,82,456 in the previous year. The increase occurred mostly at Calcutta, and is due partly to the payment during the year 1895-96 of certain establishment charges relating to the previous year, and partly to the cost of the additional establishment sanctioned for the Calcutta Customs House. The total net revenue of the year, including receipts other than duty, was Rs. 4,07,44,170 against Rs. 3,44,21,806 in the previous year, and thus showed an improvement of Rs. 63,22,364, or 18 per cent.

3. The following table shows the collections of import and export duty at the different Ports in the past two years:—

Import duty.

	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Orissa Ports.		Narayanganj.		Total.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms and ammunition.	1,65,269	1,48,694	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,65,284	1,48,694
Liquors	17,89,105	18,86,680	1,637	1,208	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,90,742	18,87,888
Provision	1,63,578	1,53,406	99	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,63,677	1,53,846
Spices	1,64,540	1,12,952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,64,540	1,12,952
Hardware and cutlery.	2,00,606	2,62,254	2,041	6,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,02,647	2,68,709
Metals	4,02,056	6,22,096	9	660	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,02,065	6,22,756
Sugar	2,69,224	3,12,351	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,69,224	3,12,352
Chemicals and drugs	2,00,236	2,14,450	203	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,00,439	2,14,719
Opium	2,421	3,306	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,421	3,366
Oil	15,95,701	26,99,405	186	55,281	13,333	37,188	.....	.....	16,09,220	27,91,874
Woollen goods and apparel.	5,56,885	4,69,463	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,56,890	4,69,471
Cotton goods	17,36,853	62,80,642	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,36,853	62,80,645
Earthen and glasswares.	1,26,228	1,49,856	10	410	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,26,238	1,50,266
Paints and colours ...	55,831	77,862	833	2,037	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,664	79,899
Paper and pasteboards	39,013	52,824	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,032	52,824
Silver bullion, &c. ...	4,21,434	4,64,609	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,21,434	4,64,609
Umbrellas	86,187	80,653	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,187	80,653
All other sorts ...	6,92,578	7,96,589	658	4,944	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,93,236	8,01,533
Total ...	87,27,745	1,47,88,092	5,115	71,776	13,333	37,188	.....	.....	87,46,193	1,48,97,056
Salt ...	2,37,53,256	2,37,12,889	6,14,621	5,94,986	1,000	2,31,736	72,022	1,41,962	2,44,40,899	2,46,81,573
Grand Total ...	3,24,81,001	3,85,00,981	6,19,736	6,66,762	14,333	2,68,924	72,022	1,41,962	3,31,87,092	3,96,78,629

Export duty.

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	18,01,588	18,26,087
Chittagong	66,595	34,062
Orissa Ports	1,67,926	2,36,662
Narayanganj	.....	.....
Total ...	20,36,109	20,96,811

The increase of Rs. 63,91,537 in import duty occurred mainly under the following heads:—cotton goods (Rs. 45,43,792), oil (Rs. 11,82,654), metals Rs. 1,60,691), liquors (Rs. 97,146), and hardware and cutlery (Rs.66,062).

4. *The value of trade.*—The following table compares the value of the import and export trade of the province, both foreign and coasting, in the past two years under the three main heads of merchandise, treasure, and Government transactions:—

	Merchandise.		Treasure.		Government transactions.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import trade—										
Foreign	26,04,66,652	27,19,18,165	1,08,29,075	1,35,99,673	1,41,64,098	1,60,53,079	29,14,59,825	30,15,70,917	1,01,11,092	.....
Coasting	6,30,49,065	6,45,72,987	24,01,924	25,05,976	8,26,289	12,66,716	6,62,77,278	6,83,45,679	20,68,311	.....
Total ...	32,35,15,717	33,64,91,152	1,32,30,999	1,60,94,649	1,49,90,387	1,73,20,790	35,77,37,103	36,99,16,491	1,21,79,388	.....
Export trade—										
Foreign	46,01,17,416	46,53,35,855	84,80,649	20,23,180	3,78,238	2,88,983	46,89,76,403	46,81,52,979	.....	8,23,424
Coasting	3,99,06,981	7,74,49,288	1,37,24,207	98,89,455	43,13,311	43,76,671	5,79,43,499	9,17,15,414	40,31,980	.....
Total ...	50,00,24,397	54,27,85,143	2,22,04,856	1,19,12,635	46,91,549	46,65,654	52,69,19,902	55,98,68,393	40,31,980	.....
Total trade of the Province.	82,35,40,114	87,92,76,295	3,54,35,855	2,80,07,284	1,96,81,936	2,19,86,444	88,46,57,005	92,97,84,884	1,62,11,368	.....

There was an increase of Rs. 54,51,503 in the total value of the foreign import trade in merchandise, but the advance took place in dutiable goods only, there being a decrease of Rs. 11,00,96,369 in free goods owing to the operation of the tariff of 27th December 1894. The imports of treasure, which have been declining since 1890-91, rose by 25 per cent. owing to larger imports of gold from the United Kingdom and Hongkong. The improvement of Rs. 18,97,976, or 13 per cent. in Government transactions is due to larger importation of railway materials by the East Indian Railway. The increase of Rs. 59,54,084, or 1·3 per cent., in the total value of the foreign export trade in Indian produce, is ascribed to larger shipments of raw cotton to Germany, Italy, China, Belgium, and the United Kingdom, of indigo and wheat to the United Kingdom, of saltpetre to the United States, and of tea to Australia. In the coasting trade, the increase in imports is accounted for by larger receipts in Calcutta of rapeseed, flour, cotton twist, and grey piece-goods of Indian manufacture, English grey and white cotton piece-goods, metals and cloves from Bombay, and of raw cotton, rice and paddy from the Bengal outports; while the improvement in exports is due to larger shipments of coal and tea to Bombay; of rice, pulse, gram, jute manufactures and raw silk to Madras; of coal and jute manufactures to Burma, and of cotton yarn, jute manufactures and betelnuts to Bengal outports. Including Government transactions, the total value of the trade of the Province stood at Rs. 92,92,04,859 against Rs. 91,38,16,945 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,53,87,914, or 1·6 per cent.

5. *Trade of Calcutta with Foreign Countries.*—More than half of the foreign trade of Calcutta is carried on with the United Kingdom, but during the past year the proportion again fell from 57·44 to 56·24. Under imports, the value of cotton goods fell from 15 to a little over 13 crores, while the exports of treasure were less by nearly 38 lakhs than the abnormal figures of 1894-95. The United States comes second, with a percentage of 7·14 of the entire trade, against 7·05 in the previous year, the increase in imports being due to larger receipts of kerosine oil and tobacco. The exports, on the other hand, show a decrease of Rs. 5,14,391, the result of restricted trade in raw jute, indigo, and oilseeds. Germany still holds the third place, but her share in the trade stood at 6·35 against 6·43 in 1894-95, owing to a falling off in the exports of raw jute, rice and oilseeds. In consequence, however, of the very large imports of beet-sugar, the import trade advanced. China comes fourth, with a percentage of 5·69 against 5·61 in the previous year. The trade with Hongkong increased during the past year, an improvement occurring under exports on account of the higher price of opium, of which 20,200 chests were exported during 1895-96 against 20,049 chests in the previous year. The trade with the Treaty Ports of China consists almost wholly of opium, the exports of which declined by more than twice the amount of the increased exports to Hongkong. The Collector remarks that the import duty of 5 per cent., coupled with the closing of the Indian Mints, appears to have extinguished the imports of silver from China, which, for some years past, had been gradually declining. The Straits Settlements, Ceylon, France, and Australia maintained the positions they occupied in the preceding year. The trade with the Straits Settlements shows a decrease in imports, due to a smaller trade in spices and stick lac, while reduced shipments of opium and oilcake account for the decline in exports. The trade with Ceylon improved during the year, owing to larger imports of merchandise and treasure, and to heavier shipments of rice. France shows a net decrease of $1\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs in the value of her trade with Calcutta, while the Australian trade improved in imports, under treasure, horses, and raw wool, but fell off in exports mainly under jute manufactures, of which the value declined from 90 to 70 lakhs. The value of the trade of Austria-Hungary with Calcutta rose but little, as compared with the previous year. Italy, on the other hand, shows an increase of more than five and a half lakhs, and the export of raw cotton is stated to have risen from 55,460 cwts. to 117,452 cwts., representing an increased value of more than 14 lakhs. The trade with Belgium increased by more than 29 lakhs, or nearly 38 per cent., steel, copper and matches being the chief imports; while under exports, raw cotton and jute manufactures showed an appreciable increase.

The Mauritius trade decreased both under imports and exports: the decline under the former is attributed to the reduced dealings in sugar, and in the latter to the smaller shipments of rice during the year.

6. *Shipping in Calcutta.*—The proportion of the foreign trade of Calcutta carried through the Suez Canal stood at 74 per cent. against 72 per cent. in the previous year. The table below compares the total shipping entering inwards and clearing outwards without touching at any other ports and the aggregate tonnage in the past two years:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1	2	3	4	5
Steam vessels ...	678	1,424,574	642	1,407,604
Sailing „ ...	321	533,788	229	373,194
Native crafts ...	26	3,855	24	4,789
Total ...	1,025	1,962,217	895	1,785,587

There was thus a falling off of 36 steam vessels, 92 sailing vessels, and 2 native craft representing a decline in tonnage of 176,630 tons. The trade with the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States shows a total decrease of 74, 6, 18, and 15 vessels respectively due to the falling off in the trade of Calcutta with those countries.

7. *Imports into Calcutta.*—The total values of the principal articles of merchandise imported into the port during the last two years were:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton goods	14,47,35,956	12,63,00,058
Twist and yarn	74,54,630	86,28,857
Metals	2,08,58,890	2,74,15,489
Mineral oil	1,00,01,981	1,84,99,500
Machinery (excluding railway plant) ...	95,18,775	1,41,97,238
Woollen goods	72,35,464	56,38,567
Sugar	54,50,009	59,09,872
Liquor	49,23,576	53,65,028
Salt	67,94,392	47,54,262
Hardware and cutlery	39,59,682	45,50,712

Twist and yarn show an increase, while cotton goods declined by Rs. 1,84,35,898. Metals advanced by 31·4 per cent., owing to larger importations of unwrought copper, wrought copper, iron, lead, steel and zinc. The improvement of 70 per cent. in mineral oils is due to larger shipments from the United States and Russia, especially the latter. For the first time in the history of the trade, the receipts of Russian oil have been larger than those of American, which is ascribed, partly to the cheapness of the former kind, and partly to the energy and enterprise of those who carry on the Russian trade. Machinery and mill-work showed an increase of 49 per cent., owing, it is stated, to a larger importation of machinery for jute, flour and paper mills, and of electric plant. Woollen goods show a decrease of 22 per cent., the heaviest fall being under piece-goods. The advance of 11½ per cent. in the trade in sugar is attributed to larger shipments from Germany, Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, while the imports from Mauritius and Java were smaller. The importation of ale, beer and porter increased by 2 per cent., of spirits by ·5 per cent., and of wines and liqueurs by 19 per cent. Both brandy and gin decreased, but whisky increased by 1·4 per cent. The Collector remarks that the importation of cheap German spirit for the manufacture of spurious brandy and whisky continues to increase. This spirit is cheap and very strong, and the trade in it is believed to be profitable. An improvement of 19 per cent. occurred under wines and liqueurs, the advance being

most marked under champagne and claret, which increased by 31 and 29 per cent., respectively. The decline of 24 per cent. in the trade in salt is attributed to a large quantity having been left in stock at the close of the preceding year. The imports of hardware and cutlery from the United Kingdom, Germany and Austria-Hungary increased, while the imports from Belgium declined. The trade in these articles with the United Kingdom is said to have been promoted by the rise in exchange, by credit on a larger scale having been given by agents to importers, and by the fact that competition has reduced commission, freight, and other charges. The increase in the trade with Germany is said to be due to the energy with which it is pushed, and to the action of commercial travellers, who come out regularly and call upon the principal native dealers in the large towns. Among other items, it may be observed that improvements occurred in agricultural implements (20 per cent.), apparel (3 per cent.), and matches (13½ per cent.), while the trade in umbrellas and spices declined. On the whole, the total value of the imports, including treasure, but excluding Government transactions, rose from Rs. 27,44,43,275 to Rs. 28,18,46,990, showing an increase of Rs. 74,03,715, or 2·7 per cent. The increase occurred both under merchandise (Rs. 46,42,117, or 1·8 per cent.) and treasure (Rs. 27,61,598, or, ·9 per cent.).

8. *Exports from Calcutta.*—The total value of exports from Calcutta to foreign countries, including treasure, but excluding Government transactions, declined from Rs. 45,80,59,114 to Rs. 45,69,38,422, showing a falling off of Rs. 11,20,692. The values of the trade in the principal exports in 1894-95 and 1895-96 are given below :—

	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
Jute, raw	9,89,89,311	9,27,61,410
Jute gunny-bags ...	3,13,00,321	3,46,68,939
Opium	5,29,68,740	5,04,63,935
Tea	7,11,57,590	7,15,63,397
Oilseeds	8,50,31,068	2,32,33,966
Rice	3,67,87,929	3,34,83,049
Indigo	3,47,75,823	3,72,38,471
Hides and skins ...	2,72,63,795	3,12,75,285
Wheat	8,51,526	37,14,489
Raw cotton	43,15,840	97,03,885
Lac	1,39,57,703	1,83,02,320
Silk, raw	48,24,330	61,67,336

The exports of raw jute declined by 7·05 per cent., owing to smaller supplies having been taken by Germany and the United States, as the shipments to those countries in the preceding year had been excessive. The increase of 17 per cent. in jute gunny-bags is attributed to increased exportation to Egypt, the United States, Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and other countries, against decreased shipments to the United Kingdom and Australia. The fall of 9 per cent. in the value of opium exports is due to the smaller number of chests offered for sale. In tea there was an advance of 6·1 per cent. in the exports, the most noticeable increase being in the case of the United States, the exports to which rose by no less than 155·1 per cent. There was also an increase in the direct shipments to Canada, and in the exports to Persia through Bombay and Turkey in Asia. The actual outturn of the season's crop was about five million pounds below the original estimate; and the average price per pound in Calcutta fell from 9 annas 3 pies in 1894-95 to 8 annas 9 pies. The exports of linseed, and rapeseed declined owing to short crops, while that of poppy seed increased. The United Kingdom, Germany, the East Coast of Africa, Mauritius, Natal, Réunion, South America, and Arabia all took smaller supplies of rice, and although larger quantities were exported to Ceylon, Cape Colony, and the West Indies, this accounts for the decline of the article by 1·8 per cent. in comparison with 1894-95. Indigo shows an advance of 4·5 per cent. and the exports are the highest for many years past. This was due to increased shipments to the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, France and Russia, while the exports to the United States declined considerably. The exports of raw hides fell by ·68 per cent., but the value of the trade stood at a larger figure, as the prices were higher. Large speculative purchases

were made for America, and there was a considerable increase in the exports of dressed hides to the United Kingdom. The remarkable increase of 320·7 per cent. in the export of wheat, arose from the advance in the trade with the United Kingdom, where the crop was even shorter than in the preceding year. Small shipments of wheat, were also made to Belgium, France, and Germany. The advance of 124 per cent. in the export of raw cotton is ascribed to the increased out-turn of the crop in India, and to the fact that the American production fell short, and the price of raw materials rose. Germany, as usual, was the largest consumer, but the exports to the United Kingdom rose by 97 per cent., and larger quantities were also taken by Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and Italy. The exports of lac show an advance of 23·8 per cent., due to higher prices and larger production. There was an improvement of 33 per cent. in the exports of raw silk. The Collector of Customs writes:—

"The consumption of silk depends very much on the freaks of fashion in Europe. For some years, silk goods have not been specially in favour, but last year there was a change, and a demand sprang up, resulting in increased requirements of the raw article. Bengal silk participated in this demand in the London market."

9. *Treasure.*—Both gold and silver show an increase under imports, and a decrease under exports. The imports improved by Rs. 21,66,318 and Rs. 5,95,280, while the exports declined by 37¾ and 26¾ lakhs respectively. Gold was principally obtained from the United Kingdom, China and Victoria, while the imports of silver came mostly from the United Kingdom.

10. *Subordinate Ports.*—The total value of the foreign trade of the Port of Chittagong rose from 107 to 110 lakhs in the past year, an advance of nearly 3 per cent. This took place in imports only, and was caused by a more extensive importation of cutlery and salt from the United Kingdom, and of kerosine oil from Batoum and the United States. There was a fall of Rs. 1,72,825 in the value of exports, which is attributed to a short crop of rice in Chittagong, Noakhali, and the neighbouring districts. There were no imports or exports of treasure. The coasting trade generally decreased, but the amount of customs-duty collected at the Port rose from Rs. 6,86,331 in 1894-95 to Rs. 7,00,824. At the Orissa Ports the total value of the trade, both foreign and coasting, as compared with 1894-95, rose at Balasore from Rs. 94,73,701 to Rs. 1,16,44,198, at Cuttack from Rs. 21,52,418 to Rs. 33,08,365, and at Puri from Rs. 3,73,238 to Rs. 7,03,656. The value of the foreign trade advanced both in imports and exports at Cuttack and Balasore, while Puri showed an improvement in exports only. Rice was exported in larger quantities from all the Orissa Ports to Mauritius; and from Cuttack and Puri alone to Ceylon. The net amount of customs-duty, inclusive of the duty on imported salt, collected at the Orissa Ports, amounted to Rs. 4,88,479 against Rs. 1,69,015 in the previous year. The trade at Narayanganj, which is carried on with Coast Ports only, rose in total value from Rs. 67,14,087 to Rs. 69,46,931, the amount of duty collected on salt alone standing at Rs. 1,41,962 against Rs. 72,022 in 1894-95. Besides salt, kerosine oil was the only other dutiable article imported here, but the supplies of both of these increased, owing, it is said, to the low prices they fetched at Chittagong. The exports were of rice only and diminished during the year.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are again due to the Board of Revenue for their supervision of the Customs Department during the year, and to Mr. Baker for the clear and interesting Report submitted by him. The names of the Officers who are favourably noticed by the Board, with the remarks recorded, will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 14th September, 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar ·44, Kalna ·27, Katwa ·71, Raniganj 1·21. Weather hot. Steady rain since yesterday (13th). Harvesting of *aus* and jute progressing. Prospects of sugarcane good. More rain wanted everywhere for *aman* paddy. Heavy rain since yesterday (13th) will do much good. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs. c.	
Sadar	11½ to 15 0	per rupee.
Kalna	11½ to 13 0	
Katwa	12 10	
Raniganj	12 0	

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·40, Contai ·74, Tamluk 1·54, Ghatal 2·35. Weather seasonable. Prospects excellent. Indigo is being sown. *Aus* is being reaped. Transplantation of *aman* nearly finished. Some damage from floods in Ghatal and Dantun. Cattle-disease reported from Binpur and Garhbeta police-stations. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Contai	15 to 18	
Tamluk	14	
Ghatal	14 to 15	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·31, Basirhat 2·97. Weather cloudy with rain. Prospects of standing crops favourable. Harvesting of jute and *aus* continues. No cattle disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows—

	Srs. c.	
Sadar	10 to 12 8	per rupee.
Barasat	10 0	
Basirhat	11 10	
Diamond Harbour	11 6	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·48, Kandi 1·25, Jangipur ·44. Weather hot. Sugarcane and *aman* doing well. More rain wanted for *aman*. Harvesting of *bhadoi* still going on. State of jute and mulberry fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Kandi	12	
Jangipur	11½	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna 1·28, Bagirhat 1·39, Satkhira 1·20. Weather hot and sultry with occasional showers. Transplantation of *aman* continues. More rain wanted. Harvesting of *aus* nearly over, and that of jute going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. c.	
Sadar	9 0	per rupee.
Bagirhat	9 8	
Satkhira	10 8	

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·83. Weather very hot. More rain is wanted. Transplantation of *aman* still going on. Outturn of *aus* and jute estimated to be 8 and 10 annas respectively. A flight of locusts has appeared, but no report about the destruction of crops has been received yet. No cattle-disease.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall ·87. Transplantation of *aman* and steeping and washing of jute continue. More rain wanted. Prospects more hopeful. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice selling from 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·11, Sirajganj ·68. Weather hot and cloudy. River falling off fast. Prospects of *aman* paddy not good. Fodder available.

Dacca.—Rainfall 4·64. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops not favourable. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice varies from 8 seers per rupee at Narayanganj to 9½ seers per rupee at Manikganj.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 3·72. Weather hot. Harvesting of *aus* still continues. Recent rain has been beneficial to transplantation of winter rice crop. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rain fell at Sadar, Bihar, and Dinapore to-day (14th). Indian-corn being harvested. Transplantation of paddy nearly completed. More rain urgently wanted. Prices rising in Patna. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. To-day's (14th) heavy rain will be very beneficial. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Prospects of crops fair. *Bhadoi* harvesting continues. Rain wanted for paddy. Some rain last night and to-day (14th). Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—No rain except a small shower. Rain urgently wanted, as the westerly winds have dried the soil. Prices rising again. Common rice sells at 12½ seers, against average of 15½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darbhanga.—No rain in the district during the week. Rain is urgently needed. West wind is drying moisture. Indian-corn is harvested. *Maruá* ripening. Paddy transplantation is about to be given up.

Bhagalpur.—Weather fair. Rainfall at Sadar yesterday (1·09). No rainfall reported from Madhipura and Banka. Crops suffered much from drought. Rainfall yesterday will do some good. Cattle-disease reported to prevail in all the subdivisions. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of rice 13 seers 7 chitaks per rupee.

Purnea.—Rainfall ·12. Transplantation of winter rice stopped for want of rain. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and jute still going on. Cattle-disease at Kasba. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 11 to 12 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall 2·00. Weather seasonable. Early or *beali* rice in parts not affected by the flood is being reaped. Transplantation of *sarad* or winter rice in some places in the flooded tracts is going on. Prospects in tracts not affected by the flood are generally good. Cattle-disease reported from thana Jagatsingpur. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	21	0	
Kendrapara	21	0	
Banki	21	0	

Hazaribagh.—Drought succeeded by favourable rainfall. Prospects of crops excellent. Rice sells at 9 to 12 seers per rupee; other food-grains also at scarcity rates.

General Summary.—There was general rain during the week except in parts of Bihar. More rain is still generally required for the winter rice crop, especially in the north of Bihar, where the westerly winds are said to have dried the soil. The harvesting of early rice and other *bhadoi* crops and the steeping and washing of jute are proceeding. Some damage is reported to have been caused by floods in parts of Midnapore. In Cuttack paddy is being replanted in parts of the flooded area. A flight of locusts is reported to have appeared in Dinajpur. No cattle-disease is reported except from a few places in Bhagalpur, Purnea, Midnapore and Cuttack. The price of common rice is reported to have again risen in some of the Bihar districts: elsewhere no important changes are reported.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, M. FINUCANE,

The 15th September, 1896. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Benga*

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 6th to 12th September 1896.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1896.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	6th	135·0	1·3	29·678	84·2	87·9	9·7	78·2	80·6	1·000	79·2	85	WNW and SW by W.	56	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o.
,,	7th	145·8	8·2	·651	85·8	92·1	13·7	78·4	81·3	1·010	79·5	82	WSW, WNW, and W.	80	,,	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
,,	8th	152·5	4·6	·604	86·8	92·4	12·2	80·2	82·0	1·031	80·2	81	WSW and W ...	88	,,	Chiefly cloudy, o.
,,	9th	145·5	3·8	·693	86·1	91·7	13·1	78·6	81·3	1·006	79·4	81	WSW and W by N	92	0·03	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.
,,	10th	156·5	4·2	·669	84·1	93·0	12·6	80·4	79·4	0·942	77·4	80	W and variable...	67	0·02	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.
,,	11th	154·1	3·0	·614	85·3	92·4	13·4	79·0	79·8	·944	77·5	78	SW by W and N by W.	51	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o, ⌓.
,,	12th	137·4	0·4	·594	83·0	88·6	10·3	78·3	78·0	·893	75·8	79	N by E and W by S.	78	0·04	Cloudy, o, d.

The mean pressure of the seven days	Inches.	29·652
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·652
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	Hours.	25·5
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		86·6
The mean temperature of the seven days	°	85·0
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		83·2
The extreme variation of temperature		14·8
The maximum temperature		93·0
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	Miles.	9
The mean relative humidity	%	81
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		86
The total fall of rain from 6th to 12th September 1896	Inches.	0·09
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		3·03
The total fall from 1st January to 12th September 1896		46·83
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		53·14

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, nd from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the hermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the ew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet bove the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, ormerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in he Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; ⌓, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Dated the 11th September 1896.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Report of the Province

Division.	District.	Representative stations.	Station Observations. Air Pressure. Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Wind. Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Temperature. Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·635	29·311	29·525	29·578	—·021	S65°E	95	93·2	76·2	90·2	79·7	85·0	+0·
		Raniganj	29·396	29·087	29·294	29·575	?	S66°E	77	93·7	76·4	90·2	78·6	84·4	+1·
	Birbhum	.....													
	Bankura	Bankura	29·401	29·065	29·293	29·540	?	S84°E	53	92·1	76·6	89·2	78·6	83·9	+0·
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29·578	29·195	29·468	29·563	—·039	S81°E	51	92·8	76·1	89·9	76·9	84·4	+1·
	Hooghly	.....													
	Howrah	.....													
Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·700	29·315	29·583	29·552	—·046	S15°E	294	91·4	78·0	88·3	80·2	84·3	+0·
	Calcutta	Calcutta	29·707	29·366	29·601	29·568	—·028	S51°E	90	89·9	75·7	87·6	78·6	83·1	+0·
	Nadia	Krishnagar	29·698	29·357	29·592	29·587	?	S53°E	129	94·8	75·2	90·8	78·7	84·7	+1·
	Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·687	29·396	29·575	29·590	—·014	S58°E	84	93·7	76·8	90·0	79·1	84·6	+1·
	Jessore	Jessore	29·700	29·392	29·603	29·583	—·028	S42°E	93	94·0	76·3	89·7	79·1	84·4	+0·
	Khulna	.....													
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·670	29·392	29·571	29·590	—·012	S62°E	103	93·1	77·1	89·7	79·6	84·7	+1·
	Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·627	29·378	29·536	29·613	—·004	S70°E	114	95·3	76·7	91·2	78·9	85·1	+1·
	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·473	29·238	29·394	29·635	+·002	S81°E	79	94·4	74·1	90·5	77·8	84·1	+2·
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22·977	22·825	22·914	—	+·001	S86°E	90	71·1	55·7	65·8*	57·5	61·7*	+0·
		Gnatong	19·350	19·228	19·291	—	—	N18°W	60	58·9	41·1	55·6	44·1	49·9	—
	Kuch Bihar	.....													
	Rangpur	Rangpur	29·636	29·390	29·553	29·629	+·007	S45°E	53	94·2	77·2	90·7	79·1	84·9	+1·
	Bogra	Bogra	29·679	29·425	29·593	29·605	?	S61°E	86	94·2	77·7	90·8	79·4	85·1	+2·
	Pabna	Sirajganj	29·694	29·428	29·608	29·607	—·015	S40°E	64	91·3	76·7	88·2	78·9	83·7	+0·
Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·736	29·450	29·640	29·614	—·014	S48°E	255	92·1	76·2	88·4	79·7	84·1	+0·
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·705	29·447	29·620	29·630	—·006	S61°E	88	93·2	77·5	89·2	78·9	84·1	+1·
	Faridpur	Faridpur	29·717	29·438	29·620	29·614	—·021	S36°E	89	90·8	75·9	88·8	78·9	83·9	+1·
	Backergunge	Barisal	29·734	29·423	29·638	29·596	—·022	S41°E	55	92·8	77·0	88·8‡	79·3‡	84·0†	+2·
Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·732	29·458	29·647	29·631	?	S28°E	166	92·3	74·8	89·2	77·0	83·1	+1·
	Noakhali	Noakhali	29·721	29·437	29·632	29·622	?	S39°E	185	89·0	74·8	85·9	78·0	82·0	+0·
	Chittagong	Chittagong	29·700	29·404	29·608	29·643	—·031	S50°E	173	89·7	75·1	86·9	76·9	81·9	+1·
	South Lushai Hills	Lungleh	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	79·9	64·7	77·3	66·8	72·1	?
Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·531	29·264	29·436	29·570	—·017	S82°E	157	96·5	76·7	91·3	80·6	86·0	+1·
	Gaya	Gaya	29·334	29·080	29·242	29·570	—·012	S76°E	176	97·0	75·3	91·4	79·2	85·3	+1·
	Shahabad	Dehri	?	?	?	?	?	S74°E	292	95·8	77·0	90·2*	80·1*	85·2*	+1·
		Buxar	29·401	29·234	29·375	29·567	—·010	N86°E	124	96·5	74·8	91·4	79·2	85·3	+1·
		Arrah	29·516	29·275	29·434	29·574	?	N89°E	84	96·4	76·5	92·2	80·2	86·2	+2·
	Saran	Chapra	29·532	29·275	29·439	29·572	?	S78°E	83	97·8	77·1	92·6	80·6	86·6	+2·
	Champaran	Motihari	29·503	29·245	29·412	29·592	?	N82°E	160	97·0	75·9	91·7	79·1	85·5	+1·
	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·546	29·288	29·454	29·585	?	S78°E	130	93·7	77·2	91·1	79·8	85·5	?
	Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·558	29·297	29·465	29·583	—·017	S78°E	108	95·0	77·5	90·9	80·6	85·8	+2·
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....													
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·559	29·301	29·465	29·577	—·004	S63°E	117	97·2	78·2	92·3	80·1	86·2	+2·
	Purnea	Purnea	29·614	29·358	29·521	29·599	—·002	S82°E	114	94·7	77·2	91·0	79·9	85·4	+1·
	Malda	Malda	29·659	29·401	29·560	29·583	?	S32°E	74	97·6	75·5	92·1	79·4	85·8	+1·
	Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·229	28·958	29·131	29·575	—·014	S72°E	60	92·0	74·3	88·8	77·9	83·3	+1·
Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·602	29·263	29·553	29·556	—·046	S86°W	72	94·2	75·2	89·9	78·5	83·7	—0·1
		False Point	29·720	29·326	29·602	29·565	—·037	S79°W	199	92·0	71·6	87·2	78·4	82·8	+0·2
	Balasore	Balasore	29·673	29·240	29·559	29·551	—·032	S51°W	70	91·4	76·7	88·2	78·8	83·5	+1·0
		Shortt's Island	29·743	29·353	29·609	29·572	—	S75°W	275	92·7	76·1	87·8	79·6	83·7	—
	Puri	Puri	29·735	29·415	29·617	29·578	?	S63°W	276	92·2	74·6	86·4	78·9	82·7	?
		Gopalpur	29·735	29·415	29·617	29·578	?	S63°W	276	92·2	74·6	86·4	78·9	82·7	?
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·732	27·440	27·625	29·569	—·024	S67°E	204	88·2	71·3	84·4	74·1	79·3	+1·0
	Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·632	27·298	27·516	29·576	—·011	N18°E	201	88·2	69·9	83·8	73·3	78·5	+1·1
	Palamau	Daltonganj	29·013	28·703	28·890	29·570	—	S22°E	144	94·3	75·0	89·2	78·2	83·7	—
	Manbhum	.....													
	Singhbhum	Chaibassa	28·958	28·521	28·838*	29·544*	?	S50°W	46	91·9	75·5	86·5	77·7	82·1	+0·5
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·440	29·216	29·372	29·661	—·013	S34°E	60	95·7	74·5	89·0	77·6	83·3	—0·5

...al for the month of August 1896.

DITY.	CLOUD.			DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										
				RAINFALL—										
				Of month.					Since 16th May 1896.					
Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A. M.	Rainfall.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	DISTRICT.
—3	8·6	0	10·18	7·33	11 65	—4·32	12·00	15·04	32·72	35·80	—3·08	46·40	47·59	} Burdwan.
—	7·2	—	6·58											
				6·86	12·09	—5·23	13·00	15 76	29·78	38 27	—8·49	42·00	47 81	Birbhum.
—	7·5	—	9·08	9·81	12·42	—2·61	16·30	14 57	38·09	38 68	—0·59	51·00	45·72	Bankura.
—	4·8	—	14·20	11·94	13·18	—1·24	17·63	15 03	45·33	38·68	+6·65	56·00	44·56	Midnapore.
				8·75	12·46	—3 71	16·33	16·52	39 39	36·97	+2·42	54·33	48·04	Hooghly.
				11·57	12·29	—0·72	19·00	16 98	44·46	37·21	+7·25	57·00	50·43	Howrah.
—3	9·0	+0·7	11·86	10·43	13·21	—2·78	16·43	16·35	43·19	39 29	+3 90	53·00	49·48	24-Parganas.
0	8·1	—0·7	10·42	10·42	12·95	—2·53	20·00	18 12	40·78	39·17	+1·61	57·00	52·61	Calcutta.
—	6·8	—	6·61	3 98	11·29	—7·31	10·20	15 02	25 90	35·12	—9·22	39·80	47·65	Nadia.
+2	8·1	—1·1	7·43	7·18	10·11	—2·93	10·78	11·34	29 83	34·20	—4·37	3 ·89	46 07	Murshidabad.
—1	7 3	—1·9	7·00	5·60	10·75	—5·15	11·60	15·27	27 98	36·11	—8·13	46 20	49·34	Jessore.
				5·82	11·78	—5·96	12·33	16 77	33·16	40·51	—7 35	47·00	54 80	Khulna.
—	5·8	—	4·74	4·01	10·15	—6·14	8·20	15 05	31·31	35·49	—4·18	41·20	46·34	Rajshahi.
—	6·9	—	3·58	3·36	11·67	—8·31	7·60	15 56	27 09	41·98	—14·89	38 60	48·60	Dinajpur.
—	3·4	—	4·50	9·83	23·49	—13·66	12·00	17·71	55 25	85·00	—29·75	50·75	60·97	Jalpaiguri.
+3	?	?	20·86	22·77	27·98	—5·21	20·25	22 44	77 37	97·96	—20·59	65 25	74·59	} Darjeeling.
—	6·2†	—	30·42											
				7·46	22·37	—14·91	10·25	17·58	50·44	84·60	—34 16	52 30	62·79	Kuch Bihar.
—	8·3	—	3·21	6 19	12 05	—5·86	7·60	13 29	41 08	53·75	—12·67	46·00	48·83	Rangpur.
—	7·3	—	2·80	4·49	11·53	—7·04	7·25	15·16	36·85	41·51	—4·66	45 50	49·55	Bogra.
—	9·7	—	4·00	4·97	11·17	—6·20	10·30	15·25	31·71	37·63	—5 92	45 00	49·16	Pabna.
—2	8·4	+0·2	6·06	6·06	12·64	—6·58	14·20	17 66	34 26	44·03	—9·77	51·00	56·02	Dacca.
—	7·4	—	3·70	5·43	14·88	—9·45	10·12	16 61	43·40	55·76	—12·36	48·75	55·06	Mymensingh.
—	6·5	—	6·51	6·53	11·51	—4·98	11·33	15 95	27 42	40 10	—12·68	43·00	51 83	Faridpur.
—	9·0‡	—	6·44	9·74	15·28	—5 54	16·67	19·48	42·03	54·55	—12·52	54·84	61·21	Backergunge.
—	7·3	—	2·88	4·04	12·85	—8·81	8·78	15 35		46·19			50 85	Tippera.
—	5·4	—	20·02	13·27	24 60	—11·33	18·75	21 05	61·46	76·59	—15·13	64 00	64·69	Noakhali.
—4	8·0	+0·1	5·47	9·47	21·18	—11·71	13·40	19·82	55·83	78·06	—23·13	56·00	64·70	Chittagong.
—	?	?	20·64	7·30	18·03	—10·73	16·00	21·85	34·97	60·09	—25·12	61 00	63·70	} South Lushai Hills.
0	9·0	+0·8	11·57	10·05	11·27	—1·22	8·83	13 20	27·02	31·83	—4·81	31 17	36·79	Patna.
+2	7·1	—0·9	5·25	10·91	11·84	—0·93	10·22	13·77	29·97	30·60	—0·63	33 04	36 00	Gaya.
—	7·5*	—	13·10											
—	6·8	—	7·39	10·44	12·26	—1·82	7·83	13 32	27·02	29·09	—2·07	27·66	35 38	} Shahabad.
—	5·8	—	7·46											
—	6·4	—	7·09	8·76	10·89	—2·13	7·33	12 76	20·99	30·97	—9·98	27 34	36·11	Saran.
—	6·0	—	9·78	9·45	13·22	—3·77	7·25	13·57	25·39	38·78	—13·19	29·50	39·25	Champaran.
—	5·8	—	10·58		11·15			12·51		32·41			34 97	Muzaffarpur.
0	6·2	+0·3	9·15	10·03	12·91	—2·88	8·80	14 14	28·76	34·25	—5·49	3 ·40	38·10	Darbhanga.
				10·11	11·88	—1·77	9 20	12 72	28·46	33·78	—5·32	30·80	35·76	Monghyr.
—	7·2	—	4·93	6·99	11·08	—4·09	9·00	14 13	25·55	35·62	—10·07	32·16	41·64	Bhagalpur.
—1	6·7	+1·2	8·52	6·36	15·78	—9·42	10·40	16·33	39·07	50·34	—10·37	43 40	49 79	Purnea.
—	4·6	—	6·68	7·22	11·18	—3·06	9 00	14·94	30·41	37·44	—7·03	38 00	46 26	Malda.
—	8·2	—	9·11	8·36	11·39	—3·03	12·28	15·11		35·66			46·14•	Sonthal Parganas.
4	7·4	0	13·90	15·12	12·34	+2·78	15·25	15 14	46·60	37·35	+9·25	50·25	42·75	} Cuttack.
0	7·9	—0·1	16·60											
	5·2	—	10·19	12·66	11·50	+1·16	17·10	15 07	48·08	35·86	+12·22	52·72	49·86	} Balasore.
	6·6	—	19·37	10·46	12·08	+7·38	16·80	15·13	45·76	33 84	+11·92	51·00	39 85	} Shortt's Island.
	4·9	—	10·49											} Puri.
3	9·3	—0·1	18·88		13 31			16·82		37·14			46·79	Hazaribagh.
	8·9	—	9·01	8·63	13·67	—5·04	17·00	16 16	39·32	37·01	+2·31	48·07	46·07	Lohardaga.
	5·2	—	11·37	10·72	14·05	—3·33	13·75	15·14	28·43	35·60	—7·17	37·60	46·67	Palamau.
				10·22	13·25	—3·03	16·17	16·30		37·69			46·13	Manbhum.
	9·2	—	15·16	16·65	12·41	+4·24	18·50	5·60	55·19	37·57	+17·62	56 75	45·90	Singhbhum.
3	9·2	+0·2	17·34											Sibsagar

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	0·06	0·19	1·06	0·80	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·07	...	...	0·01	0·22	0·45	0·88	0·13	...	...	0·40
		Burdwan ...	0·36	0·10	0·39	1·27	0·15	...	0·18	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·21	0·08	0·37	0·10	0·42	0·11	0·62
		Katwa ...	..	...	0·32	1·18	0·17	...	0·05	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	0·20	0·78	0·14	0·06	0·09	...	2·04
		Raniganj ..	0·15	0·06	0·45	0·08	0·09	...	0·22	...	0·08	0·58	0·05	...	...	0·23	0·43	0·02	...	...	0·66	0·01
		Mankur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	0·49	..	...	...	...	...
	Birbhum ..	Suri ...	0·08	...	0·22	1·52	1·10	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·04	0·20	...	0·67	0·12	0·19	...	...	...	...
		Hetampur ..	0·26	0·11	0·35	1·84	0·07	0·01	0·25	...	...	0·01	0 07	0·05	...	0·62	0·73	0·50	...	...	...	0·22
		Rampur Hát	...	0·03	0·45	0·13	...	..	...	...	..	0·07	...	...	0·15	0·12	0·40	0·42	...	...	...	...
		Bolpur ..	...	0·04	0·37	1·53	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	0·42	0·07	0·30	...	...	...	...
		Murarí ...	0·12	...	0·30	0·70	0·50	0·24	0·01	..	0·54	...	0·22	...	...	0·07	0·28	...	...	...	...	...
		Labpur ...	0·15	...	0·71	1·71	0·60	...	...	0·29	..	...	.	0·10	...	0·36	0·27	0·14	..	0·13	...	...
	Bankura	Bankura ...	0·13	0·28	0·27	0·16	0·02	0·20	0·03	0·52	...	1·15	..	0·17	...	1·11	0·35	0·20	0·35	0·44	...	0·18
		Vishnupur ...	0·11	0·45	0·42	0·28	0·01	0·16	0·3	0·01	...	...	...	0·16	0·03	1·36	0·11	0·03	0·53	...	...	1·72
		Malura ...	0·22	0·19	0 20	0·09	0·11	..	..	..	0·11	0·12	0·28	..	0·21	0·22	0·47	0·02	...	..	0·16	...
		Khatra ...	0·15	0·90	0·15	0·03	..	0·34	0·16	0·17	0·42	0·38	0·33	0·04	...	1·03	0·05	0·89	0·56	0·15	0·14	1·09
		Indas ...	0·56	0·11	0·44	0·73	0·26	...	0·36	...	0·11	0·03	0·26	...	...	0·24	0·52	0·05	...	0·50	0·03	0·17
		Kotalpur ...	...	0·35	1·55	0·40	0·13	0·10	0·05	...	...	1·12	...	0·30	...	0·20	...	...	...	1·00	0·55	0·90
		Onda ...	0·20	0·53	0·40	0·29	...	0·15	0·13	0·11	...	...	0·40	...	0 35	0·39	0·20	...	...	...	0·10	3·06
		Gangajalghati	...	...	1·25	...	...	...	0·85	...	0·21	0·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Raipur ...	0·32	0·45	0·07	0·11	...	...	0·27	0·12	...	0·07	0·45	...	...	0·69	0·17	0·12	0·07	...	...	1·28
		Sonamukhi ...	...	...	0·97	0·54	...	...	0·58	...	0·32	..	...	...	...	0·38	0·47	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore .	Contai ...	0·20	0·44	0·06	0·03	...	2·71	0·26	0·07	..	0·25	...	0·61	0·21	0·32	0·53	0·72	0·03	0·18	0·77	1·00
		Tamluk ...	0·05	0·39	0·13	0·16	0·10	0·31	0·20	0·12	0·19	0·16	0·31	0·15	0·28	0·85	0·10	0·21	...	1·68	0·25	1·38
		Midnapore ...	0·24	0·81	0·19	0·05	0·07	..	..	...	0·10	0·31	0·14	0·13	0·80	1·49	0·20	...	0·22	0·38	...	...
		Ghatal ...	0·05	0·70	0·65	0·07	0·06	0·23	0·13	...	...	0·04	0·02	...	0·70	0 90	0·18	0·50	0·01	0·01	...	0·05
		Kukrahaty ...	0·12	0·56	0·64	0·38	0·39	...	0·03	0·59	0·50	0·23	0·59	0·09	0·61	...	0·15	0·07	...	...	0·24	2·46
		Garhbeta ...	2·75	...	1·95	0·06	0·04	0·65	0·17	0·27	0·56	1·40	0·02	0·06	0·35	1·82	0·19	0·10	0·40	...	...	0·58
		Panskura ...	0·35	0·91	0·11	0·05	0·03	0·41	0·07	0·03	0·45	...	...	0·15	1·07	0·55	0·05	0·03	...	1·11	0·11	1·03
		Dantoon ...	0·08	1·07	0·06	0·40	0·10	0·45	0·30	0·31	1·54	0·03	...	0·35	0·39	0·80	0·03	...	...	0·49	...	0·14
	Hooghly ...	Serampore ..	0·11	0·59	1 12	1·27	0·04	..	0·23	0·10	0·15	0·32	0·07	...	0·32	0·44	0·22	0·08	0·60	0·18	0·34	0·47
		Hooghly ..	0·08	0·24	1·51	2·06	0·09	0·14	0·12	0·01	0·04	0·16	0·11	...	0·01	0·16	0·30	...	...	0·02	0·18	...
		Jahanabad ...	0·05	0·03	0·38	0·45	0·05	0·03	0·31	..	0 08	1·05	...	0·13	0·04	0·49	0·07	...	...	...	0·60	0·11
	Howrah ..	Howrah ...	0·17	0·30	0·40	0·70	0·21	0·07	0 05	0·05	0·15	0·07	0·06	0·02	0·05	0·41	0·54	0·14	0·03	0·68	0·89	1·18
		Mohesreka ...	0·15	1·08	0 12	0·22	0 03	0·25	0·09	0·04	0·28	0·13	0·05	1·07	0·53	1·21	0·80	0·15	0·09	0·23	1·26	2·10
		Uluharia ...	0·36	0 49	0·62	0·33	0·04	...	0·07	0·09	...	0·35	0·06	0·50	0·58	0·20	1·58	0·43	0·60	0·05	0·38	...
Presidency.	24-Parganas .	Sangor Island	0·12	0·22	0·32	0·07	...	0·56	0·29	0·07	0·25	1·11	...	0·07	0·00	0·71	0·39	0·73	0·18	0·12	0·70	0·19
		Diamond Harbour.	0·3,	0·86	0·93	...	...	0·33	...	0·35	0·03	0·02	0·75	...	0·41	0·68	0·24	0·20	0·02	0·40	1·50	1·90
		Canning Town	0·27	0 58	0·27	1·85	0·27	0·15	...	...	..	0·30	0·20	...	0·23	0·45	1·55	0·42	...	0·05	...	...
		Alipore (Observatory).	0·47	0 64	1·22	0·55	0·08	0·15	0·08	...	0·11	0·33	0·42	0·09	0·18	0·65	0·42	0·41	0·05	0·39	1·08	0·12
		Barrackpore...	0·15	0·85	4·00	1·02	...	...	0·29	..	0·02	0·32	0·13	0·03	0·24	0·32	0·25	0·06	0·92	0·12	0·18	0·71
		Dum Dum ...	0·41	0·59	0·70	0·95	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·51	0·79	...	0·20	...	1·05	...	...	0·13	0·14	0·93
		Barasat ...	0·51	...	...	2·05	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·60	0·30	...	0·80	...	0·15	0·62
	Nadia .	Basirhat ..	0·70	...	2·30	3·29	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·25	...	0·51	0·33	0·17	...	...	...	0·45	1·01
		Ranaghat ...	...	0·08	...	0·46	0·22	0·05	0·04	...	...	0·42	0·02	...	...	0·13	0·31	...	0·21	...	0·19	...
		Krishnagar ...	0·11	0·07	0·37	1 50	0·27	0·08	0·05	0·01	...	0·49	0·01	0·01	...	0·37	0·34	0·28	0·02	0·01	...	0·23
		Chuadanga ...	...	0·72	..	0·12	0·05	...	..	...	...	0·10	0·12	...	...	0·76	1·04	...	...	...	...	...
		Meherpur ...	0·02	0·03	0·32	0·17	0·21	0·15	0·03	0·04	0·13	...	...	...	...	0 18	0·17	0·02	0·58	0·02	...	...
	Murshidabad	Kushtia ..	...	0·15	0·45	0·17	0·05	0·11	...	...	..	0·25	...	...	0·26	0·09	0·03	0·22	0·22	...	...	...
		Kandi ...	...	0·15	0·59	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·11	...	...	...	0·24	1·42	...	0·19	0·22	0·03
		Berhampore...	...	0·01	0·21	0·17	0·37	...	0·02	...	0·01	...	0·01	...	...	...	0·32	0·02	...	...	...	0·11
		Lalbagh ...	...	...	0·06	0·24	...	0·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	0·12	...	...	...	0·4
		Azimganj ...	...	...	0·57	0·57	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·44	...	0·24	...	...	0·13
		Jangipur ...			1·90	0·30	0·19		...	...	...	0·29	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...
		Lalgola .	0·05	0·05	1·65	0·10	0·40	..	...	0·05	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·18	0·25	0·30	...	...	0·90	0·22
		Akiganj ...	0·04	0·10	1·03	0 10	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·09	0·05	0·55	...	...	...	...	0·1
		Patkabari ..			...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·70	...	...
	Jessore ...	Dumkal ...	0·03	..	0·80	...	0·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·45	...	...	...	...
		Narail ...	...	0·04	0·04	0·20	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·48	0·02	0·02	0·39	0·09	...	1·43	0·53	...	0·0
		Jessore ...	0·07	0·13	0·44	0·62	..	0·05	...	...	0·06	0·16	0·38	0·03	...	0·24	0·25	...	0·78	0·02	...	0·2
		Jhenidah ...	0·02	0·38	0·13	1·10	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·01	0·27	0·09	0·05	0·02	...	...	...
		Magura ...	0·18	0·40	0·55	0·34	0·48	0·03	0·04	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	0·12	0·07	0·27	0·09	0·25	0·02	0·6
	Khulna	Bangaon ..	0 04	0·25	0·72	0·40	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·33	...	...	0·10	0·23	0·03	0·34	0·39	0·20	0·6
		Satkhira ...	0·15	0·50	0·50	3·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·6
		Bagerhat ...	0·11	...	0·72	1·42	0·20	0·05	0·04	0·31	0·03	0·24	0·12	0·20	0·15	0·37	0·37	...	0·82	...	0·28	...
		Khulna ...	0·10	...	0·55	0·87	0·06	0·22	...	0·07	0·05	...	0·05	...	...	0·62	0·32	...	...	...	...	...
		Nakipur ...		0·76	0 78	0·92	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·95	0·18	0·46	...	...	...	0·2
		Rampal ..	0·23	0·33	0·46	2·25	0·05	...	0·09	0·12	0·14	0·04	...	0·12	0·06	0·50	0·61	0·20	0·13	0·23	0·36	0·6
	Rajshahi	Boalia ...	...	0·14	0·31	0·11	0·09	...	...	...	..	0·12	...	...	0·05	...	0·31	0·11	..	...	...	0·2
		Nator ..	0·04	0·41	0·13	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·05	0·35	0·48	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Naugaon ...	...	...	..	0·50	...	0·55	...	0·15	...	0·08	...	...	0·70	0·13	0·05	0·06	...	...	...	0·4
		Lalpur ...	0·30	1·10	0·30	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinajpur ...	Manda ...	...	0·05	0·09	0·31	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...
		Mahadebpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·67	...	0·16	0·38	...	...	0·08	0·6
		Churaman ...	0·07	0·62	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Raiganj ...	0·05	...	..	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...
		Dinajpur ...	...	0·09	0·14	0 32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·10	...	0·07	...	...	...
		Balooroghat ..	0·12	0·17	0·08	0·47	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Thakurgaon...	...	0·35	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 78	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	1·3
	Jalpaiguri ..	Setabganj ...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	0·3
		Jalpaiguri .	...	0·13	...	0·04	0·02	...	...	0·38	0·28	0·35	...	...	0·64	0·24	...	0·14	...	0·08	...	1·3
		Alipore Duar	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	1·66	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·91	...	...	1·57	...	...	0·0
		Fallacotta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·80	...	...	0·75	...	0·56	...
		Debiganj ...	...	0·12	..	0·06	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·99	...
		Bhagalpur (Nagrakatta).	...	0·49	0·70	...	...	0·10	0·14	2·06	1·80	4·50	...	...	...	1·14	0·13	1·60	1·00	2·35	...	0·
	Darjeeling ...	Buxa ...	...	0·80	0·45	0·84	...	...	4·44	1·08	1·46	2·50	1·12	0·23	0·39	1·40	...	0·03	5·56	1·11	1·25	0·
		Siliguri ...	...	...	...	0·71	...	...	...	0·60	1·61	0·40	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	0·81	3·00	0·60	0·
		Darjeeling ...	...	0·48	2·65	1·09	0·06	0·19	0·53	0·85	0·81	2·05	0·48	0·08	0·12	1·26	0·06	0·02	0·72	0·61	0·52	1·
		Kalimpong ...	...	0·90	1·07	0·65	0·18	1·15	0·03	0·61	0·05	1·03	0·25	...	0·05	1·45	0·04	...	...	0·27	0·21	2·
		Mungpoo ...	...	2·73	...	...	0·03	0·99	0·15	2·37	...	1·80	0·64	...	0·09	1·00	0·27	...	...	1·00	...	1·
		Kurseong ...	...	2·10	0·62	0·74	...	0·90	4·80	6·00	0·44	2·24	3·26	0·08	...	1·60	0·75	0·80	0·58	1·60	0·35	1·
	British Bhutan	*Pedong* ...	0·13	0·34	1·03	2·01	1·02	0·89	0·21	0·55	0·04	0·19	0·07	...	0·58	0·55	0·23	0·05	0·23	0·75	0·09	0·
	Tibet ...	Guatong ...	1·23	0·81	2·92	3·00	0·28	0·06	0·21	1·44	0·08	0·45	0·94	0·97	0·29	0·38	0·09	0·61	0·26	1·09	0·25	2·
	Cooch Behar	Yatung ..	0·07	0·32	0·06	0·37	0·04	0·02	...	0·51	0·02	0·10	0·02	0·28	0·26	0·01	0·02	0·03	...	0·28	0·10	1·
		Dhubatta ...	...	0·06	0·07	0·05	0·39	0·09	...	...	...	0·06	0·03	...	0·10	0·36	...	0·13	0·11	...	...	0·
		Cooch Behar...	...	0·41	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·21	0·12	0·06	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mickliganj ...	...	0·97	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·15	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...
		Mathabhanga	...	0·30	...	0·13	...	...	...	0·04	0·34	0·01	...	...	0·03	0·09	...	0·30	0·30	...	1·36	0·
	Rangpur .	*Fulbari* ...	...	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	0·
		Bhawaniganj (*Gaibunda*).	...	0·12	...	0·58	0·01	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangpur ...	...	0·01	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·05	...
		Peerganj ...	...	...	0·52	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kurigaon ...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gobindganj ...	...	...	...	0·91	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·06	0·08	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·
		Bogdogra (*Nilphamari*)	...	0·80	...	0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	0·18	...	0·33	0·
		Ulipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	0·22	...	...
		Sundergunj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

gal in August 1896.

23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May to 31st August 1896.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st August.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
0·70	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	12	13·46	6·59	11·07	1·06	35·01	34·09	Kalna ...	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
2·59	0·15	...	0·08	0·02	0·04	...	0·07	1·48	16	16·19	10·15	11·37	2·59	38·13	35·41	Burdwan			
0·78	0·43	...	0·21	...	0·02	...	...	0·38	14	15·04	8·37	11·38	2·04	29·10	34·54	Katwa.			
0·22	0·01	...	0·08	0·05	0·10	...	...	1·04	12	16·23	6·58	13·23	1·09	31·13	38·03	Raniganj			
1·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14·27	4·92	11·18	1·81	30·22	36·08	Mankur.			
0·12	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	0·03	0·70	11	17·31	5·34	13·28	1·52	29·25	40·14	Suri ...	Birbhum.		
0·13	2·12	...	0·27	0·04	...	...	0·06	1·61	15	15·81	10·36	12·32	2·12	33·03	38·97	Hetampur.			
0·45	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·83	10	15·74	5·70	12·13	2·15	32·43	36·20	Rampur Hât.			
0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	9	14·18	4·41	10·62	1·53	22·75	37·04	Bolpur.			
...	0·15	...	1·64	...	...	...	0·60	...	13	?	8·55	?	2·24	39·07	?	*Morari.*			
0·37	...	...	1·14	...	...	...	...	...	14	?	6·82	?	1·41	24·84	?	*Lalpur*			
0·56	...	...	0·10	0·03	...	0·10	0·45	...	20	16·77	9·08	12·59	1·96	42·90	38·20	Bankura ...	Bankura		
2·69	0·53	...	0·22	...	...	...	0·90	0·14	17	15·25	14·17	13·13	5·08	45·21	39·44	Vishnupur			
0·30	0·44	...	0·10	...	...	...	1·04	0·14	18	15·50	6·44	12·17	1·10	32·42	38·12	Maliara			
0·04	1·38	...	0·02	...	...	0·03	0·32	0·41	19	10·50	13·89	12·17	4·35	43·09	41·13	Khatra.			
1·20	0·31	1·00		0·03	...	...	0·33	...	18	14·00	8·63	9·84	1·24	37·26	36·13	Indas.			
0·80	...	0·62	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	16	12·00	9·51	12·39	1·55	34·16	39·85	Kotalpur.			
1·80	0·15	0·19	0·28	...	...	...	...	1·30	20	18·9	10·76	12·19	3·05	34·04	33·83	Onda.			
1·39	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	1·06	8	13·27	7·41	13·13	1·94	30·58	41·11	Gangajalghati.			
0·32	1·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15·55	11·78	15·53	4·05	43·20	43·84	Raipur.			
0·37	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	1·07	0·70	12	13·91	6·40	10·48	1·07	34·09	35·21	Sonamukhi			
...	...	...	0·19	0·04	...	0·06	...	1·40	16	15·38	12·08	13·07	2·71	45·15	39·43	Contai	Midnapore.		
...	0·05	0·57	0·20	...	0·23	...	...	0·20	23	13·48	8·84	13·12	1·68	47·17	37·55	Tamluk.			
0·23	...	0·08	0·29	0·17	...	...	...	0·08	16	15·85	13·96	12·33	7·05	41·07	35·80	Midnapore.			
0·47	...	0·22	0·20	0·01	...	...	0·07	0·11	13	15·25	7·03	13·97	1·65	37·35	39·45	Ghatal.			
...	...	0·19	...	0·11	...	...	..	0·14	18	16·11	9·21	12·33	2·16	50·12	?	*Kukrahaty.*			
1·00	...	..	..	0·40	0·60	0·90	0·10	0·24	21	14·09	20·52	13·74	5·80	57·46	41·19	Garhbeta.			
...	...	0·42	0·21	...	.	...	0·14	1·44	16	?	11·30	?	2·56	47·85	?	*Panskura.*			
...	...	0·63	0·50	0·98	...	..	...	0·15	16	?	9·24	?	1·54	34·14	?	*Dantoon.*			
0·18	0·03	...	0·58	0·04	...	...	...	...	19	17·40	8·46	11·90	1·27	45·80	36·48	Serampore .	Hooghly		
0·24	...	0·09	...	0·01	..	..	...	0·20	14	15·88	7·14	11·21	2·06	34·38	34·69	Hooghly.			
1·36	0·41	0·06	0·14	0·06	..	.	0·24	2·30	16	16·28	10·66	14·26	2·30	38·01	39·74	Jahanabad			
2·23	...	0·17	0·13	0·06	...	...	...	...	17	17·38	10·45	11·81	2·23	36·38	36·75	Howrah ...	Howrah		
0·93	...	0·18	0·27	0·05	...	...	0·20	0·03	21	16·37	12·89	12·74	2·10	52·53	37·64	Moheshpur.			
0·95	0·05	0·47	0·48	...	0·06	...	...	...	17	?	10·43	?	1·58	38·86	?	*Ulubaria*			
...	...	0·31	0·04	0·09	...	...	0·17	0·06	17	16·81	11·86	15·22	5·04	44·81	43·13	Saugor Island			
1·28	...	0·35	0·11	0·06	...	0·21	0·50	1·02	23	17·31	13·76	14·17	1·90	51·58	41·32	Diamond Harbour.	24-Parganas.		
...	0·20	0·05	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	17	16·09	8·89	15·66	1·85	35·91	42·40	Canning Town.			
0·67	0·05	...	0·72	0·05	0·19	...	0·01	...	20	18·12	10·42	12·95	1·22	40·78	39·17	Alipore (Observatory).			
0·11	0·02	0·04	0·46	0·02	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·02	18	15·38	11·23	11·53	4·00	48·55	36·00	Barrackpore			
...	...	...	1·07	...	...	...	...	...	15	16·81	9·06	12·34	1·07	39·51	37·41	Dum-Dum.			
...	0·36	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	12	16·00	6·49	11·38	2·05	36·09	34·79	Barasat.			
...	...	...	..	0·01	...	..	0·37	...	14	16·04	11·69	12·19	3·29	45·38	40·01	Basirhat.			
0·06	...	...		0·05	...	..	...	0·06	9	14·50	3·58	11·72	1·17	25·76	35·26	Ranaghat ...	Nadia.		
0·18	0·01	...	0·00	0·03	0·01	...		0·02	13	14·13	6·61	10·54	1·50	26·02	33·58	Krishnagar.			
...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	Nil	0·85	10	14·81	4·59	11·37	1·04	34·10	34·62	Chuadanga.			
0·02	0·34	...	..	...	...	...	...	0·02	10	15·42	2·85	11·87	0·50	24·02	35·06	Meherpur			
0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	9	16·23	2·25	10·04	0·45	18·96	37·09	Kushtia.			
1·85	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	14	14·71	6·69	10·13	1·85	31·66	34·05	Kandi	Murshidabad	Presidency.	
2·28	0·19	...	0·85	...	...	...	...	0·69	11	16·35	7·43	11·77	2·28	27·23	35·17	Berhampore.			
5·65	1·02	...	...	0·11	0·10	...	...	0·59	15	15·79	18·95	11·02	5·65	37·86	35·14	Lalbagh.			
3·00	...	0·30	0·25	0·19	...	...	0·02	0·58	14	15·88	8·05	11·01	3·03	29·49	34·83	Azimganj.			
0·72	...	...	0·99	0·15	0·02	...	0·29	...	11	14·68	6·95	10·85	1·90	31·84	34·20	Jangipur			
1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	12	14·61	7·06	10·71	1·65	27·24	35·48	Lalgola.			
...	0·04	0·05	...	0·28	0·18	...	0·14	0·02	11	13·50	5·53	8·31	1·40	33·85	35·34	Akriganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·40	3	9·78	3·60	6·18	2·40	25·25	28·23	Patkabari.			
0·68	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	8	13·70	4·45	10·66	0·83	24·04	34·31	Dumkal.			
...	...	...	0·05	0·01	...	0·03	...	0·31	10	14·08	4·39	10·09	1·43	24·51	35·38	Narail ...	Jessore		
...	1·15	0·07	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·03	13	17·12	7·00	11·35	1·72	39·55	38·94	Jessore.			
0·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	8	15·88	4·73	11·32	1·40	23·22	36·86	Jhenidah			
0·70	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·06	0·22	0·04	13	14·68	5·07	9·37	0·70	26·22	35·77	Magura.			
...	1·02	..	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	14	14·58	6·79	11·73	1·62	26·67	35·07	Bangaon			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	16·58	5·95	11·62	3·00	30·00	39·03	Satkhira ...	Khulna.		
...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·82	16	16·76	6·73	12·25	1·42	37·24	41·34	Bagerhat			
0·10	0·11	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·52	13	16·96	4·77	11·47	0·87	32·21	38·16	Khulna			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·30	11	?	5·40	?	0·95	27·88	?	*Nakipur.*			
...	...	0·26	...	...	0·02	0·08	...	1·15	17	?	8·31	?	2·25	31·25	?	*Rampal.*			
...	...	...	...	0·04	0·06	...	...	0·15	10	15·19	4·70	11·01	2·53	28·50	35·02	Boalia ...	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi.	
...	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	0·38	11	16·58	4·75	11·03	0·75	35·35	39·27	Nator			
0·64	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14·46	3·88	8·92	1·10	31·87	37·11	Naugaon.			
1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	8	15·55	4·31	9·55	1·10	31·48	31·48	Lalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		13·45		9·65	1·28		33·98	Manda.			
1·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	15·28	3·21	11·91	0·80	25·41	36·00	Manaksapur	Dinajpur.		
0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	...	6	15·12	3·05	11·01	0·91	25·09	40·06	Churamon.			
0·91	...	...	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	6	15·80	2·69	11·22	0·70	20·68	45·44	Raiganj.			
0·70	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	10	15·96	4·02	12·56	0·97	26·55	47·27	Dinajpur.			
0·22	0·30	...	0·72	...	...	0·23	0·02	0·03	9	15·62	3·77	9·00	1·01	31·66	38·16	Balughat			
0·02	...	...	0·24	...	0·21	...	0·02	0·26	12	?	13·91	?	6·27	54·30	?	*Thakurgaon*			
1·41	0·17	...	0·05	...	0·38	0·27	...	1·28	9	?	5·82	?	3·00	46·15	?	Setabganj.			
0·10	0·32	...	0·35	...	...	3·00	...	...	11	19·04	4·74	23·74	1·30	51·34	89·12	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri.		
...	...	...	...	0·46	...	0·43	0·05	0·06	11	17·30	13·54	25·93	2·41	63·75	97·67	Alipore Duar.			
...	...	...	...	2·41	1·15	2·31	...	1·03	13	17·20	9·26	25·19	1·80	57·80	80·46	Fallacotta.			
0·75	...	...	...	0·48	0·50	1·54	1·00	1·80	13	16·60	12·78	16·80	7·73	48·10	60·73	Debiganj.			
0·10	0·31	...	0·16	...	0·48	7·73	...	0·92	21	?	27·06	?	4·30	74·56	?	*Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).*	Darjeeling.		
0·16	...	1·25	1·06	1·95	2·38	2·12	...	0·10											
0·06	0·16	0·26	4·18	5·58	0·25	1·40	0·09	1·16	24	23·08	37·09	43·05	5·58	111·40	140·75	Buxa			
0·97	...	...	2·26	...	1·85	0·18	...	2·03	15	21·62	16·96	25·37	3·99	71·08	80·98	Siliguri.			
1·69	0·61	...	0·36	0·01	0·20	0·45	0·34	0·01	23	24·35	20·36	25·61	3·50	79·25	80·60	Darjeeling.			
1·74	0·20	...	0·11	...	0·73	0·70	0·02	...	19	20·09	16·17	17·88?	2·50	47·00	65·51	Kalimpong.			
0·77	...	...	0·61	...	0·12	0·71	...	0·44	17	?	17·63	?	2·87	71·56	?	Mungpoo.			
0·67	0·05	2·20	1·18	0·60	...	0·65	0·10	0·12	25	?	35·37	?	6·00	102·13	?	*Kursong*			
1·21	2·00	0·01	0·06	...	0·14	1·40	0·05	0·01	21	?	18·82	?	2·88	59·58	?	*Pulong* ...	British Bhutan.		
2·18	1·51	0·65	1·16	0·40	0·27	0·08	0·75	0·50	28	?	30·42	?	3·00	80·80	?	Guatong.			
0·87	0·87	0·10	0·12	0·02	0·05	0·60	0·09	0·05	16	?	7·07	?	1·37	22·87	?	Yatung ...	Tibet.		
0·04	...	1·22	...	...	1·94	1·85	0·41	0·03	11	15·94	8·11	17·67	2·43	50·42	90·71	Dinhatta ...	Cooch Behar.		
0·22	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	2·43	0·08	9	17·25	8·83	22·20	3·00	55·02	84·63	Cooch Behar			
0·03	...	...	...	0·19	0·08	8·00	0·08	0·31	10	18·59	7·81	25·19	3·27	56·50	89·47	Mickliganj.			
...	0·04	...	0·04	0·10	0·05	3·27	0·45	0·23	10	18·53	8·08	24·42	3·27	56·50		Matabhanga.			
...	...	0·40	...	...	0·41	0·33	2·42	0·13	10	?	9·13	?	2·42	46·88	?	*Fulbari.*			
0·55	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·18	4·95	8	13·44	9·16	10·65	4·95	37·85	45·38	Bhawanigunj (*Gaibanda*...	Rangpur.		
0·24	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·30	0·14	1·28	7	13·30	3·21	12·41	1·28	38·07	53·70	Rangpur.			
...	...	...	0·19	0·84	...	...	...	1·00	8	?	4·33	?	1·40	28·08	?	*Peerganj.*			
0·18	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·50	2·64	1·47	8	12·24	6·06	11·23	2·04	41·66	57·01	Kurigram.			
0·53	...	...	0·12	...	...	0·03	...	0·50	7	?	5·38	?	1·80	35·51	?	*Gobindganj.*			
2·31	0·31	...	...	...	3·75	0·85	...	...	11	15·95	10·38	15·66	3·75	48·42	65·73	Bandogra.			
																(*Nilphamari.*)			
																Ulipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	4	11·30	1·36	10·28	0·63	39·39	48·01	*Sundergunj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·13	1·25	4	?	3·40	?	1·25	39·80	?	Sherpur ...	Bogra.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	15·98	8·16	12·26	1·05	35·75	41·35	Mowkhilla.			
...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15·05	6·26	10·67	4·87	37·76	40·41	Bogra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	16·06	8·96	11·97	0·83	34·95	44·11	Panchbibi.			
0·47	0·09	...	0·12	0·04	...	...	...	...	9	13·55	5·78	11·21	1·95	38·90	40·26	Pabna ...	Pabna.		
1·45	1·95	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·88	12	16·05	5·25	11·41	2·06	29·17	36·93	Serajganj.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Statio

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	...	0·40	0·80	0·11	0·16	0·16	...	0·41	0·07	0·12	...	...	0·63	0·61	0·21	0·14	0·08	0·14	0·02	0
		Dacca ..	0·06	0·16	0·53	0·06	0·06	0 20	...	0·22	0·41	0·30	...	...	0·18	0·22	0·62	0·05	0·03	...	0·03	
		Narainganj	0·09	0·28	0·48	0·14	0·16	0·07	...	0·31	0·12	0·08	0·10	...	0·10	0·56	0·22	0·11	0·07	...	0·10	0
		Manikganj	...	0·25	1·56	0·43	0·15	0 07	...	0·01	0·10	0·15	...	...	0·29	0·10	0·23	0·05	0·02	0·03	...	0
		Jaydebpur ...	..	0·45	0·09	0·12	...	0·05	...	0·05	0·35	0·04	...	0·07	0·40	0·05	0·06	0·12	...	...	...	
	Mymensingh	Kishoreganj	...	0·28	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·33	0·32	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	
		Atia (*Tangail*	...	...	...	0·69	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1·11	...	0·20	...	0·25	0·10	...	
		Mymensingh	...	0·27	0·12	0·05	...	0·04	...	0·40	0·02	0·14	...	...	0·58	0·06	0·07	...	0·02	...	...	
		Jamalpur .	...	0·21	0·16	..	...	.	...	..	0·23	.	...	...	0·52	0·43	...	.	...	...	...	
		Netrokona ...	0·31	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·22	...	..	...	...	0·17	0
		Subarnakhali	0·35	0·20	0·35	...	0·50	0·15	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·67	...	0·11	0·13	...	...	...	...	0
		Durgapur ...	...	1·85	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	1·00	..	...	...	0·50	0·08	...	...	...	...	1·32	0
		Sherpur Town	..	0·10	0·45	0·17	...	..	..	0·09	0·45	...	...	...	0·08	0·20	...	0·20	0·06	...	...	1
		Diwangauj ...	...	0·40	...	>0·58	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·26	...	...	0
	Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	0·08	0·08	1·14	0·42	0·07	0·02	...	0·03	...	0·12	...	...	0·03	0·54	0·45	..	0·65	0·04	0·04	0
		Faridpur ..	...	0·27	0·52	0·12	1·25	0·40	...	0·28	0·38	0·25	0·17	0·12	...	0·26	...	0·38	...	...	...	
		Goalundo ..	0·38	...	2·58	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·44	...	...	0·20	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	
	Backergunge...	Patuakhali ...	0·35	0·54	0 81	1·75	...	...	...	0·09	2·00	0·11	...	0·65	0·10	0·33	0·30	1·25	0·50	1·16	0·15	
		Pirojpur ..	0 20	0·17	1·28	1·00	0·18	0·18	0·02	..	..	...	0·20	0·15	0·22	0·25	0·19	0 32	..	...	0·78	
		Barisal ...	0·12	0·27	0·93	1·08	...	.	...	..	...	0·27	...	...	...	0·64	0·47	...	0·27	...	...	
		Gaurnadi ..	0·06	0·16	1·07	0·83	0·09	0·05	...	0·15	0·28	0·17	0·04	...	0·05	0·53	0·62	..	...	0·07	...	0
		Bhola .	0·11	0·27	2·44	0·47	0·05	..	...	0 30	0 38	0·41	0·14	...	...	0·80	1·03	0·33	...	...	0·27	0
		Doulatkhan ...	...	..	1·90	0·61	0·10	...	...	0 20	0·33	0·43	0·12	..	0·19	...	1·27	...	1·08	...	...	1
		Bauphal ...	0·19	0·05	2·07	2·10	0·32	0·60	...	0·10	1·78	0·56	0·62	0·18	0·23	0·61	0·90	0·59	0·15	0·32	...	0
Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	...	0·10	...	0·05	0·30	...	0·02	..	0·10	0·20	0·10	0·05	2 00	0·30	0·05	0·15	0·10	...	...	0
	Tippera ..	Comilla ..	0·02	0·07	0·35	0·03	0·01	0·06	..	0 02	...	...	0·02	...	0·07	0·08	0·01	0 07	0·05	0·02	...	
		Chandpur ...	0·06	0·52	1·23	0·40	0·02	0·06	...	0·12	0 17	0·07	0 04	...	0·38	0·70	0·60	0·22	0·12	..	0·05	0
		Brahmanbaria	...	...	0·25	0·12	..	0·28	0·03	0·05	0 08	...	...	1·02	0·08	0·06	0·02	...	0·10	...	0·30	
		Ramchandra-pur.	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	0·50	..	.	0·50	..	...	...	
		Nasirnagar ...	...	...	...	.	...	...	0·07	...	...	0·07	...	0·12	...	...	..	0·05	...	...	0·03	
		Daudkandi ...	0·13	0·27	0·50	0·32	...	...	0·02	...	0·03	0·21	..	...	..	...	.	...	..	0·03	0·02	
		Kasba ...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0 08	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·01	...	...	
		Laksam ...	0·15	1·52	0·15	..	0·05	0·04	...	0·30	0·10	...	...	0·25	0·05	...	0·03	0·06	0·04	...	0·10	1
	Noakhali ..	Noakhali ...	0·08	0·44	3·75	0·25	0·46	0·28	0·25	0·30	0·27	0 25	0·06	0·02	0·06	1·13	0·98	0·98	0·26	0·18	0·02	0
		Fenny ...	...	0·17	0·64	0·13	...	0·25	0·14	...	0·05	0·18	...	...	...	0·16	...	0·14	0·20	...	...	
		Harishpur ...	0·11	0·05	0·74	0·78	0·07	...	0·29	0·33	0·20	0·05	...	...	...	0·46	0·43	0·83	0·24	0·02	...	0
	Chittagong .	Ramganj	0·05	0·43	2·43	0·68	0·05	...	0·04	0·17	0·40	0·08	0·19	0·01	0·41	0·84	0·39	0·14	0·06	0·01	...	0
		Cox's Bazar ...	...	0·59	1·91	0·84	2·15	...	...	0·45	0·24	0·05	...	...	0·95	2·38	2·43	2·81	1·70	0·02	...	0
		Chittagong .	...	...	0 30	0·05	...	..	...	0·07	..	...	...	...	2·62	0·07	0·07	..	...	...	...	0
		Kutubdia ...	...	...	1·55	0·14	...	...	...	0·42	0·48	0·07	...	0·06	0 64	0·40	0·68	0·62	1·16	...	...	0
		Satkanya ...	...	0·17	0·30	0·33	...	...	...	0·30	0·35	...	...	...	0·16	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	2
		Kodala ..	...	0·18	0·25	...	0·14	..	..	0·34	0·08	0·18	1·13	0·23	0·13	0·16	0·14	0 25	0·32	0·03	0·33	0
		Fenoa ..	...	...	0·25	0·03	...	0·02	0·01	0·18	...	...	0·30	0·26	0·10	0·19	...	0·03	...	...	0·12	0
		Mirsarai ..	0·05	0·11	1·24	0·11	0·32	...	0·11	...	0 05	0·03	...	...	0·52	0·17	...	0·14	0·07	...	...	
	South Lushai Hills.	*Chandpur* ...	0·16	0·62	0·50	0·02	0·18	0·08	0·55	0·60	0 02	...	0·10	0·08	0·15	0·12	0 03	0·08	0·12	0·02	1·60	0
		Rangamatia	...	...	0·24	0·65	0·12	0·63	0·02	...	0·01	...	0·11	0·08	0·14	0 08	0·32	0·09	0·11	0·36	0·05	0
		Bandarban ...	...	...	...	0·28	...	..	0·16	0·13	0·35	..	...	1·11	...	0·12	0·11	0·06	0·19	0·03	0·08	0
		Demagiri ...	0·19	0·65	...	0·19	0·14	3·12	1·99	0·08	0·45	0·03	1·10	1·40	0·06	...	0·06	...	0·18	0·09	0·07	0
Patna.	Patna	Patna .	0·08	0·03	0·03	0·13	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	1·45	0·08	...	..	...	0·03	1
		Dinapore ..	..	..	0·06	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
		Bihar ..	0·14	0·10	0·10	0·04	1·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·22	0·12	0·26	...	0·09	...	2
		Barh ..	0·26	0·15	...	0·08	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·28	...	...	.	0·85	2
		Bickram ..	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	1·37	0·12	...	...	...	...	0
		Hilsa ..	...	...	..	0·15	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90	0·13	...	...	...	0·23	
	Gaya	Aurungabad...	...	0·31	..	...	1·18	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	1·52	...	..	...	1·43	0·36	
		Gaya ...	...	0·08	0·22	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·36	0·02	...	...	0·05	0·08	0
		Nawada ..	...	0·11	0·35	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·11	0·04	0·16	...	...	1·48	2
		Jahanabad ..	...	0·01	0·19	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·01	...	...	.	..	0·78	0·02	0·02	0·13	...	6·7	0
		Arwal ...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	..	0·05	...	...	0·23	0
		Daudnagar ...	..	..	0·09	0·06	..	0·08	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·16	0·12	0·01	..	0·46	3·72	3·66	
		Sherghati ...	0·08	.	0·09	0·21	2·25	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1·32	0·05	...	..	0·05	0·11	0
		Kajauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·83	...	...	0·30	0·53	...	...	0·89	0·39	..	..	..	0·50	0·65	2
		Pakri Bara-wan.	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·25	...	...	...	0·13	..	...	0·13	..	...	..	...	...	4·15	4
	Shahabad	Buxar .	...	...	0·05	0·02	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·77	0·0	...	...	...	0·14	0·06	0
		Dehri ..	...	...	0·06	0·06	0·07	0·47	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	0·58	0·01	...	...	...	5·30	0·72	
		Bhabhua ...	0·11	...	0·05	...	0·08	0·05	...	...	..	...	.	...	0·05	0·06	0·02	0·25	0·11	0·05	0·85	1
		Sasaram ..	0·08	...	...	...	3·22	0·02	...	...	0·03	...	0·03	...	...	0·14	0·06	..	...	3·95	1·41	0
		Arrah ..	...	...	...	0·90	...	..	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	..	...	...	...	
		Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Khiri ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5·40	
		Ageaon ..	...	...	...	1·30	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·60	3
		Ramagar ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	
		Koath ..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	2·05	...	...	
		Sikrout ...	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·12	...	...	...	0·89	
		Bassawan ..	...	...	0·20	...	1·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·14	
	aran	*Monaharpur*	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	0
		Gopalganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·50	0·18	
		Siwan ...	0·08	...	...	0·10	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·14	...	
		Ekma ...	0·07	...	..	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·37	
		Chapra	0·05	...	...	0·35	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	
		Scerecpur ...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·06	
		Annour .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	
	Champaran	*Basantpur* ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·00	0
		Motihari ..	...	...	...	0·35	0·28	...	...	...	...	0·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Bettiah ..	...	0·03	...	0·08	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·56	1
		Bagaha ..	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·34	...	...	
	Muzaffarpur	Burhurwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·95	...	
		Sitamarhi ..	...	...	...	0·47	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	
		Muzaffarpur ..	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·07	0
		Hajipur ...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	3·39	0
		Parn ...	...	...	0·10	0·28	0·30	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·68	0·30	...	...	...	0·85	0
		Mahuwa ...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·70	0·05	1
		Shubar ...																				5
	Darbhanga ...	Pupri ...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·26	...	...	
		Sapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	2
		Darbhanga ..	...	...	...	0·06	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·08	...	0·05	0·05	0·02	0·04	...	0·75	2
		Madhubani ..	...	...	...	0·15	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·12	...	...	...	1·84	0
		Bahera ...	...	0·21	0·17	0·03	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	0
Bhagal-pur.	Monghyr ..	Rosera ...	...	...	...	0·11	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	1
		Begusarai ...	0·13	0·02	0·02	0·10	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	0·30	...	...	1·10	1
		Monghyr ...	...	0·02	...	0·44	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·06	...	...	0·23	0
		Jamui ...	0·00	0·02	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	0·21	...	...	0·11	0·31	0·17	...	...	1·75	0
		Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·08	...	...	1·95	3
		Jamalpur ...	0·02	...	...	...	0·58	0·26	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	0·16	0·42	...	...	...	...	0
		Bhaikhpura ..	...	...	...	0·14	0·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·07	0·23	...	...	0·76	0
		Chakai Banda	0·02	0·06	0·45	0·04	0·48	...	0·01	...	0·01	0·08	0·04	...	...	0·07	0·20	...	...	...	1·80	3
		Chupreon ...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	1·23	3
		Gidhour ...	...	...	0·14	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
																				0·47		

ngal in August 1896—*continued.*

23	25	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1896 to 31st August 1896.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st August.	Station.	District.	Division.
1·53	0·41	0·14	0·05	...	...	...	0·23	0·07	0·03	17	18·04	7·74	13·92	1·53	35·66	48·53	Munshiganj.	Dacca.	Dacca.
0·02	...	...	0·27	...	0·06	...	0·10	...	1·88	13	17·69	6·59	12·04	1·88	33·91	43·11	Dacca		
0·08	0·02	...	0·72	0·08	0·16	0·04	0·37	...	0·23	17	17·38	5·38	12·32	1·21	39·82	44·83	Naraingunj.		
1·78	0·05	0·10	0·16	0·16	0·08	...	...	0·22	0·06	16	15·67	6·46	11·19	1·72	20·95	37·07	Manikganj.		
0·09	0·34	0·09	0·62	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·17	9	10·50	3·52	13·72	0·62	31·94	45·89	Jaydebpur.		
1·30	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	7	16·58	3·37	13·07	1·30	39·60	52·46	Kishorganj.	Mymensingh.	
1·10	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	14·19	4·05	11·30	1·11	33·31	39·52	Atia (*Tangail*)		
0·41	0·03	0·06	0·22	...	...	0·02	0·02	0·22	...	9	19·19	5·70	14·46	0·95	47·07	55·00	Mymensingh.		
3·43	0·19	...	0·25	...	0·75	0·60	...	...	...	11	16·35	6·43	13·94	3·13	44·65	47·22	Jamalpur.		
0·40	...	...	...	...	0·11	1·15	...	0·13	0·86	13	19·46	5·77	17·81	1·15	55·53	66·67	Netrokona		
0·55	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	0·21	14	14·30	6·61	10·79	2·10	25·92	39·96	Subarnakhali.		
0·50	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	0·29	...	...	10	20·67	7·85	25·24	1·85	63·55	95·79	Durgapur.		
3·71	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·98	...	...	0·04	11	?	8·52	?	3·71	46·50	?	*Sherepur Town.*		
2·10	0·80	...	...	...	0·35	0·10	...	...	0·06	10	12·10	5·46	11·54	2·10	37·53	49·3⅛	Diwanganj.		
0·27	0·45	0·03	0·43	...	...	0 37	...	...	0·67	12	16·93	6·25	11·72	1·14	22·97	40·22	Madaripur	Faridpur.	
0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·84	...	15	15·96	6·51	12·21	1·25	29·49	41·05	Faridpur.		
0·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	14·96	6·84	10·58	2·38	29·80	38·15	Goalundo.		
0·13	0·35	1·20	...	..	...	...	...	...	0·11	19	21·17	12·00	17·54	2·00	53·21	72·04	Patuakhali ..	Backergunge.	
0·05	0 10	...	0·01	...	0·43	...	..	..	..	16	18·35	7·19	13·78	1·90	31·51	49·40	Pirojpur.		
0·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	0·54	11	13·77	5·79	12·53	1·08	38·16	48·66	Barisal		
0·18	..	..	...	0·07	...	...	..	...	..	11	17 00	6·05	11·80	1·97	53·84	42·12	Gaurnadi.		
0·32	2·71	...	0·30	0·13	0·17	...	0·10	0 03	0·04	20	21·58	11 61	17 20	2·48	43·66	57·02	Bhola		
0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	13	?	8·39	?	1·90	53·84	?	*Daulatkhan.*		
0·16	...	0·18	0·07	2·13	0·40	0·21	...	...	...	23	20·00	15·75	18·83	2·97	51·67	58·06	Bauphal.		
0·30	..	2·00	...	.	0·10	...	...	0·05	...	13	17·08	6·17	11·76	2·00	31·24	43·27	Agartola	Hill Tippera.	
0·15	0·51	.	0·87	0·06	...	...	0·04	...	.	5	17·67	2·83	16·40	0·87	39·73	56·08	Comilla	Tippera.	
0·15	0·36	0·38	0·19	0·95	0·60	...	0·30	0·15	...	18	20 78	7 69	17·95	1 23	39·10	53·47	Chandpur		
0·15	...	..	0·78	.	0·05	...	..	0·06	0·10	10	15·62	4·13	12·33	1 02	32 23	44·14	Brahmanbaria		
2·43	...	0·78	...	0·15	...	...	..	...	..	6	12·90	5·65	10·34	2 42	32·87	38·83	Ramchandrapur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	2	12·70	6·12	11 47	6·12	26·92	37·01	Nasirnagar.		
...	0 10	0·12	0·15	0·16	0·50	0·05	0·03	...	...	10	14·10	2·65	9·93	0·50	—	38·49	Daudkandi.		
0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	13·40	1·11	10·09	0·91	—	41·52	Kasba.		
0·07	...	0·10	0·07	0·04	0·03	0·12	...	...	0·35	12	13·90	5·27	15·04	1·52	48·91	52·67	Laksam.		
1·06	3·06	...	0·12	0·02	0·12	0·23	0·22	0·40	1·73	25	23·04	20·62	24·39	3 75	72·22	78 33	Noakhali ...	Noakhali.	Chittagong.
1·22	0·03	...	4·40	...	0·03	1·24	..	..	0·47	15	21·84	12·39	23 72	4·40	58 70	78·35	Feeny.		
1 41	0·43	...	..	0·19	0·16	...	0·03	0·04	1·02	17	20·60	10·10	31·96	1·41	72·01	92·80	Harishpur.		
1·28	0·06	...	0·15	0·10	0·11	..	0·16	0·09	...	18	18·70	9·98	17·72	2·43	42·87	56·81	Ramganj.		
0·86	0·43	...	0·21	0·39	0·11	...	..	0·08	0·03	18	20·23	20·40	27 37	2·81	89·87	106·04	Cox's Bazar	Chittagong ...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	18·42	4·87	19·76	2 62	48·77	71·46	Chittagong.		
0·63	0·90	...	0·48	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·05	14	18·91	9·16	21 67	1·65	61·24	88·05	Kutubdia.		
0·72	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	0·35	...	0·11	13	20·60	6·75	16·75	2·10	42·46	69·73	Satkanya.		
...	...	0·19	...	0·35	...	...	0·21	0·26	...	18	21 54	5·76	17·35	0·77	30·80	59·50	Kodala.		
...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·08	10	?	3·75	?	1·08	38 51	?	*Fenoa.*		
0·81	0·35	0·04	...	0·08	0·17	...	...	0·11	0·53	13	?	5 29	?	1·21	52·13	?	*Mirsarai.*		
...	...	0·25	0·12	0·08	...	0·20	0·30	...	...	17	?	7·70	?	1·60	39·30	?	*Chandpur.*		
0·39	...	...	1·05	...	0·03	...	1·29	...	0·30	16	21·85	7·40	18·03	1·29	34·97	50·09	Rangamati	South Lushai Hills.	
0·41	...	...	0·18	0·06	0·20	...	0·05	0·36	0·71	13	?	4·77	?	1·11	30·53	?	*Bandarban* ..		
0·46	...	...	1·06	0·40	0·27	0·01	0·17	...	0·59	16	?	11 89	?	3·12	44·64	?	*Demagiri.*		
4·41	2·14	0·60	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	8	13·27	11·57	11 30	4·11	29·02	31·72	Patna.	Patna	
2·71	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	0·04	6	12·23	7·99	11·83	2·30	20·82	32·01	Dinapore.		
4·36	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14·50	10·01	11·12	4·36	25·84	32·46	Bihar.		
3·10	0 50	0·41	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	11	11·96	8 32	10·21	3·10	24·77	29·35	Barh.		
4·86	5·00	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13·67	12 91	11·21	5·00	34·51	32·58	Bikram.		
4·41	1·78	...	...	...	0·13	...	..	..	..	9	14·11	9 60	11·64	4·41	25·91	32·87	Hilsa.		
1·46	0·30	...	...	...	..	...	1·11	1·84	...	11	14·27	10·29	13·3	1·84	29·41	32 69	Aurungabad .	Gaya.	
1·77	0·12	0·35	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14·04	5·72	12 50	1·77	25·26	33 19	Gaya.		
4·80	0·20	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	11	13·50	10 86	11·50	4·80	36·43	30 74	Nawada.		
4·39	1·84	0·39	...	...	...	...	..	0·02	0·46	11	13·74	15·74	12 60	4·39	30·91	31 85	Jahanabad.		
3·35	0·56	0·96	...	.	...	...	...	...	0·15	7	11·27	6·10	10·21	3·35	25·00	29·97	Arwal.		
2·60	0·76	0·02	0·46	...	...	...	1·70	0·08	...	9	13·82	14·08	11 31	3·72	28·11	28·71	Daudnagar.		
2·76	0·04	...	0·44	...	...	...	..	0·12	0·05	10	14·27	8·87	11·45	2·76	27·68	26·63	Sherghati.		
3·40	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	12	17·00	13·03	11·18	6 15	31·23	30·30	Rajauli.		
3·50	0·10	...	0·15	0·18	...	0·08	...	1·55	0·20	12	13·00	13·95	12 38	4·20	29·59	31·33	Pakri Barawan.		
1·48	2·47	0·46	...	...	...	...	..	0·53	0·03	8	13·38	7·39	11 33	2·47	24·73	28·78	Buxar ...	Shahabad.	
1·71	0·73	0·35	...	.	...	...	0·59	0·38	1·10	11	14·08	13·10	12·62	5·30	24·88	30 93	Dehri.		
1·14	0·90	0·07	...	0·03	0·02	..	1·50	...	0·26	10	14 27	9 36	12 20	1·84	23·61	30·10	Bhabhua.		
1·65	0·53	0·09	...	...	0·05	...	0·05	...	0·21	8	13·88	15·01	12·27	4·50	30·05	29·22	Sasaram.		
1·15	0·56	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	...	...	6	13·31	7·73	11·51	2·70	24·21	30·86	Arrah.		
...	0·88	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	4	11·00	10 08	13 64	5·40	34·52	30·05	Mohanea.		
1·00	...	...	1·30	...	...	...	1·30	...	...	9	?	10 20	?	3·10	26·15	?	*Khrs.*		
2·10	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	6·03	?	3·10	23·16	?	*Ageaon.*		
2·40	1·43	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	...	6	?	7·91	?	2·40	28·59	?	*Ramagar.*		
1·88	1·67	0·21	..	0·13	...	...	0·24	0·06	...	10	?	6·51	?	1 88	20·70	?	*Koath.*		
2·10	2 20	0·23	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·59	...	7	?	6 56	?	2·20	18·84	?	*Sikraul.*		
1·62	0·79	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	5·93	?	2·15	16·14	?	*Bassawan.*		
1·30	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	10·00	?	5·35	2·91	?	*Monaharpur.*		
1·85	1·80	1·20	0·85	...	...	...	1·10	1·60	...	9	11·59	9·15	10·77	1·80	21·90	31·60	Gopalganj ..	Saran.	
1·07	3·40	1·13	...	...	...	0·47	...	...	...	6	14·04	9·73	11·54	4·07	21 80	31·72	Siwan.		
1·42	5·10	2·70	0·35	0·90	...	...	...	...	0·15	9	?	12·59	?	5·10	25·12	?	Ekma.		
1·80	1·14	1·25	0·34	..	...	...	...	...	0·07	7	13·65	7·09	10·37	2 80	19·88	29·50	Chapra.		
1·80	2·30	1·50	0·30	...	...	...	...	2·50	...	8	?	10·40	?	2·50	26·70	?	*Seereepur*		
1·90	5·00	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	12·03	?	5·00	33·64	?	*Amaur.*		
1·27	2·57	3·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?	3·23		?	*Basantpur*		
1·21	4·37	0·03	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	7	13·25	9·78	12·19	4·37	28·69	38·68	Motihari ..	Champaran.	
1·23	1·57	2·73	...	0·97	0·20	...	0·02	2·11	0·23	8	13·64	10·86	12·30	2·73	24·54	36·54	Bettiah.		
1·35	0·72	3·88	...	0·07	0·63	0·17	0·43	...	...	8	15·55	9 68	15·89	3·88	26·89	47·53	Bagaha.		
1·49	2·31	1·02	...	...	...	...	...	1·91	...	6	12·82	7 49	12·40	2·31	22·30	34·37	Burhurwa.		
1·65	...	0·29	...	...	...	0·07	0·31	0·06	...	9	11·64	8·20	10·13	0 65	22·48	32·84	Sitamarhi	Muzaffarpur.	
1·46	1·85	0·87	0·17	...	...	...	1·65	1·25	...	9	13·31	11·22	10 28	3·39	41·84	31·53	Muzaffarpur		
1·27	2·80	0·45	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14·06	10·52	10·42	3 37	27·21	30·54	Hajipur.		
1·75	3·55	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13·64	8·45	13 14	3·55	24·24	32·63	Paru.		
1·40											12·50		11·75			32·85	Mahuwa.		
1·76	0·77	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	6	10·90	5·25	11·20	2·70	23·32	30·79	Shuhar.		
1·69	1·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·57	7	?	8·56	?	2·28	24·26	?	Pupri.		
1·07	2·63	0·04	0·04	0·83	...	...	...	1·92	...	7	13·64	11·49	10 51	2·05	33·33	31·77	Tajpur ...	Darbhanga.	
1·03	1·95	0 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	11	14·20	9·15	12·47	3·02	29 88	33·67	Darbhanga.		
1·66	0·94	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	1·03	8	14.40	6·99	11·90	3·60	29·25	34·06	Madhubani.		
1·10	3·25	0·90	...	...	...	...	..	...	0·75	9	14·73	11·70	15·31	3·25	29·95	37·59	Bahera.		
1·06	1·06	0·80	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14·90	8 81	14·34	2·00	21·89	34·18	Rosera.		
1·05	0·21	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	1·92	...	10	13·27	7·48	10·34	2·70	29·35	29·96	Begusarai ...	Monghyr ...	Bhagalpur.
1·65	1·04	...	0·27	...	...	...	0·02	0·24	...	13	14·06	12·20	12·31	4·65	31·16	34·02	Monghyr.		
1·37	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	0·09	7	14·85	8·91	11·47	3·56	29·34	33·13	Jamui.		
1·38	1·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	11	11·18	10·22	13·32	4·25	24·14	30·14	Gogri.		
1·35	1·06	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	10·01	?	4·33	33·98	?	Jamalpur.		
1·30	1·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·80	...	5	10·73	11·64	11·06	3·70	28·40	32·67	Shaikhpura.		
1·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·94	0·12	9	?	6·94	?	2·06	29·47	?	*Chakai Bamda.*		
1·80	0·02	...	...	0·03	0·02	...	...	...	...	7	?	3·90	?	3·40	21·76	?	Chupraon.		
1·40	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	1·70	...	...	8	?	5·89	?	2·14	21·68	?	Gidhour.		
1·35	1·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...										

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	0·25	...	...	0·35	0·01	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·78	0·08	0·02	..	0·07	...	1·53
	Bongaon (*Sufabad*).	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·22
	Supaul ...	...	0·03	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	0·30
	Protabganj ...	0·05	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	0·13	...	...	2·21
	Bhagalpur ...	...	0·03	...	0·15	0·32	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·15	0·01	...	...	0·10	1·84
	Banka ...	...	...	0·12	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	1·57	...	...	...	2·19	0·02
	Colgong ...	...	0·22	...	0·14	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·05	0·20	...	...	...	...	2·62
	Bansil ...	...	0·10	0·15	0·30	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·10	0·72	0·22	...	...	0·50	0·13
Purnea ..	Kishanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·56	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·03	...	...	...	...	3·31
	Araria ...	...	0·25	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·33	...	...	0·50	0·85	...	...	0·20	0·19	...	0·25
	Purnea ...	0·02	0·42	...	0·25	...	0·02	...	...	0·24	0·05	...	...	...	0·02	0·02	0·01	0·05	...	...	2·10
	Gondwara (Korah).	0·12	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·21	...	...	0·10	0·32
	Barsoe ..														0·50	0·13	...	...	0·15	...	...
	Forbesganj ...	...	0·30	...	0·05	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·40
	Kaliaganj ...	...	0·60	...	0·40	0·20	...	...	0·30	1·90	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda ...	Malda ...	...	...	...	0·24	0·23	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·07	0·02	0·06	...	0·13	...	...	...
	Chanchal ...	0·05	0·06	...	0·19	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...
	Gajol ...	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...
	Sibganj ...	...	...	...	0·35	0·30	...	...	...	0·04	1·07	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...
Southal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	0·20	...	0·28	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·05	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·12
	Godda ...	...	...	0·10	0·21	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	1·80	...	...	...	0·10	...
	Pakour ...	...	...	1·41	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·17	...	...	...	...	...
	Naya Dumka	0·17	0·02	0·58	0·77	0·05	...	0·07	...	0·02	0·16	0·29	...	0·16	0·35	0·36	0·12	...	0·06	0·17	1·01
	Deoghur ..	..	0·20	0·24	0·36	0·22	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	0·07	0·33	...	0·52	...	0·35	1·07
	Jamtara ...	0·44	0·10	0·40	0·13	0·43	...	0·21	0·05	...	0·58	0·31	...	0·50	0·70	0·02	0·19	...	...	...	2·17
	Bilbodda ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	2·10	...
	Nanihat ...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	..	..	0·48	0·62	0·67	...	...	1·50	0·73
	Assenboni																				
	Katikund ...	..	..	0·97	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	0·12	0·50	...	...	...	...	1·76
	Madhupur ...	0·25	0·05	0·42	0·06	0·45	...	0·07	...	...	0·43	...	0·13	...	0·42	0·23	0·25	...	...	...	0·20
	Sarwan ...	0·46	0·89	0·19	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·98	...	...	...	0·32
	Sarath ...	0·07	0·08	0·79	...	0·42	...	0·06	...	...	0·22	...	0·07	...	0·99	0·16	0·71	..	...	...	2·75
	Barkope ...	...	0·10	1·01	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	0·15	0·11	0·03	...	...	0·30	0·25	1·84
	Bhagya ...	...	0·21	...	0·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·64
	Mohenpore ...	0·08	...	0·46	0·33	0·24	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·35	...	...	0·36	0·03	0·36	...	...	...	...
	Barharwa ...	...	...	0·02	0·15	0·65	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·04	...	0·03	0·04	0·34	0·26	...	0·15	...	...
	Sahibganj ...	...	...	0·31	0·22	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·16	0·12	...	...	...	1·02
Cuttack ..	Jajatsingpur	0·39	3·23	...	...	...	0·17	1·50	...	...	...	...	1·74	5·85	...	...	0·43	0·07	...	0·05	...
	Rauki ...	0·13	5·30	0·65	0·44	...	0·02	0·21	1·02	0·14	0·93	0·58	0·64	0·38	0·71	0·09	...	0·01	0·10	0·13	0·78
	Cuttack ...	1·11	3·51	0·78	0·03	...	0·08	...	0·18	0·13	...	...	1·55	0·49	0·24	...	0·09	...	0·15	...	0·15
	False Point ...	1·74	5·32	0·35	...	0·03	0·05	...	0·76	0·41	...	...	0·07	1·12	3·35	...	...	0·02	...	...	0·38
	Kendrapara ...	0·64	2·32	0·10	0·01	0·05	...	0·05	0·06	0·11	0·06	...	0·21	1·49	1·93	...	...	0·34	0·02	...	0·76
	Jajpur ...	0·16	1·77	0·20	...	0·05	...	...	..	0·18	0·12	0·15	0·52	0·65	4·25		0·05	0·52	...	...	0·36
	Dharmsala ...	0·28	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	2·45	3·11	0·10	0·35	...	0·45	...	0·18
	Salipore ...	0·36	2·06	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·28	...	0·30	0·75	2·60	..	0·05	0·10	...	...	0·60
	Pal Lahara ...	1·23	1·35	0·38	0·15	2·12	0·42	0·08	0·11	0·62	1·30	...	0·50	0·30	1·90	0·50	0·33	2·85	1·05	2·38	1·51
Balasore ..	Akhyapada ...	0·08	1·87	0·7	...	0·08	...	..	...	...	0·20	...	0·89	0·09	5·09	0·45	1·60	0·10	...	0·54	0·56
	Chandbali ..	0·70	2·45	1·05	0·15	...	0·10	0·17	...	0·15	...	0·35	1·90	0·80	3·86	...	0·05	0·07	...	0·15	0·12
	Bhadrak ..	2·20	1·12	0·13	...	3·55	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·19	...	0·55	4·19	0·20	...	0·28	0·25	0·11	2·16
	Soro ...	0·57	0·06	...	0·15	...	0·54	...	...	0·07	...	0·15	0·13	1·03	0·10	...	0·44	0·09	...	0·04	0·21
	Balasore ...	0·33	0·23	...	...	1·15	0·43	0·13	0·04	0·14	0·36	...	0·17	0·97	0·55	0·04	...	...	0·10	0·75	2·43
	Jellasore ...	0·05	0·63	0·13	0·07	0·33	0·73	0·23	0·04	0·51	0·98	...	0·23	0·21	0·72	0·04	0·01	...	0·48	...	0·83
	Baripada ...	0·79	0·30	0·10	...	0·06	0·13	...	...	0·79	...	...	0·10	0·97	0·42	...	...	0·41	0·63	...	1·06
Puri ...	Puri ...	0·59	7·30	0·80	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·11	0·48	0·40	1·74	1·56	1·53	0·02	0·01	0·45	0·30	0·26	0·03
	Khurda ...	1·84	5·95	1·40	...	...	2·77	...	0·38	...	...	0·90	1·74	2·00	1·11	0·20	2·00	...	0·12	...	1·71
	Bhanpur ...	0·05	3·00	0·21	...	...	0·24	...	...	0·02	...	0·18	0·35	0·36	0·41	0·01	0·71	0·17	3·00	...	0·22
	Gop ...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·32	0·62	1·00	0·82	1·10	...	...	0·15	0·05	0·12	3·75	...
	Satpara ...	0·08	4·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·82	0·20	0·25	1·33	1·27	...	...	...	...	0·45	...
	Pipli ..	0·01	9·63	0·82	...	...	...	0·16	...	0·10	0·90	...	3·23	0·85	1·07	...	...	0·20	...	...	1·30
	Nayagarh ...	2·46	0·31	1·35	0·50	1·35	0·28	0·39	0·16	...	0·50	...	0·43	...	2·71	0·17	0·07	0·21	0·50	...	...
	Ranpur ...	0·32	4·90	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	1·61	0·71	1·22	0·03	1·75	0·11	0·09	0·27	...
Hazaribagh .	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	0·08	0·06	0·65	...	0·50	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	1·14	...	0·31	0·18	0·20	...	...	0·61	0·7
	Hazaribagh ...	0·25	0·54	0·40	...	2·35	0·15	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·17	...	0·33	4·35	0·27	3·3
	Semtagurah ..	0·41	0·41	...	2·82	0·19	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·10	0·05	0·28	1·32	0·27	0·64	0·6
	Mahudi Hills	...	0·21	...	2·52	0·55	0·12	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	0·50	0·30	0·15	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhoomrah Hills	0·40	1·00	1·40	0·40	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	1·20	...	0·40	0·80	4·30	0·40	0·8
	Barhi ...	...	...	...	0·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·64	0·08	...	...	0·97	0·12	0·1
	Chatra ...	0·12	...	0·32	...	0·44	0·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	0·69	0·08	0·07	0·77	0·50	0·32	3·3
	Karagdeha ...	0·50	...	...	0·20	...	0·30	...	...	0·30	0·10	0·20	...	0·40	0·50	0·60	0·70	...	...	2·11	0·5
	Ramgar ...	0·30																			
Lohardaga ...	Lonadaga ...	0·09	0·18	0·26	...	...	0·64	0·22	...	0·07	1·06	...	...	...	0·98	0·23	0·20	...	...	1·66	0·4
	Ranchi ...	0·57	0·01	0·53	0·51	0·16	0·19	0·03	...	...	0·40	0·25	0·06	...	1·30	0·36	0·35	0·42	1·40	0·22	0·3
	Silli ...	0·50	0·55	0·20	...	...	0·50	0·70	...	0·68	0·40	...	...	...	0·63	0·48	0·10	...	0·30	0·15	0·2
	Palkot ...	0·53	1·00	0·57	0·30	0·05	0·07	0·03	0·50	1·30	0·03	...	...	1·67	1·86	1·80	...	...	0·07	0·08	0·0
	Tamar ...	0·95	0·55	0·25	0·33	0·85	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·23	...	0·13	1·63	1·25	0·05	1·27	0·15	0·12	0·1
	Chainpur ...	0·06	0·50	0·11	0·07	...	0·60	0·93	0·06	0·07	0·35	1·47	...	0·09	0·83	0·16	...	0·35	3·25	4·05	0·2
	Sirguja ...	...	1·00	...	0·30	1·00	0·50	...	0·30	0·30	1·20	0·30	1·00	0·50	...	1·00	0·50	1·00	...	1·00	1·7
	Jashpur ...	0·59	0·04	0·14	0·19	0·38	0·44	0·20	0·20	0·80	0·63	...	...	1·75	1·05	0·07	0·53	0·08	0·96	3·25	1·6
Palamau ...	Gangpur ...	2·09	2·87	0·23	...	0·42	...	...	0·17	2·06	0·13	0·12	0·64	0·12	...	0·39	...	0·36	0·42	0·24	1·2
	Palamau ...	0·01	...	0·01	...	0·78	1·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·52	...	...	1·18	0·80	1·19	1·2
Chota Nagpur.	(*Daltonganj*)																				
	Balumath ...	...	0·57	...	0·33	0·51	2·10	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	0·30	0·20	...	...	0·53	0·12	2·0
	Husainabad ..	0·19	0·20	0·07	0·09	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	0·13	...	1·70	0·43	0·1
Manbhum ...	Garhwa ...	...	0·23	...	...	2·25	0·21	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	0·06	0·14	0·16	...	...	1·16	1·02	0·1
	Purulia ...	0·03	0·35	0·22	...	...	0·09	0·08	0·02	...	0·19	1·25	...	...	0·65	0·13	0·13	0·04	0·10	0·22	0·1
	Gobindpur ...	0·83	0·15	0·41	0·14	...	...	0·12	...	0·20	0·56	0·11	0·66	...	0·93	0·07	0·62	...	...	1·05	0·1
	Raghunathpur.	0·04	...	...	0·04	...	0·08	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·13	0·13	0·10	...	0·70	0·9
	Barabhum ...	0·46	0·56	0·26	0·97	...	0·34	...	0·55	...	...	...	0·24	...	1·14	0·07	0·40	0·33	0·17	0·41	0·7
	Jhalda ...	1·12	0·70	0·20	0·01	...	0·41	0·35	...	0·10	0·09	0·40	...	...	0·96	0·25	0·42	0·36	0·96	...	1·7
	Chas ...	0·16	0·31	1·00	0·13	...	0·35	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·34	0·12	0·33	0·23	...	1·45	0·01	0·32	0·5
	Pandra ...	0·85	...	0·60	0·10	0·14	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·67	0·20	0·40	0·05	0·06	...	...	...	0·7
Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	1·18	0·74	1·06	0·10	0·36	0·08	0·29	0·02	...	0·12	0·11	...	0·01	1·39	2·10	0·25	0·41	0·36	0·41	0·7
	Chakardharpur.	0·65	0·24	1·74	0·39	1·95	...	0·42	...	...	0·51	0·25	...	0·08	1·46	1·92	0·21	...	0·18	...	...	0·1
	Ghatsila ...	1·70	0·72	0·46	...	...	0·12	0·24	...	0·60	1·00	...	...	...	1·00	0·30	0·45	0·20	...	2·60	0·7
	Baharagura ...	0·96	1·22	0·20	0·14	...	...	0·20	...	0·20	0·54	0·05	0·30	0·25	1·51	0·98	...	1·00	1·50	...	1·1
	Gaikura ...	1·12	2·31	...	0·22	0·31	0·21	...	0·40	0·04	...	...	...	0·25	0·65	0·83	0·03	0·21	0·19	3·38	3·2
	Kalikapur ...	0·26	0·17	0·28	0·47	0·14	0·10	0·28	0·13	0·16	0·27	0·14	0·16	0·46	0·35	0·08	0·16	0·27	0·40	0·39	0·9
	Monalorpur		0·15	0·28	0·46	0·15	0·58	0·47	0·30	...	...	...	1·38	...	...	2·10	0·30	0·70	0·50	1·30	0·6
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar ...	1·27	0·10	0·58	...	0·06	0·28	0·10	...	0·58	0·28	...	0·40	2·76	0·10	...	0·07	0·03	0·73	5·00	0·4
	Anandpur ...	0·80	0·96	0·23	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	2·34	0·14	...	0·56	...	...	1·7
	Talchar ...	0·12	3·73	0·21	...	...	0·11	0·30	...	0·31	0·03	2·04	1·18	2·13	0·81	0·19	1·19	...	0·77	0·50	...	0·2
	Narsingpur ...	1·53	0·18	...	...	1·50	...	0·90	0·80	0·15	...	...	0·27	1·40	0·54	0·30	...	...	0·50	0·3	
	Angul ...	0·07	2·40	0·07	...	0·80	0·10	0·11	0·03	1·63	0·07	...	0·62	0·40	1·51	0·59	0·25	0·55	0·13	1·05	0·4
	Dhenkanal ...	1·48	2·75	0·30	...	0·12	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	1·19	0·23	1·10	0·31	0·25	0·04	0·16	0·47	0·2
	Sirdara ...	0·11	1·66	1·30	0·26	...	0·30	1·64	...	...	0·54	1·10	0·23	0·20	0·68	0·04	0·54	0·04	0·28	1·70	0·4
													0·48	1·17	0·96	0·49					

Bengal in August 1896—*concluded.*

23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st May 1896 to 31st August 1896.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st August.	Station.	District.	Division.
4·37	1·17	...	...	0·10	0·03	...	...	...	...	9	14·19	9·09	12·05	4·37	25·68	35·88	Madhipura	Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*
5 30	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	2·09	...	...	6	?	10·09	?	5·30	19·33	?	Bangaon. (*Syfabad*).		
2·00	1·00	0·13	..	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	8	14·32	5·15	12·78	2·00	22·40	35·75	Supaul.		
0·82	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	9	13·18	5·91	13·29	2·21	33·23	43·00	*Protabpanj.*		
1·18	0·34	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·08	8	13·62	4·93	10·80	1·84	19·44	32·70	Bhagalpur.		
0 90	...	...	0·25	0·22	...	...	...	...	0·35	10	15·81	6·89	10·59	2·19	30·37	31·89	Banka.		
1·50	0·86	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·75	...	0·01	10	13·64	9·97	10·59	3·65	22·14	34·44	Colgong.		
0·54	0·30	...	...	0·35	...	...	0·10	...	0·66	16	?	4·78	?	0·72	19·16	?	Bansil.		
0·67	0·54	...	...	0·07	...	...	0·66	...	0·57	7	17·08	8·76	16·05	3·31	42·89	54·53	Kishanganj ...	Purnea ...	
0·75	0·30	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	15·32	4·72	14 85	0·75	39·69	48·36	Araria.		
1·78	1·06	0·03	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	0·53	9	17·16	8·52	13 90	2·10	26·54	42·55	Purnea.		
1·00	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	0·18	10	14·33	3·00	12 07	1·00	18·70	39·88	Gondwara (Korah).		
											?		?			?	*Barsoe.*		
0·75	0·80	...	...	0·43	...	...	0·46	...	0·60	10	?	4·51	?	0·80	33·05	?	*Forbesganj.*		
0·40	0·50	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·44	...	0·60	14	18·78	6·82	21·43	1·90	43·43	66·30	Kaliaganj.		
1·11	0·22	0·09	0·27	0·02	0·10	...	...	3·10	0·01	10	14·31	6 68	10·35	3·40	29·51	35·11	Malda ...	Malda ...	
1·75	1·49	...	0·32	0·19	...	...	...	0·95	...	8	15·53	5·37	12·08	1·75	33·42	41·28	Chanchal.		
1·00	2·10	...	...	0·22	...	...	0·05	4 07	0·45	8	14·64	8·79	12·10	4·07	34·78	37·92	Gajol.		
0·88	0·52	0·50	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	2·77	10	15·27	8·03	10 17	2·77	23·03	35·40	Sibganj.		
0·98	1·04	0·84	...	...	...	...	...	1·85	...	8	14·00	6·26	10 19	1·85	30·29	35·28	Rajmahal ...	Sonthal Parganas.	
1·20	...	...	1·25	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·41	11	14·57	7·32	10·72	1·80	27·25	32·85	Godda.		
0·55	0·08	0·13	...	..	0·24	...	0·05	0·28	...	9	15·20	5·18	12·00	1·52	34·27	39·50	Pakour.		
0·55	0·05	0·06	...	0·31	0·05	0·02	...	0·31	...	15	16·20	9·11	13·03	3·40	42·24	38·93	Naya Dumka.		
0·17	4·05	0·13	...	0·72	...	...	...	1·92	0·05	15	15·98	12·55	12·12	4·05	28·23	36·07	Deoghur.		
0·52	0·22	0·64	...	0·70	...	...	...	0·27	0·12	19	17·50	11·17	12·72	2·47	30·51	35·76	Jamtara		
...	3·05	...	...	...	...	0·73	...	...	...	4	?	6·88	?	3·05	18·68	?	*Balbadda.*		
0·41	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10·45	6·96	8·34?	1·55		28·19	Nanlhat.		
											?		?			?	*Assenboni.*		
0·53	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	?	8·10	?	2·61	34·42	?	*Katikund.*		
2·92	1·67	...	...	3·44	...	...	...	0·17	0·27	15	?	9·04	?	2·52	29·99	?	*Madhupur.*		
0·40	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	9	?	6·11	?	1·09	33·02	?	*Sarwan.*		
0·34	0·30	0·05	..	0·35	...	...	...	0·14	...	12	?	10·22	?	2·75	32·17	?	*Sarath.*		
	0·40	...	0·40	0·10	...	...	...	1·11	...	14	?	7·00	?	1·84	?	?	*Barkopa.*		
...	0·71	...	...	..	0·37	...	...	...	...	7	?	9·01	?	3·04	23·72	?	*Bhagaya.*		
3·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	?	6·65	?	1·90	38·90	?	Moheshpur.		
0·50	0·21	...	..	0·75	...	...	...	1·37	...	10	?	3 66	?	0·75	30·92	?	*Barharwa.*		
0·53	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	10	?	3 66	?	0·75	30·92	?	*Sahibganj.*		
2·00	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	0·13	10	?	7·50	?	2·00	26·48	?	*Sahibganj.*		
...	0·20	...	1 77	...	2·65	...	0·59	1·40	0·19	14	13·63	20·53	11·33	5·85	46·77	33·00	Jagatsingpur.	Cuttack.	Orissa.
...	...	0·31	1·89	1·88	0·13	0 61	...	0·84	1·43	23	14·92	19·95	10·84	5·30	52·09	34·27	Banki.		
...	0·95	...	0·10	0·45	0·19	0·88	...	2·65	0·91	17	10·15	15·32	12·37	3·51	50·17	30·87	Cuttack.		
...	...	0·42	0·86	1·77	...	0·05	...	...	...	11	16·00	16·60	13·58	5·32	52·85	30·91	False Point.		
...	0·02	0·03	0·36	0·50	...	0·01	...	0·22	0·32	13	15·24	9·58	12·71	2·32	39·84	37·20	Kendrapara.		
...	...	...	...	1·18	...	...	...	0·45	1·25	16	14·79	12·02	11·50	4·26	51·76	37·70	Jajpur.		
0 44	...	...	...	0·79	..	...	...	2·75	1·12	12	15·00	12·51	12·72	3·11	38·71	38·45	Dharmsala.		
...	0·55	...	0·25	0·75	0·05	2·06	...	0·55	1·30	16	15·40	13 54	13·69	2·60	40·76	38·34	Salipore.		
...	...	0·35	0·42	0·08	0·45	..	...	0·10	...	22	?	21·09	?	2·85	75·56	?	Pal Lahara.		
...	...	...	0·26	0·86	..	..	...	0·77	0·27	16	14·92	15·26	12·90	5·09	47·92	35·12	Akhyapada ...	Balasore.	
...	...	0·05	0·70	0·08	0·10	...	...	...	1·10	17	14·52	14·53	11·47	3·86	55·87	34·14	Chandbali.		
...	...	0·74	0·94	...	..	...	0·48	...	0·48	17	14·13	17·80	11·00	4·19	55·75	36·13	Bhadrak.		
...	0·48	...	0·32	0·38	1·18	0·13	...	2·08	...	16	15·09	9·03	10·44	1 18	37·12	33·55	Soro.		
...	...	2·18	...	0·35	0·02	...	...	...	0·33	15	16·90	10·55	11 99	2·42	51·25	37·43	Balasore.		
...	0·22	0·18	0·45	0·46	...	...	0·03	1·31	0·14	19	13·91	9·08	10 71	1·31	37·99?	35·66	Jellasore.		
0·12	0·49	0·05	1·25	0·05	0·02	0·23	...	2·13	0·14	17	16·94	11·08	11·96	1 90	50·66	38·37	Baripada.		
0·00	...	0·05	0·06	2·13	...	...	...	0·07	0·65	15	13·27	19·37	10·38	7·39	38·68	30·27	Puri ...	Puri ...	
...	...	...	1·28	0·79	0·15	...	...	...	0·60	17	16·85	24·94	12·54	5·95	60·13	37·49	Khurda.		
...	0·23	0·40	0·11	1·13	0·55	0·21	0·03	0·45	0·74	19	15·24	12·99	11 84	3 00	32·88	31·54	Banpur.		
...	1·70	1·64	0·22	..	...	...	...	0·47	0·80	15	14·60	12·98	12·06	3·75	35·33	34·21	Gop.		
...	0·50	0·40	...	1·65	...	...	...	...	...	10	?	11·28	?	4·27	24·33	?	*Satpara.*		
...	0·60	...	3·10	1·40	0·22	0·27	...	0·58	1·58	18	15·70	27·01	13·68	9·65	62 80	35·67	Pipli.		
...	...	...	0·50	2·25	0·15	...	...	1·75	...	15	?	13·19	?	2·71	48·67	?	*Nayagarh.*		
0·80	...	1·40	0·42	0·59	0·61	1·03	...	0·20	3·47	23	?	22·58	?	4·90	44·34	?	*Ranpur.*		
0·37	0·26	0·05	...	0·04	...	...	...	1·15	0·03	12	17·35	9·09	12·41	3 37	33·43	35·61	Pachamba .. (*Giridih*).	Hazaribagh ...	Chota Nagpur.
1·24	0·14	0·16	0·31	0·21	...	...	...	0·57	2·29	19	17·69	18 3	13·11	4·35	52·10	36·40	Hazaribagh.		
0·16	0·27	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·75	1·35	...	17	16·13	10·91	11·05	2·62		33·17	Semtagurah.		
	...	0·90	0·07	...	0·15	...	2·20	...	...		16·18		13 28			35·57	Mahudi Hills.		
...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	2·80	...	...	15	18·80	15·50	14·73	4·30	45·00	43·29	Jhoomrah Hills		
1·08	...	...	...	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	8	16·00	5·83	13·35	1·68	34·91	34·15	Barhi.		
2·28	0·35	0·13	...	...	..	...	0·22	0·95	0·06	16	16·27	12·82	12·50	3·50	37·49	30·69	Chatra.		
2·08	0·08	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	16	15·09	11·41	14·21	2·11	35·43	40·01	Karagdeha.		
	1·20	...	...	0·40	..	...	...				15·90		15·14			39·32	Ramgar.		
...	...	...	0·79	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	13	17·46	7·92	13·00	1·66	27·14	35·39	Lohardaga ..	Lohardaga.	
0·23	...	0·03	...	0·01	0·16	...	...	0·49	0·11	20	17·39	9·43	13·84	1·40	53·39	38·48	Ranchi.		
0·40	...	...	...	0·25	0·40	...	...	0·50	...	18	13·38	8·53	14·8?	1·70	38·43	37·19?	Silli.		
0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	0·50	...	13	?	13·42	?	1·86	49·28	?	*Palkot.*		
0·55	0·30	0·01	0·20	0·50	0·25	0·15	0·15	0·05	1·35	24	?	14·04	?	1·95	51·21	?	*Tamar.*		
0·50	0·25	0·37	...	0·08	...	...	0·11	0·75	...	17	?	15·88	?	4·05	39·43	?	*Chainpur.*		
1·00	0·50	1·00	0·40	0·70	0·50	3·50	1·50	1·20	0·50	26	19·31	22·70	21·99	3·50	52·75	40·61	Sirguja.		
0·04	0·21	2·13	0·04	...	0·37	0·36	0·03	...	...	23	19·27	18·55	16·01	3·25	55·61	45·35	Jashpur.		
...	...	...	2·83	0·13	0·43	...	0·12	0·15	0·89	21	16·14	15·28	15·62	2·87	54·39	42·73	Gangpur.		
1·61	0·11	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·03	11	15·77	11·37	12·30	2·18	30·73	32·18	Palamau ... (*Daltonganj*)	Palamau.	
0·32	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·50	0·05	15	16·30	10·20	14·87	2·10	28·63	39·02	Balumath.		
0·39	0·36	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·98	1·33	3·11	14	13·50	11·80	13·13	3·11	27·30	35·81	Husainabad.		
0·25	0·52	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	0·27	0·13	15	15·50	9·44	15·84	2·47	27·16	35·33	Garhwa.		
1·46	0·62	0·17	...	0·06	0·12	...	...	...	...	15	16·65	10·78	13·15	3·90	40·14	37·83	Purulia ...	Manbhum.	
1·45	1·52	...	...	0·50	0·12	...	...	...	...	17	17·04	9·93	11 96	1·52	27·09	37·74	Gobindpur.		
0·10	0·20	...	...	0·04	0·18	...	...	...	0·66	10	15·18	3·56	13·90	0·75	18·40	38·82	Raghunathpur.		
0·18	0·31	0·02	0·09	0·01	...	...	0·25	...	1·31	18	15·73	12·90	11·40	4·59	45·77	35·73	Barabhum.		
0·56	0·36	0·19	...	0·79	0·34	...	...	1·09	0·12	21	15·88	14·10	15 66	4·85	44·64	39·05	Jhalda.		
1·37	0·06	0·03	0·15	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·26	16	17·36	9·13	13 45	1·45	...	36·95	Chas.		
0·35	1·04	A.	...	0·19	0·18	...	...	...	...	14	?	6·90	?	1·23	23·63	?	*Pandra.*		
0·04	...	...	...	0·03	0·77	0·01	0·13	0·25	...	19	16·73	15·10	13·04	3·20	56·81	37·46	Chaibassa ..	Singhbhum	
0·09	0·33	...	0·04	0·33	0·22	0·27	0·04	...	1·04	20	16·84	15·56	11·27	2·80	59·04	35·83?	Chakradharpur.		
0·36	...	0·40	...	1·67	...	...	...	...	...	17	15·46	19·82	14·46	7·50	55·11	40·57	Ghatsila.		
...	...	0·12	...	0·92	0·15	...	0·10	...	0·05	18	13·80	16·05	10·88	5·02	42·75	36·38	Baharagura.		
0·03	...	0·10	0·11	0·18	0·24	0·12	0·03	0·03	...	19	?	16·01	?	3·68	65·59	?	*Gallirura.*		
1·26	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	0·26	...	0·18	25	?	11·95	?	3·98	59·70	?	*Kalikapur.*		
...											?		?			?	*Monahorpur.*		
0·36	0·70	...	0·70	0·03	0·07	0·36	...	1·30	0·47	20	13·00	17 28	5 89	5·00	61·59	23·16	Keonjhar ...	Orissa Tributary Mahals.	
...	0·17	...	1·00	0·21	...	...	0·32	...	...	14	?	9·30	?	2·24	37·38	?	Anandpur.		
0·07	...	0·04	0·67	0·15	0·21	...	0·07	...	...	18	18·29	16·59	10·43	3·73	43·36	35·21	Talcher.		
0·43	...	...	0·74	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	14	15·50	9·12	8·63	1·53	26·75	29·51	Narsingpur.		
...	...	...	0·62	0·19	...	...	...	0·58	...	19	14·21	13·33	10·16	2·40	45·21	33·49	Angul. .		
...	...	1·70	0·47	0·11	..	1·19	...	...	0·48	16	16·57	13·30	12·17	2·75	42·12	39·03	Dhenkanal.		
...	...	...	0·10	0·91	0·73	...	...	...	0 04	13	16·57	13·04	10·34	1·70	42·21	35·97	Bispara.		
0·86	...	...	0·04	1·33	0·48	...	...	...	...	13	14·93	12·16	9·66	2·40	39·76	33·24	Kunjabangarh		
...	0·90	0·73	0·06	0·70	0·21	0·10	...	0·03	1·61	20	?	13·47	?	3·00	37·35	?	Bafamba.		

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1896.

WEATHER for August was unusually settled over the Bay and was marked by very distinct peculiarities in Bengal. The most important of these was the great absence of rainfall in the east of the province, and to a smaller extent in all other districts except Orissa, where there was a considerable excess. Along with the light rainfall and the comparatively clear skies temperature was as a rule above the normal, and the means for the month of both maximum and minimum readings are in considerable excess at nearly all stations. The main reasons for these irregularities in rainfall and temperature are not difficult to find, if the assumption be made that they are dependent on the pressure arrangement. This has been unusual in two respects (1) in the absence of depressions over either the north of the Bay or in Bengal, (2) in the tendency for pressure to be relatively higher in the north-east of the province as compared with the south-west, whereby the monsoon current received its westerly deflection further south than usual, that is, over the north of the Bay and in Lower Bengal instead of in East and North Bengal and the south of Assam.

It will be remembered that the weakness of the monsoon in 1895 was partly shown in the irregular distribution of the rainfall, there being in practically alternate months heavy rainfall in the north-east and light rainfall in the south-west or *vice versâ*. During the present year a similar irregularity is shown in an even more marked degree, but with the difference that the heavy rainfall has rarely penetrated to North Bengal, and at times it has been extremely scarce. In June the average fall in North Bengal was 49 per cent. of the normal, and in August it was only 39 per cent., while in July the fall was about normal.

In considering the rainfall distribution which depends very largely, especially in the latter half of the monsoon season, on atmospheric depressions, a distinction should be drawn between deep depressions over the Bay and shallow ones over the land. In years when the monsoon is weak the northern half of the province loses a portion of its rainfall by the occurrence of the former, as while they are over the Bay the indraught from the north is attended by fine and almost cloudless weather, and as they afterwards move to the west or north-west the easterly winds which they leave in Lower Bengal prevents the northward extension of the usual monsoon current. The shallow depressions, on the other hand, which begin generally over the land move to the north or north-west and cause heavy general rain. This is particularly noticeable if they break up on reaching the lower ranges of the Himalayas in the neighbourhood of Bihar or North Bengal. Their disappearance is followed almost immediately by thunderstorms and heavy rain over the plains near the hills.

During the month just past there was only one depression of any importance over the Bay, and it attained no great depth, and only one land depression which, though it caused a great deal of rain especially in Bihar at the end of the third weak, moved to the west out of the province before it finally broke up.

The pressure distribution which prevailed with two interruptions—one on the occasion of the land depression mentioned above and the other towards the end of the month when readings became low in North-East Bengal—was as follows: readings were lowest in Orissa or Chota Nagpur, from which they increased with somewhat greater rapidity towards the north-east than in average years. The isobars ran almost north and south or from north-west to south-east, an arrangement which caused winds more from the east than usual.

Weather conditions had just recovered from the effects of a disturbance in the north-west angle of the Bay at the end of July, but there was still a rather large defect in pressure. A moderate fall in Lower Bengal, Orissa, and the adjacent part of the Bay on the 1st of August caused a depression to form with its centre a little to the south or south-east of Saugor Island. The pressure gradient became much steeper both over the Bay and the province, because of the brisk fall in Orissa and the rapid rise in Burma and Assam. The centre of the disturbance moved rather slowly to the west and was near Balasore on the 2nd, but after that it either filled up or moved away more rapidly, as by the 3rd it had almost entirely ceased to affect the weather in Bengal. The increase of pressure on the 3rd was ·25 inch in Orissa and between ·1 and ·2 inch at all the south-western stations.

The stormy weather which the depression caused was confined largely to the west of the Bay, the strongest winds being reported from Gopalpur, and when the rapid rise of pressure occurred between 2nd and 3rd these strong winds soon moderated.

Heavy rain fell in the south of Orissa during the formation and passage of the disturbance, but only light showers were received in Lower Bengal, and very little in the northern districts. The rise of pressure which was so rapid on the 3rd continued in the western districts on the 4th, and by that time readings were above the normal by nearly ·1 inch. As the excess diminished towards the south the differences were sufficient to prevent the weak monsoon current which might have forced its way to the north of the

province. This arrangement continued for some days during which there was fine weather, with passing light showers in the south of the province.

On the 11th a very shallow depression formed in the north-west angle of the Bay off the coast of Orissa, where it developed slightly owing to a rapid fall of pressure on the 12th. The rise which followed on the 13th caused it to concentrate still near the Orissa coast which the centre crossed in a north-westerly direction in the course of the day between False Point and Balasore. Though gradients were fairly steep over the Bay weather was not disturbed to any great extent, and only light rainfall occurred in Bengal even after the depression had moved away.

By the 15th the pressure distribution had become approximately normal, and on the 16th the differences from the normal were only a few thousandths of an inch except in North Bengal and Assam, where there was still a small excess.

The changes then began which led to the land depression. A brisk fall of pressure prevailed on the 17th, changes being somewhat larger in the north-east. The easterly winds which had been a regular feature up till then changed to south in Lower Bengal, and westerly directions began to appear in Chota Nagpur and the west of Bihar. The slight low pressure area, of which this was an indication, developed very slowly and was each day more to the south till the 19th when the centre was in South-West Bengal, and the greatest defect in pressure was in the north-east of the Bay. It remained there on the 20th and then moved towards the north-west causing general and in places very heavy rainfall. On the 21st it was over the centre of the province, the heaviest falls of rain on that day being 5 inches at Saugor Island and Midnapore and 3 inches at Chaibassa. On the 22nd it was in Bihar, where general heavy rain was falling, especially in the western districts; and on the 23rd it had moved to the west out of the province.

During the last three days of the existence of the depression general heavy rain fell over nearly the whole province except Orissa, where it was almost rainless owing to the westerly land winds which at that time were blowing over Orissa. But it was in Bihar where its influence was most decided, as the rainfall during the rest of the month forms but a fraction of what fell between the 18th and 22nd, as may be seen by a reference to the table preceding this summary.

On the 24th lowest pressure was again in Orissa, and light easterly winds prevailed over the province. Pressure was in excess by small amounts, and remained so till the 28th, when the reversal began to take place by which the area of lowest pressure was transferred from Orissa to North Bengal. The fall on the 28th was brisk to rapid in North Bengal and Bihar, and slow on the 29th, by which time a moderate defect prevailed. The rise which followed was rapid in Bihar and the Circars and only moderate in North Bengal, so that readings were lowest at some of the northern stations, and isobars instead of running north and south or even north-west and south-east as they were in the early part of the month were now approximately east and west.

Westerly winds became general penetrating as far east as Sibsagar. Though showers continued, the rainfall was generally light, and in the early part of September gradually diminished as the system of westerly land winds became established over the province.

Pressure.—As stated above very few depressions occurred in August, and none of them were of much importance. There were two over the Bay and one inland. The first formed at the beginning of the month, close to the head of the Bay, the second somewhat further south, about the middle of the month. Both moved to the west or north-west and passed over only the south-western districts. The third at the end of the third week was a shallow land depression and had an important influence on the rainfall in the north of the province. As pressure has been almost uniformly low in the south-west as compared with the northern districts, the means for the month are considerably lower in Orissa and South-West Bengal than in North Bengal, where the means are nearly normal. Defect in Orissa is about ·04 inch, in South-West Bengal ·03 inch, in the central districts ·02 inch, and in Bihar ·015 inch.

Temperature.—Owing to the settled weather and the comparative absence of cloud and rainfall, temperature was with few interruptions above the normal, especially in North Bengal and Bihar, where means are largely in excess. Even in Orissa, where rainfall was above the normal, mean temperature is high, but only by about half a degree. In South-West Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Assam mean excess is about 1°, in East Bengal 1°·3, and in Bihar and North Bengal nearly 2°.

Mean maximum temperature is normal or slightly below the normal in Orissa, about 1° above in Lower Bengal and Chota Nagpur, and from 2° to 3° above in the northern districts. Mean night temperature is more uniform, but above the normal everywhere by amounts varying up 2° in the north of the province.

Rainfall was very deficient in North and East Bengal, and in considerable defect in all other districts except Orissa, where there was an average excess of more than 3 inches. The average fall in North Bengal was only 5·68 and in East Bengal 7·31 inches, less than 40 and 50 per cent. respectively of the normal fall in August. South-West Bengal received

8·4, Bihar 9·03, Chota Nagpur 11·8, and Orissa 15·31 inches. Thus instead of having about the heaviest rainfall North Bengal had the lightest in the province. Defect in Bihar and South-West Bengal was more than 3 inches, and in East and North Bengal between 8 and 9 inches.

Usually in August a considerable proportion of the rainfall at the various stations is caused by local thunderstorms, and consequently the falls are more irregular than in the earlier months of the monsoon season, but the same general arrangement obtains. The heaviest falls are in the south-east, south-west and north-east corners of the province, while the lightest are in a tract of country running diagonally across the province from south-east to north-west. Owing to the continued low pressure in Orissa and the north-west of the Bay, and the steady easterly winds, the heaviest rainfall during the month just past was largely confined to the south-west or Orissa, and from there the falls diminish steadily to almost the extreme north-east.

In Orissa the actual falls were generally between 10 and 15 inches, but in places were over 20 inches. In the south-west of Chota Nagpur most of the stations reported more than 15 inches, and the area over which 10 inches or more prevailed included almost the whole of Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and part of the west of Bihar. Part of South-West Bengal extending south-westwards from Calcutta, and small parts of South-East and North-East Bengal received more than 10 inches, but generally in the western half of Bengal proper and the greater part of Bihar falls were between 5 and 10 inches. Over large parts of East and North Bengal the falls were under 5 and in places under 3 inches.

The comparison of the actual rainfall in the various large divisions of the province with the normal is most accurately and conveniently shown in the form of a percentage. The figures representing the rainfall for the month, calculated in this way, are included in the table below under the heading of August. This table really gives a condensed summary of the rainfall statistics of the present year up to date for each meteorological division, the first eight columns giving the actual average rainfalls in each division in each month expressed as a percentage of the normal, while the ninth column gives the total rainfall for the first eight months expressed as a percentage of the normal rainfall for that period :—

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Actual rainfall of first eight months of 1896 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	31	18	18	36	97	128	95	71	89
North Bengal ...	8	5	2	63	142	49	106	39	75
East Bengal ...	48	110	43	94	115	99	72	46	80
Bihar ...	16	5	0	26	102	84	85	75	79
Orissa ...	3	0	50	31	78	162	131	128	122
Chota Nagpur ...	6	9	0	0	49	139	112	89	98

The following table gives full data for comparison of the actual and normal rainfal of the month of August in all districts of the province. The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of the rain-recording station in each district, due allowance or weight being made for the area which each station represents. This gives a more accurate average than the arithmetical means given in the weekly and monthly meteorological tables. The first column gives the normal or average district rainfall as determined from the rainfall observations of the past 25 years; the second column gives the actual district rainfall as determined from the weighted actual rainfalls of the month at the reporting stations in each district; the third column expresses the ratio of the actual district rainfall of the past month to the normal rainfall as a percentage; the fourth column states as a percentage how much the district rainfall of the month varied from the normal;—

Percentage Table for August 1896.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall August.	Actual district rainfall August 1896.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage excess (+), defect (−).
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	11·86	8·38	71	— 29
	Birbhum	12·52	5·36	43	— 57
	Bankura	12·90	10·54	82	— 18
	Midnapore	12·85	12·85	100	0
	Hooghly	12·51	8·78	70	— 30
	Howrah	12·38	11·79	95	— 5
	24-Parganas	13·06	10·35	79	— 21
	Calcutta	12·95	10·42	81	— 19
	Nadia	11·22	4·05	36	— 64
	Murshidabad	11·12	8·34	75	— 25
	Jessore	10·91	5·85	54	— 46
	Khulna	11·78	5·82	49	— 51
North Bengal	Rajshahi	10·67			
	Dinajpur	12·53	3·99	32	— 68
	Jalpaiguri	25·82	8·08	31	— 69
	Darjeeling	25·52	18·32	72	— 28
	Cooch Behar	21·90	7·03	32	— 68
	Rangpur	12·37	6·33	51	— 49
	Bogra	11·90	3·25	27	— 73
	Pabna	11·17	5·01	45	— 55
East Bengal	Dacca	12·26	6·61	54	— 46
	Mymensingh	15·20	4·82	32	— 68
	Faridpur	11·70	6·47	55	— 45
	Backergunge	15·30	9 39	61	— 39
	Tippera	15·02	4·18	28	— 72
	Noakhali	24·20	18·10	75	— 25
	Chittagong	22 25	10·72	48	— 52
	South Lushai Hills	18·03	7·30	40	— 60
Bihar	Patna	11·10	9·98	81	— 19
	Gaya	12·27	9·46	77	— 23
	Shahabad	12·08	10·73	89	— 11
	Saran	10·85	8·63	79	— 21
	Champaran	12·97	10·19	79	— 21
	Muzaffarpur	10·95	8·19	75	— 25
	Darbhanga	12·30	9·83	80	— 20
	Monghyr	11·80	9·75	83	— 17
	Bhagalpur	11·67	6·86	59	— 41
	Purnea	15 29	7·15	47	— 53
	Malda	10·52	7·06	67	— 33
	Sonthal Parganas	12·15	8·75	72	— 28
Orissa	Cuttack	12·45	13·32	107	+ 7
	Balasore	11·18	13·04	117	+ 17
	Puri	11·71	20·12	172	+ 72
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	13·13			
	Lohardaga	13·20	8·08	61	— 39
	Palamau	13·21	11·04	84	— 16
	Manbhum	13·00	10·56	81	— 19
	Singhbhum	13·22	16 78	127	+ 27

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province for the month of August 1896:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month. Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.	Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month. Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Rainy days. Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Since 16th May 1896. Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	94·8	75·2	89·5	79·1	84·3	+0·9	8·40	11·90	—3·50	14·27	15·35	—1·08	35·93	37·76
North Bengal	95·3	74·1	90·2	79·0	84·6	+1·7	5·68	14·53	—8·85	8·83	15·58	—6·75	40·55	54·31
East Bengal	93·2†	74·8†	88 2†	78·4†	83·3†	+1·3†	7·31	15·76	—8·45	12·93	17·78	—4·85	42·02	55 65
Bihar	97·8	74·3	91·3	79·7	85·5	+1·8	9·03	12·08	—3·05	9·23	13·91	—4·68	28·36	34·73
Orissa	94·2	71·6	87·7	78·8	83 3	+0·4	15·31	11·98	+3·33	16 20	15·11	+1·09	46·91	35·95
Chota Nagpur	91·9*	69·9*	85·6*	75·0*	80·3*	+0·9*	11·80	13 31	—1·51	15·50	16·19	—0·69	38·75	37·08
Assam	99·1	74·5	89·7	78·1	83·9	+0·9								

* Daltonganj not included. † Lungleh not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 15th September 1896.

C. Little,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 6th to 12th September 1896.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1896.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
September ...	6th ...	29·787	84·9	91·9	14·1	77·8	87·8	82·7	1·051	80·8	80	Nil
,, ...	7th ...	·699	86·3	94·8	17·0	77·8	90·6	83·7	1·062	81·1	74	,,
,, ...	8th ...	·784	87·2	94·5	14·7	79·8	88·6	82·5	1·030	81·7	77	,,
,, ...	9th ...	·787	87·1	94·7	15·2	79·5	88·3	83·5	1·085	81·7	81	0·02
,, ..	10th ...	·714	87·9	95·5	15·2	80·3	89·6	83·5	1·067	81·2	77	Nil
,, ...	11th ...	·676	86·9	94·8	15·8	79·0	88·5	82·5	1·031	80·2	76	,,
,, ...	12th ...	·636	84·1	89·4	10·6	78·8	83·1	79·5	·961	78·0	85	0·04

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	29·705
The mean temperature of the seven days	86·3
The extreme variation of temperature	17·7
The maximum temperature	95·5
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	79
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 6th to 12th September 1896	0·06

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 14th September 1896.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 12th September 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	[Week ending Saturday, the 12th September 1896.			Week ending Saturday, the 14th September 1895.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	565	65,724	358	677	1,01,125	1,756
Jute	193	49,175	869	115	17,825	806
Firewood	99	44,700	681	112	71,250	1,058
Other articles	916	1,80,509	3,562	715	1,57,400	2,172
Total ...	1,773	3,40,108	4,970	1,619	3,47,600	5,292

Areas leased for irrigation up to end of July 1896.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased.								Rainfall, 1896-97.		Rainfall, 1895-96.		Remarks.
								Long-term leases.	Season leases.						Grand Total.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.	
									Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,342	358	130	10,046	9,477	9,987	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	19	10,006	10·65	30·85	5·50	31·30	
		Ditto, 2nd ,,	566	128												11·45	29·56	7·05	31·65	
		Machgaon	776	209	201	13,954	13,439	15,183	13	6	33	.....	.....	52	15,235	10·48	28·33	7·85	27·39	
																16·92	24·39	7·45	25·57	
		Kendrapara	1,067	590·71	395·87	45,378	28,252	46,596	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	46,604	9·35	23·95	.....	.....	
		Gobri	372·82	42·00	18·52	522	315	1,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,209	13·21	31·21	38·71	16·53	
		Do. Extension	645	50·47	27·20	.....	166	1,055	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,055	16·91	31·23	No gauge fixed.		
		Patamundi	885	118·22	67·75	5,654	3,353	8,818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,818	13·16	31·43	45·95	14·35	
		High Level, Range I	606	302·8	154·4	13,550	13,662	13,763	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	13,767	14·08	30·21	29·25	20·51	
																15·17	29·04			
		Ditto, do. II	727·16	Not observed.		490	453	353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	353	No gauge.		No gauge fixed.		
		Jajpur Canal	700	6·09	4·50	1,963	2,364	886	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	48	934	15·22	38·02	Ditto.		
	Balasore	High Level, Range III	727·16	131·99	123·30	7,000	7,958	7,316	.....	.....	268	.....	.....	268	7,584	14·46	33·73	36·34	19·68	
		Total	.....	.....	.....	96,577	79,299	105,166	13	25	361	.....	.....	389	105,555	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,154	15	6,987	465	... ..	... ..	7,467	114,621	.....	.....	.... .	... ..	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	64	58·53	7,541	47,646	41,297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,297	11·07	28 27	9·30	26·00	22 days discharging.
		Panchkura	522	15·89	9·83	767	4,662	6,242	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	6,242	17·60	39·03	7·90	18·51	6 days discharging.
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	.....	.....	.....	.....	690	1,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total	.....	.....	.....	8,308	52,998	48,547	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,547	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,473	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,473	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	2,759	226	15,525	13,119	10,840	5,115	.....	.....	.....	601	5,716	16,556	8·68	17·60	17·08	22·31	
		Buxar	1,236	785	434	57,328	44,885	31,101	25,688	.....	.....	.....	3,362	29,050	60,151					
		Arrah	2,000	1,614	1,088	98,615	1,10,963	88,285	1,472	.....	.....	*	12,494	13,966	102,251	7·47	15·94	9·25	16·16	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	782	420	1,474	1,620	1,472	52	.....	.....	.....	3	55	1,527	10·64	20·53	16·47	29·01	
		Patna				66,342	66,573	47,581	18,454	.....	.....		1,678	20,150	67,701					
		Total	.....	.....	.....	2,39,284	2,37,160	179,249	50,781	.....	.....	18	18,138	68,937	248,186	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214,234	20,246	.....	.....	111	13,585	33,942	248,176	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand total	.....	... ..	.....	3,46,169	3,69,557	332,963	50,794	25	361	18	18,138	69,336	402,298	.....	.....	. ....	.....	
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	377,861	20,261	6,987	465	111	13,585	41,409	419,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th September 1896.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the mo
June 1896, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1896.		1895.		Total.		Increase.	D
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	3,793	4,061	2,573	34,507	7,854	37,080	.....	29,226
Cotton, raw	1	242	2	244	243	246	.....	3
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	435	.....	321	.....	435	321	114	.....
Ditto, Indian	182	249	171	105	431	276	155	.....
Piece-goods, European	1,828	7	2,167	10	1,835	2,177	.....	342
Ditto, Indian	79	260	30	1	339	31	308	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	8	32	1	.....	40	1	39	.....
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	24	.....	33	18	24	51	.....	27
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catch	28	.....	26	.....	28	26	2	.....
Turmeric	19	388	46	1,005	407	1,051	.....	644
Aniline dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	15	16	11	.....	31	11	20	.....
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	66	107	16	444	173	460	.....	287
Rice in the husk	1,070	7,842	1,967	681	9,512	2,648	6,864	.....
Rice not in the husk	5,693	3,067	2,428	3,217	8,760	5,645	3,115	.....
Jowar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	1,080	4,361	1,616	2,694	6,041	4,310	1,731	.....
Others	28	50	1	.....	84	1	83	.....
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Skins of sheep, &c.—	14	909	15	852	923	867	56	.....
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns	.....	8	.....	1	8	1	7	.....
Jute—								
Raw	26	3,492	26	3,889	3,518	3,915	.....	397
Gunny-bags and cloth	310	659	331	826	969	1,157	.....	188
Lac—								
Stick	.....	12	.....	2	12	2	10	.....
Shell								
Leather, manufactured	6	3	5	2	9	7	2	.....
Liquors—								
Beer	31	.....	32	.....	31	32	.....	
Spirits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wines	57	.....	57	.....	57	57	.....	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	6	.....	5	.....	6	5	1	.....
Copper, wrought	8	.....	2	.....	8	2	6	.....
Brass, do.	107	62	152	25	169	177	.....	8
Iron	1,253	117	1,034	97	1,369	1,131	238	.....
Others	59	29	115	5	88	120	.....	32
Oils—								
Kerosine	8,737	22	8,226	20	8,759	8,246	513	.....
Castor	10	1	17	.....	11	17	.....	6
Cocoanut	101	.....	71	.....	101	71	30	.....
Others	331	.....	474	.....	331	474	.....	143
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	10	704	.....	1,596	714	1,596	.....	882
Rape and mustard	318	1,716	669	308	2,034	1,037	997	.....
Til or jinjili	.....	400	.....	272	400	272	128	.....
Poppy	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Earthnuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	37	43	25	93	80	118	.....	38
Opium	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Paper and pasteboard	186	122	103	.....	308	103	205	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	44	2	38	2	46	40	6	.....
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	903	934	53	694	1,837	747	1,090	.....
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts								
Salt	8,231	474	5,096	52	8,705	5,148	3,557	.....
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre								
Other saline substances	2	.....	9	.....	2	9	.....	7
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	10	.....	31	10	31	.....	21

Staples.	1896.		1895.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	247	482	204	940	729	1,153	.....	424
Pepper	56	.....	44	.....	56	44	12	.....
Ginger	271	907	.....	530	1,178	530	648	.....
Chillies	79	343	40	319	422	359	63	.....
Cardamoms	.....	18	.....	30	18	30	.....	12
Others	159	40	82	106	199	188	11	.....
Stone and lime	470	167	479	366	637	845	.....	208
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	245	81	242	44	326	286	40	.....
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,540	979	1,062	523	2,519	1,585	934	.....
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	17	5,551	.....	5,043	5,568	5,043	525	.....
Timber	257	303	191	110	560	301	259	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	217	3,369	304	2,847	3,586	3,151	435	.....
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	15	9	9	12	24	21	3	.....
Wool, raw	.....	62	.....	21	62	21	61	.....
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	12	.....	7	2	12	9	3	.....
Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	6,396	2,363	8,367	3,066	8,759	7,333	1,426	.....
Total ...	46,316	45,101	34,013	66,822	91,417	100,834	23,497	32,914

F. C. W. Dover,
for Offg. Examiner of Accounts.

Calcutta, *the 5th September 1896.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th September 1896, on 1,699·70 miles open.

	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*253,266	*2,73,125 13 0	31,10,276 30	5,54,311 7 0	17,675 0 0	8,45,112 4 0	80,967	116,263	197,220
Or per mile of railway	.....	160 11 1	.....	326 2 0	10 6 4	497 3 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8½ weeks of half-year	†2,490,675	†23,93,815 10 0	‡2,55,50,671 0	‡45,85,583 4 0	§1,44,298 0 0	71,23,696 14 0	700,687½	963,823	1,664,510½
Total for 9½ weeks ...	2,743,941	26,66,941 7 0	2,86,60,947 30	51,39,894 11 0	1,61,973 0 0	79,68,809 2 0	781,654½	1,080,076	1,861,730½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	310,572	3,21,448 2 8	28,69,479 0	6,17,426 10 4	15,882 3 3	9,54,757 0 3	81,965	116,507	198,472
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	189 6 9	.....	363 13 5	9 5 9	562 9 11	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 9½ weeks of previous year ...	2,853,411½	28,36,299 2 0	2,64,16,837 20	52,38,906 10 9	1,57,713 2 1	82,35,978 14 10	783,372	1,069,833	1,853,204

* The decrease is chiefly due to pilgrim traffic in 1895.
† Added number of passengers 1,201 and deducted Rs. 12,815
‡ Ditto maunds 4,21,398 and deducted ,, 0,778
§ Deducted ,, 31
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25th July 1896.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th September 1896, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,649	4,287 10 0	7,515 10	333 4 0	10 0 0	4,630 14 0	1,138	50	1,188
Per mile of railway ...	.....	192 14 0	.....	14 15 10	0 7 3	208 5 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8½ weeks of half-year	*176,594	*2,173 5 0	†53,907 30	†2,430 0 0	81 0 0	44,684 5 0	9,811	485	10,296
Total for 9½ weeks ...	194,243	46,460 15 0	61,452 30	2,763 4 0	91 0 0	49,315 3 0	10,949	535	11,484
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,954	3,989 5 8	4,257 10	171 6 0	8 14 6	4,169 10 2	1,152	121	1,273
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	179 0 10	.....	7 11 4	0 6 5	187 2 7	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 9½ weeks of previous year ..	195,873½	45,981 0 9	47,084 10	1,975 5 8	108 3 0	48,064 15 5	11,470	451	11,921

* Added number of passengers 1,262 and Rs. 63
† Ditto maunds 372 and deducted ,, 1
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25t July 1896.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th September 1896, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*15,877	*11,370 14 0	38,658 30	7,146 4 0	65 0 0	21,582 2 0	6,586	3,225	9,811
Or per mile of railway	.....	89 0 8	.....	44 4 5	0 6 5	133 11 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8½ weeks of half-year	†150,125	†1,20,714 9 0	‡4,78,763 30	‡55,674 0	§519 0 0	1,76,907 14 0	56,637	24,758	81,395
Total for 9½ weeks ..	172,002	1,35,085 7 0	5,17,422 30	62,820 9 9	584 0 0	1,98,490 0 0	63,223	27,983	91,206
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,223	18,089 6 4	96,068 30	9,719 4 4	49 0 3	27,853 10 11	6,708	3,957	10,665
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	112 1 3	.....	60 3 6	0 4 5	172 9 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 9½ weeks of previous year ..	206,295½	1,45,489 11 3	7,97,822 20	85,864 2 4	401 12 3	2,31,555 9 10	68,000	33,296	100,296

* The decrease is chiefly due to traffic booked *viâ* Tundla.
† Deducted number of passengers 980 and Rs. 842
‡ Ditto maunds 33,533 and added ,, 128
§ Ditto
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 25th July 1896.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th September 1896, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
l traffic for the week ...	207,940	89,420 0 0	11,16,340 0	2,09,380 0 0	10,510 0 0	3,09,510 0 0	30,600	47,970	78,570
er mile of railway	256	110 0 0	1,373 0	332 0 0	2 0 0	*444 0 0	.....	.....	.....
previous 9 weeks of half-ar	1,638,540	7,10,120 0 0	67,54,140 0	14,07,410 0 0	1,04,900 0 0	22,22,430 0 0	262,000	290,363	561,363
Total for 10 weeks ..	1,846,480	7,99,540 0 0	78,70,480 0	16,76,790 0 0	1,15,410 0 0	25,31,940 0 0	292,600	347,333	639,933
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week previous year	187,702	77,123 0 0	9,47,942 0	2,35,204 0 0	12,618 0 0	3,25,033 0 0	29,935	40,820	70,755
mile of railway correspond-g week of previous year ...	231	95 0 0	1,166 0	289 0 0	2 0 0	686 0 0	.....	.....	.....
al to corresponding date of revious year	1,795,172	7,50,840 0 0	81,66,252 0	15,09,793 0 0	1,23,480 0 0	23,84,122 0 0	294,333	302,947	597,280

* Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th September 1896, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	31,600	10,210 0 0	1,09,120 0	18,130 0 0	50 0 0	28,390 0 0	3,861	5,139	9,000
per mile of railway ...	253	82 0 0	1,353 0	145 0 0	..	227 0 0	.....	.....	.....
previous 9 weeks of half ear	282,580	96,490 0 0	6,02,160 0	58,330 0 0	1,110 0 0	1,55,940 0 0	31,031	22,371	54,302
Total for 10 weeks	314,180	1,06,700 0 0	7,71,280 0	76,170 0 0	1,160 0 0	1,84,330 0 0	35,792	27,510	63,302
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week previous year	36,090	10,011 0 0	1,11,629 0	12,302 0 0	158 0 0	22,531 0 0	3,861	3,869	7,730
mile of railway correspond-g week of previous year ..	289	80 0 0	893 0	98 0 0	1 0 0	180 0 0	.....	.....	.....
al to corresponding date of revious year	319,280	98,516 0 0	6,85,753 0	64,565 0 0	2,182 0 0	1,65,293 0 0	30,111	25,712	61,823

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th September 1896, on 80 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week	39,930	11,330 0 0	47,840 0	2,830 0 0	60 0 0	14,240 0 0	2,729	1,343	3,972
per mile of railway ...	464	132 0 0	556 0	33 0 0	1 0 0	166 0 0	.....	.....	.....
previous 9 weeks of half-year	172,060	51,220 0 0	2,08,410 0	13,630 0 0	1,780 0 0	66,620 0 0	21,642	6,080	28,322
Total for 10 weeks ...	211,990	62,550 0 0	2,56,250 0	16,170 0 0	1,840 0 0	80,860 0 0	24,371	7,023	32,294
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week previous year	19,401	6,424 0 0	23,151 0	2,135 0 0	835 0 0	9,394 0 0	2,441	849	3,290
mile of railway corresponding eek of previous year	226	74 0 0	269 0	25 0 0	10 0 0	109 0 0	.....	.....	.....
al to corresponding date of revious year	204,954	63,114 0 0	1,55,820 0	14,038 0 0	2,911 0 0	80,063 0 0	24,547	7,393	31,940

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th September 1896, on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
otal traffic for the week ...	8,860	4,588 0 0	86,083 0	2,874 0 0	196 0 0	7,658 0 0	1,459	2,242	3,701
r per mile of railway	55 72	28·85 0 0	541·40 0	18·08 0 0	1·23 0 0	48·16 0 0	9·18	14·10	23·28
or previous 8 week of half-year	87,691	43,346 13 11	9,01,767 0	30,656 10 0	1,383 5 3	75,386 13 2	11,677	24,416	36,093
Total for 9 weeks ...	96,551	47,934 13 11	9,87,850 0	33,530 10 0	1,579 5 3	83,044 13 2	13,136	26,658	39,794
Comparison.									
otal for corresponding week of previous year	3,301	1,586 13 3	3,14,845 0	4,089 10 0	117 11 0	5,594 2 3	318	5,133	5,451
er mile of railway correspond-ing week of previous year ...	57·61	24·33 0 0	2,459·73 0	31·95 0 0	·92 0 0	57·20 0	5·58	40·10	45·68
otal to corresponding date of previous year	33,742	13,904 13 6	28,59,052 0	44,494 8 0	872 0 0	59,331 5 0	4,686	54,030	58,736

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 5th September 1896.			Receipts for week ending 7th September 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 5th September 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 7th September 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	7,658	48·16	128	5,594	57·20	159	2,28,946	1,450·33	128*	59,331	593·40	1,69,615	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th August 1896, on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
otal traffic for the week ...	9,706	4,690 0 0	86,034 0	2,697 0 0	240 0 0	7,636 0 0	1,277	2,266	3,543
r per mile of railway	61·04	29·55 0 0	544·87 0	16·96 0 0	1·51 0 0	48·02 0 0	8·03	14·25	22·28
or previous 7 weeks of half-year (a)	77,985	38,647 13 11	8,15,133 0	27,959 10 0	1,143 5 3	67,750 13 2	10,400	23,150	33,550
Total for 8 weeks ...	87,691	43,346 13 11	9,01,767 0	30,656 10 0	1,383 5 3	75,386 13 2	11,677	24,416	36,093
Comparison.									
otal for corresponding week of previous year	3,167	1,294 6 3	3,48,647 0	5,987 4 0	105 12 0	7,387 6 3	320	10,759	11,079
er mile of railway correspond-ing week of previous year (128 miles open)	55·56	22·70 0 0	2,723·80 0	46·77 0 0	·83 0 0	70·30 0 0	5·61	84·05	89·66
otal to corresponding date of previous year	30,441	12,578 0 3	25,44,207 0	40,404 14 0	754 5 0	53,737 3 3	4,368	48,917	53,285

(a) Includes audited figures up to 18th July 1896.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 29th August 1896.			Receipts for week ending 31st August 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 29th August 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 31st August 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	7,636	48·02	128	7,387	70·30	159	2,21,288	1,406·17	128*	53,737	542·20	1,67,551	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 5th September 1896, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	105,720	(a) 32,140	2,22,240	28,370	7,320	(a) 67,830	14,130	(b)14,747	28,877
Or per mile of railway	139·84	42·51	293·97	37·53	9·68	89·72	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8½ weeks of half-year	808,290	2,94,810	30,52,170	3,92,870	88,020	7,75,700	1,20,316	1,46,622	266,938
Total for 9½ weeks ...	914,010	3,26,950	32,74,410	4,21,240	95,340	8,43,530	1,34,446	1,61,369	295,815
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	99,700	40,052	2,15,968	28,445	7,548	76,045	14,484	(c)15,754	30,238
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	131·88	52·98	285·70	37·63	9·98	100·59	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	925,685	3,47,001	25,37,338	3,30,262	84,103	7,61,426	1,47,423	1,52,068	299,491

(a) Decrease is due to special trains having been run in last year.
(b) Includes 596 miles ballast trains run on open line.
(c) „ 1,538 „ „ „

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 5th September 1896	14,570	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	14,388	1	6
Increase	181	14	6
Receipts per mile for the week ending 5th September 1896	285	10	11
Corresponding period of 1895	282	1	11
Increase	3	9	0
Receipts from 1st July to 5th September 1896	1,31,567	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	1,27,505	0	0
Increase	4,062	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 16th September 1896.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 39 of 1896.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—SEPARATE REVENUE.

Darjeeling, the 11th September 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 329T.F.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Administration of the Salt Department for the year 1895-96.

The chief administrative change during the year was the passing of the new Inland Bonded Warehouses Act, VIII of 1896, to provide for the establishment of bonded warehouses at places other than customs ports, and to afford facilities for the bonding of salt in such warehouses. The Act being permissive, salt dealers are at liberty to choose whether they will carry on operations as before under the old Act XXI of 1887, or whether they will avail themselves of the new system of removing and warehousing salt under time-bonds. The rules for working the Act are now under consideration. In 1894-95 private warehouses were established by Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company at Khulna and Balasore: during the year under review the same firm obtained licenses for warehouses at Bhairab Bazar and Chandbali, and they are now arranging to open a fresh bonded warehouse at Narayanganj. The question of the retransfer of the administration of the Salt Department in Orissa from the Madras Board of Revenue to the Government of Bengal, is now under the consideration of the Government of India, together with other proposals which affect the general salt administration of the Province.

2. The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the Salt Department during each of the last six years:—

HEADS.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase in 1895-96 compared with 1894-95.	Decrease in 1895-96 compared with 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—								
1. Import duty on salt ...	2,30,06,657	2,39,34,019	2,40,16,650	2,36,63,962	2,44,41,900	2,47,07,703	2,65,803	...
2. Excise ditto	3,21,044	46,437	2,01,678	61,232	90,787	1,86,588	89,801	...
3. Sale price of salt and miscellaneous receipts in Orissa.	1,918	1,249	15,732	5,121	9,019	18,845	9,226	...
Total ..	2,33,88,919	2,39,81,705	2,42,34,060	2,37,30,315	2,45,41,806	2,49,13,226	3,64,920	...
Provincial—								
4. Rent of warehouses ...	93,545	83,219	53,634	43,085	1,04,351	1,41,888	37,537	...
5. Rawana fees and stamps ...	46,300	39,615	37,988	41,527	44,544	42,840	...	1,704
6. Miscellaneous, including fines, &c.	2,250	1,708	5,747	5,316	5,165	6,353	188	...
Total ...	1,42,104	1,24,583	97,369	89,928	1,54,060	1,91,081	37,021	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	2,35,31,023	2,41,06,288	2,43,31,429	2,38,20,243	2,47,02,366	2,51,04,307	4,01,941	...
CHARGES.								
Imperial—								
7. Salaries, establishments, and contingencies.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Compensation paid under Convention with the French Government.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	...	...
9. Refunds of customs duty on salt	2,09,364	2,01,109	1,54,442	1,84,658	1,78,267	2,14,173	35,906	...
10. Charges of the Orissa Salt Department.	1,10,496	1,33,003	1,51,553	1,29,277	1,54,024	1,48,880	...	5,144
Total ...	3,39,860	3,54,112	3,25,995	3,33,935	3,52,291	3,83,053	30,762	...
Provincial—								
11. Salaries, warehouses, and rewards.	68,258	51,608	1,24,595	26,838	52,220	52,846	626	...
TOTAL CHARGES ...	4,08,118	4,05,720	4,50,590	3,60,773	4,04,511	4,35,899	31,388	...
Approximate net revenue ...	2,31,22,905	2,37,00,568	2,38,80,839	2,34,59,470	2,42,97,855	2,46,68,408	3,70,553	...

3. The year shows a further increase of Rs. 4,01,941, or 1·6 per cent., in the receipts, and of Rs. 31,388, or 7·7 per cent., in the charges, the net revenue thus being higher by Rs. 3,70,553, or 1·5 per cent., than in the previous year. The salt revenue, in fact, has for the first time exceeded that collected in 1881-82, the last year in which the duty was levied at Rs. 2-14 per maund, when the net revenue amounted to Rs. 2,45,24,353. Under the head of import duty, a falling off at Calcutta and Chittagong was more than counterbalanced by the receipts from increased clearances at Balasore, Naraingunj, Chandbali, and the bonded warehouses at Khulna and Bhairab Bazar. The revenue from excise salt shows a material improvement owing to the larger sale of salt manufactured at the Government factories in Orissa. There was also a considerable advance in the proceeds from rent of warehouses, owing to the golas having been fully occupied during the year. The Provincial expenditure on account of salaries, warehouses and rewards shows a small increase of Rs. 626.

The Salt Trade.

4. The following statement shows the fluctuations in the volume of the salt trade in Bengal during the last ten years excluding salt imported by land from Ganjam and the Upper Provinces on which duty is not paid in Bengal:—

		1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-9
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
aning stock	Sea-imported salt in bond ...	6,15,645	8,49,348	11,17,716	18,99,019	24,65,466	24,97,432	14,52,226	7,19,316	10,66,459	34,54,
	Excise salt in bond	3,42,833	1,64,736	37,078	1,46,639	1,33,861	59,299	.....	.....	10,197	1,76,
	Ditto in aurungs	24,431	446	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	9,82,909	10,14,529	11,54,794	20,46,288	25,99,327	25,56,791	14,90,164	7,39,475	10,76,656	36,31
port and anufacture,	Sea-imported	1,03,79,088	99,86,076	1,04,80,285	1,00,72,857	97,62,835	90,52,997	93,84,887	1,03,61,965	1,29,84,164	1,02,84,
	Locally manufactured	66,483	1,03,559	2,44,512	70,293	62,770	8,935	67,202	15,480	2,10,631	1,78,
	Total ...	1,04,46,171	1,00,89,635	1,07,24,797	1,01,43,150	98,25,605	90,61,932	94,52,089	1,03,77,415	1,30,74,795	1,04,33,
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,14,29,080	1,11,04,164	1,18,79,591	1,21,89,438	1,24,24,932	1,16,18,773	1,09,42,253	1,11,16,890	1,41,51,451	1,40,64,

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ances ... Sea-imported salt from shipboard	Mds. 80,09,464	Mds. 75,96,855	Mds. 69,46,307	Mds. 58,14,763	Mds. 65,37,471	Mds. 59,00,244	Mds. 63,47,425	Mds. 60,65,233	Mds. 60,40,855	Mds. 64,64,79
Sea-imported salt from bond	21,18,230	20,96,782	20,98,113	36,49,804	31,08,602	41,33,501	37,10,170	38,99,085	34,81,646	39,01,58
Excise salt from bond	2,35,057	1,82,860	1,25,516	81,086	1,30,572	18,866	81,329	24,460	38,715	74,63
Imported from Ennore Circle in Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,883	.....	.....
Passed free of duty	.....	2,000	2,234	2,302	2,331	4,251	3,024	2,051	1,150	4,06
Removed under section 105 of the Customs Act	.....	.....	27,422	...	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....
In transit under bond	400	.....	1,500	5,000	15,700	.....	.....	... ..	.....	7,80
Confiscated salt sold	.....	3,179	.....	.....	.....	... .	... ...	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,03,63,760	98,81,676	98,01,092	95,52,854	98,54,676	1,00,56,862	1,01,41,948	99,93,712	1,04,62,368	1,04,52,86
ge or destroyed	50,791	47,166	32,211	37,257	36,793	69,119	59,930	46,522	57,979	72,54
city on which duty was paid, but not oved from gola	.....	25	.....	... ..	2,628	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....
city re-entered in gola	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	... ...	.....	.....	... ...	.....
Total	50,791	47,191	32,211	37,257	39,421	69,119	59,930	46,522	57,979	72,54
r deduct to adjust errors	.....	+20,503	.....	.....	−25,956	+2,628	+000	.....	... ..	.....
GRAND TOTAL	1,04,14,551	99,49,370	98,33,303	95,90,111	98,68,141	1,01,28,609	1,02,02,778	1,00,40,234	1,05,20,345	1,05,25,430
g stock ... Sea-imported salt in bond	8,49,348	11,17,716	18,99,049	24,65,166	24,97,492	14,52,226	7,19,316	10,65,459	34,54,202	32,68,157
Excise salt in bond	1,04,735	37,078	1,46,639	1,33,861	59,299	37,938	20,159	10,107	1,76,904	2,70,619
Ditto aurungs	440	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....
Total	10,14,529	11,54,794	20,46,288	25,99,027	25,56,791	14,90,164	7,39,475	10,76,656	36,31,106	35,38 ,776

The stock of salt in the golas at the commencement of the year was over 36 lakhs of maunds, an amount far exceeding the opening stock of any of the ten previous years, and at the close of the year this had only been reduced by 92,330 maunds, since the sales during the year did not materially exceed the imports and local manufacture. The quantity of salt lying afloat in the port of Calcutta, ready to be sold direct to purchasers, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to 7,02,189 maunds, dropped during 1895-96 to 1,602 maunds.

Imports.

5. The combined imports into Calcutta and Chittagong show a net decrease of 26,08,816 maunds, or 20·2 per cent., as compared with the previous year. The decrease was confined to Calcutta, the imports into Chittagong showing the large increase of 2,42,648 maunds. The decline in Calcutta is attributed to the large stock brought forward from the previous year, combined with the low range of prices which prevailed throughout the year and the want of bonding space. The increase of imports into Chittagong is said to be due to the easy state of the Liverpool salt market, to larger sales expected on the opening of the Assam-Bengal Railway, and possibly to the fact that ships from salt-producing countries, which visited Chittagong for the export trade in rice and jute, and which in 1894-95 had come laden with railway plant, had more space to spare for salt at a lower rate of freight. The shipments of salt were received from the following countries:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1893-94.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1894-95.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. United Kingdom	Mds. 85,04,081	Mds. 75,03,140	Mds. 63,94,362	62·8	58·3	62·4
II. Hamburg	7,46,700	17,55,698	11,13,110	7·8	13·6	10·8
II. Trieste	53,370	... ..	.....			
III. Mozambique	.....	... ..	21	.....	.....	.....
IV. Adelaide	120	... ...	.....	·1	... ...	.....
IV. Rio de Janeiro	14,807	...	.....			
V. Ras Rawayah	4,71,290	8 67,829	1,19,870			
V. Muscat and other States	4,39,317	4,35,864	3,35,689			
V. Aden	13,50,654	11,88,547	7,81,897	24·0	22·5	22·7
V. Hanjam	... ...	2,76,151	2,67,801			
V. Linga	2,27,589	1,76,617	90,534			
V. Muhammad Goul	.....	... ..	7,23,115			
VI. Madras	47,355	92,759	2,033	·1	·2	... ..
VII. Bombay	5,03,514	6,88,972	4,17,029	4·9	5·4	4·1
Total	1,03,58,803	1,28,63,877	1,02,55,061	100·0	100·0	100·0

Shipments were received for the first time from Muhammad Goul, a port on the Red Sea, while Hamburg salt is reported to have fallen into disfavour with the traders, owing to the fact that if kept in the golas for any length of time, it hardens into a solid mass and is costly to remove. Regarding the demand for foreign salt, Mr. Baker, the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, furnishes figures which show that, while the consumption of Liverpool salt shows a decrease of over 4 lakhs during the year, there has been an increase of nearly 3¾ lakhs in the consumption of crushed salt both from shipboard and the golas. Mr. Baker writes:—

"Karkach salt, both crushed at the golas and that which is imported ready crushed from Aden, is gradually gaining ground and supplanting Liverpool salt. Karkach salt imported from Red Sea ports and crushed at the golas closely resembles Panga (Hamburg and Liverpool), and is sold at a much cheaper rate. At present the difference per 100 maunds between Liverpool and crushed Karkach is Rs. 20. There is no doubt that the dealers take advantage of the close resemblance between the two descriptions to pass off crushed Karkach as Liverpool or Hamburg, and also to mix the two descriptions of salt."

Clearance of salt.

6. Including 1,22,593 maunds of Bombay and Madras salt cleared free of duty in Calcutta, duty was paid on 64,64,797 maunds cleared from shipboard, against 69,40,855 maunds cleared in the previous year; while the clearances from bond rose from 34,81,646 to 39,01,585 maunds. Nineteen thousand four hundred maunds were cleared for the first time from the newly-established bonded warehouse at Bhairab Bazar, and the other warehouses at Khulna, Balasore and Chandbali show clearances of 19,650 and 92,694 maunds respectively, against 400 each in the previous year. On the whole, the total clearances of all kinds, including those of excise salt, fell from 1,04,61,216 to 1,04,41,017 maunds.

Consumption of salt.

7. Deducting from the above clearances the excess of exports from Bengal by land and river over the imports by the same routes, amounting to 9,07,518 maunds, and adding 33,964 maunds of saltpetre salt brought into use, the balance of salt left for consumption in the province fell from 97,80,674 maunds in 1894-95 to 95,67,463 in the year under review. The rate of consumption per head, after allowing for a yearly rate of increase of 7 per mille in the population since last census in place of the excessive rate of 10·45 per mille hitherto adopted works out to 4 seers 15 chitaks, against 5 seers 1 chitak in 1894-95. In the saliferous districts, excluding Orissa, there was a net decrease of 8,232 maunds in the consumption of licit salt, and the average consumption fell from 5 seers 4 chitaks to 5 seers 2 chitaks. As in 1894-95, the lowest rates were in Midnapore (4 seers 8 chitaks) and the 24-Parganas (4 seers 13 chitaks), the former district showing an increase of consumption as compared with the previous year. It is remarked that the figures for Midnapore do not represent the total consumption, since several large marts are situated close to the border of the saliferous tract and salt sold at these is consumed within salt law limits. In Midnapore, indeed, there is some question whether illicit manufacture for the purpose of sale prevails extensively enough to cause serious loss to the revenue; but Mr. Ashton's inquiries render it probable that a considerable amount of smuggling is carried on in the southern portion of the 24-Parganas, and this belief is strengthened by the Board's remarks in paragraph 17 of their report. It is there observed that the short rainfall rendered the high tides of autumn more saline than usual, and that this, coupled with deficient harvests, gave an impetus to illicit manufacture during the year under review. The Sundarbans and the country bordering on them afford special facilities not only for making illicit salt, but for conveying it into the interior of the 24-Parganas and the neighbouring districts through a network of rivers and khals which cannot be effectually watched by the ordinary police. The temporary employment of a special staff of police under a qualified Assistant Superintendent was lately sanctioned for the purpose of making an enquiry into the extent to which illicit manufacture in the southern portions of the 24-Parganas has been carried on, and the Commissioner of the Sundarbans was also instructed to enquire into and report on the same subject. The Lieutenant-Governor is awaiting the result of these enquiries. Various causes, which do not call for special notice, are assigned for the decline of consumption in the rest of the salt-bearing districts. Orissa shows

a slight falling off in consumption from 9·28 lbs. to 9·25 lbs.; the decrease, however, is more nominal than real, as the consumption appears to have been over-stated in 1894-95.

Price of salt.

8. Statements A and B appended to the Board's report give for the last two years the wholesale price of salt at monthly intervals in the bazars of district head-quarters, and at fortnightly intervals in certain selected marts. The prices on the whole were generally lower than in the previous year, the decrease being due to abundant supplies. The average wholesale price (exclusive of duty) of 100 maunds of Liverpool salt purchased from the ship's side in the port of Calcutta fell from Rs. 60-10-6 to Rs. 57-14, a decrease of 5 pies per maund, while the actual price ranged from Rs. 81-2-8 to Rs. 44-5-6. In explanation of this marked variation, the Collector of Customs observes:

"Owing to the action of certain importers during the year 1894-95, when it is believed that attempts were made to make a corner in salt, the imports were in excess of the demand, and all the available bonding space was monopolised. The effect of this was to compel other importers during a period of 1895-96 to sell their salt at a sacrifice from shipboard, no bonding space being available and there being no other alternative. The direct effect of this was that imports have been checked and the average price of Liverpool salt from the golas, which touched Rs. 45 per 100 maunds in the month of November 1895, has now risen to Rs. 83."

The average wholesale price including duty, at the nine chief marts of Bengal decreased from Rs. 3-9-1 to Rs. 3-7-5, or 1 anna 8 pies per maund. The corresponding average based on the wholesale prices of all the districts in Bengal fell from Rs. 3-12-10 to Rs. 3-11-1 per maund, a decline of 1 anna and 9 pies. From the foregoing figures the Board infer that while the dealer bought his salt from the importer at an average reduction of 5 pies only as compared with the previous year, he had to pass it on to the consumer at a reduction of 1 anna 9 pies, but this conclusion can hardly be pressed, as the average of prices at the ship's side relates only to Liverpool salt, while the average of wholesale prices quoted for the districts includes all the different kinds of salt, and moreover represents the sales, not to the actual consumers, but to the middlemen, from whom the consumers procure their supplies.

Inter-provincial trade.

9. The total imports from Madras the Upper Provinces and Assam of duty-paid salt fell from 4,29,120 to 3,83,940 maunds during the year, the decrease being due to the lower prices of foreign salt. For the same reason the exports from Bengal to Assam, Northern India, and Foreign States beyond the northern border, rose from 11,36,837 to 12,91,458 maunds, giving an excess over the imports of 9,07,518 maunds, against 7,07,717 maunds in 1894-95.

Working of the Salt Laws and Rules.

10. The number of cases in which contraband, salt was confiscated including those in the Orissa districts, fell from 1,098 to 504 during the past year, and the quantity confiscated from 296 to 161 maunds. In Midnapore there were 59 cases against 227 in the previous year, but the quantity seized amounted to 10-17-7 maunds, against 7-18-15 maunds in the previous year. Of this quantity, 8-2-1 maunds were seized in cases of illicit manufacture, and 2-15-8 maunds in cases of illicit possession and transport. In the 24-Parganas the quantity confiscated fell from 30-15-4 maunds to 20-36-14 maunds, 13-26-6 maunds having been seized for illicit manufacture and 7-10-8 maunds for illicit possession and transport In Orissa there was a decrease of 68·8 per cent. in the number of seizures and of 83·3 per cent. in the quantity of salt confiscated. The number of cases instituted in the Courts throughout Bengal was 506, chiefly for illicit manufacture and possession or transport, against 967 in 1894-95, a decrease occurring in all the salt districts except the 24-Parganas and Backergunge, which show an increase of 18 and 17 respectively. One of the reasons given by the Collector of Midnapore for the large decrease (146) in the number of cases instituted is the inadequacy of the detective establishment, but the Board point out that there has been no change in the strength of the establishment since 1894-95. The decline of 275 cases in Orissa is attributed by the Board "partly to the improved condition of the people and partly to constant patrols of the officers of the Salt Department and the punishments awarded by the Magistrates."

Of 72 cases sent up for trial with evidence of illicit manufacture in the Orissa districts, 15 were for the possession of earth-salt, 26 for the possession of salt-earth, and 31 for the possession of brine. Taking all the saliferous tracts together, there were 487 seizures and 101 unsuccessful searches against 1,054 and 134 respectively in the previous year. Out of a total of 513 persons apprehended, 469 were convicted, and the rewards disbursed amounted to Rs. 2,721.

Salt in Orissa.

11. In accordance with custom, the Board devote a separate part of their report to the administration of the Salt Department in Orissa. *Karkach* salt was manufactured under the direct management of Government at the factories of Gurubai and Tua on the Chilka Lake. The Madras Salt authorities give a good account of the Gurubai factory; but the quantity manufactured at Tua was only 53,214 maunds, against 92,307 in the previous year. At this factory the soil is said to be subject to constant saturation with fresh-water, and the climate is unsuitable for the manufacture of salt by solar evaporation, while the salt-makers (*mulangis*) are really agriculturists who only work at the factories when there is no work in the fields, and even then require an exceptionally high rate of remuneration. The Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras, and the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, recommend, however, that the decision of the question whether the factories on the Chilka should be abandoned should be deferred until the close of the current manufacturing season, and until it is known what effect the East Coast Railway will have on the sales of salt manufactured at these factories. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts this recommendation.

The receipts of the Orissa Salt Department rose from Rs. 1,06,406 to Rs. 2,05,432, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 1,54,023 to Rs. 1,48,880. The percentage of the charges to the receipts thus amounted to Rs. 72·4. The following statement shows the consumption of salt during the last five years, and its rate per head of the population, allowance being made for a yearly increase of 7 per mille upon the figures of the census of 1891:—

Year.	Sold from local manufactories.	Imported from Calcutta.	Imported from Ganjam.	Total consumption.	Rate per head.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
1891-92 ...	18,866	2,51,971	4,48,071	7,13,908	10·15
1892-93 ...	81,329	2,76,408	3,37,423	6,95,160	9·82
1893-94 ...	24,460	2,85,934	4,48,923	7,59,317	10·65
1894-95 ..	38,715	2,75,764	3,51,714	6,66,193	9·28
1895-96 ...	74,635	2,99,836	2,94,326	6,68,797	9·25

12. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to the Board for their careful supervision of the Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 21st September, 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·54, Kalna 7·45, Katwa 3·56, Raniganj 3·55. Weather fair. Prospect of *aman* crop is most hopeful. There has been sufficient rainfall, and it has done considerable good to *aman* crop. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	11½ to 15	per rupee.
Kalna	11½ to 13	
Katwa	12 to 14	
Raniganj	13 to 14	

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·90, Contai 2·26, Tamluk 2·23, Ghatal 4·18. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops excellent. *Aus dhan* is being cut. Indigo is being sown. Cattle-disease is reported from Garhbeta and Binpur thanas. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Contai	16 to 18	
Tamluk	13	
Ghatal	14 to 15	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·73. Weather cloudy with occasional rain. Prospects of standing crops favourable. Harvesting of jute and *aus* still continues. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle disease. Common rice sells as follows—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	10 to 11	8	per rupee.
Barasat	9	0	
Basirhat	10	10	
Diamond Harbour	11	6	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·69, Kandi 3·54, Jangipur 5·03. Weather seasonable. The recent rain has done much good to *aman* crop. Harvesting of *bhadoi* still going on. Jute, mulberry, and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	11¼	per rupee.
Kandi	12	
Jangipur	10½	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·52, Bagirhat 4·42, Satkhira 2·57. Weather rainy and cloudy. *Aus* being harvested; outturn about 8 annas. More rain wanted in southern part of the district for transplantation of *aman* paddy. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	c.	
Khulna	8 to 9	0	per rupee.
Satkhira	10	8	
Bagirhat	9	8	

High price of rice greatly felt in parts of district.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 8·91. Weather very hot. The rainfall of the week has done much good to *aman*, which is still being transplanted. No report of cattle-disease. Common rice selling from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 11·43. Transplantation of *aman* and washing of jute still continue. No more rain wanted. Prospects fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 7 to 12 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Weather hot and cloudy. The rainfall of the week has benefited the standing crops. Common rice sells at 8 seers per rupee on an average. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall 4·64. Weather seasonable. The recent rain has done some good to *aman* crop. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice varies from 7 seers per rupee at Munshiganj to 9 seers at Sadar.

Chittagong.—Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Harvesting of *aus* completed; average outturn estimated at 14 annas. Prospects of *aman* improved, but more rain is wanted. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice sells at 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·32, Barh 4·25, Bihar 5·45, Dinapore 2·04. Prospects of rice crop much improved. *Bhadoi* harvested. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee. Prices tending to fall. Parts of Bihar subdivision flooded by hill-streams; water receding.

Gaya.—Prospects of *aghani* crop fair, though some damage caused in Nawada subdivision by flood. Harvesting of *bhadoi* completed. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at 12 seers, against average of 14 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·88, Bettiah 2·57. Rain still urgently wanted for *aghani*. *Bhadoi* being harvested in places. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice at Sadar 12½ seers, against average of 15½ seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·88, Madhubani 3·66, Samastipur 2·82. Rainfall of the week has done immense good to paddy, and has given moisture for preparing lands for *rabi*. Harvesting of *makai* completed; that of *marua* in progress.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·68. Weather rainy for some days; sky quite clear now; temperature mild. Heavy rain all over the district. Prospects of crops improved. Cow-pox in thana Sultanganj. Average price of coarse rice in Sadar 12 seers 10 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Purnea.—Rainfall 10·69. Immense good done to crops by recent rain. Transplantation of *aghani* rice still going on in places. Jute-steeping in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 11 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall 4·22. Weather seasonable. *Beali* rice being reaped. *Sarad* being transplanted and weeded. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	...	...	...	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	21	0	
Kendrapara	...	...	...	18	6	
Banki	...	...	...	22	13	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·46, Giridi 9·21. Prospects of crops very good. Rice sells from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—Abundant rain has fallen over the greater part of the Province during the week. It has greatly improved the prospects of winter rice, the transplantation of which is now being rapidly completed. Swollen hill-streams have done some damage in the south of Gaya and Patna districts. In Champaran more rain is still urgently wanted. Early rice and jute are still being reaped. The harvesting of *bhadoi* crops in Bihar is almost finished. Sugarcane is doing well. No cattle-disease is reported except from two thanas in Midnapore and one thana in Bhagalpur. The price of common rice continues generally high, and is said to be still rising in some districts.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, M. FINUCANE,

The 22nd September, 1896. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of May, 1896.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.					SUGAR.		TOBACCO.			
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice.)																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
dwan	53,183	19,919	65,632	850	4,269	9	70,760	84	15,490	1,209	1,373	... ..	.....	17	.....	.....	294	.....	13,72,387	.....
bhum	67,384	1,779	68,496	.....	.....	.....	68,496	824	5,285	2,365	86	.....	530	9	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....
napore	1,72,187	30,140	1,91,025	.....	1,851	.....	1,92,876	63	4,332	2,632	.....	.....	684	172	... ...	1,500	.....	.....	5,264	.....
ghly	68,999	5,454	72,408	487	2,325	2	75,222	3,789	478,146	789	... ...	.....	68	2	318	13,074	8,737	1,692	189	.....
rganas	1,27,296	8,354	1,32,517	100	2,658	.....	1,35,275	6,434	559,994	2,281	... .	.....	3,215	15	8,298	26,298	4,415	906	2,715	.....
ia	1,583	90	1,630	10,383	1,25,671	3,588	1,41,281	7,401	29,841	24,265	329	.. ...	879	.....	3,389	7,932	2,123	224	120	... ..
hidabad	1,104	.....	1,104	5,229	7,238	4,378	17,849	3,653	840	1,540	.....	.....	... ..	502	.....	.....	...	2	.....	.....
ore	4,557	1,475	5,479	100	40,730	.....	46,309	2,348	665	1,692	...	.....	287	.....	3,455	31,518	1,995	.....	.....	.....
lna	106	1,100	793	.....	7,138	.....	7,931	5,523	1,085	150	454	.....	36	... .	250	2,370	3	.....	.....	.....
hahi	.....	... .	.....	335	940	. ...	1,275	3,729	735	687	804	.. ...	25	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ajpur	12,642	...	12,642	.	170		12,812	208	15,540	..	..		.....	..	... .	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....
aiguri	.....	... .	....	..	...	.	...	2,945	41,800	.	.	3,154		.	... .	... .	...	...	... .	... .
jeeling	... .	.....	..	..	..	..	...	599	23,275	...	.	10,103		.	..		1,869	...	... .	. ..
gpur	3	.. ..	3	23	.	. .	26	37,722	8,610	102	746	..	2,366	. ...	.. ...		536		...	. ..
ra	19,481		19,481		.	.....	19,481	875	455	67		..		...	.		22,274		... ..	...
na	... ..	.....	.....	1,526	500	.....	2,026	1,94,222	567,070	813	3,171	.		. .	... ..	.	... ..		... ..	.. ...
ch Behar	.....	.....	... ..	...	.....	.....	...	2 883	210	.		50	...	. .	.. ..	.. ..	1,750	...	.....	..
ca	.....	.....	.....	... .	601	... ..	601	1,96,561	2,205	2 308	2,753	. .	4,230	. ...	. ..		.....	.	.....	... .
mensingh	.....	.....	.....	... .	. ..	.....	... ..	17,940	350	... ..	723	.	..	....	.....	.....	. ...	... .	... ..	.....
idpur	900	.....	900	2,325	30,002	.....	33,227	13,163	8,715	11,018	9,646	.	763	.....	.. ..	444	.....	.....	...	.....
kergunge	66,931	.....	66,931	. ..	5,050	.....	71,981	1,762	.....	1,201	928	..	..	.....	.....	386	.....	43	... ..	... .
pera	.....	.....	.. ...	... .	.....	.....	... .	650	140	.....	...	. ....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	... .	.....
khali	600	.....	600	. ...	.....	... ..	600	.....	.....	7,635	125	.....	.. ..	... ..	.....	.....	.....	... ..	... .	... ..
ttagong	.....	.....	... .	... .	.....	... ..	... ..	.....	870	... ..	. ..	158	3,336	.....	... ..	... ..	.....	... .	... .	... ..
Total of Bengal ...	5,96,956	68,311	6,39,650	21,358	2,29,043	7,977	8,98,028	4,91,383	1,765,714	60,844	21,118	13,365	16,619	776	15,710	83.516	43,910	2,867	13,80,675	.....
BIHAR.																				
na	77	... ..	77	344	56,792	22,356	79,569	.....	140	81,988	16,337	2	317	... ..	.....	1,454	811	596	.....	... ..
ya	.....	.....	. ...	.....	... ..	..		... ..	385	12,202	... ..	.....	... ..	... .	... ..	..		558	.....	17
habad	.....	.....	...	11,665	15,804	312	30,781	. ...	140	23,392	672	.....	27	.....	. ...	11.458	....	. ...	... ..	...
an, ...	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	... .	245	6.725	5,486	... .	2	... .	. ..	379	... ..	. ...	... ..	... .
amparan	10	.....	10	...	.... .	..	10	.....	140	21,847	1,002	...	27	.. ..	. ..		. ..	...	... ..	.. ..
zaffarpur	....	.....	... ..	656	517	731	1,934	....	105	42,847	1,541	... ..	13	... ..	... ..	.....	.....	.....	... ..	... .
rbhanga	1	.....	1	..	14	. ....	15	.....	70	54,502	4,851	143	...	3	. ...	920	1,278	.....	... ..	20
nghyr	303	... ..	305	12,736	32,435	....	45,476	2	280	15,492	17.913	.. ...	301	. ....	.....	3	1,655	... ..	.....	... ..
agalpur	16	.....	16	15 943	11,142	18,814	45,915	390	..	13,062	8,000	.....	1	.....	.	49	264	27	.....	... ..
rnea	117	.....	117	4,949	.....	... ..	5,066	8,775	8,610	4,853	.... .	.....	44	.....	... ..	... ..	.....	.....	... ..	.....
lda	.....	.....	.....	200	... .	.. ...	200	164	... ..	... .	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	6,513	.....	.....	... ..
nthal Parganas ...	343	.....	343	9,702	35,417	1,038	46,500	1,419	3,220	9,221	4,957	.....	6	71	... ..	.....	... ..	... ..	.....	.....
Total of Bihar ...	869	.....	869	56,225	1,55,121	43,251	2,55,466	10,750	13,335	2,86,224	60,829	145	738	74	...	14,263	10,461	1,181	.....	37

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.		Coal and coke.	Indigo.
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags †	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.		
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ORISSA.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Balasore ...	1,77,869	65,631	2,18,888	63	10,757	.....	2,29,708	.....	400	457	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	88	...	.....	.....
CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
Hazaribagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	64	.....	.....	592	4	130	11	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	92,462	.....
Manbhum	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	175	22	.....	94	.....	4	.....	.....	..	.....	9,03,281	.....
Singhbhum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
Total of Chota Nagpur.	2	.....	2	.....	.....	64	66	.....	280	936	4	224	11	4	.....	.....	...	.....	9,95,743	.....
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	7,75,696	1,33,942	8,59,409	77,646	3,94,921	51,292	13,83,268	5,02,133	1,779,729	3,48,461	81,951	13,734	17,372	857	15,710	97,779	54,459	4,048	23,76,418	37
OTHER PROVINCES.																				
Assam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,673	945	8,587	98,530	16,502	2,148	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,868	.....
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	4	.....	4	1,50,727	20,426	685	1,71,842	98	630	1,22,486	98,775	2	25,641	4	8	1,478	195	93	.....	29
Panjab ...	.....	.....	.....	12,008	2,517	2,009	16,529	.....	105	.....	672	673	8,464	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....
Central Provinces ...	.....	.....	.....	4,823	379	.....	5,202	.....	.....	1,569	9,009	.....	228	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Rajputana and Central India.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	35	.....	4,599	1	3,799	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,928	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	500	...	105	.....	13,905	6	140	.....	5	1	.....	.....
Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,711	.....	2,711	.....	.....	.....	265	.....	1,047	...	7,871	.....	112	88	.....	.....
Pondicherry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burma	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1,275	.....	.....	.....	995	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....
Other places	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	1,800	5	.....	.....	855	1	10,902	381	.....	675	11,433	.....
Grand Total of Imports in May ... 1896	7,75,731	1,33,942	8,59,444	2,45,199	4,29,955	53,988	15,79,586	5,06,904	1,785,519	4,81,408	2,87,996	30,913	87,382	870	34,733	99,638	54,828	4,938	24,85,219	66
1895	10,05,870	1,78,645	11,17,524	6,66,365	5,33,095	35,805	23,51,789	3,38,816	2,373,852	8,51,956	3,95,682	42,693	1,28,155	1,675	60,085	93,878	63,072	3,927	.....	.....

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of May 1896, was as follows :—

) FROM TTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar.		Tob.
															Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
ports,	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
... ...	78,770	30	78,789	.....	69,528	.....	1,48,317	.....	18,55,175	234	.....	499	.....	.....	1,610	.....	...
... ...	110	... ..	110	.....	37,226	2,071	39,407	.....	2,28,900	.....	.....	24	.....	152	50	.....	...
orts in ...	29,003	1,157	29,726	3	3,754	.....	33,483	.....	1,94,200	.. ...	.....	17	.....	19	8	.....	...
.. ...	3,731	.....	3,731	2,575	16,885	3,521	26,712	... ..	9,79,600	... ..	99	200	192	7	1,022	329	3,394
Indian	.....	.. ..	.....	84	1,154	.....	1,238	.....	1,07,125	.....	.....	9	.....	9	1,978	764	2,744
ry ...	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	39	.....	39	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	26,500	... ..	.....	2	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Inter-le ...	1,11,614	1,187	1,12,356	2,602	1,28,556	5,592	2,49,106	.....	34,54,500	234	99	751	192	187	4,998	1,113	6,138
ports— ngdom	34,666	.....	34,666	39,509	50,196	.....	1,24,431	29,972	27,90,859	3,11,988	3	23,262	1,026	130	5,439	6,806	...
oreign ...	2,89,007	5,932	2,92,715	440	44,131	13,712	3,50,998	90,459	84,47,150	1,57,945	24,537	194	51,476	762	139	... ..	603
oreign ...	3,23,673	5,932	3,27,381	40,009	94,327	13,712	4,75,429	1,20,431	1,12,38,009	4,69,933	24,540	23,456	52,502	892	5,578	6,806	603
1896	4,35,287	7,119	4,39,737	42,071	2,22,913	19,304	7,24,025	1,20,431	1,46,92,509	4,70,167	24,639	24,207	52,694	1,079	10,246	7,919	6,746
1895	9,36,386	10,432	9,46,686	2,37,051	1,29,729	19,126	13,32,502	4,32,868	1,77,06,792	4,09,486	5,544	25,506	92,241	1,541	6,913	1 037	8,838

III.

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of May 1896.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

ION OF .	Food-grains.					Fibrous Products.		Oilseeds.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar.		Tobacco.		Coal and Coke.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Re-fined.	Un-refined.	Unmanu-factured.	Manufac-tured.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.
...	3,41,802	40,027	13,217	1,07,463	778	59,425	10,15,864	28,522	27,974	.....	5,082	52	4,479	25,702	9,340	871	8,288
...	28,731	3,262	2,818	2,495	.....	2,76,321	2,895	17,530	76,312	16,502	4,577	139	1,695	2	1,025	516	97,368
Railway	1,19,114	17,147	2,23,123	1,81,010	50,355	15,914	41,465	4,05,280	1,72,761	1,045	52,171	6'0	10	15,782	8,283	765	23,68,130
E. Rail-	35,087	.....	5,978	1,14,471	2,860	1,49,763	6,73,540	27,306	10,460	13,207	5,457	59	3,186	39,368	28,944	...	.....
...	76,519	10,567	.....	2,048	.....	5,541	46,600	2,308	... ..	.....	2,496	...	6,350	18,403	7,036	1,994	.....
...	1,74,468	62,939	63	13,468	.....	.....	5,275	402	460	158	17,599	10	19,013	381	200	792	11,453
1896	7,75,731	1,33,942	2,45,199	4,20,955	53,988	5,06,904	17,85,519	4,81 408	2,87,996	30,912	87,382	870	34,733	99,636	54,828	4,938	24,55,319
1895	19,05,870	1,78,645	6,66,365	5,32,095	35,805	3,33,616	23,73,323	8,51,956	3,95,682	42,693	1,26,155	1,675	60,095	93,878	63,079	3,927	.....

IV.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of May 1896.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA

exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian			
1	2	3	4		5	6	7
NGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
...	1,49,071	546	359	1,138	24,128	2,540	53,660
...	1,19,350	3,822	41	1,066	14,515	1,733	37,418
re ...	3,01,536	.....	2,615	... .	17,694	2,121	20,543
...	1,04,500	6,080	520	52	2,417	4,730	21,874
nas ...	1,78,017	3,534	714	2	8,357	37,829	7,643
...	2,61,908	200	2,342	421	21,534	6,167	70,705
abad ...	68,308	6,012	24	150	4,908	1,134	10,700
...	98,627	...	1,091	4	14,689	5,347	11,665
...	69,720	... ..	278	2	10,972	1,441	2,135
...	1,34,126	.....	112	308	13,479	2,443	10,46
...	1,05,818	.....	.....	295	12,761	1,198	14,770
ri ...	78,903	.....	.....	263	9,258	2,810	490
ng ...	52,884	... ..	08	103	6,900	2,216	7,070
...	2,56,770	.....	15	274	20,185	5,051	7,140
...	1,56,802	.....	.....	213	13,084	489	11,205
...	1,07,261	.....	465	42	45,408	19,792	5,750
ehar ...	50,894	.....	.....	117	738	... ..	140
...	4,86,384	.....	1,585	17	14,526	56,482	10,230
ingh ...	1,80,928	.....	458	.....	2,037	3,300	175
...	76,152	.....	641	021	30,099	2,500	21,420
ungee ...	1,20,698	.....	2,605	... .	35,730	23,171	15,715
...	31,307	.....	313	.....	1,600	3,005	980
...	32,188	.....	463	.....	6,650	125	.....
ong ...	46,286	.....	245	... ...	.....	.....	875
of Bengal ...	32,68,288	20,194	14,932	5,100	3,31,730	1,85,024	346,795
BIHAR.							
...	94,291	400	128	910	19,602	29,406	256,200
...	87,838	.....	25	1,291	20,096	1,159	11,830
ad ...	3,37,690	819	36	1,361	25,350	375	42,035
...	2,95,015	.....	.....	160	17,029	1,748	24,465
aran ...	2,30,591	.....	.....	46	17,092	2,124	24,815
arpur ...	1,47,956	.....	.....	171	24,792	3,360	15,22
anga ...	2,34,621	.....	.....	424	34,539	4,950	43,785
yr ...	1,47,471	78	11	1,238	20,710	3,600	90,540
pur ...	3,15,574	1,170	58	654	22,620	2,388	106,820
...	3,30,539	.....	20	833	20,869	5,532	33,145
...	945	.....	.....	...	737	.....	.....
l Parganas ...	1,98,989	.....	173	1,364	22,992	3,286	70,875
al of Bihar ...	24,21,523	2,467	451	8,402	2,46,403	58,018	719,735

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
ORISSA.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Cuttack	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	142	2,15
Balasore	14,555	.....	813	5,155	21,877	3,998	164,97
Total of Orissa ...	14,555	.....	813	5,210	21,877	4,140	167,12
CHOTA NAGPUR.							
Hazaribagh	18,308	.....	.....	501	8,120	382	2,87
Manbhum	1,02,186	117	141	1,193	24,539	2,742	1,36
Singhbhum	7,314	78	6	205	7,421	100	4,02
Total of Chota Nagpur .	1,27,808	195	147	1,899	40,080	3,224	8,20
Grand Total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ...	58,32,174	22,856	16,343	20,611	6,40,090	2,51,006	1,241,91
OTHER PROVINCES.							
Assam	8,44,877	.....	848	25	32,567	33,590	43,18
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	21,66,558	8,434	2,051	905	51,856	26,335	404,68
Punjab	3,76,105	1,024	356	168	... ..	3,860	133,14
Central Provinces	63,035	234	212	942	.....	3,787	94,95
Rajputana and Central India	42,680	273	80	.....	.....	879	80,38
Berar	746	... ..	.....	... ..	.....	.....	2,90
Nizam's Territory	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	13,793	1,014	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,858,52
Madras	17,600	214	24	395	.....	267	423,10
Mysore	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pondicherry	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	3,05
Burma	83,129	675	761	1,740	.....	194	979,02
Sind	4,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,53
Other places	31,472	6,523	28	16,329	.....	24	11,259,80
Grand Total of Exports in May 1896 ...	94,77,326	41,247	20,703	41,124	7,24,513	3,19,942	16,520,8
Grand Total of Exports in May 1895 ...	1,15,84,586	28,828	21,023	32,623	8,69,226	2,10,706	20,532,3

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of May 1896, was as follows :—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-ba
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
om Foreign Ports—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
United Kingdom	1,07,71,858	.....	17,370	... .	4,34,978	.....	.....
Other Foreign ports	23,140	.....	718	.....	5,01,442	1,48,701	1,88
tal of Foreign Trade	1,07,94,998	.....	18,088	.....	9,36,420	1,48,701	1,88
m Indian Ports—							
Bombay	69,803	2,36,991	15	12,254	43,334	.....	5
Madras	3,302	96,000	.....	219	.....	.....	.....
Other Ports in Madras	...	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burma	22,230	... ..	2	58	.....	.....	1,35
Other Indian ports	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,80
Sind	1,217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
al of Interportal Trade	96,612	3,33,113	17	12,531	43,334	.....	3,6
and Total of Imports in May 1896	1,08,91,610	3,33,113	18,105	12,531	9,79,754	1,48,701	5,5
and Total of Imports in May 1895	70,07,695	1,68,094	13,677	15,418	6,09,448	1,87,525	34,4

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of May 1896.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES—						
country boats	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
river steamers	1,60,250	6,100	1,148	.....	84,755	14,510
rail { East Indian Railway	11,78,319	.....	3,297	25	84,778	1,57,168
rail { Eastern Bengal State Railway	55,32,076	24,060	3,813	14,723	4,24,283	78,585
road	22,12,097	... ..	9,938	2,688	1,05,567	58,358
sea	2,22,505	3,714	855	5	3,980	6,796
	1,70,579	7,373	1,662	23,663	21,152	4,035
Grand Total of Exports in May 1896 ...	94,77,326	41,247	20,703	41,124	7,24,513	3,19,942
Grand Total of Exports in May 1895 ...	1,15,84,586	28,828	21,023	32,623	8,69,226	2,10,706

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 19th September, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD AND SALT IN THE HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM, (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	BURDWAN DIVISION.															
1	Burdwan ...	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 8	12 0	13 8	15 8	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ..	11 0	...	15 12	...	...	...	9 12	11 4	15 0	12 0	13 8	19 8	...	...	...
3	Bankura ...	11 4	11 4	15 8	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	15 8	16 4	16 4	20 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	13 0	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 12	14 8	16 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 14	10 14	12 8	...	...	...
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	10 0	10 0	12 5	13 5	13 8	...	...	...
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.															
7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	8 0	11 0 to 12 0	11 0 to 12 0	16 0	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ..	11 0	11 6	12 1	16 0	16 0	16 6	6 12	6 12	7 12	10 0	10 5	11 6	16 0	16 0	17 4
9	Nadia ...	12 5	12 5	15 8	20 0	20 0	24 8	7 4	7 4	6 10	11 7	11 7	13 5	...	...	...
10	Murshidabad ...	11 8	12 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	9 8	10 0	10 0	11 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...
11	Jessore ...	12 4	12 4	12 8	13 0	13 0	13 4	9 0	9 2½	12 8	11 0	11 8	20 0	...	...	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	9 2	14 0	8 12	10 4	17 0	...	...	...
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.															
13	Rajshahi ...	12 0	12½ 0	18 0	20 4	20 4	24 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	...	...	...
14	Dinajpur ...	10 12	10 10	15 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	10 14	10 12	9 10	15 8	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri .	10 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling .	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	10 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur .	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	10 0	8 0	9 0	13 8	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	12 0	12 0	17 4	...	...	...	7 8	6 9	12 0	9 12	9 12	15 0	...	...	...
19	Pabna .	12 0	13 14	19 8	21 4	22 8	22 8	6 6	6 6	6 6	9 7	10 8	18 0	...	...	...
	DACCA DIVISION.															
20	Dacca ...	10 0	10 10	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	12 12	8 12	9 8	16 8	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	9 0	10 8	18 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 6	14 8	8 14 Newaus 10 2	9 0	16 8	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kalna 10 seers (panga), Katwa 11 seers 2 chitaks (karkatch), and Raniganj 10½ seers.

B. At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.

C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt (panga) is 9½ seers per rupee.

D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai 9 seers, Tamluk 10½ seers, and Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks (crushed).

E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Serampore (Bhadreswar) 10½ seers, and Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chitaks.

F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10½ chitaks per rupee.

G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chetla 10 seers, Barasat 10 seers, Magrahát 10½ seers, and Baduria 10 seers 10 chitaks.

H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga), Meherpur 10½ seers (karkatch), Chuadanga 10 seers (panga), and Ranaghat 10½ seers (crushed).

I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Lalbagh 11, seers, Kandi 11 seers, and Jangipur 10½ seers.

Districts of Bengal on the 15th September 1896.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

R CUMBU.		MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)			
turn.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Ch. S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
... ...		...	...	...	
... ...		...	...	...	
... ...		...	...	...	
... ...		...	...	...	
... ...		...	...	...	
... ...		...	...	...	
... ...		...	...	...	
... ...		...	...	...	
3 5	14 14	...	...	...	
... ...		...	...	...	
... ...		...	...	...	
... ...		...	...	...	
... ...		...	...	...	
... ...		...	...	...	
... ...		10 0	10 0	13 0	
... ...		...	...	...	
... ...		...	...	...	
... ...		...	...	...	
... ...		...	...	...	
... ...		...	...	...	
... ...		...	...	...	
... ...		...	...	...	

WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.												DISTRICTS.	Number.	
SWOOD.		SALT.			SALT.									
...return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.					
Ch. S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
					BENGAL.									
		A			Crushed.									
0 90	0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 8	0	3 8	0	3 5	0		Burdwan.	1	BURDWAN DIVISION.
		B			Karkatch.									
0 160	0	10 8	10 8	10 8	3 10	6	3 10	6	3 10	6		Birbhum.	2	
		C			Panga.									
0 320	0	10 0	10 0	11 2	3 12	0	3 12	0	3 10	0		Bankura.	3	
		D			Panga.									
0 240	0	11 0	10 8	11 0	3 10	0	3 12	0	3 8	0		Midnapore.	4	
		E			Crushed.									
0 160	0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12	0	3 12	0	3 12	0		Hooghly.	5	
		F												
0 105	0	10 0	10 0	11 0	3 12	0	3 14	0	3 8	0		Howrah.	6	
		G			Panga.									
0 91	0	10 4	10 4	11 6	3 10	0	3 8	0	3 8	0		24-Parganas.	7	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.
					Panga.									
0 91	6	9 0	9 0	11 3	3 7	0	3 8	0	3 9	0		Calcutta.	8	
		H			Panga.									
0 128	0	10 10	10 9	10 8	3 12	0	3 12	0	3 8	0		Nadia.	9	
		I			Karkatch.									
0 190	0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 6	0	3 8	0	3 6	0		Murshidabad.	10	
		J			Panga.									
... ...		10 8	10 8	10 0	3 14	0	3 14	0	3 10	0		Jessore.	11	
		K												
0 160	0	9 2	10 0	9 12	4 0	0	3 8	0	4 0	0		Khulna.	12	
		L			Panga.									
0 240	0	9 6	9 6	9 9	4 0	0	4 0	0	3 10	8		Rajshahi.	13	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.
0 110	0	10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0	0	3 14	0	3 5	3		Dinajpur.	14	
					Panga.									
0 160	0	9 8	9 12	10 0	3 14	0	3 13	6	3 10	9		Jalpaiguri.	15	
		M			Panga.									
0 120	0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 12	0	4 14	0	4 10	0		Darjeeling.	16	
		N			Panga.									
0 60	0	9 0	9 0	9 0	3 13	0	3 10	0	3 13	0		Rangpur.	17	
					Panga.									
0 90	0	9 12	9 12	9 12	3 14	8	4 0	0	3 12	0		Bogra.	18	
		O												
0 160	0	9 12	9 12	9 12	3 14	0	3 14	9	3 8	0		Pabna.	19	
		P			Panga.									
0 115	0	9 6	9 6	10 10	3 15	0	4 0	0	3 9	0		Dacca.	20	DACCA DIVISION.
		Q												
0 120	0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	0	4 0	0	4 0	0		Mymensingh.	21	
		R			Panga.									
0 160	0	10 0	10 0	9 12	4 0	0	4 0	0	3 14	0		Faridpur.	22	
		S			Panga									
0 70	0	10 0	10 0	10 8	3 14	0	3 14	0	3 8	0		Backergunge.	23	

per rupee are :—Jhenida not reported, Magura 8 seers 11 chitaks, Narail 9½ seers, and

er rupee are :—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 10½ seers.
er rupee are :—Nator 9 seers (panga) and Naugaon 8 seers 11 chitaks (crushed).
9 seers per rupee.
per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers, Kurigram 8 seers, and Nilphamari 9 seers.
3-6-0 per maund.
he retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers, Manikganj 9 seers, Munshirhat

Q. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishoreganj 9 seers 6 chitaks, Jamalpur 9½ seers, Kagmari 10 seers, and Netrokona 8 seers.
R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gosaindo 10 seers (panga) and Madaripur 11½ seers (crushed).
S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are :—Patuakhali 9 seers, Bhola 8 seers, Pirojpur not reported.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM, (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*																
		S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 11	6 11	10 10	7 4	8 0	2	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 4	15 0	8 8 New aus. 10 8	8 8 10 8	16 0	...	...	...
26	Chittagong ..	10 4	10 4	9 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	11 8	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna ...	11 8 11 0	13 0 Red. White. 12 0	18 0 16 0	16 0	17 0	24 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 4	19 8	...	...	24 0
28	Gaya ...	10 0	10 4	13 0	14 8	15 0	23 8	8 0	8 4	9 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	17 4
29	Shahabad ...	10 8 & 11 0	11 8 to 12 0	13 0	13 0 & 15 0	17 0	20 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	11 0 & 11 8	12 0 & 12 8	19 0	...	...	...
30	Saran ...	10 8	11 0	16 0	15 8	15 0	21 8	7 8	8 4	11 0	11 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...
31	Champaran ...	11 8	11 8	17 0	17 8	17 8	29 4	8 8	8 8	8 8	13 0	14 0	17 8	...	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	11 0	11 0	14 8	17 0	17 0	25 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	11 0	11 4	15 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	10 0	10 8	13 0	18 0	19 0	25 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	12 8	14 8	18 8	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr ...	10 8	12 0	15 8	16 8	18 0	24 8	7 8	8 0	12 0	9 8	11 8	15 8	15 0	16 0	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	10 11	11 15	16 6	15 2	17 10	22 11	8 13	10 1	13 14	12 10	13 14	18 15	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	13 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	10 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	11 0	10 8	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	16 0	...	...	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	9 8	10 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	...	11 0	11 4	14 0	11 12	12 4	18 0	...	...	...
ORISSA																
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	7 14	9 14	11 13	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 13	16 6	15 12	21 0	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	12 0	13 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...
41	Puri ...	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 2½	17 2	17 2	23 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ...	10 0	10 0 Red.	10 0	14 8	14 8	13 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	17 8	...	...	...
43	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	10 0 7 0 to 9 0	10 0 White. 7 0 to 9 0	11 0 7 0 to 10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	13 0	12 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...
44	Palamau ...	9 9	9 9	15 8	15 8	15 8	20 4	8 7	8 7	9 0	9 9	9 9	12 15	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	10 0	11 0	13 4	...	...	...	12 0 to 13 0	12 8 to 13 8	15 0 to 16 0	14 0	14 0 to 15 0	17 0 to 19 0	...	...	...
46	Singhbhum* ...		12 0	14 0	...	...	...		12 0	12 0		14 0	18 0	...	...	...

* Present return not received.

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 8 seers and Chandpur 9 seers.
U. At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
UI. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
V. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10½ seers, Bihar 10 seers, and Dinapore 10 seers.
W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Aurangabad 9¾ seers, Nawada 9 seers, and Jahanabad 10 seers.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10½ seers, Bhabhua 10 seers, and Sasaram 10¾ seers.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11½ seers and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers 10 chitaks.
Z. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10 seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.
b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madhubani 10½ seers and Samastipur 11 seers.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE N

A OR CUMIN. (Bentham typhosemum.)		MARUA OR RAGI. (Eleusine Coracana.)		
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	18 0	22 0	29 0
...	...	16 0	16 8	25 4
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	22 0	20 0	25 0
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20 0	16 0	27 8
...	...	21 0	25 0	30 0
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
0	20 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	18 0	18 0	24 0
...	...	23 0	24 0	28 0
...	...	16 14	16 14	27 0
0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...

Bengal on the 15th September 1896—(concluded).

FIREWOOD.		SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
								BENGAL—*concluded.*		
...	...	T 9 0	9 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Tippera.	24	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.
...	...	U 9 2	9 2	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25	
80 0	80 0	U1 10 0	10 0	10 12	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Chittagong.	26	
								BIHAR.		
130 0	130 0	V 10 0	10 0	11 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27	PATNA DIVISION.
160 0	160 0	W 10 0	10 0	10 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Gaya.	28	
160 0	120 0	X 10 8	10 8	11 0	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 10 0	Shahabad	29	
160 0	160 0	Y 10 4	10 8	10 8	Panga. 3 14 0	3 12 9	3 12 0	Saran.	30	
180 0	180 0	Z 10 0	10 0	10 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Champaran.	31	
160 0	160 0	a 11 0	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
160 0	160 0	b 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 12 0	3 13 0	3 8 0	Darbhanga.	33	
126 0 to 168 0	168	c 10 4	10 4	10 8	3 10 6	3 11 0	3 7 0	Monghyr.	34	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.
125 0	151 8	d 10 1	10 1	10 11	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
320 0	320 0	e 10 8	10 8	10 0	Panga. 3 16 1	3 10 6	3 10 6	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
160 0	160 0	f 10 0	9 8	10 0	Panga. 3 15 0	4 0 0	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
120 0	120 0	g 10 0	10 0	10 8	Karkatch. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	Santhal Parganas.	38	
								ORISSA.		
90 0	80 0	h 10 12	10 12	10 12	Karkatch. 3 4 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.	39	ORISSA DIVISION.
102 0	120 0	i 11 0	11 0	10 12	Panga. 3 10 0	3 9 0	3 7 0	Balasore.	40	
80 0	80 0	j 12 8	11 8	12 0	Karkatch. 3 1 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	Puri.	41	
								CHOTA NAGPUR.		
240 0	240 0	k 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	Hazaribagh.	42	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.
160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Panga. 4 5 0	4 5 0	4 4 0	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	43	
...	...	7 5	7 2	8 7	...	5 10 9	...	Palamau.	44	
...	...	12 0	10 0	10 10	3 13 6	3 12 0	3 10 0	Manbhum.	45	
100 0	100 0	*	7 0	8 0		4 4 0	4 6 0	Singhbhum.	46	

t per rupee are :—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 10 seers.
divisions the retail prices of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
s the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
t (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
lt per rupee are:—Deoghur 10 seers (panga), Godda 9 seers (mixed), Jamtara 9 seers and Rajmahal 8 seers (panga).
(panga) per rupee are :—Jajpur 10 seers and Kendrapara 9 seers.
rs per rupee.
eers per rupee.
er per rupee.

ished for general information.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

MARTS.	RICE (BEST SORT).			COMMON RICE (*mota chaul*).			WHEAT (*Triticum sativum*).			BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 0 2	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 8 0
Burdwan ...	4 7 0	4 2 0	...	3 5 3	3 0 0	...	4 0 0	3 5 0	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	3 8 0	3 2 0	...	2 10 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nabna ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	4 4 0	3 11 0	...	3 5 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	6 3 6	6 3 6	...	4 9 6	4 0 0	...	3 8 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	5 8 0	4 15 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	2 5 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	2 14 0	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	4 12 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	3 14 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	2 12 0	2 0 0	Red. 3 7 0 White. 3 9 0	3 0 0 3 4 0	2 3 0 2 7 6	2 7 0	2 5 0	1 10 0
Muzaffarpur ...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	3 10 0	3 8 0	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	2 5 0	2 5 0	...
Bhagalpur ...	4 8 0	3 13 1	...	3 2 5	2 13 7	...	3 11 3	3 6 6	...	2 10 6	2 14 10	...
Cuttack ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	1 15 0	4 9 0	3 13 0	3 6 0	...	...	...
Ranchi ...	4 0 0	3 13 0	...	3 5 0	2 15 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0 to 5 11 0	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,

The 22nd September 1896.

...E CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 2 0	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 11 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 6 0	2 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2 12 0	2 8 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 4 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 10 0	2 9 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 2 0
...	1 9 0	...	...	...	2 3 0	1 12 0	1 5 6	2 10 6	2 5 0	1 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 9 9	2 5 7	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Birl or Kalai. 2 3 0	2 3 0	2 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	...

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zeamays*).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR—CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 0	2 4 0	2 7 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 13 0	5 0 0	5 6 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...
...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 10 0	4 8 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 14 0	...	Mustard. 4 12 0 to 5 4 0 / Rapeseed. 3 13 0	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	3 14 0	3 12 0	...	3 14 0	4 0 0	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...
2 10 0	2 8 0	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
2 3 6	2 1 0	1 6 0	2 5 0	2 1 0	1 11 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	...	4 3 0 to 4 11 0	4 0 0	...
2 1 0	2 1 0	...	3 10 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 4 0	1 12 10	...	2 7 6	2 4 10	...	4 0 0	3 14 10	...	5 0 0	4 13 0	...
...	...	...	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	3 15 0	3 15 0	...
...	...	...	6 10 0	6 10 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	4 12 0 to 5 0 0	4 12 0 to 5 5 0	...

DARD SEERS.

L OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0	4 12 0	4 9 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 5 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 14
	...	...	4 4 0	4 8 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
	...	...	3 12 0	3 4 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	23 0 0	23 0 0	...	6 10 0	6 8 0	4 12 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	5 14 0	5 14 0	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 0 0	...
	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	14 4 0	14 4 0	17 8 0	...	...	...
0	5 0 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	3 0 0	...	...
	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	4 0 0	3 13 0	...	17 3 3	17 9 8	...	...	...	...
0	3 6 0	...	6 4 0	6 10 0	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	...	...	...	...
	...	...	5 0 0 to 5 11 6	5 11 6	...	23 0 0	23 0 0	...	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
34 0 0	34 0 0	32 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	250 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	250 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	...	6 8 0	6 8 0 per kahan.	6 10 0
32 0 0	32 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						Uncleaned, per piece.					
36 0 0	37 0 0	...	6 0 0 to 7 8 0	7 0 0 to 8 0 0	...	0 6 0 to 2 0 0	0 2 0 to 1 12 0	...	...	...	...
						Cleaned, per piece.					
						0 8 0 to 2 2 0	0 4 0 to 1 14 0	...			
42 0 0	42 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
41 8 0	41 8 0	...	9 8 0	10 0 0	...	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0 per maund.	...	2 2 0	2 0 0	...
									Green grass per maund.		
37 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
28 0 0	29 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 5 0 per	0 5 0 maund.	...
28 8 0	23 8 0	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	32 0 0	...	6 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 4 0	36 4 0	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	22 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0 per maund.	...	20 0 0	20 0 0 per kahan.	20 0 0
31 8 0 to 40 0 0	33 10 0 to 40 0 0	...	7 12 0 to 13 0 0	7 8 0 to 13 0 0	...	1 8 0 to 2 0 0 per piece.	1 8 0 to 2 0 0 per piece.	...	0 3 8 per maund.	0 4 0 per maund.	...

1676*d*

ıdermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th September 1896.

STRAW.		JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARTS.
					IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
5 12 0 ahan.	4 12 0	..	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 7 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 9 0	1. Calcutta.
14 0 0 ahan.	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0 Crushed.	...	2. Burdwan.
1 14 0 ahan.	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	0 2 0	0 2 0	...	3 10 0	3 12 0 Panga.	...	3. Midnapore.
0 10 0 ıaund.	0 12 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	...	3 14 0	3 14 0 Panga.	3 8 0	4. Pabna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	3 13 0	3 10 0 Panga.	...	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	3 15 0	4 0 0 Panga.	3 9 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	..	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0 Panga.	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
0 10 0 maund.	...	...	..	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 11 0	3 11 0 Panga.	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 10 0	3 10 0 Panga.	...	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 4 0	...	0 5 0	0 4 0	...	3 10 0	3 10 0 Panga.	...	10. Bhagalpur.
4 2 0 tahan.	2 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	3 4 0	3 6 0 Karkatch.	3 8 0	11. Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0 to 7 8 0	7 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	4 5 0	4 5 0 Panga	4 4 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 13th to 19th September 1896.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1896.		°	'	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	13th	129·5	0 3	29 558	80·6	84·2	6 8	77·4	78·6	0·953	77·8	91	WNW, NE and N	71	1·19	Cloudy, o, g, d, t, p.
,,	14th	117·8	Nil	·550	79·6	82·6	6 0	76 6	78·0	·938	77·3	93	NNE and ENE ...	141	0·74	Cloudy, o, g, d, p.
,,	15th	115·4	,,	·535	81·0	82·5	5·1	77·4	78·8	·956	77·9	90	ENE and SE by S.	191	1·33	Cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	16th	149·9	2 1	·568	80 7	86 1	9 0	77·1	78 7	·956	77·9	91	SE and S by E ...	111	1·58	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, t, ≺, p.
,,	17th	134 8	0 3	·576	82·0	85·4	8·0	77·4	79 9	·995	79·1	91	SSE and S by W	94	0·09	Cloudy, o, g, d, t.
,,	18th	143·8	4·0	·664	80·7	84·6	9·1	75·5	76 7	·866	74·9	83	WSW and W by S.	100	0·01	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, ⌓.
,,	19th	134·2	3·1	·706	80·5	84·0	6·0	78·0	77·1	·886	75·6	85	W by S, WNW and NNW.	40	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o, ⌓.

The mean pressure of the seven days	Inches.	29·594
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·676
	Hours.	
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		9·8
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		85·6
	°	
The mean temperature of the seven days		80·7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		83·3
The extreme variation of temperature		10·6
The maximum temperature		86·1
	Miles.	
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		12
	%	
The mean relative humidity		89
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		86
	Inches.	
The total fall of rain from 13th to 19th September 1896		4·94
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		2·42
The total fall from 1st January to 19th September 1896		51·77
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		55·56

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; t, thunder; ≺ lightning; p, passing temporary showers; ⌓, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 21st September 1896.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

esults of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 13th to 19th September 1896.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fht.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
896.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
ptembor ...	13th ...	29·633	83·4	89·5	12·3	77·2	79·6	78·5	·962	78·1	96	0·67
,, ...	14th ...	·604	80·2	83·3	6·3	77·0	78·5	77·2	·919	76·7	94	1·08
,, ..	15th ...	·570	80·5	84·2	7·4	76·8	81·6	80·3	1·019	79·8	94	1·02
,, ...	16th ...	·612	81·3	85·2	7·9	77·3	83·5	81·0	1·026	80·0	89	0·85
,, ..	17th ...	·605	82·4	87·0	9·2	77·8	84·6	81·5	1·036	80·3	87	0·97
,, ...	18th ...	·707	81·1	87·1	12·1	75·0	84·6	79·0	·917	76·6	77	0·01
,, ...	19th ...	·756	82·2	86·7	9·0	77·7	82·5	79 0	·945	77·5	85	Nil

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days		29·641
The mean temperature of the seven days	⊖	81·6
The extreme variation of temperature		14·5
The maximum temperature		89·5
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	%	89
The total fall of rain from 13th to 19th September 1896	Inches.	4·60

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

ETEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 21st September 1896.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 19th September 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 19th September 1896.			Week ending Saturday, the 21st September 1895.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	354	53,675	719	679	1,38,550	2,523
Jute	264	61,485	1,136	160	36,375	612
Firewood	117	71,525	1,086	78	71,175	811
Other articles	649	1,30,875	1,899	667	1,90,087	2,582
Total ...	1,384	3,17,560	4,840	1,584	4,36,187	6,528

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th September 1896, on 1,699·70 miles open.

	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	287,030	*2,61,103 2 0	33,00,590 10	5,87,351 15 0	17,937 0 0	8,66,392 1 0	80,985	119,230	200,224
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	153 9 11	.....	345 9 0	10 8 10	509 11 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9½ weeks of half-year	†2,737,787	†26,53,360 7 0	‡2,85,34,581 30	‡51,41,691 11 0	§1,63,182 0 0	79,58,174 2 0	761,654½	1,080,076	1,861,730½
Total for 10½ weeks ...	3,025,746	29,14,463 9 0	3,18,35,172 0	57,29,043 10 0	1,81,119 0 0	88,24,566 3 0	862,639½	1,199,315	2,061,954½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	282,3[illegible]½	2,85,454 12 7	36,75,076 10	6,74,612 3 3	16,347 13 2	9,76,414 13 0	78,070	122,648	200,718
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	168 3 5	.....	397 8 7	0 10 2	575 6 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 10½ weeks of previous year ...	3,135,724	31,24,753 14 7	3,00,91,913 30	59,13,578 14 0	1,74,060 15 3	92,12,393 11 10	860,442	1,192,480	2,052,922

* The decrease is chiefly due to more pilgrim traffic in 1895.
† Deducted number of passengers 6,154 and Rs. 13,641
‡ Ditto maunds 1,20,366 and added ,, 1,797
§ Added ,, 1,209
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 1st August 1896.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th September 1896, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,747	4,380 9 0	9,903 20	434 8 0	6 0 0	4,823 1 0	1,135	53	1,188
Or per mile of railway	.....	197 0 11	.....	19 8 9	0 5 9	216 15 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9½ weeks of half-year	*192,215	*45,450 15 0	†61,216 30	†2,655 4 0	95 0 0	48,201 3 0	10,949	535	11,484
Total for 10½ weeks ...	211,962	49,831 8 0	71,120 10	3,089 12 0	103 0 0	53,024 4 0	12,084	588	12,672
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,007½	4,215 14 0	5,434 10	227 0 0	17 4 0	4,460 2 0	1,153	35	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	189 10 4	.....	10 3 5	0 12 5	200 10 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 10½ weeks of previous year ...	214,881	50,197 4 9	53,118 20	2,202 5 8	125 7 0	52,525 1 5	12,623	486	13,109

* Deducted number of passengers 2,028 and Rs. 1,010
† Ditto maunds 236 and ,, 108
‡ Added ,, 4
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 1st August 1896.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th September 1896, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,648	12,961 6 0	62,870 0	10,305 8 0	54 0 0	23,220 14 0	6,560	3,275	9,835
Or per mile of railway	.....	80 4 11	.....	63 3 8	0 5 4	143 13 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9½ weeks of half-year	*169,402	*1,34,930 7 0	†4,80,183 10	†61,938 9 0	‡578 0 0	1,97,442 0 0	63,223	27,983	91,206
Total for 10½ weeks ...	187,050	1,47,891 13 0	5,53,053 20	72,144 1 0	637 0 0	2,20,662 14 0	69,783	31,258	101,041
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,401	12,271 12 10	72,974 30	10,582 4 0	37 7 6	22,891 8 4	6,344	3,371	9,715
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	76 6 6	.....	65 9 1	0 3 9	141 13 4	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 10½ weeks of previous year ...	221,696½	1,57,761 8 1	8,70,797 10	96,246 6 4	439 3 9	2,54,447 2 2	71,344	38,669	110,013

* Deducted number of passengers 2,900 and Rs. 155
† Ditto maunds 26,229 and ,, 682
‡ Ditto ,, 11
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 1st August 1896.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th September 1896, on 814 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	199,640	86,020 0 0	12,45,490 0	3,01,470 0 0	11,370 0 0	3,98,860 0 0	30,500	51,719	82,219
Or per mile of railway	245	106 0 0	1,530 0	370 0 0	2 0 0	†478 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	1,846,480	7,90,807 0 0	78,70,480 0	17,06,656 0 0	1,20,481 0 0	*26,20,944 0 0	292,600	347,333	639,933
Total for 11 weeks ...	2,046,120	8,76,827 0 0	91,15,970 0	20,08,126 0 0	1,40,851 0 0	30,25,804 0 0	323,100	399,052	722,152
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	183,552	77,525 0 0	11,19,342 0	2,52,273 0 0	12,423 0 0	3,42,221 0 0	29,312	39,091	69,303
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	226	95 0 0	1,377 0	310 0 0	2 0 0	407 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,978,724	8,28,306 0 0	92,85,594 0	17,62,066 0 0	1,35,912 0 0	27,26,344 0 0	323,045	342,038	666,583

* Audited up to 1st August 1896.
† Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th September 1896, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	29,980	10,180 0 0	1,36,410 0	14,060 0 0	110 0 0	24,350 0 0	3,490	5,288	8,688
Or per mile of railway	240	82 0 0	1,091 0	112 0 0	1 0 0	195 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	314,180	99,884 0 0	7,71,280 0	74,351 0 0	1,260 0 0	*1,75,195 0 0	35,792	27,510	63,302
Total for 11 weeks ...	344,160	1,09,764 0 0	9,07,690 0	88,411 0 0	1,370 0 0	1,99,545 0 0	39,192	32,798	71,990
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,947	9,778 0 0	1,33,156 0	14,271 0 0	265 0 0	24,314 0 0	3,325	4,323	7,648
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	256	78 0 0	1,065 0	114 0 0	2 0 0	194 0 0	....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	[illegible]1,227	1,08,205 0 0	8,18,908 0	78,866 0 0	*2,446 0 0	1,89,907 0 0	39,439	30,035	69,471

* Audited up to 1st August 1896.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th September 1896, on 84 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	21,140	6,590 0 0	56,210 0	3,720 0 0	450 0 0	10,760 0 0	2,487	1,455	3,942
Or per mile of railway	248	77 0 0	654 0	43 0 0	5 0 0	125 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	211,990	63,842 0 0	2,56,250 0	16,596 0 0	2,034 0 0	*82,472 0 0	24,371	7,923	32,294
Total for 11 weeks ...	233,130	70,432 0 0	3,12,460 0	20,316 0 0	2,484 0 0	93,232 0 0	26,858	9,378	36,236
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,338	6,541 0 0	89,517 0	3,385 0 0	220 0 0	10,146 0 0	2,523	745	3,269
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	235	76 0 0	460 0	39 0 0	3 0 0	118 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	234,202	69,654 0 0	1,95,337 0	17,494 0 0	3,131 0 0	90,209 0 0	27,070	8,138	35,208

* Audited up to 1st August 1896.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th July 1896, on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	9,897	4,095 7 11	1,37,507 0	5,787 0 0	142 4 0	10,024 11 11	1,515	2,987	4,502
Or per mile of railway	62·25	31·42 0 0	865·20 0	36·40 0 0	·89 0 0	63·71 0 0	9·53	18·78	28·31
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	30,874	15,249 13 11	2,97,465 0	10,158 10 0	365 5 3	25,773 13 2	3,663	7,615	11,278
Total for 3 weeks ...	40,771	20,245 5 10	4,35,032 0	15,945 10 0	507 9 3	36,698 9 1	5,178	10,602	15,780
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,188	1,311 13 3	2,75,952 0	4,070 12 0	82 5 0	6,064 14 3	443	5,553	5,996
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	55·93	23·02 0 0	2,155·88 0	30·49 0 0	·64 0 0	60·15 0 0	7·77	43·38	51·15
Total to corresponding date of previous year	13,205	5,635 12 9	10,28,184 0	16,085 13 0	307 10 0	22,629 3 9	2,234	14,095	16,329

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 25th July 1896.			Receipts for week ending 27th July 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 25th July 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 27th July 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	10,926	68·71	128	6,065	60·15	159	1,88,894	1,200·22	128*	22,029	231·04	1,66,265	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes Tirhut State Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 12th September 1896, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	96,650	(a) 30,950	3,04,860	34,110	11,870	(a) 76,930	14,110	(b)14,929	29,039
Or per mile of railway	127·84	40·94	403·25	45·12	15·70	101·76	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9¼ weeks of half-year	914,010	3,26,050	32,74,410	4,21,240	95,340	8,48,530	1,34,446	1,61,369	295,815
Total for 10¼ weeks ...	1,010,660	3,56,900	35,79,270	4,55,350	1,07,210	9,20,460	1,48,556	1,76,298	324,854
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	102,905	21,150	3,23,308	30,941	8,541	80,632	14,607	(c)15,283	29,890
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	144·45	54·43	295·38	40·93	11·30	106·66	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,028,590	3,88,152	27,60,646	3,61,303	92,703	8,42,058	1,62,030	1,67,351	329,381

(a) Decrease is due to pilgrims having returned Gaya *vid* Digha Ghat in the corresponding period of last year.
(b) Includes 578 miles ballast trains run on open line.
(c) „ 1,196 „ „ „

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs. A. P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 12th September 1896	12,590 0 0
Corresponding period of 1895	13,299 4 4
Decrease	709 4 4
Receipts per mile for the week ending 12th September 1896	246 13 10
Corresponding period of 1895	260 12 4
Decrease	13 14 6
Receipts from 1st July to 12th September 1896	1,44,157 0 0
Corresponding period of 1895	1,40,804 0 0
Increase	3,353 0 0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 23rd September 1896.

[REGISTERED No. 39.]

No. 40 of 1896

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BURDWAN DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 28th September 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 3127.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Burdwan Division for the year 1895-96.

The Commissioner reports that most of the district reports were received late, and his own report to Government was in consequence delayed. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that more punctuality will be shown by the officers concerned in future.

This Division was for the greater part of the year in the charge of Mr. J. A. Bourdillon. He took charge on the 9th April 1895 from Mr. R. C. Dutt, C.I.E., was on leave for about a month, when Mr. H. C. Williams officiated, and made over charge to Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.I.E., on 17th March 1896. Mr. Buckland, who submits the report, was thus under the disadvantage of having served in the Division only for the last 15 days of the year under report. In all the districts except Birbhum and Howrah there were several changes of District Officers.

2. *Tours and Inspections.*—The Commissioner was on tour in all the districts of the Division, and inspected the offices at all head-quarters stations except Burdwan, and all the subdivisional offices, except those at Vishnupur and Jahanabad. He also visited six municipalities besides those at the head-quarters of districts and subdivisions.

All the District and Subdivisional Officers spent the prescribed number of days in camp, and the only offices of which they did not make the full number of inspections required by the orders of Government were the Hooghly Collectorate, the Burdwan treasury, and the Vishnupur subdivisional office. Each of these was inspected only once. The Government and Wards' estates under direct management of Government in this Division are large and particularly important, but it is not stated whether they were inspected, as they ought to have been under Government orders.

3. *Weather and Crops.*—The Commissioner sums up the conditions of the year in this respect as one of short rainfall and poor crops. The monsoon broke somewhat late and ceased early. The rainfall was short and unevenly distributed in every district, and the divisional mean was more than 17 inches below that of 1894-95, with the result that the harvests were generally scanty and the usually abundant supply of drinking water deficient in some parts of the division. Sugarcane is the only crop that appears to have done well generally. The Contai subdivision, which in ordinary years is partially waterlogged, is said to have benefited by the scanty rainfall, while the Ghatal subdivision suffered most from it. In spite of a poor harvest, it is reported that the material condition of the people was good. The prices of food-grains ruled fairly low, being probably influenced by reserves from the good crop of the previous year; and there was plenty of work available for the labouring classes both in the factories about Calcutta and in the railways now under construction. Mr. Buckland is probably right in thinking that the unfavourable agricultural outturn of the year affected most severely the lower middle classes with small fixed incomes

4. *Public Health and Sanitation.*—The year 1895 was an unhealthy one, and the ratio of reported deaths per mille of population was 31·7. The number of deaths from cholera was, however, less by about one-seventh than in the year 1894, and it is satisfactory to note that the health of the important towns of Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapore, and Hooghly showed a decided improvement. The recorded death-rate in Bankura town was as low as 23·3 per mille. Much inconvenience and sickness were caused by the scarcity of drinking water towards the close of the year. Steps were taken by District Boards and Municipalities to improve the water-supply, and it is hoped that more extended and systematic efforts in this direction will be put forth in the near future; but, as the Commissioner remarks, no great amelioration in this direction can be expected until the people understand the elementary principles of sanitation, and themselves realize the benefit of enforcing them. The orders issued by Government with a view to check the practice of throwing dead bodies into rivers will, it is hoped, effect some good. The Howrah water-works were completed and opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor during the year, and other municipalities spent small sums on petty sanitary works.

5. *Emigration and Immigration.*—The number of emigrants registered for the tea districts was about two and half times as great as in the previous year, and it is believed that the emigration of "free" coolies has increased in the same proportion More than 12,350 coolies of all classes are believed to have passed through the Raniganj and Asansol depôts. An Assistant Surgeon has been appointed to those places as Assistant Superintendent of Emigration, who will supervise the treatment in transit of these large numbers: it is hoped that this appointment will do much good. But the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to agree with the view taken by the recent Labour Commission that a much closer control over so-called free emigration is urgently called for.

In Bankura recruitment by garden-sardars is said to be gradually superseding recruitment by *arkatis*, who are looked upon with the greatest fear and suspicion; both in Bankura and Burdwan a considerable number of cases were instituted against person of this class.

The mines and factories in the Division attract large numbers of labourers from the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere. Generally they return home after short periods; but those who work in the mines about Raniganj gradually settle down there.

6. *Manufactures, Mines, Trades and Commerce.*—The chief articles of manufacture are silk and *tasar*, jute, cotton, molasses, lac, rope, brass and hardware, indigo, paper, pottery and iron. The silk and hardware industries are steadily declining; and the same remarks is made with regard to the weaving of cotton cloth, but the figures given do not show the outturn of indigenous

looms separately from that of the mills. Messrs. Burn and Company's potteries at Raniganj show an outturn more than doubled; and the other principal industries seem to be steadily progressing, though comparative statistics are not available for all of them.

The quantity of coal raised was large, and prices are said to have fallen. The output in the calendar year 1895 was 1,582,499 tons.

A comprehensive statement of the principal imports and exports by rail, river and canal is given for the first time in accordance with recent orders of Government. District Officers have been unable to review these figures in detail, presumably because they were received too late. The imports amounted to 132½ lakhs of maunds, and the exports to nearly 321 lakhs. It is only in respect of the trade between Calcutta and the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Midnapore and Hooghly that the statistics can be compared with those of previous years; and in them there was a considerable falling off both in imports and exports. The total exports of rice and paddy exceeded the imports by nearly 49 lakhs of maunds, in spite of the poor harvest. On the other hand, there was a net surplus import of pulses, wheat, and other food-grains exceeding 6 lakhs of maunds; but even taking this into account, it is a striking fact that the Burdwan Division should be able to spare for export so very large a quantity of foodstuffs as 43 lakhs of maunds, in a year when the crops are below the normal, and that no serious rise in prices should ensue. The figures are, however, of doubtful accuracy, and should, as the Commissioner remarks, be carefully examined by District Officers in future years.

7. *Vital statistics.*—It is satisfactory to note that greater attention has been paid to the recording of birth and death statistics, and that omissions to report were promptly dealt with. The Commissioner considers, however, that the wide variations between the statistics recorded for different towns show that there is still considerable room for improvement. That this is so is clear, too, from the preponderance of deaths over births as recorded in the districts of Burdwan and Hooghly and in almost all the municipalities. It is incredible that such a preponderance exists in fact throughout any large areas, or could be brought about by any form of unhealthiness short of a devasting epidemic. His Honour trusts that the continued efforts of District Officers may in time succeed in establishing an approximately complete system of registration.

8. *Crime, Police, Criminal Justice.*—Both cognizable and non-cognizable crime showed an increase; of each description rather more than 20,000 cases were reported, but of the non-cognizable cases about 8,000 were connected with sanitary matters and do not come under the category of crime, properly so called. More than 96 per cent. of all cases reported were found to be true; 752 were declared false, and in 83 of these prosecutions were instituted under section 211 Penal Code, but convictions were obtained only in 24. In a large proportions of cases (6·10 per cent.) the police refused enquiry. Mr. Bourdillon drew the attention of Magistrates to this matter.

More than half the cases sent up by the police for trial were disposed of at the first hearing, and only 7 per cent. were remanded four times or more. In this matter Hooghly has contributed to raise the standard of the Division, and Burdwan to lower it. In Burdwan 14·6 of the cases were remanded four times or more; and it is difficult to assign any reason but dilatoriness for a state of things so different from that which prevails in the surrounding districts.

Of the cases committed to the sessions for trial 61·7 resulted in conviction.

Altogether about 25,000 cases were tried, and of these Honorary Magistrates disposed of 9,900. Over 31,000 persons were tried, and 70 per cent. of them convicted; nearly 62,000 witnesses were examined, and of this large number only 3 per cent. were detained more than two days. Fines to the amount of Rs. 1,00,800 were imposed during the year; Rs. 96,000 were collected out of the total demand, and the large sum of Rs. 17,000 had to be remitted. The aid given by Honorary Magistrates and Benches has been most useful, but the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice that their attendance in some places was irregular. The average number of cases disposed of by each Magistrate was larger, and the percentage of their decisions confirmed on appeal was somewhat less, while the percentage of witnesses detained for more than two days was slightly larger than in the previous year, and so far there has been retrogression instead of improvement, but on the whole the administration of criminal justice appears to have been fairly satisfactory.

With regard to the police, the criticisms of Magistrates are directed mainly to the evil effects of frequent transfers upon the discipline and local knowledge and influence of the force; and there can be no doubt, as remarked by the Magistrate of Birbhum, that too frequent changes of officers both in the higher and lower grades must seriously impair its efficiency. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with regret the unfavourable comments made by District Officers on the new class of Sub-Inspectors, who, it is said, do not mix freely with the people, and report a number of cases as true which they should send up for trial but do not send up. One of the objects of the late reorganization of the police was to improve the *personnel* of the force, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes with the Commissioner that under proper advice and guidance, the new Sub-Inspectors will be found capable, in time, of being turned to good account. Satisfactory progress was made in the resumption of chaukidari chakran lands, and the introduction of Act VI of 1870 in all the districts but Burdwan. The number of chakran chaukidars was reduced by more than one-tenth during the year, but there are still nearly 20,000 of them in the Division.

9. *Land Revenue.*—There was a falling off in the collections of land revenue, road cess, zamindari dak cess and embankment cess, as compared with the previous year. Out of a total demand, current and arrear, of Rs. 1,00,56,698, a sum of Rs. 93,77,850, or 93 per cent., was collected, and Rs. 46,670 remitted, the balance being Rs. 6,28,770.

In the permanently settled estates the percentage of current land revenue collections on current demand reached the prescribed standard of 99 per cent. in Burdwan, Birbhum, and Bankura. In Midnapore and Howrah and Hooghly it was 97 and 98 per cent. respectively. So far the results in permanently settled estates are not unsatisfactory.

But in temporarily settled estates the collections were far below the standard, except in Birbhum, where, however, the revenue from this class of estates is trifling.

The percentages of collections on current demands in the temporarily settled estates in the different districts, as compared with the standard of 95 per cent., are as follows:—

Burdwan	48·4
Birbhum	100·00
Bankura	69 1
Midnapore	87·1
Hooghly }	70·6
Howrah }	

In the case of the khas mahals the realisations amounted to only 56 per cent. of the total demand in Midnapore, and this, though the subdivision of Contai, in which the principal estates managed direct by Government are situated, is said to have benefited by the scanty rainfall.

There is much room for improvement in the land revenue administration of this division as a whole; collections in estates managed by Government and in Wards' estates are far below the prescribed standards, frauds have been discovered in the land revenue accounts of some districts, road cess valuations have been badly made, and the number of compulsory processes for realisation of rents and revenue, though reduced during the year under report, is still very great. The present Commissioner and District Officers are not responsible for these defects, but the rectification of them requires their unremitting attention.

10. *Wards' Estates.*—There were 8 estates in the division under the Court of Wards, against 9 in the previous year. The percentage of total collections on total demands (*i.e.*, current and arrear) in the Burdwan Raj estates, including the Sujamutha estate, amounted to nearly 65 per cent., whilst the collections in the estates in the district of Midnapore varied from only 5 to 68 per cent. and those in the two estates in Bankura and Howrah were 59 and 50 per cent. respectively. The collections in the Burdwan Raj estates amounted to nearly 96 per cent., on the total current demand—a fairly satisfactory result. The outstanding arrears in wards' estates in this Division are very heavy, and should, if irrecoverable by legal process or if beyond the ability of the raiyats to pay, be remitted, as frequently ordered by Government, as there is no object in showing them year after year in the accounts if they cannot be paid.

11. *Excise, Stamps, Income-tax.*—The total excise revenue was Rs. 13,30,000, showing an increase of nearly a lakh, the incidence being now 2 annas 9 pies per head of population. The revenue from country spirit was highest in Burdwan, but illicit distilation appears still to be common both in that district and in Midnapore. A revenue of Rs. 19,18,000 was derived from stamps, being Rs. 31,000 less than in 1894-95. The income-tax yielded Rs. 2,32,000, the percentage of collection on the final demand being as high as 99·5.

12. *Communications.*—Two new branch lines—the Toposi branch of the East Indian Railway and the Bengal Provincial Railway from Mugra to Tarkeswar—have been opened during the year. Other new lines have been projected, and lands are being acquired for the Sini-Midnapore-Cuttack Railway. No new roads have been made, but some existing roads have been metalled, and some have been bridged.

13. *Education.*—There were 11,000 schools with 303,000 pupils at the close of the year, being 250 schools and 7,800 pupils less than at the close of the preceding year. Of the total number of boys of a school-going age, 53·4 per cent. were at school; last year the percentage was 54·1: 18,500 girls went to school. The total expenditure rose, in spite of the decrease of pupils, by Rs. 5,000 to 11¾ lakhs. It is satisfactory that the municipalities have been able generally to give increased grants towards primary education; but the District Boards of Burdwan and Bankura have curtailed their grants for some reason unassigned.

Twenty-nine thousand of the pupils at school were Muhammadans; most of these, the Commissioner remarks, were receiving primary education. The District Board of Hooghly has transferred two of its model schools to purely Muhammadan centres.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notice the good reports of the college kept up by the Burdwan Raj, and of the Raja of Maisadal's technical school.

14. *Dispensaries and Hospitals.*—The institutions kept up by the Burdwan Raj are again distinguished, and the success of the municipal dispensary at Burdwan has rewarded the interest taken in it by the Municipal Commissioners and Civil Surgeon. Other successful dispensaries are maintained by zamindars at Hetampur, Chuckdighi, Ayodhya, Kirnahar, Amragoria, Shampur, Nayabasan, and elsewhere. It is to be regretted that the District Board's dispensaries in Hooghly are not more popular.

15. *Local Self-Government Institutions.*—The work of District Boards is well spoken of their Chairman, but not so that of the Local Boards, whose responsibilities are thought to exceed their power. Mr. Bright, Magistrate of Midnapore, reports unfavourably of their management of pounds and of the village road grants (as do other Magistrates), and says that he was able during the recent water-scarcity to derive no help from their advice.

The same officer has, however, been struck which the interest shown by the leading members of the new Union Committees in his district, of which there are six. Six have also been formed in Burdwan, four in Hooghly, and four in Howrah; except in Burdwan, they began work during the year, and some have already excavated tanks.

The Howrah Municipality has incurred a debt of fifteen lakhs of rupees for its new water-works. It is hoped that the Commissioners will be able to secure the regular repayment of the loan. A special auditor had to be appointed by Government to adjust the accounts of the Burdwan Municipality, which were in great disorder. The smaller municipalities have been managed with fair success, but the Magistrates of Midnapore and Hooghly deplore the factious spirit which prevails in some of them.

16. *Landlord and Tenant.*—The relations between landlords and tenants were, with a few exceptions, satisfactory; and the liberality and good management of Raja Jyoti Prosad Garga, of Maisadal, are specially noticed.

17. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank Mr. Bourdillon for his careful administration of the Division and Mr. Buckland for his clear and interesting report, from which extracts are published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Extracts from the Annual General Administration Report of the Burdwan Division for the year 1895-96.

* * * * *

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

30. The following table shows the number of deaths from different diseases in the districts of this Division during the year as compared with the mortuary figures of the proceding two years :—

District.	Population.	Number of deaths from fever.			Number of deaths from cholera.			Number of deaths from bowel-complaints.		
		1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan ...	1,391,880	25,914	35,523	34,899	526	3,125	3,174	801	1,012	1,250
Birbhum ...	797,833	16,030	19,890	19,021	380	2,517	1,576	111	151	117
Bankura ...	1,060,908	14,005	23,393	22,392	228	2,586	1,308	345	...	...
Midnapore ...	2,631,516	48,135	51,046	50,343	2,746	7,214	5,184	1,986	2,177	2,142
Hooghly ...	1,084,286	23,337	26,827	29,464	936	1,900	2,292	2,307	2,827	2,545
Howrah ...	703,025	9,631	9,994	12,375	1,421	2,680	3,447	2,802	...	...
Total ...	7,668,758	137,052	166,673	168,494	6,237	20,022	16,981	8,352	6,167	6,054

District.	Number of deaths from small-pox.			Number of deaths from other causes.			Total number of deaths.			Ratio of deaths per mille of population.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Burdwan ...	224	44	399	8,731	8,415	8,280	36,196	48,119	48,002	26·005	34·57	34·48
Birbhum ...	5	8	38	6,046	6,120	5,696	23,172	28,086	26,448	29·04	35·25	33·15
Bankura ...	76	56	216	5,389	7,032	6,355	20,943	33,067	30,771	19·58	30·91	28·77
Midnapore ...	577	294	1,534	13,071	12,330	14,557	66,515	73,061	73,960	25·2	27·76	28·0
Hooghly ...	9	63	400	6,999	5,922	5,304	33,588	37,539	40,005	31·8	36·6	37·7
Howrah ...	8	54	482	4,626	8,263	9,075	18,488	20,991	25,379	24·21	27·49	33·24
Total ...	899	519	3,069	45,462	48,082	49,767	198,902	241,463	244,565	25·73	31	31·7

31. The year under review was more unhealthy than the preceding two years. The districts of this Division are more or less subject to malaria, and fever as usual claimed the largest number of victims. With the exception of Bankura and Midnapore, the death-rate exceeded 30 per mille in all the districts. It may, however, be noted that while the mortality in the rural area has increased, that in the urban tract has generally decreased. The health of some of the important municipal towns named in the margin show a decided improvement in this respect, while the contrary is the case with Howrah and a few other towns.

Towns.	Death rate per mille. 1894-95.	1895-96.
Burdwan ...	45·8	42·4
Bankura ...	34·4	29·3
Midnapore ...	42·9	35·4
Hooghly ...	47·8	41·3

32. In Burdwan the general health of the district was as bad as in 1894, the mortality in some of the thanas, viz., Raina, Khandaghosh, Kalna and Jamalpur being very heavy. The number of deaths from cholera shows a slight increase; the mortality from small-pox, which prevailed more largely during the period under review than in any of the previous four years, increased considerably. The largest number of deaths was, as usual, due to fever, the district being notoriously malarious. Mr. Windsor, the late Magistrate, observes:—

"The effects of fever can be seen even by a layman when passing through the district. I was struck by the aspect of the children in some villages in Purbusthali and Satgachia thanas. They looked as though they had been born and bred in fever, as very likely they have been. If sanitary drainage can relieve the people from the burden of ill-health from which they suffer, an effort in that direction should certainly be made. Owing to the poor rainfall and the diminished supply of good drinking water, there has been a number of deaths from cholera in the last few months, and I anticipate that the year 1896-97 will be a memorable cholera year, unless there are heavy storms in April and May."

Luckily the rainfall in May was good, and the anxiety about scarcity of drinking water and the prevalence of famine soon passed away.

33 In Birbhum the public health was comparatively better than in the preceding year, but it was by no means absolutely good.

34. In Bankura there was also some improvement in the health of the people, and there was a decrease in the number of deaths from fever, cholera and other complaints. Cholera, however, was prevalent almost all over the Vishnupur subdivision, and special measures were adopted by the District Board under the guidance of the Magistrate. Scarcity of good drinking water is believed to have been one of the causes of the outbreak of this disease.

35. In Midnapore the year was more unhealthy than the previous two years. Malarial fever was as bad as it was during 1894-95, the mortality being heaviest during November and December, when more than seventeen thousand persons were carried off by the disease. As usual, some of the rural tracts suffered most heavily. Cholera prevailed almost throughout the year, the most affected localities being the rural areas of Dantun, Maisadal, Contai and Nundigram. Deaths from small-pox also show a large increase. The disease was believed to be imported from Calcutta, and prevailed with most fatal results during March and June. Steps were taken to arrest the progress of the disease by means of vaccination.

36. In Hooghly, too, the public health was worse than in the preceding year. Cholera and fever raged with unusual severity, but, with the exception of Serampore, Baidyabati and Kotrang, the mortality in the municipal areas was lower than in 1894. The prevalence of these diseases is attributed primarily to the scarcity of drinking water towards the close of the year, when a wave of cholera passed over the district from north-west to south-east. The ravages caused by this pestilence in Serampore and its neighbourhood were distressing and serious in the extreme. Every precaution was taken to lessen the death-rate. Dr. Haffkine came up from Calcutta and inoculated a large number of coolies with successful results.

37. In Howrah there was a large increase in the number of deaths, the ratio per mille having risen from 27 to 33. In the town area the ratio of deaths was 42 against 25 per mille in 1894. This increase is attributed partly to better registration and partly to the unhealthiness of the year, caused, it is believed, by the early stoppage of the rains.

38. Much inconvenience and sickness was no doubt caused by the scarcity of drinking water, which was experienced in all the districts of the Division towards the close of the year, and yet not only was nothing done by the people themselves to improve the water-supply, but they did all they could to render what little water still remained unfit for human consumption. The description given by the Magistrate of Birbhum of the tanks in that district is so true that it may be quoted as applicable to those in other parts of the Division. Mr. Drake-Brockman writes:—

"Most villages are provided with sufficient tanks, but their state is deplorable, due to neglect and to the habits of the people, who use the banks and even the water for the calls of nature. It is impossible to walk along the banks of any tank in this district without being offended by sight and smell."

39. Steps were taken to some extent by District Boards and Municipalities to improve the water-supply, but such efforts, considering the limited means at the disposal of these bodies, can at best but afford partial relief, and no real amelioration in this direction can be expected until the people understand the elementary principles of sanitation, and realize the benefit of enforcing them in their own households.

The practice of throwing dead bodies into rivers has been another source of nuisance, but Government has already issued orders in their Resolution No. 546, dated 28th January 1896, with a view to stop the evil.

Sanitary works.

40. The Municipality of Bardwan spent Rs. 2,454 in constructing drains, filling up filthy tanks, and reducing the height of a road. The Raniganj Municipality spent nearly four thousand rupees in the improvement of drainage and the re-excavation of tanks. Small sums were spent in Kalna for the purpose of making a sanitary survey of the town, and preparing a plan and estimate of a connected system of drainage. In Katwa the preliminary survey and levelling of the town were carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,050. In the small Municipality of

Dainhat a tank was re-excavated at a cost of Rs. 1,000, and the drainage scheme of the town was completed.

41. The Suri Municipality in Birbhum carried out the suggestions made by the Magistrate and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the sanitary improvement of that town. The survey and levelling of the existing drains still remain incomplete, and an attempt to carry out preliminary work resulted in failure. Mr. Drake-Brockman notices the want of any sanitation in the rural area, where it is a general practice on the part of the villagers to store their manure and other rubbish close to their houses and by the sides of dirty hollows, the water of which is used for all purposes by the owners.

42. Bankura is naturally well off in respect of drainage. The District Board have therefore decided not to initiate any measures under the Sanitary Drainage Bill at present. The District Board spent Rs. 896 in sanitary improvements, but, in the absence of any funds or inspecting agency, no systematic attempt was made during the year to improve sanitation in rural areas.

43. In Midnapore the sanitation of the town appears to have been generally good during the year, and efforts were made to improve the conservancy of the town. Attention was paid to water-supply by the reservation of tanks, &c.

44. In Hooghly the municipalities devoted a fair share of their income to sanitation, and the conservancy arrangements are good so far as they go, but there is still much room for improvement. An elaborate drainage scheme for the town of Hooghly was drawn up by the Sanitary Engineer some time ago, but the estimated cost having proved far beyond the means of the municipality, the matter was allowed to remain in abeyance. The Municipal Commissioners are more in favour of improving their water-supply than their drains. The overtures made by them to the Railway authorities for a supply of river water to selected tanks in the town by means of pipes to be connected with those which supply the Hooghly railway station have so far resulted in nothing. The Municipality of Serampore, with a view to improve the internal drainage of the town, has appointed a surveyor for the preparation of a complete and accurate map with levels of the internal drains.

As regards the rural areas, the District Board have under consideration a scheme for reclaiming and improving the dry bed of the Kausiki river in the Serampore subdivision.

45. The Municipality of Howrah devoted a fair share of its income to sanitation and conservancy.

46. The subjoined table shows the number of persons vaccinated during the year as compared with that of the preceding two years:—

Vaccination.

District.	Number of persons vaccinated.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4
Burdwan	32,263	40,976	32,119
Birbhum	15,107	22,892	20,820
Bankura	31,849	27,928	36,263
Midnapore	60,168	84,244	61,421
Hooghly	20,561	28,472	21,341
Howrah	18,064	24,182	20,296
Total ...	178,012	207,943	192,260

There was a decrease in the number of persons vaccinated during the year as compared with that of 1894-95, but the number is still far in advance of that vaccinated in 1893-94. The decrease is shared by all the districts

except Bankura, where the number of persons vaccinated exceeds that of the preceding two years.

47. The decrease in Burdwan is due to the greater prevalence of fever and influenza among the people and the vaccinating staff; in Hooghly this was due to a falling off in the number of children and illness of a vaccinator. The other Magistrates have not explained the decrease.

48. The people are believed to be gradually appreciating the benefits of vaccination, but there is still considerable opposition on religious grounds on the part of certain Muhammadans in Burdwan and Hooghly, and some devotees of the goddess Sitala Devi in the latter. Objections were also raised in the district of Midnapore, which is still in a backward condition.

Calf vaccination.

49. Calf vaccination was tried near Serampore, and out of 145 operations, 140 were successful. In Midnapore, of 133 calves vaccinated during the year, the operations were successful in 125 cases. From these calves 6,355 persons were vaccinated against 1,890 during the previous year; the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 67.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

50. Though the outturn of the winter crop was poor throughout the Division, yet, thanks to the reserves of grain possessed by the people, their material condition continued to be good during the year. The prices of food-grain ruled low, and there was plenty of work available for the labouring classes. From parts of Midnapore and Bankura, which suffered most from the failure of the crops, large numbers of people are reported to have emigrated to Calcutta and elsewhere in quest of work, which they easily obtained at the factories and the railways in process of construction. In fact, in consequence of the daily increasing facilities of communication and transport, the position of the agricultural and labouring classes may be regarded as secure.

51. Those who have suffered most from the unfavourable agricultural results of the year, are as usual the lower middle classes with small fixed incomes. The difficulties they have to contend with are serious, nor is there any immediate prospect of improvement in their condition. The small plots of land on which they principally depend for support were sufficient for the purpose in bygone days, when rice sold at one maund the rupee and labour could be had for the asking; but the case is different now, as, while the standard of living rises every day and the price of labour increases, they have still appearances to keep up and traditions to maintain. Taught to despise manual labour by custom, and averse to it by habit, with little enterprise and less capital, they are compelled to swell the ranks of "Umedwars" for private and Government service, and it may be truly said of this section of the community that the amelioration in the condition of the labouring classes operates to its detriment. Unless, therefore, there is a radical change in the ideas and customs of those who compose it, the out-look, so far as this section of the population is concerned, is anything but promising.

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VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

60. The agricultural depression during the year led to a rise in the price of rice in all the districts of the Division, except Midnapore and Howrah, where it remained stationary. The good harvests in the previous years proved beneficial in checking any abnormal rise in prices. The price of common rice ranged from 13 seers in the rupee in Hooghly to 24 seers at Contai. These fluctuations are due chiefly, as explained last year, to the sufficiency or otherwise of means of communication. In the Contai subdivision the closing of the canal shortly after the thrashing of the paddy was over led to a stoppage in the transport of paddy and the consequent fall in the price of rice.

The prices of wheat and gram underwent very slight variations. Salt was sold cheaper than in the preceding year in the districts of Burdwan and Birbhum; the price of the article was almost stationary in Hooghly and Howrah, but in Bankura and Midnapore it was much dearer than it was during the previous year.

There was no appreciable change in the labour market except in Midnapore and Howrah, where there was a slight increase in wages. The increase in the former district is explained by the construction of the railway commenced during the year. No explanation has been given of the increase in Howrah.

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XIII.—CRIME.

99. There was an increase both in cognizable and non-cognizable crime. The number of cognizable cases reported during the year was 20,282 against 19,329, and that of non-cognizable cases was 20,526 against 17,219. Excluding sanitary cases, which have no bearing upon crime proper, the number of cognizable cases was 12,196 against 11,534.

With regard to cognizable crime, the increase was contributed by all the districts except Hooghly, which shows a decrease. The increase occurred under all classes, especially in Class V (Minor offences against property) and class VI (Other offences). The increase in Burdwan is ascribed by the Police to the bad harvest of the year, but the Magistrate believes that it was chiefly due to inefficient supervision on their part over the movements of bad characters. Better reporting of crime is said to be the cause of the increase in Birbhum and Midnapore. Failure of crops in the different parts of the district of Bankura is reported to have led to the increase in that district. The increase in Howrah is accounted for by the higher prices of food-grain consequent on the scanty rainfall. The decrease in Hooghly is due to the ordinary fluctuations in crime.

The increase in non-cognizable crime, which is shared by all the districts, occurred chiefly in cases of criminal force and of breach of municipal laws.

False cases.

100. There was an increase both in the number and percentage of cases declared to be false, but more than 96 per cent. of the cases reported were found to be true.

There was a rise in the percentage of false cases in Burdwan, Birbhum and Midnapore, and a fall in Hooghly and Howrah, while in Bankura the percentage of false cases remained stationary. The Magistrates of Burdwan and Birbhum attribute the increase to the various idiosyncracies of the Magistrates who passed the final orders. The Magistrate of Midnapore has offered no explanation of the increase in his district.

Prosecution in false cases.

101. Out of 752 cases declared false, prosecutions under section 211, P.C., were instituted in 83 or 11 per cent. of the cases, against 13·8 per cent. in the previous year. The result of prosecutions in these cases, though comparatively better than those of the previous year (convictions having been obtained in 24 cases or 28·9 per cent., against 27·8 per cent., in 1894), is still far from satisfactory. The difficulty of obtaining conviction was nearly as great, as it always has been. It is always difficult in following the procedure required by the High Court rulings on the subject to bring home to the guilty person the charge of making a false complaint. There appears to be no radical remedy possible in the existing state of the law, and with the material we have in the Police force, the improvement which is being effected in the latter will in due time produce better results in conviction under section 211 as in other respects, but the main requirement is that District Magistrates should continue to give the matter their personal attention or insist on prosecutions being instituted whenever a chance of conviction appears to be reasonably possible.

Reported cases not enquired into by the Police.

102. The Police refused enquiry, under section 157, C. P. C., in 1,345 cases, against 1,419 in 1894 and 1,597 in 1893. Except in Birbhum and Hooghly, the number of cases dealt with under this section shows a decrease, but the proportion of refusals appears to be still too high. While it is not desirable to interfere too much with the statutory discretion vested in the Police by section 157, C. P. C., to abstain from enquiries, it should always be remembered that an indiscriminate use of this section is calculated to discourage people from giving intimation of cases which they know will be shelved by the Police. My predecessor, in reviewing the returns of serious crime, took occasion to draw the attention of the Magistrates to this matter, with a view to

checking the tendency on the part of the Police to resort to this section too freely.

Compensation under section 560, C. P. C.

103. Compensation was awarded in 99 cases against 84 in 1894. The Magistrates are still found to be generally disinclined to make a free use of this section, though their attention has been frequently drawn to it as a means of checking the institution of frivolous and vexatious cases. I agree, however, in the following observations made by Mr. Drake-Brockman, Magistrate of Birbhum:—

"At the same time the section cannot be extensively used, inasmuch as it can only be applied after a case is heard by the Magistrate, and it is usually in the preliminary stages of a case that a vexatious or frivolous charge is thrown out, *e.g.*, it is either returned as false by the Police, or the petition of complaint is dismissed under section 203, C. P. C., by a Magistrate; and the case never comes to trial."

Remands.

104. Out of 5,215 A forms sent up, 2,621, or a little more than 50 per cent., were disposed of at the first hearing, and only 407 or 7 per cent. of cases had to be remanded four times and more. Hooghly, as in the previous year, attained the best results, as out of 1,636A forms 1,167 were disposed of at the first hearing. In Burdwan, where 131 out of 894 A forms had to be remanded four times or more, Mr. Windsor attributes the adjournments to the dilatoriness of the Deputy Magistrates at the Sadar station, who, he adds, are apt to remand cases on very inadequate pleas of "want of time," &c. He reports that he has constantly insisted on the prompt disposal of cases, but that with some Magistrates his remarks had no effect.

Result of Sessions trial.

105. The result of sessions trials continued to be unfavourable, the percentage of acquittals having steadily increased during the last four years. The figures are especially unfavourable to Burdwan, Birbhum and Bankura, where the percentages of acquittals were 63·7, 60 and 73 respectively. In Bankura, where the percentage was highest, the cases fell through for want of sufficient evidence. In Burdwan, the failure of 5 culpable homicide cases is attributed by the Magistrate (Mr. Windsor) to a tendency on the part of jurors to give the accused the benefit of any possible or probable shadow of doubt. There is nothing new to be said on these points.

Bad livelihood cases.

106. There was a decrease in the number of these cases. Except in Burdwan and Howrah, the result of prosecutions has been satisfactory.

Arms Act.

107. Out of 12,358 applications for the grant or renewal of licenses, 174 only were refused. The number of licenses granted under the Act rose from 11,811 to 12,608 during the year. The increase is shared by all the districts except Birbhum. As reported last year, arms are kept for self-protection or sport and also as marks of respectability. There were 96 prosecutions under the Act, of which 90 ended in conviction. The accused were all convicted and fined, except one in Burdwan, who was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment, and one in Hooghly, who has absconded, for whose arrest a warrant has been issued. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 690, portions of which have been paid away in rewards. The shops licensed under the Act were duly inspected, and the accounts of the vendors were found to be generally correct, except in one instance in Midnapore, in which the dealer was prosecuted and fined.

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Rural police.

114. The provisions of Part II of the Village Chaukidari Act were largely introduced into the districts of this Division. No less than 2,386 villages were brought under the operation of the Act during 1895, and the number of chakaran chaukidars was reduced from 22,161 in the beginning of the year to 19,867 at its close. The work of resumption and formation of unions is going on satisfactorily in all the districts except Burdwan, where very little was done during the year. I have

urgently called the attention of the Magistrate to this matter. He has pleaded the want of establishment as an excuse for the little progress made, and it will be necessary to apply for the services of an additional kanungo. Fair progress was made in the resumption of the ghatwali lands in Bankura during the year.

115. The chaukidars under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 are as a rule low caste men, and the attempt to improve the constitution of the rural police by appointing men of superior castes has not so far been successful, the duties of the post being regarded as degrading. In one village in Birbhum, where some Brahmins were appointed, they have objected to wearing a uniform and beating a drum on the appearance of dacoits. As a means for improving the efficiency of the rural police, the Magistrate of Bankura suggests that the chaukidars should be paid regularly, and this may well be effected if a member of each panchayat be induced to appear at the thana on a fixed day after each quarter and pay the chaukidars in the presence of the Sub-Inspector of Police. If the panchayats' accounts are occasionally inspected, and the chaukidars are questioned on parade days as to payment of wages, irregularities in the payment of wages, which has so often been complained of, are likely to be greatly reduced. Reports have been called for from district officers on this point.

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118. Out of 31,584 persons tried, 22,271, or a little over 70 per cent., were convicted. The percentage of convictions in cases tried by the Honorary Magistrates was 78 per cent. against 75 in 1894. Taking the figures of each subdivision separately, it will be seen that the percentage of conviction varies from 32·4 to 93·8. The worst results are returned by the Honorary Magistrates in Kalna, Vishnupur, Contai, Tamluk and Jahanabad, the percentage of convictions being less than 50 per cent., while at Burdwan, Raniganj, Ghatal, Serampore, and Howrah the percentage exceeded 70 per cent. In the case of the Stipendiary Magistrates the rates of conviction range from 54·7 to 91·3.

119. In reviewing quarterly statements of criminal business and returns of serious crime, occasion was taken to call the attention of district officers and the trying Magistrates to cases in which the proportion of acquittals appeared to be unduly large, or in which the sentences passed seemed to be inadequate. An instance of this latter nature occurred in Howrah. A woman who had deserted her husband seven months before was met by him in the street and desired to accompany him home. On her refusing to do so he knocked her down, beat her, and bit off her nose. He was tried before one of the Stipendiary Magistrates and sentenced, under section 335, I. P. C., to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The matter being brought to the notice of my predecessor by the District Magistrate, the Legal Remembrancer was asked to move the High Court for an enhancement of the punishment, which was accordingly raised to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

120. In all 61,945 witnesses were examined, of whom 2,708, or somewhat over 3 per cent., were detained over two days: the ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days is 4·4 in the case of the Honorary Magistrates, and 3·8 in that of the Stipendiary Magistrates, against almost a similar percentage in 1894. The ratio is very unfavourable to the Subdivisional Officers of Kalna and Rampur Hât, and to the Honorary Magistrates of the Burdwan, the Katwa, the Bankura, and the Ulubaria Benches. No reason has been assigned for the high percentage of detention in Kalna; in Rampur Hât it is due to the Subdivisional Magistrate having had a heavy file and being without a Sub-Deputy Collector for some months. The long detention of witnesses by the Bankura Bench is reported to be partly due to the non-attendance of particular Honorary Magistrates who had commenced the trials. No explanation has been offered in the remaining cases, but most probably the non-attendance of Honorary Magistrates led to the result.

121. The two Benches at Serampore were amalgamated, and the establishment of a new Bench at Amta in the district of Howrah was sanctioned during the

Benches.

122. The subjoined table shows the attendance of Honorary Magistrates in the districts of this Division during the year :—

District.	Number of times the Honorary Magistrates were asked to attend.	Number of times they actually attended.	Number of times they were absent—			Percentage of attendance to summons.	Remarks.
			With leave or notice.	Without leave or notice.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan	2,469	1,553	290	678	916	62·9	
Birbhum	562	365	44	134	178	68·3	
Bankura	755	654	45	198	243	...	
Midnapore	2,236	1,249	134	851	988	55·8	
Hooghly	2,319	1,745	381	235	616	...	
Howrah	1,720	1,056	155	509	664	61·3	
Divisional Total for 1895	10,063	6,644	997	2,608	3,605	...	
Divisional Total for 1894	9,148	6,059	1,046	2,053	3,099	66·2	

123. With a few exceptions, the Honorary Magistrates in this Division continue to render good service. Some of them deserve commendation for their attention to their duties, and I have asked the Magistrates to communicate to them an expression of my appreciation of the help rendered by them to the Stipendiary Magistrates in the disposal of cases.

Some of the Honorary Magistrates, however, have been very irregular in attendance, notwithstanding repeated references from the Magistrates.

The system of having a permanent roster, showing the particular days on which each Honorary Magistrate has to attend, has been introduced. It is hoped that this will have the effect of improving generally the attendance of Honorary Magistrates.

Fines.

124. Fines amounting to Rs. 1,08,276 were imposed during the year, against Rs. 93,271 in 1894. The total realizable demand, including the balance outstanding at the commencement of the year, was Rs. 1,38,124, of which sum Rs. 96,003 were realized, Rs. 16,931 remitted or written off, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 25,190 at the close of the year. In granting remissions, careful enquiries are said to have been always made to ascertain whether the defaulters had any property, by the sale of which the fines could be recovered. In Midnapore and Hooghly a large portion of the excise fines was found to be irrecoverable, the defaulters being men of no substance. The Magistrate of Midnapore has drawn the attention of the trying Magistrates to the necessity of taking into consideration the circumstances of the accused when imposing fines, a rule which is too often disregarded in the trial of excise cases.

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XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

129. There was an important change in the system of administering the land revenue in the Division during the year, viz., that the accounts of the Zamindari Dâk cess were amalgamated with the Tauzi accounts in all the districts of the Division, and the Road and Public Works cesses in the districts of Birbhum and Bankura.

130. The total number of estates exceeded that of the previous year by 48; the increase is chiefly due to the resumption and settlement of pharidari lands. The total demand in respect of the several districts of the Division was Rs. 86,09,086, of which Rs. 82,47,986 were collected and Rs. 16,778 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,43,633. The percentage of the total collections on the total demand was practically the same as that of 1894-95, being 95·8 against 95·5. As in the previous year, the percentage of collections in Burdwan, Birbhum and Bankura was over 99. In Hooghly it rose from 96·8 to 97·3, while in Midnapore it was only 89·2. The falling off in Hooghly is nominal, being due to a sum of Rs. 19,708 having been received by transfer receipt too late to be credited within the year. The decrease in Midnapore was chiefly under class III (Estates under direct management). With regard to the estates of this class, the Collector (Mr. Bright) states as follows:—

"The percentage of collections in class III has risen from 48·3 to 51·4. Throughout the year I impressed upon the Khas Tahsil Departments the necessity of pushing on collections, and I carefully watched the progress they made. There is no doubt that we are as yet far from the prescribed minimum standard, but with an estate like Majnamutha, which bears an annual demand of rupees two lakhs and twenty-three thousand, and which in years of ordinary rainfall is liable to inundation, it is hopeless to attain anything like 90 per cent."

131. The number of estates and shares of estates which became liable to sale in this Division during the year for non-payment of Government dues was 2,347, of which 207 estates or 8·8 per cent. were actually sold, against 123 or 5·8 per cent. in the previous year. These figures show that the Sale Law was administered in the Division with great, if not with excessive, moderation.

Road and Public Works cesses.

132. The cess demand during the year was Rs. 11,18,608 against Rs. 10,97,705 in 1894-95, showing an increase of Rs. 20,903. The increase occurred in all the districts except Midnapore and Hooghly. The increase in Burdwan and Bankura is due to revaluations, and that in Birbhum to the valuation of rent-free tenures under section 68 of the Act. The decrease in Midnapore is the result of abatements sanctioned. Regarding Hooghly, the Collector says that the figures given in the previous year's report were wrong, and that the actual demand was found to be Rs. 2,24,324 on the correction of the mistakes and the disposal of objections, as anticipated in paragraph 129 of the previous year's report.

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Public Demands Recovery Act.

137. During the year Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 was repealed by Act I (B.C.) of 1895. The new Act introduced some important changes, viz., (1) the realisation of interest after the date of the filing of the certificate, and (2) the right of redemption of the property sold under a certificate.

138. The number of certificates pending from the previous year was 12,913, the number filed during the year was 16,866 against 28,761 filed in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 11,895 or 41·3 per cent. The decrease occurred in all classes of demands and in all the districts of the Division. The falling off was principally under the head of demands under the Cess Act IX (B.C.) of 1880, the institutions being 9,612 against 17,178. This abnormal decrease is attributed partly to the amalgamation of petty rent-free holdings with their parent estates, and partly to the inability of the Road Cess office to issue requisitions owing to press of work thrown upon it by the introduction of the new Tauzi Manual. The disposals were in advance of the institutions in all the districts except Midnapore, where there was a slight decrease in the number of disposals. The result was a considerable decrease in the arrears as compared with those of the previous year, viz., 15,841 against 22,913. It is satisfactory to notice that out of 25,246 cases disposed of, recourse was had to the extreme measure of sale in 465 cases only, which is equivalent to a percentage of 1·8; in nearly 24 per cent. of cases the demands were satisfied on the mere issue of notices. The number of cases in which warrants were issued, and the amounts paid without recourse to imprisonment, rose from 111 to 575. This remarkable increase was confined to Bankura, viz., 560 against 4 in the preceding year. This was due to the issue of warrants of arrest in a large number of old cases. It is satisfactory to observe, however, that only one man was imprisoned for default of payment.

Partition.

139. As reported last year, operations under the Partition Act are practically unknown in this Division. In Burdwan two applications were received during the year, but they were rejected. Of the three cases pending in that district from the previous year, measurements in two have been completed, and in one notice under section 51 of the Partition Act has been served. The case pending in Hooghly from 1892-93 was struck off, as the parties refused to proceed with the case. It has been revived at the instance of one of them, and the proceedings will shortly be brought to a close.

Land registration.

140. The number of applications during the year was 3,669 against 3,135 in 1894-95. The increase occurred in the districts of Burdwan, Bankura and Midnapore. The increase is principally the result of more energetic steps taken by the District Officers to secure registration. Information of transfers of estates continued to be supplied by Sub-Registrars, Cess Deputy Collectors and Civil Courts, and this was of great assistance in tracing out the persons who omitted or neglected to register their names. The Collector of Midnapore suggests that a general order on all panchayats to send information of all changes of proprietorship within their respective jurisdictions is likely to prove very useful. The suggestion would have been of more practical value had the panchayats been under any legal obligation to furnish the information. The fees realised in the Division under section 64 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1876 amounted to Rs. 1,240.

141. There was no expenditure under the head of Land Registration in any of the districts of this Division, except in Burdwan, where a temporary establishment was entertained at a cost of Rs. 648 for the purpose of revising and completing Registers A, B and C.

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Embankments.

144. No work of importance was constructed in any of the districts of this Division during the year 1895-96. In Burdwan a scheme for excavating a channel and constructing an embankment for the protection of certain villages on the right side of the river Damodar has been submitted by the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, for the orders of Government. In Birbhum, out of the total cost of Rs. 1,777 advanced for the repair of a D schedule embankment on the river Kulia near Muhammad Bazar, the instalments recoverable during the year were realised, viz., Rs. 57 principal and Rs. 85 interest. The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,649. In Midnapore there are altogether 22 embankments, of which 18 are dealt with under the contract system and 4 under the Embankment Act. With regard to the former, the original contract with the proprietors for 20 years expired on the 31st March 1894, and an extension of the system for a further period of seven years was sanctioned by Government at the old jama of Rs. 55,225. Final orders as to the amount due under the new contract were not, however, published until 28th October 1895, and as a large number of notices had to be prepared and issued, which could not be completed before the end of the year, there was no current demand under the contract system during the year. Advance payments amounting to Rs. 50,546 were, however, made by proprietors during the two years following 31st March 1894. This amount represents about 46 per cent. of the total demand; there is no arrear demand under the expired contract, except Rs. 362-8-3, which are due from an estate under the Court of Wards. In Hooghly Rs. 24,867 were expended on old and Rs. 1,824 on new works. Of the demand on account of old works Rs. 12,331 were due from the Burdwan Raj estate and will be adjusted under the agreement with the proprietor of the estate. Out of the balance of Rs. 12,536, which is due from the proprietors whose lands have been benefited by the embankments, Rs. 5,949 principal and Rs. 43 interest were realised up to the end of the year. Another sum of Rs. 1,957 due from Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee, C.S.I., will be realised by transfer from the amount held in deposit for the construction of the Kumrul sluice. With regard to the sum due on account of new works, the usual notices have been issued on the proprietors.

Drainage.

145. There are four drainage schemes in this Division, all in the district of Hooghly, viz., those of Dankuni, Howrah, Rajapur and Amta. The first three have been completed, and the last is still under the consideration of the Public Works Department.

Dankuni scheme.

146. The whole of the amount realisable on account of the original cost has been collected, except Rs. 1,735, which were realised from Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I., in excess of what was due from him, and which had therefore to be refunded under the orders of the civil court. Measures are being taken to realize the amount from the Receiver of the High Court under the Public Demands Recovery Act. The capitalized maintenance charges of this project were Rs. 65,344, of which Rs. 276 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 65,068; of this sum Rs. 64,603 were realised up to March 1896. Out of the balance of Rs. 465, Rs. 312 will have to be ultimately remitted as due from Government.

Howrah scheme.

147. The net recoverable demand for both the original cost and capitalized maintenance charges was Rs. 5,24,924, of which Rs. 1,09,773 were collected as principal and Rs. 5,286 as interest up to March 1896, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,15,151 realisable in 13 years from 1st April 1893. The number of engagements executed up to the above period is 279, covering Rs. 3,56,452.

Rajapur scheme.

148. The survey operations in this scheme were reported to have been completed during the preceding year. During the year under review the apportionment of the original cost and maintenance charges was made and published under section 34 of the Drainage Act. The total original cost, together with simple interest up to March 1895, is reported to be Rs. 12,44,488. The original cost will therefore be 4·76 years' purchase of the annual increased value of Rs. 2,61,322 fixed by the Drainage Commissioners. The total cost including the capitalization of the maintenance charges will be a little more than 5 years' purchase.

Advances under the Land Improvements and Agriculturists Loans Act.

149. A sum of Rs. 28,000 was originally allotted to this Division by the Board in April 1895, and distributed among the districts of this Division according to their requirements. Subsequently, on the application of the District Officers, a further sum of Rs. 15,000 was allotted, viz., Rs. 10,000 to Midnapore and Rs. 3,000 to Bankura for advances under the Agriculturists Loans Act, and Rs. 2,000 to Hooghly for advances under the Land Improvements Loans Act. The total amount sanctioned during the year was therefore Rs. 43,000. Out of this large sum only Rs. 12,490 were advanced, viz., Rs. 10,750 under the Land Improvements Act and Rs. 1,740 under the Agriculturists Loans Act in Burdwan and Bankura. In Birbhum no advance was made out of the allotment of Rs. 4,000 granted to that district. The Collector explains that he personally took every opportunity to induce zamindars' agents to take loans for the improvement of tanks in their villages, but without success: wide publicity was given to the intention of Government to grant loans freely on good security, and accordingly a large number of applications poured in towards the close of the year, but most of them remained undisposed of pending inquiry into the validity of security offered.

150. In Midnapore, to which district the largest amount, viz., Rs. 18,000, was assigned, only Rs. 200 were advanced in a single case. The Collector ascribes his inability to make more advances to two reasons—(1) the inadequacy of the kanungo staff employed in making enquiries into the sufficiency of the security offered, and (2) the instructions issued by Mr. Bourdillon to the effect that these loans should be delayed until the local resources were exhausted.

151. The amount realizable during the year was Rs. 35,140 of which Rs. 22,774 were collected and Rs. 594 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,772. The balance was largest in Bankura, viz., Rs. 10,994. In Burdwan, Midnapore and Hooghly the balances at the close of the year were Rs. 596, 112 and 7 respectively. The whole of the outstanding balance is in course of realisation under the Public Demands Recovery Act.

Working of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

152. The Act appears to have worked smoothly in all the districts of this Division. The agitation prevailing among the raiyats of Midnapore about the institution of suits for commutation of rents in kind into money rents has subsided to a considerable extent. The Collector, Mr. Bright, observes that the Act has placed in the hands of the raiyats in the district powers which they, and especially those in the Contai subdivision, are beginning to recognize most fully.

153. The operations under the Act related chiefly to (1) the service of notices under sections 12 to 15 and 87, (2) to commutation of rents payable in kind into money rents under section 40, and (3) to the registration of improvements under section 80.

154. The number of applications for the commutation of rents in kind into rents in cash fell from 250 in 1894-95 to 17 in the year under report. The raiyats at first took it into their heads to file a few applications from each of several villages in the vicinity of the district head-quarters to serve as test cases, but the result was not as favourable to them as they hoped. The raiyats expected that the rates of their commuted rent would be fixed on the basis of the adjacent cash rents, but they have been to a great extent disappointed to find that the court in determining rates of money rent acted under clause 4 (*b*), section 40 by giving due weight to the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the 10 years preceding the year in which the application for commutation was filed. Speaking of the effect of these cases on the value of landed property in the district, Mr. Bright observes:—

"One of the effects of these rent commutation cases has been a novel and an unexpected one. In October last, when I sat to hold patni sales under Regulation VIII of 1819, I could not get adequate bids for certain patni taluks which were believed to be profitable properties. I inquired of the persons assembled in my court on the occasion why adequate bids were not being offered, and they stated that the recent rent commutation cases which had converted rents in kind into cash rents had been so disadvantageous to the patnidars, whose jama had been fixed in the belief that they would continue to receive rents in kind, that there was no demand for patni taluks, and that no one would bid for them. This is a most unexpected outcome of section 40 of the Bengal Tenancy Act."

* * * * *

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

195. There were in all 11,016 schools with 303,330 pupils on the rolls at the close of the year against 11,268 schools and 311,133 pupils at the close of the preceding year. This decrease of 252 schools and 7,803 pupils is shared by institutions of all classes. In Burdwan and Hooghly there was a diminution in the number both of institutions and pupils. Birbhum with a slight increase in the number of its schools shows a considerable falling off in the number of pupils. In the other districts there was an increase in the number both of schools and pupils.

Financial results.

196. The total expenditure on education in this Division rose from Rs. 11,71,531 to Rs. 11,76,835. The expenditure from Provincial revenues fell from Rs. 81,691 to Rs. 78,587, and that from District Board Funds from Rs. 1,63,209 to Rs. 1,61,644. But there was an increase in the expenditure from other sources, including municipal funds.

Colleges.

197. Besides the two colleges at Hooghly and Midnapore which are maintained by Government and local bodies, there are two colleges—one at Uttarpara in the district of Hooghly, and another at Burdwan. Both these institutions are supported and managed by private individuals. No information as regards the Uttarpara College is available. The Burdwan Raj College free institution, maintained by the Burdwan Raj, now under the Court of Wards, is in a very flourishing condition. It sent up 98 candidates for the last First Arts Examination, of whom 42 were successful, 2 passing in the first, 8 in the second, and the rest

in the third division; 3 of these won scholarships. The result is very creditable to the college staff, and especially to the Principal, Babu Uma Charan Banerji. I presided at the institution on the occasion of the last prize distribution in May 1896, and was much pleased with the accounts furnished to me of the good behaviour and discipline of the boys. I made a suggestion to the young Maharaj Kumar and the Manager of the Burdwan Raj that a boarding-house attached to the college, capable of holding 200 boys, is an improvement much to be desired.

High schools.

198. There were at the close of the year 87 high schools with an attendance of 13,783, against 83 high schools with 14,005 pupils at the close of 1894-95. Burdwan and Howrah each gained one and Hooghly two schools. The number of schools in the other districts remained the same as in the previous year. There was a falling off in the number of pupils in all the districts except Birbhum, which shows an increase.

The following is a comparative table of the results of the University Entrance examinations in the districts of this Division during the last two years:—

District.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Number of competitors.	Number of successful students.	Number of competitors.	Number of successful students.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan	153	78	153	87
Birbhum	48	39	46	35
Bankura	67	34	56	41
Midnapore	120	32	111	65
Hooghly	214	114	193	113
Howrah	128	46	117	47
Total ...	730	343	675	388

The result was much better than in the preceding year, 57 per cent. of the competitors having passed against 46 per cent. One of the unaided schools known as the Town School at Midnapore is entitled to special praise, having passed all the 15 boys it sent up at the last Entrance Examination.

Middle schools.

199. There were in all 407 Middle English and Middle Vernacular schools against 410 in the preceding year. Loss of 3 schools was attended by a loss of 742 pupils. All the districts, except Howrah, shared in the decrease in the number of pupils. There was, however, an increase in expenditure from fees and other sources in schools of this class. The subjoined table shows the result of the Middle Scholarship Examination during the past two years:—

Districts.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Competed.	Passed.	Competed.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan	372	166	361	206
Birbhum	131	80	169	73
Bankura	185	94	180	113
Midnapore	335	185	377	150
Hooghly	242	152	219	97
Howrah	109	67	110	56
Total ...	1,374	744	1,416	695

The result of the examination was unsatisfactory, the proportion of successful candidates to their total number being small.

Primary education.

200. There were 10,512 Upper and Lower Primary schools with 263,935 pupils, against 10,624 schools with 267,977 pupils in 1894-95. The districts most seriously affected are Burdwan and Hooghly; in the former, a reduction of 66 schools was attended by a loss of 2,739 pupils, and in the latter, there was a decrease of 176 schools and 4,982 pupils. There was a falling off in the number of pupils in Birbhum. All the other districts show an increase. Under this head the large decrease in Burdwan has not been explained: it may be due to the prevalence of malarial fever. That in Hooghly is ascribed to the transfer of an outpost from Hooghly to Howrah. Malarial fever and the failure of crops led to the diminution in Birbhum.

Expenditure.

201. The total expenditure on primary education fell from Rs. 6,08,563 to Rs. 5,97,876. The decrease occurred in the grants from all sources except municipal funds, under which head there was an increase in all the districts except Burdwan. The District Boards of Midnapore and Hooghly spent much larger sums in the promotion of primary education, but the District Boards of Burdwan and Bankura curtailed their grants during the year. No reason has been assigned for these variations in the expenditure.

Examinations.

202. The following table shows the result of the Upper and Lower Primary Scholarship Examinations during the last two years:—

Districts.	Upper Primary.				Lower Primary.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Number competed.	Number passed.	Number competed.	Number passed.	Number competed.	Number passed.	Number competed.	Number passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan	356	161	338	132	1,088	562	1,474	785
Birbhum	144	52	121	73	686	299	611	248
Bankura	274	134	258	98	1,770	757	1,467	855
Midnapore	484	163	557	301	3,735	1,985	3,987	1,519
Hooghly	166	85	193	76	1,381	703	1,232	466
Howrah	108	57	142	99	735	316	765	343
Total ...	1,532	652	1,609	779	9,395	4,622	9,536	4,216

It will be seen from the above figures that while the proportion of candidates who passed the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination was higher than it was during the preceding year, the result of the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination was worse, the percentage of successful candidates being 44·2 against 49·1 in the preceding year.

Female education.

203. There were altogether 18,532 girls in receipt of education in girls' schools and schools attended by boys. Excluding Hooghly, for which no figures have been furnished, the number of girls' schools was 316. Bankura and Midnapore has returned the largest number of girls receiving education. The Hitakari Sava at Uttarpara is doing its best to further the cause of female education. Leaving out of account Howrah, for which no information is available, 248 girls from the districts of this Division appeared at the Uttarpara Hitakari Sava examination, of which 205 passed, some of them obtaining scholarships. The Magistrate of Hooghly reports that the missionary societies are doing much in the way of promoting female education.

Muhammadan education.

204. There was a considerable diminution in the number of Muhammadan pupils attending schools during the year. The loss was shared by the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum and Hooghly, while the other districts show an increase. The subjoined table shows the number of Muhammadan pupils attending schools in the different districts in this Division:—

1	2		3		4		5	
District.	Population.		Total number of pupils attending schools.		Number of Muhammadan pupils attending schools.		Percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total number of pupils.	
	Total. (a)	Muhammadans. (b)	1894-95. (c)	1895-96. (d)	1894-95. (e)	1895-96. (f)	1894-95. (g)	1895-96. (h)
Burdwan ...	1,391,880	267,224	46,679	43,753	6,733	6,056	14·4	13·8
Birbhum ...	797,833	169,752	25,264	24,134	5,101	4,699	20·1	19
Bankura ...	1,069,668	45,312	38,483	38,939	1,422	1,428	3·6	3·6
Midnapore ...	2,631,516	171,412	118,349	119,682	6,397	6,600	5·4	5·5
Hooghly ...	1,034,296	189,469	49,767	44,067	7,055	6,520	14·1	14·7
Howrah ...	763,625	156,022	32,600	32,755	3,086	3,608	9 4	11·01
Total ...	7,688,818	999,191	311,133	303,330	29,794	28,821	9·7	9·5

There was a slight variation in the percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils attending schools in this Division. Considering that the Muhammadans form 12·9 per cent. of the entire population, the proportion of Muhammadan pupils can hardly be regarded as low; but it should be remembered that most of them are receiving primary education. Excluding Hooghly and Howrah, for which figures are not available, the number of Muhammadan pupils who were successful at the different examinations was:—

F. A.	1	against	2 in 1894-95.	
Entrance	4	„	3 „	„
Middle English and Vernacular Scholarship	17	„	9 „	„
Primary Scholarship	287	„	251 „	„

Not a single candidate appeared at the Entrance or Middle Scholarship Examinations from Bankura. The largest proportion of successful Muhammadan candidates come from Burdwan.

Education of Santhals and other aboriginal races.

205. There were, as in the previous year, 8 schools for the education of the miners' children in the Raniganj and Barakar coal tracts, attended by 177 pupils, of whom 71 were aborigines, 97 low caste Hindus and 9 Muhammadans. The pupils receive free tuition at these institutions, each guru receiving a monthly stipend of Rs. 8 from Government. Four of these gurus have advanced so far as to teach up to the standards prescribed for the Lower Primary Examination: three of these sent up 4 candidates to the Lower Primary

Scholarship, but all were unsuccessful. These patshalas are reported to be accommodated in miserable thatched huts, not suitable for the purpose, the Managers of the Coal Companies taking very little interest in the welfare of these institutions.

In Birbhum there were 13 schools for the education of Sonthals, attended by 258 pupils. All these institutions are maintained by the District Board, which contributes a monthly stipend of Rs. 5 to each. Two boys passed the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination, one of whom was awarded a scholarship. Seventeen Sonthal lads passed at the Reward Examination.

In Bankura the number of pupils of the Sonthal and other aboriginal races increased from 1,227 to 1,570. The proportion of Sonthal boys actually at schools to the total number of scholars in the district rose from 3·1 to 3·9, and their proportion to the total number of Sonthal boys of school-going age was 16·7 against 13·1 per cent. in the previous year. The results of the several examinations, so far as pupils of this race are concerned, were not so satisfactory as in the previous year, except as regards the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination, at which 4 out of 9 candidates were successful. At the Lower Primary examination, out of 45 candidates 12 only passed against 17 in the previous year. At the Reward Examination 142 competed, of whom 120 passed against 138 in 1894-95.

In Midnapore 1,882 pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes were under instruction. None of these passed the Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination during the year, while in 1894-95 three candidates were successful. Two passed the Upper Primary and 24 the Lower Primary Scholarship Examinations during the year. For the encouragement of primary education, one of the lower primary scholarships is awarded annually to the best among the succesful students belonging to these races.

206. The Technical School at Burdwan, which was started in 1893, was affiliated during the year to the Sibpur Engineering College. The attendance is gradually declining, and the year closed with only 13 students on the roll. The total cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 2,052, of which Rs. 1,812 were contributed by the District Board and Rs. 240 by the Municipality. The condition of this institution is by no means hopeful, and bespeaks a want of application by the local people of the importance of the institution.

Special education.

In Midnapore the Bhimpur Sonthal Normal School, which is under the management of the American missionaries, is doing much useful work by training up teachers for the education of Sonthals and other aboriginal races. The Maisadal Raja's Technical School at Midnapore, now under the management of the District Board, improved considerably during the year. Effect has been given to the recommendations made by the Director of Public Instruction during his last visit to the school. Classes have been organized for teaching theoretical subjects, and it is under contemplation to replace the present staff of artisan-instructors by better men.

207. There were 40 private schools in Burdwan attended by 370 pupils. Some of these are Koran schools and Muktabs, teaching a little of Arabic and Persian. All of these do not conform to the departmental standard. The number of private schools was reduced from 66 to 49, the decrease being due to the fact that some of them were not returned during the year. There was, owing to the same cause, a loss in Midnapore of 21 schools and 117 pupils. The sum of Rs. 2,014 was paid in rewards by Government to the pandits of Sanskrit tols in that district, in consideration of the good results of an examination held during the year.

Indigenous education.

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XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

216. Mr. J. Windsor, the late Magistrate of Burdwan, while acknowledging freely the assistance rendered to him by the District Board, and the good practical work done by the several Committees, notices that the Board have not done all that could be done for the effective administration of education. The Magistrate of Howrah, Mr. H. F. T. Maguire, who joined the district when the year under

District Boards.

report was about to close, has expressed no opinion about the working of local bodies. The other District Officers speak well of the work done by the District Board in their respective districts.

Local Boards.

217. Mr. Windsor has remarked that he cannot say much in favour of Local Boards. They have not sufficient work to interest the members, and they often fail in the work assigned to them. Collections of pound and ferry rents were fairly good except in Kalna; Katwa alone administered the village road grant with discretion, and there is room for much improvement in the work of the Local Boards generally in respect of primary education. As noticed in paragraph 209 of the last report, Burdwan is the only district in this Division in which the management of secondary education has been made over to the Local Boards. The arrangement, as might be expected, has not worked well, and the District Board has resolved to withdraw the power in question from the beginning of the current year.

The Magistrate of Bankura, Mr. N. Bonham-Carter, reports that the Local Boards proved useful so far as primary education is concerned, but their management of village roads, pounds and ferries cannot be said to have been successful.

The Magistrate of Midnapore, Mr. W. R. Bright, makes the following remarks:—

"I am afraid that Local Boards are not very useful institutions. Their management of pounds has been open to much criticism, and the state of the village roads also leads to very unfavourable comments. It is difficult to see how it could well be otherwise, for they have large jurisdictions and no establishment. I think they are as institutions a mistake. They are expected to make a good number of bricks practically without straw. Theoretically, they should be useful as assisting the District Board with local information on local needs, but I have been much struck with their complete uselessness in this line during the water scarcity, which is just past."

The Local Boards in the districts of Birbhum and Hooghly are reported by the Magistrates concerned to have worked well.

Union Committees.

218. Twenty-one Union Committees, namely six in Burdwan, six in Midnapore, four in Howrah and five in Hooghly, were started in this Division during the year as an experimental measure. They have generally been entrusted with village roads, sanitation and water-supply, and also with the duty of inspecting primary schools. Funds were not allotted to the Unions in the Burdwan district, but those in the other districts commenced work during the year. It is still premature to pronounce an opinion about the success of these institutions. Mr. Bright visited all the Unions but one, and was struck with the interest shown by the leading members. Several of these Unions have already excavated tanks and thus improved the supply of drinking water.

Municipalities.

219. Howrah is by far the most important municipality in this Division. The water-works constructed during the year have removed the principal want of the town. The calls on this municipality are many and varied, especially in matters of sanitation, and the loan of Rs. 15,00,000 contracted for water-works has thrown an additional burden for the half-yearly repayment of the instalments on account of this loan. The Municipal Commissioners appear to be alive to the responsibilities of the position.

Burdwan stands next in importance to Howrah. The accounts of this municipality were in a most unsatisfactory condition, and a special auditor was appointed by Government for their due adjustment, the Municipal Commissioners having failed to set them in proper order within the time allowed. My predecessor discovered that the municipality had spent for other purposes Rs 22,500, (corrected by Accountant-General, Bengal, to Rs. 23,000), which should have been set aside as a sinking fund for the repayment of the three loans contracted for the execution and extension of water-works. In the opinion of Mr. Windsor the executive are not strong, and some of the Municipal Commissioners are more of a hindrance than a help in deliberations. Raniganj suffered somewhat from the transfer of the Subdivisional Officers, Mr. J. E. Webster and Mr. F. E. Jackson, who

were also Chairmen of this municipality, and the work was almost at a standstill during the interregnum between the resignation of one Chairman and the appointment of his successor. Kalna, with a non-official Chairman, continued to be well managed, and Dainhat did tolerably well under the guidance of the Subdivisional Officer of Katwa as Chairman. On the other hand, the municipal administration of Katwa has been stagnating for want of energy on the part of the Municipal Commissioners, including the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman.

The Suri Municipality was on the whole well managed, some of the Municipal Commissioners taking an interest in its affairs. The affairs of Bankura are managed with success by its zealous Chairman and Vice-Chairman. Vishnupur has a capable and energetic Chairman in Babu Umesh Chandra Chaudhri, but unfortunately some of the Municipal Commissioners allow themselves to be swayed by party feeling. Sonamukhi with its official Chairman was fairly well managed. The weak points in the administration of the Midnapore Municipality are its system of farming out cart registration fees which has recently been prohibited by Government, and its system of giving out contracts. Mr. Bright is of opinion that the task of managing it must be a considerable tax on the time of the non-official Chairman and Vice-Chairman. Ghatal and Tamluk were fairly well administered, but party spirit is said to have done much to interfere with the usefulness of the other municipalities in the district of Midnapore. The late Magistrate of Hooghly, Mr. Geake, has left the following remarks:—

"Municipal affairs occupy an undue share of the district officers' time. In at least two of the eight municipalities, obstructive tactics are pursued to such a degree as to seriously interfere with efficient control."

XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

220. There was during the year a slight increase in the number of Muhammadans employed in the several offices and courts in this Division. They received a fair share of appointments, and their claims are generally duly considered when vacancies occur.

Though they have made some progress in primary education, yet in high education they are still much behind their Hindu fellow subjects. The Magistrates of Birbhum and Bankura report that suitable Muhammadans are not always available in those districts for appointments in the superior service of Government. Mr. Geake, the late Collector of Hooghly, thus writes:—

"Few survivors remain of the old families. Such as still exist, reared in penury and ignorance, retaining only an obstinate pride begotten of reminiscences of byegone grandeur, disdain an under-paid ministerial post, and eke out a miserable existence on the scant remains of ancestral aymas. Nothing would suit them but the easy work and ample remuneration of a Sub-Registrar—a post for which from lack of education they are totally unfitted."

To remedy this defect, Mr. Geake transferred two model schools at the disposal of the District Board from places where they were not appreciated to two purely Muhammadan centres.

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XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

248. Having taken charge of the Division towards the very end of the year, my remarks under this head must necessarily be brief and perfunctory with regard to 1895-96. As observed elsewhere, it was a year of short crops and scanty rainfall. The people suffered severely in health. Fever prevailed with unusual violence, and there were outbreaks of small-pox in many parts of the Division. In consequence of the insufficiency of the rains, difficulty was experienced in regard to the water-supply at the end of the year in many places, but the inconvenience was unnecessarily exaggerated with a view to elicit aid from the public funds, and to increase the responsibilities of Government. As is usual when the tanks run low, mortality from cholera increased in certain localities. Among the other special features of the year may be enumerated an increase in crime, a rise in the number of emigrants to the labour districts, a falling off in the attendance of schools, and a decrease in the

number of deeds registered and in the receipts from stamps. It is remarkable, however, that the excise revenue instead of being in any way affected shows a considerable advance. Good progress was made during the year in the resumption and settlement of chaukidari chakaran lands, except in the Burdwan district. The local bodies appear generally to have worked well. The question of improving the Local Boards, so as to make them more useful than they have hitherto become, may well engage the serious attention of Magistrates and District Boards; but until they have larger sums of money to spend, the Committees cannot be expected to take a lively interest in their work.

The completion of the water-works in the town of Howrah has removed a long-felt want. A scheme had nearly been sanctioned when I left Howrah in 1883, and it has not been creditable to the Administration that the matter has so long been left in abeyance. A system of water-works, in the construction of which all the riparian municipalities in Hooghly should co-operate, is under contemplation. The sooner the project is carried out the better. It is satisfactory to note that increased attention was paid to sanitation and water-supply during the year by local bodies. Village sanitation, which is at present very much neglected, remains as much a counsel of perfection without any practical results as ever. I have made enquiries and have every reason to suppose that any proposal to make further taxation for village sanitation and water-supply possible will be most unpopular and meet with strenuous opposition.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 28th September, 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02, Kalna ·04, Katwa ·32, Raniganj nil. Weather hot and fair. Harvesting of *aus* and jute still continues. Sugarcane doing well. Condition of *aman* fairly good. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	...	11½ to 15	per rupee.
Kalna	...	12	
Katwa	...	12 to 13½	
Raniganj	...	12½ to 14	

Midnapore.—Rainfall in Contai ·89 and Ghatal ·28. No rain in Sadar and Tamluk. Weather seasonable. Weeding of *aman* going on. *Aus* is being cut. Prospects of sugarcane, *til*, and jute good. Indigo is being sown. Cattle-disease reported from thana Garhbetta. Common rice selling as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	...	15	per rupee.
Contai	...	15 to 17	
Tamluk	...	13	
Ghatal	...	14 to 15	

24-Parganas.—One inch rain at Sadar on 27th, and showers elsewhere. Weather cloudy. Prospects of standing crops favourable. Harvesting of jute and *aus* still continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows—

		Srs.	c.	
Sadar	...	10 to 13	0	per rupee.
Barasat	...	9	0	
Basirhat	...	10	10	
Diamond Harbour	...	11	6	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·21, Kandi ·33, Jangipur ·35. Weather hot. Harvesting of *bhadoi* nearly finished. Cutting of jute going on. *Aman* and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	...	11	per rupee.
Kandi	...	13½	
Jangipur	...	11½	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·28, Bagirhat ·62, Satkhira 1·00. Weather cloudy. Transplantation of *aman* paddy benefited by recent rain, but more rain wanted. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	c.	
Khulna	...	8 to 10	0	per rupee.
Satkhira	...	9	8	
Bagirhat	...	9	8	

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·56. Nights cool Prospects of *aman* and jute fair. Common rice selling from 10 to 12 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall ·65. Transplantation of *aman* and washing of jute still continue. Prospects fair. Common rice selling from 7 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Pabna.—Rainfall ·20. Some rain during the week. Weather hot. *Aman* paddy very poor. Prospects of winter crops fair. Sugarcane good. More rain wanted. Fodder available. Rice selling at 7½ seers per rupee at Sirajganj and 9 seers at Pabna.

Dacca.—Rainfall ·05. Weather seasonable. The recent rain has done some good to standing *aman* crop. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice varies from 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall ·09. Weather hot. Transplantation of *aman* continues, but more rain is needed. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice sells at 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. Transplantation of paddy finished. Prospects fair. Rain wanted but not urgently yet. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary, except in Patna and Dinapore. Common rice selling as follows:—

		Srs.	c.	
Patna	...	12	4	per rupee.
Barh	...	11	8	
Dinapore	...	11	8	
Bihar	...	12	8	

Gaya.—Prospects of paddy fair. More rain urgently wanted for the crops on high lands. Common rice selling at 10 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—No rain anywhere. It is urgently wanted for the rice crop, which will, however, pull through if good rain in a fortnight. Price of common rice fallen from 12½ to 14 seers per rupee, against average of 15¼ seers owing to new grain in market. Fodder and water-supply ample.

Darbhanga.—No rain during the week. Standing crops are doing well. Rain is urgently wanted for the proper growth of paddy. Fields are being prepared for *rabi*.

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. The recent rain has improved the prospects of winter rice. Harvesting of *bhadoi* nearly over. Cattle-disease in Pertabganj and rare cases in thana Madhipura. Fodder and water sufficient. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	c.	
Sadar	...	...	.....	12	10	per rupee.
Banka	...	...	.....	11	14	
Madhipura	...	...	.....	14	0	
Supaul	...	...	.....	17	0	

Purnea.—Rainfall ·04. Prospects of standing crops good. Jute steeping still going on in places. Lands being prepared for *rabi* sowings. Many cattle have died from exposure to recent rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 11 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall ·96. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Agricultural prospects in protected tracts promising. *Beali* rice being reaped. Transplantation and weeding of *sarad* rice continue. Sowing of *rabi* commenced in places. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	...	...	...	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	17	1	
Kendrapara	...	...	...	18	6	
Banki	...	...	...	22	13	

Hazaribagh.—Weather hot; overcast. Prospects of crops good. Ploughing for *rabi* crops going on. All thanas report 16 annas crops. Rice sells from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—Rainfall during the week was generally light. In Bihar there was no rain at all. The heavy rain of the previous week improved the winter rice crop generally, but more rain is still required in parts of the Patna Division, also in Pabna, Khulna, and Chittagong. The harvesting of early rice and other *bhadoi* crops is nearly over. Jute is still being steeped and washed. The preparation of lands for the *rabi* crops has begun in some districts. Sugarcane is generally reported to be a good crop. There is no cattle-disease except in Midnapore and Bhagalpur. In Purnea many cattle are said to have died from exposure to the recent heavy rain. There was no important change in the price of common rice, which continues very high.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, M. FINUCANE,

The 29th September, 1896. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

I.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of June, 1896.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice.)																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	92,140	33,949	1,13,358	306	1,945	.....	1,15,609	14	18,980	1,112	59	2	57	10	21,02,265	.....	.....	.....	115	2
Birbhum	1,28,549	3,821	1,30,937	.....	2	.....	1,30,939	4	6,720	.....	492	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	16	19	.....
Midnapore	2,07,469	37,331	2,30,801	33	1,295	.....	2,32,129	318	3,570	3,571	.....	.....	565	139	10,880	.....	.....	2,507	7	.....
Hooghly	97,558	15,467	1,07,225	1,103	1,742	.....	1,10,070	3,296	326,548	650	148	.....	264	.....	1,060	.....	6	14,755	6,774	1,675
24-Parganas	98,930	9,278	1,04,729	.....	890	.....	1,05,619	2,002	716,825	563	.....	.....	819	.....	2,902	.....	3,944	17,900	2,820	780
Nadia	7,542	447	7,821	5,167	1,40,360	679	1,54,027	3,464	8,278	16,991	180	.....	791	1	.....	.....	523	1,894	3,481	54
Murshidabad	7,263	.....	7,263	858	5,708	7,797	21,601	906	1,225	4,494	.....	.....	.....	634	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Jessore	655	1,400	1,830	300	33,796	.....	35,628	1,900	4,375	6,496	487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,030	18,778	2,010	.....
Khulna	400	1,675	1,447	.....	5,738	.....	7,185	2,514	.....	550	200	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	425	4,375	.....	.....
Rajshahi	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,431	.....	1,431	324	70	216	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dinajpur	13,120	435	13,592	.....	495	.....	13,887	9	19,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalpaiguri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,875	85,120	.....	.....	30,958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darjeeling	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	35,105	..	...	24,988	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,308	.....
Rangpur	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	4,959	8,120	.....	310	.....	746	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460	.....
Bogra	19,976	.	19,976	.. .	...	...	19,976	413	140	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,369	.....
Pabna	.....	.....	.....	518	774	.....	1,292	1,14,756	358,205	826	6,471	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....
Cooch Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,637	175
Dacca	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,029	.....	1,029	1,03,469	5,740	19	1,983	574	2,694	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,198	.....
Mymensingh	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	20	470	15,849	770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Faridpur	.....	.....	.....	362	25,971	.....	26,333	20,217	24,535	3,918	9,219	39	872	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
Backergunge	34,897	.....	34,897	.....	6,274	.....	41,171	1,434	140	.....	40	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	414	.....	.....
Tippera	.....	.....	.....	.....	475	.....	475	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noakhali	700	.....	709	.....	500	.....	1,200	.....	.....	1,355	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,440	59	.....	997	1,694	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bengal ...	7,09,223	1,03,803	7,74,100	8,642	2,28,577	8,476	10,20,095	2,78,819	1,627,781	41,417	19,589	57,645	8,951	1,016	21,17,107	.....	6,928	60,892	60,258	2,693
BIHAR.																				
Patna	869	.....	869	693	63,901	35,653	1,01,116	... .	700	1,77,331	15,544	1	462	.....	.....	35	.....	2,608	950	999
Gaya	.....	.....	.....	.....	346	.....	346	.....	315	10,300	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	578	2	678
Shahabad	18	.....	18	7,049	12,934	689	20,690	.. ...	875	14,824	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,517	3	21
Saran	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	358	358	.....	2,135	21,312	2,520	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,618	5	.....
Champaran	.....	.....	.....	.....	334	622	956	.....	140	29,365	4,172	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muzaffarpur	.....	.....	.....	1,746	906	...	2,652	.....	.....	34,964	1,849	.....	15	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darbhanga	20	.....	20	366	6,584	... ..	6,970	.....	280	1,17,722	9,795	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	714	.....
Monghyr	368	.....	368	15,486	63,759	4,414	84,027	112	210	32,661	15,532	.....	882	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,936	2,160	.....
Bhagalpur	740	.....	740	12,032	20,488	14,298	47,558	285	.....	15,760	10,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	389	78
Purnea	.....	.....	.....	5,499	1,399	.....	6,898	502	10,290	298	1,067	.....	12	.....	.....	6	.....	106	22	.....
Malda	.....	.....	.....	1,131	1,223	.....	2,354	.....	.....	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,875	.....
Sonthal Parganas ...	2,772	.....	2,772	11,374	33,246	1,742	49,134	1,046	1,295	3,777	6,991	.....	4	11	.....	.....	.....	613	378	.....
Total of Bihar ...	4,787	.....	4,787	55,376	2,05,120	57,776	3,23,059	1,945	16,240	4,57,314	68,479	1	1,569	83	.....	43	.....	14,075	18,484	1,776

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ORISSA.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cuttack	10,491	3,909	12,934	.....	1,862	.....	14,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore	1,63,203	81,697	2,14,264	.....	19,562	.....	2,33,826	71	975	132	.....	.....	39	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	4
Total of Orissa ...	1,73,694	85,606	2,27,198	.....	21,424	.....	2,48,622	71	975	132	.....	.....	109	69	.....	.....	...	.....	120	4
CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
Hazaribagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	37	.....	70	335	.....	1	7	.....	92,822	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Manbhum	576	.....	576	.....	.....	.....	576	.....	455	.....	.....	155	.....	.....	12,86,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singhbhum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Total of Chota Nagpur.	576	.....	576	.....	.....	37	613	.....	700	360	.....	156	7	.....	13,79,712	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	8,88,290	1,89,409	10,06,661	64,018	4,55,421	66,289	15,92,389	2,80,835	1,645,696	4,99,223	88,068	57,802	10,636	1,168	34,96,619	43	6,928	74,967	78,862	4,472
OTHER PROVINCES.																				
Assam	116	.....	116	.....	633	.....	749	1,061	4,700	20,377	1,02,740	82,780	2,154	.....	1,53,465	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	13	2	14	1,06,268	23,567	824	1,32,673	.....	3,920	1,45,232	86,331	128	16,322	1	.....	543	30	4,468	1,323	403
Panjab	32	.....	32	33,144	1,450	8,607	43,233	.....	850	.....	13,516	1,229	5,886	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	278	.....
Central Provinces ...	3	.....	3	10,474	1,397	.....	11,874	.....	175	429	4,358	.....	83	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajputana and Central India.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,115	.....	380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....
Berar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	.....	2,146	.....	24,406	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	23	.....
Madras	10	.....	10	.....	1,082	.....	1,092	.....	.....	.....	1,313	.....	3,763	.....	.....	.....	13,551	.....	198	115
Burma	.....	.....	.....	.....	227	.....	227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	37
Other places	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	38,530	.....	.....	.....	852	1	16,505	.....	28,802	33,933	.....	254
Grand Total of Imports in June ... (1896	8,88,469	1,89,411	10,06,861	2,15,904	4,83,777	75,720	17,82,252	2,81,896	1,693,731	6,65,261	3,13,587	1,41,939	86,104	1,170	36,67,293	586	49,770	1,12,468	80,747	5,281
(1895	8,11,493	1,54,967	9,07,790	6,99,290	4,51,779	42,520	21,01,379	3,37,972	1,960,098	8,95,285	2,49,294	1,23,266	1,05,612	2,126	.....	.....	1,09,991	1,11,787	63,398	4,061

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of June 1896, was as follows :—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR. Refined.	SUGAR. Unrefined.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
To Indian ports, viz.—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Bombay	38,164	30	38,193	.....	20,594	93	58,870	.....	13,47,250	.....	.....	543	.....	.....	640	.....	
Madras	12	.....	12	49	28,483	5,450	33,994	.....	1,70,600	.....	.....	18	.....	146	300	.....	
Other ports in Madras ...	.....	.....	.....	50	3,201	.....	3,251	.....	2,78,025	.....	.....	9	.....	15	.....	.....	
Burma	5,353	.....	5,353	3,145	14,098	4,544	27,440	474	9,36,800	.....	.....	116	235	7	504	1,166	1
Other Indian ports	152	.....	152	27	525	.....	704	.....	1,94,120	.....	.....	4	3	7	410	214	1
Pondicherry ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,500	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total of Inter-portal trade ...	43,681	30	43,700	3,271	66,901	10,387	1,24,259	474	29,51,195	.....	.....	699	238	175	1,872	1,380	1
To Foreign ports—																	
United Kingdom	52,049	.....	52,049	.....	65,121	.....	1,17,170	1,34,751	35,04,700	4,29,610	8	1,05,909	1,631	73	1,797	1,513	
Other Foreign ports	6,39,585	2,340	6,41,047	31,345	63,306	23,082	7,57,780	1,10,225	1,53,18,000	2,22,038	65,396	2,076	18,502	603	317	.....	5
Total of Foreign trade	6,91,634	2,340	6,93,096	31,345	1,27,427	23,082	8,74,950	2,44,976	1,88,22,700	6,52,248	65,399	1,07,985	20,133	675	2,114	1,513	5
Grand Total of Exports in June ... { 1896	7,35,315	2,370	7,36,796	34,616	1,94,328	33,469	9,99,209	2,45,450	2,17,73,895	6,52,248	65,399	1,08,684	20,371	850	3,986	2,893	25
1895	6,25,518	20,847	6,38,847	5,48,997	1,34,435	26,988	13,48,842	88,881	1,43,80,603	6,33,059	3,439	85,042	44,807	1,630	3,489	811	17

III.

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of June 1896.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS. Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	FIBROUS PRODUCTS. Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	OILSEEDS. Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR. Re-fined.	SUGAR. Un-refined.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	M
country boats ...	3,48,927	49,517	3,256	1,15,867	522	42,303	278,921	31,782	36,951	158	3,923	46	14,461	...	2,177	29,793	7
river steamers ...	46,631	14,094	278	4,674	.....	1,53,673	5,640	23,560	80,930	32,707	3,005	94	1,53,465	...	253	11	
rail { E. I. Railway	2,33,068	36,120	2,04,716	2,31,521	74,934	4,031	53,275	5,04,603	1,85,759	1,516	44,993	716	34,82,462	586	33	16,559	17
rail { B. B. S. Railway.	43,134	455	2,655	1,10,920	234	77,371	540,575	14,898	6,468	56,561	3,707	244	.....	...	1,980	18,356	50
road	67,852	11,845	.....	240	.....	4,447	76,900	286	.....	.....	621	...	.....	...	2,518	12,716	4
sea	1,61,357	77,235	.....	20,655	.....	71	40,220	132	3,459	997	29,805	70	16,905	...	41,809	33,033	
Grand Total of Imports in June ... { 1896	8,89,469	1,89,411	2,15,904	4,83,777	75,720	2,81,896	1,003,731	6,65,261	3,13,567	1,41,939	86,104	1,170	36,67,293	586	48,770	1,12,468	80,
1895	8,11,496	1,84,067	6,99,280	4,51,779	42,530	3,27,975	1,960,696	8,95,285	2,49,304	1,23,266	1,05,512	2,126	.....	...	1,09,991	1,11,767	62,

IV.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of June, 1896.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
wan ...	1,06,852	273	553	3,213	40,057	8,891	57,936
ium ...	1,00,744	2,808	101	1,573	28,708	2,665	33,600
apore ...	2,59,410	.....	3,077	...	47,795	1,638	17,165
hly ...	1,16,560	2,734	435	247	3,346	6,013	20,918
rganas ...	1,23,584	5,751	301	.....	9,792	65,988	13,660
...	2,06,404	..	1,888	349	31,921	6,704	69,845
hidabad ...	85,148	5,700	40	151	7,278	1,620	19,165
re ...	74,005		1,300	... ...	23,702	8,350	4,760
na ...	66,824		339	2	11,024	1,898	8,71
ahi ...	1,43,081	...	61	270	16,150	1,034	20,75
jpur ...	63,680	...	.....	180	17,023	1,807	18,376
igurl ...	66,167	...	.....	317	16,180	2,654	4,235
eling ...	89,651	... ..	... ..	1,103	13,150	2,693	3,605
pur ...	2,02,781	.....	70	338	32,074	2,830	5,360
...	1,01,300	.....	.....	117	8,712	671	21,245
a ...	84,127	... ...	243	171	25,714	9,043	6,265
Behar ...	37,512	... ...	.....	56	1,732	... ..	70
a ...	5,16,577	... ..	1,039	97	29,510	81,431	3,052
ensingh ...	97,212	.....	315	.....	9,404	1,750	.....
pur ...	62,947	.....	613	407	40,707	5,095	11,410
rgunge ...	84,889	... ...	2,357	.....	43,948	15,572	8,455
ra ..	70,418	.....	695	11	1,750	2,150	3,040
hali ...	22,486	.....	625	.....	4,550	.....	.....
agong ...	33,302	.....	211	.....	.....	.....	2,345
al of Bengal ..	28,25,691	17,359	14,855	8,721	4,70,322	2,31,142	350,384
BIHAR.							
...	1,36,488	2,457	301	1,217	32,116	9,080	171,885
...	1,16,148	585	33	1,114	30,403	1,784	21,420
abad ...	1,95,074	234	89	2,089	36,014	731	33,880
...	2,07,538	390	135	710	23,546	1,101	21,443
parran ..	2,17,067	.....	.....	54	34,265	965	30,800
flarpur ...	1,71,898	.....	.....	146	38,543	5,241	37,100
hanga ...	1,23,330	117	114	763	40,248	6,915	95,130
hyr ..	61,768	78	.....	1,954	27,421	2,712	119,665
alpur ...	88,070	1,000	125	573	42,214	3,321	117,705
ea ..	3,19,245	.....	1	411	44,095	6,021	25,435
a ..	13,550	.....	13	...	917	...	1,750
al Parganas ...	1,35,107	585	189	1,810	34,120	9,040	42,035
tal of Bihar...	17,63,042	5,446	1,000	10,246	3,92,996	47,580	728,245

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gun ba
ORISSA.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Cuttack	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4,306	4
Balasore	34,500	.....	22	4,207	20,428	478	18
Total of Orissa ...	34,500	.....	22	4,207	20,426	4,784	20
CHOTA NAGPUR.							
Hazaribagh	21,636	... ..	...	337	13,290	1,054	
Manbhum	76,068	1,755	129	1,413	40,750	2,415	
Singhbhum	9,602	78	17	136	8,534	459	
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	1,07,306	1,833	146	1,966	62,583	4,548	
Grand Total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ...	47,33,539	24,638	16,023	25,140	9,46,327	2,88,054	1,28
OTHER PROVINCES.							
Assam	6,33,292	.....	945	35	71,091	14,910	1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	17,13,181	18,555	2,201	583	65,250	40,248	31
Panjab	5,25,718	1,131	324	21	7	7,636	8
Central Provinces ...	84,242	420	320	1,724	11	9,225	8
Rajputana and Central India	77,611	351	161	6	.....	606	4
Berar	2,388	... .	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	...
Nizam's Territory	149	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Bombay	22,141	468	.....	... ...	.....	.....	1,88
Madras	49,180	620	122	481	... ..	500	4
Pondicherry	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Burma	1,57,905	541	732	1,501	1	182	93
Sind	.....	.....	... ..				
Other places	31,554	1,105	80	10,369	.....	.....	18,82
Mysore	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	1	...
Grand Total of Exports in June ... { 1896 ...	80,30,360	48,015	20,873	39,920	10,63,587	3,01,422	33,42
{ 1895 ...	87,53,892	23,063	22,030	35,351	8,98,430	3,04,497	17,73

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of June, 1896, was as follows :—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA	COTTON PIECE-GOODS. European.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS. Indian.	COTTON TWIST. European.	COTTON TWIST. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
n Foreign Ports—							
nited Kingdom	1,42,45,130	... ..	16,485	...	4,42,197	623	.....
ther Foreign ports	16,971	.....	508	.....	4,02,878	2,38,889	38,
l of Foreign Trade	1,42,62,161	.....	17,293	.....	8,45,075	2,34,512	38,
Indian Ports—							
mbay	50,046	2,19,195	.....	15,984	38,600	.....	
adras	400	1,10,079	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
rma	11,760	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ther Indian ports	... ...	.....	7	29	.....	.....	1,
nd	1,812	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
of Interportal Trade	72,518	3,29,774	7	16,012	38,600	... ..	1,
l Total of Im- { 1896	1,43,34,679	3,29,774	17,300	16,012	8,83,675	2,34,512	40,
s in June { 1895	1,01,78,326	1,52,550	19,330	16,351	9,23,574	3,02,425	5,

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported f Calcutta during the month of June, 1896.

ICATION OF ROUTES—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No
ntry boats	1,40,500	2,500	643	.....	1,49,780	20,851	29,
er steamers	8,73, 06	.....	4,585	265	1,00,170	1,24,423	28,
{ East Indian Railway	46,18,115	37,474	4,554	29,449	6,80,289	1,23,185	1,383,
{ Eastern Bengal State Railway	19,32,154	.....	9,705	2,563	1,16,977	30,847	169,
d	1,72,426	5,754	471	5	2,925	6,980	3,
... ...	2,93,599	2,287	915	16,618	15,977	5,467	21,773,
Grand Total of Exports in June .. { 1896	80,30,360	48,015	20,873	39,920	10,63,587	3,01,422	33,429,
{ 1895	87,53,892	23,063	22,030	35,351	8,98,430	3,04,497	17,735,

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 25th Sept. mber, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 20th to 26th September 1896.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1896.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches	
Sept.	20th	145·2	2·9	29·731	81·5	86·4	9·2	77·2	79·9	1·002	79·3	93	W and Calm ...	24	0·01	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, t, ☂.
,,	21st	148 8	2·9	·758	82·1	86·1	7·7	78 7	80·2	1 005	79·4	92	Calm and Variable	30	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, t, ☂.
,,	22nd	149·3	4·2	·720	83·1	88·2	10·1	78·1	81·1	1·031	80·2	90	WSW, SE by S, and Calm.	53	,,	Chiefly cloudy, o ☂.
,,	23rd	149·4	5·8	·717	85 3	91 6	11·2	80 4	82·1	1·054	80 8	87	SE by S, WNW, and Calm.	47	,,	Partially cloudy, o, —.
,,	24th	149·4	8·5	·758	85·4	92·6	13·2	79 4	80·2	0·963	78 1	80	W, NNW, and Calm.	37	,,	Partially cloudy, ☂.
,,	25th	149·3	7·7	·779	84 9	91 8	13·3	78·5	80 0	·960	78 0	81	NNW, ESE, and Calm.	33	,,	Partially cloudy, ☂.
,,	26th	152 0	7 7	·8°3	83 5	89·4	10·3	79·1	78 5	·909	76 7	79	ESE, Calm, and Variable.	44	,,	Partially cloudy, o, t, ☂.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		29·754
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·707
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		39·7
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		84·5
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		83·7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		83·0
The extreme variation of temperature		15·4
The maximum temperature		92 6
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		8
		%
The mean relative humidity		86
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		86
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 20th to 26th September 1896		0·01
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		2·36
The total fall from 1st January to 26th September 1896		51·78
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		57·98

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; t, thunder; ☂, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 28th September 1896.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 20th to 26th September 1896.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1896.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
September ...	20th ...	29·782	83·0	88·2	10·5	77·7	85·1	82·5	1·078	81·5	89	Nil
,, ...	21st ...	·803	84·4	90·0	11·3	78·7	83·1	80·5	1·008	79·5	89	0·19
,, ...	22nd ...	·768	85·4	92·0	13·2	78·8	88·4	84·9	1·154	83·7	86	0·02
,, ...	23rd ...	·758	87·0	94·0	14·1	79·9	90·6	84·4	1·099	82·1	76	Nil
,, ...	24th ...	·804	86·8	94·5	15·5	79·0	91·6	81·7	·950	77·7	64	...
,, ...	25th ...	·826	86·2	93·5	14·6	78·9	90·2	85·6	1·166	84·0	82	...
,, ...	26th ...	·850	85·5	91·5	12·1	79·4	88·5	85·2	1·169	84·0	87	...

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	29·799
The mean temperature of the seven days	85·5
The extreme variation of temperature	16·8
The maximum temperature	94·5
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	82
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 20th to 26th September 1896	0·21

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 28th September 1896.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of August 1896.

Date.		River Ganges.																River Bhagirathi.		River Jalangi.		River Brahmaputra.	
		Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gauhati.	
	Miles.	86		134	48	90		177	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	591	120						
	Distance.	From Allahabad ...		From Allahabad ...	From Mirzapur ...	From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar ...	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibganj ...	From Benares	From Rampur Boalia ...						
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1st ...	...	17·00	223·22	15·00	211·80	14·67	183·72	22·00	166·23	15·25	117·10	17·00	85·00	16·10	58·10	17·33	26·27	18·25	51·99	17·33	21·63	23·10	171·36
2nd ...	...	17·00	223·22	14·50	211·30	13·83	183·88	21·60	165·23	14·52	116·37	16·58	84·58	15·71	57·71	17·33	26·27	17·67	51·41	16·75	21·05	22·50	171·36
3rd ...	...	16·25	222·47	14·00	210·80	13·00	182·05	20·40	164·63	13·92	115·77	15·92	83·92	15·10	57·10	16·92	25·86	17·08	50·83	16·25	20·55	21·36	170·71
4th ...	...	16·00	222·22	17·00	213·80	12·58	181·63	20·10	164·33	13·42	115·27	15·42	83·42	14·67	56·67	16·25	25·19	16·42	50·16	15·67	19·97	20·60	169·95
5th ...	...	29·25	235·47	28·00	224·80	18·42	187·47	20·80	155·03	13·17	115·02	15·17	83·17	14·17	56·17	15·75	24·69	15·17	48·91	14·83	19·13	20·05	169·71
6th ...	...	32·50	238·72	32·00	228·80	24·42	193·47	25·00	159·23	13·33	115·18	15·00	83·00	14·17	56·17	15·42	24·36	15·00	48·74	14·96	18·76	20·35	169·11
7th ...	...	33·00	239·22	33·00	229·80	26·17	195·22	27·20	161·43	13·00	114·85	15·00	83·00	13·71	55·71	15·00	23·94	15·00	48·74	14·96	18·76	20·10	168·86
8th ...	...	33·00	239·22	33·50	230·30	26·42	195·47	28·00	162·23	13·33	115·18	15·67	83·67	15·29	57·29	15·00	23·94	16·67	50·41	14·25	19·55	19·25	168·01
9th ...	...	33·00	239·22	33·50	230·30	26·25	195·30	28·40	162·63	21·25	123·10	20·08	88·08	17·25	59·25	15·33	24·27	15·50	52·24	14·83	19·13	19·25	168·01
10th ...	...	30·50	236·72	29·50	226·30	25·58	194·63	28·20	162·43	21·50	123·35	20·92	86·92	18·39	60·39	16·00	24·94	20·33	54·07	16·42	20·72	20·40	169·16
11th ...	...	29·50	235·72	28·83	225·63	24·58	193·63	27·90	162·16	21·58	123·43	21·33	89·33	19·04	61·04	16·50	25·44	21·33	55·07	17·83	22·13	20·60	169·36
12th ...	...	28·00	234·22	27·00	223·80	23·80	192·55	27·50	161·73	21·10	122·95	21·42	89·42	19·39	61·39	16·75	25·69	21·92	55·66	19·83	23·13	21·55	170·31
13th ...	...	27·75	233·97	26·50	223·30	22·83	191·88	27·20	161·43	20·50	122·35	21·25	89·25	19·50	61·50	17·00	25·94	22·17	55·91	19·50	23·80	21·60	170·36
14th ...	...	30·25	236·47	28·00	224·80	23·58	192·63	27·80	162·03	20·33	122·18	20·83	88·83	19·29	61·29	17·25	26·19	22·17	55·91	20·00	24·30	21·00	169·76
15th ...	...	30·75	236·97	28·50	225·30	24·50	193·55	27·90	162·13	20·83	122·68	20·92	88·92	19·25	61·25	17·42	26·36	22·17	55·91	20·00	24·30	20·60	169·35
16th ...	...	31·25	237·47	29·50	226·30	25·08	194·13	28·30	162·53	21·00	122·85	21·08	89·08	19·59	61·29	17·25	26·19	22·37	56·11	19·92	24·22	20·50	169·26
17th ...	...	33·50	239·72	32·00	228·80	25·50	194·55	28·80	163·03	21·17	123·02	21·25	89·25	19·60	61·60	17·08	26·02	22·58	56·32	19·92	24·22	20·30	169·06
18th ...	...	34·50	240·72	33·50	230·30	26·33	195·38	29·40	163·63	21·75	123·60	21·58	89·58	19·71	61·71	17·00	25·94	22·75	56·49	19·96	24·26	20·30	169·06
19th ...	...	37·00	243·22	35·50	232·30	27·17	196·22	29·50	163·73	22·46	124·31	21·83	89·83	20·00	62·00	17·00	25·94	23·00	56·74	20·08	24·38	21·20	169·96
20th ...	...	37·50	243·72	36·00	232·80	27·67	196·72	30·00	164·23	22·75	124·60	22·33	90·33	20·29	62·29	17·00	25·94	23·25	56·99	20·17	24·47	22·00	170·76
21st ...	...	34·50	240·72	34·00	230·80	27·42	196·47	30·20	164·43	23·17	125·02	22·75	90·75	20·71	62·71	17·33	26·27	23·67	57·41	20·67	24·97	22·50	171·26
22nd ...	...	31·50	237·72	30·00	226·80	26·33	195·38	30·20	164·43	23·67	125·53	23·25	91·25	21·14	63·14	17·42	26·38	24·08	57·82	21·42	25·72	23·00	171·76
23rd ...	...	29·50	235·72	29·00	225·80	25·75	194·80	30·00	164·23	24·08	125·93	23·58	91·58	21·50	63·50	17·75	26·69	24·67	58·41	22·50	26·80	23·10	171·86
24th ...	...	28·00	234·22	26·00	222·80	24·08	193·13	29·80	164·03	23·50	125·35	23·75	91·75	21·89	63·89	18·17	27·11	25·17	58·91	23·00	27·30	23·15	171·91
25th ...	...	27·75	233·97	25·00	221·80	23·17	192·23	28·80	163·03	23·42	125·27	23·75	91·75	21·96	63·96	18·25	27·19	25·25	58·99	23·33	27·63	22·80	171·56
26th ...	...	27·50	233·72	24·00	220·80	22·33	191·38	28·10	162·33	22·42	124·27	23·50	91·50	21·96	63·96	18·33	27·27	25·33	59·07	23·42	27·72	22·70	171·46
27th ...	...	27·33	233·55	23·50	220·30	21·83	190·88	27·60	161·83	21·50	123·35	22·83	90·83	21·81	63·81	18·42	27·36	25·33	59·07	23·33	27·63	22·50	171·56
28th ...	...	26·50	232·72	23·...	220·30	21·50	190·55	27·30	161·53	20·04	121·89	22·17	90·17	21·42	63·42	18·42	27·36	25·00	58·74	23·25	27·55	22·30	171·16
29th ...	...	25·25	231·47	23·00	219·80	20·92	189·97	26·70	160·93	20·33	122·18	21·67	89·67	20·92	62·92	18·08	27·02	24·42	58·16	23·08	27·38	22·20	170·96
30th ...	...	26·00	232·22	22·50	219·30	20·17	189·22	26·10	160·33	19·08	119·93	20·67	88·67	20·60	62·60	17·83	26·77	23·75	57·49	22·75	27·05	22·15	170·91
31st ...	...	27·00	233·22	24·00	220·80	20·08	189·13	26·40	160·63	18·42	120·27	21·08	89·08	20·00	62·00	17·33	26·27	23·08	56·82	22·25	26·55	22·60	171·36

CALCUTTA,
The 28th September 1896.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of July 1896, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1896-97.		Tollage, 1895-96.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
Orissa Circle.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Taldanda Canal System	1,270 14 6	15,149 1 11	1,365 6 10	6,263 15 11
Kendrapara ditto	8,506 13 1	30,014 6 9	7,452 2 11	26,400 14 3
High Level Canal, Range I	1,674 9 0	6,154 15 0	1,213 7 9	2,640 8 9
Ditto, „ II	338 2 0	1,605 15 9	252 15 5	658 2 6
Ditto, „ III	157 11 6	785 5 0	167 7 0	406 1 0
Jajpur Canal ...	28 11 0	101 7 9	47 9 0	99 13 6
Total Orissa Circle ...	11,976 13 1	53,811 4 2	10,499 0 11	36,469 7 11
South-Western Circle.				
Midnapore Canal ...	11,380 7 6	50,458 15 3	11,112 15 9	38,472 11 9
Hijili Tidal Canal ..	10,919 13 6	33,039 5 6	6,452 10 0	28,803 10 0
Total South-Western Circle	22,300 5 0	83,498 4 9	17,565 9 9	67,276 5 9
Sone Circle.				
Patna Canal System ...	2,573 8 6	8,612 15 0	1,014 14 6	8,604 13 10
Arrah ditto ...	1,852 5 0	7,959 13 0	809 13 3	6,697 1 9
Buxar ditto ...	548 0 3	3,593 3 0	1,162 15 9	4,502 9 3
Total Sone Circle ...	4,973 13 9	20,165 15 0	2,987 11 6	19,804 8 10
Grand Total ...	39,250 15 10	1,57,475 7 11	31,052 6 2	1,23,550 6 6

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1896-97.						Tollage, 1895-96.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	3,407	528	3,047 4 9	12,212	1,974	10,629 12 4	2,787	400	2,466 9 0	5,917	2,737	5,587 11 4
Total Orissa Circle	3,407	528	3,047 4 9	12,212	1,974	10,629 12 4	2,787	400	2,466 9 0	5,917	2,737	5,587 11 4

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1896-97.		Earnings, 1895-96.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Canals ...	15,024 1 10	64,441 0 6	12,965 9 11	42,057 3 3
Midnapore Canal ...	11,380 7 6	50,458 15 3	11,112 15 9	38,472 11 9
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	10,919 13 6	33,039 5 6	6,452 10 0	28,803 10 0
Sone Canals ...	4,973 13 9	20,165 15 0	2,987 11 6	19,804 8 10
Total	42,298 4 7	1,68,105 4 3	33,518 15 2	1,29,138 1 10

Calcutta, A. S. Thomson

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of July 1896, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1896-97.		Tollage, 1895-96.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	20,385 8 9	78,193 3 6	19,783 5 0	79,557 6 0
Tolly's Nala ...	5,879 1 9	21,567 6 0	8,156 9 3	27,403 15 0
Total ...	26,264 10 6	99,760 9 6	27,939 14 3	1,06,961 5 0
Orissa Coast Canal ...	7,343 15 9	30,826 3 6	6,520 3 6	29,542 14 0
Nadia Rivers ...	13,700 2 3	22,347 8 3	18,965 14 6	38,391 0 6
Grand Total ...	47,308 12 6	1,52,934 5 3	53,426 0 3	1,74,895 3 6

Calcutta,
The 29th September 1896.

A. S. Thomson,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 26th September 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 26th September 1896.			Week ending Saturday, the 28th September 1895.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	460	66,825	837	613	1,04,675	1,860
Jute	431	1,05,125	1,826	232	69,800	1,191
Firewood	118	66,175	988	139	71,400	1,055
Other articles	879	1,78,593	2,422	695	1,34,525	1,824
Total ...	1,888	4,16,718	6,073	1,679	3,80,400	5,930

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th September 1896, on 1,699·70 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*235,265	*3,00,116 0 0	34,99,747 0	6,30,942 0 0	16,310 0 0	9,47,368 0 0	82,099	124,146	206,245
Or per mile of railway	.....	176 9 2	.....	371 3 4	9 9 6	557 6 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10½ weeks of half-year	†3,027,383	†29,19,501 9 0	‡3,17,85,221 0	‡57,12,978 10 0	§1,83,280 0 0	88,15,760 3 0	862,639½	1,199,315	2,061,954
Total for 11½ weeks ...	3,312,648	32,19,617 9 0	3,52,84,968 0	63,43,920 10 0	1,99,590 0 0	97,63,128 3 0	944,738½	1,323,461	2,268,199
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	290,292	3,28,783 2 1	29,95,815 0	6,01,049 0 4	16,204 9 6	9,46,028 4 11	80,461	118,776	199,237
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	193 11 11	.....	354 2 11	9 8 10	557 7 8	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 11½ weeks of previous year ...	3,426,016	34,53,537 0 8	3,30,37,728 30	65,14,619 7 4	1,00,265 8 9	1,01,58,422 0 9	940,903	1,311,256	2,252,159

* The decrease is chiefly due to Doorga Poojah and return pilgrim traffic in 1895.
† Added number of passengers 1,637 and Rs. 5,098
‡ Deducted maunds 49,951 and ,, 16,065 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 8th Augu
§ Added ,, 2,161 } 1896.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th September 1896, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,687	3,716 12 9	5,826 0	262 7 0	8 0 6	3,957 3 0	1,134	54	1,188
Or per mile of railway	.....	167 3 1	.....	10 7 4	0 5 9	178 0 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10½ weeks of half-year	*211,075	*40,383 8 0	†70,750 10	†3,083 13 0	‡102 0 0	52,569 4 0	12,084	588	12,672
Total for 11½ weeks ...	227,162	53,100 4 0	76,076 10	3,316 3 0	110 0 0	56,526 7 0	13,218	642	13,860
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,072½	3,769 8 6	6,405 10	216 10 0	13 11 3	3,999 13 9	1,153	30	1,183
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	169 9 2	.....	9 11 11	0 9 10	179 14 11	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 11½ weeks of previous year ...	230,953½	53,066 13 3	59,523 30	2,418 15 8	139 2 3	56,524 15 2	13,775	522	14,297

* Deducted number of passengers 887 and Rs. 448
† Ditto maunds 370 and ,, 6 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 8th Aug
‡ Ditto ,, 1 } 1896.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th September 1896, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*16,158	*14,256 3 0	64,697 30	10,496 8 0	41 0 0	24,793 11 0	6,666	3,831	10,497
Or per mile of railway	.....	88 5 3	.....	65 0 6	0 4 1	153 9 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10½ weeks of half-year	†187,556	†1,48,409 13 0	‡5,29,869 20	‡72,324 1 0	§603 0 0	2,21,336 14 0	69,783	31,258	101,041
Total for 11½ weeks ...	203,714	1,62,666 0 0	5,94,567 10	82,820 9 0	644 0 0	2,46,130 9 0	76,449	35,089	111,538
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,439	17,823 15 2	93,586 0	10,436 4 0	76 0 3	28,336 3 5	7,232	3,899	11,131
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	110 6 11	.....	64 10 7	0 7 7	175 9 1	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 11½ weeks of previous year ...	239,135½	1,75,585 7 3	9,64,383 10	1,06,682 10 4	515 4 0	2,82,783 5 7	76,576	42,568	121,144

* The decrease is principally in inward foreign traffic from *vid* Umballa.
† Added number of passengers 506 and Rs. 518
‡ Deducted maunds 23,184 and added ,, 180 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 8th August 18
§ Ditto ,, 24 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K. D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th September 1896, on 814 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	175,270	84,370 0 0	11,52,650 0	2,97,680 0 0	10,790 0 0	3,92,740 0 0	30,100	48,330	78,430
Or per mile of railway	215	104 0 0	1,416 0	329 0 0	1 0 0	†484 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	2,046,120	8,76,827 0 0	91,15,970 0	20,06,126 0 0	1,40,851 0 0	*30,25,804 0 0	323,100	399,053	722,153
Total for 12 weeks ...	2,221,390	9,61,097 0 0	1,02,68,620 0	22,75,806 0 0	1,51,641 0 0	33,88,544 0 0	353,200	447,372	800,572
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	186,915	98,036 0 0	11,44,411 0	2,39,443 0 0	11,001 0 0	3,49,078 0 0	30,798	43,304	74,102
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	230	121 0 0	1,408 0	294 0 0	1 0 0	416 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,165,639	9,26,403 0 0	1,04,30,005 0	20,01,508 0 0	1,47,513 0 0	30,75,423 0 0	354,443	386,242	740,685

* Audited up to 1st August 1896.
† Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th September 1896, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	27,840	9,980 0 0	1,00,700 0	11,270 0 0	340 0 0	21,590 0 0	3,650	3,998	7,648
Or per mile of railway	223	80 0 0	806 0	90 0 0	3 0 0	173 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	344,160	1,09,764 0 0	9,07,690 0	88,411 0 0	1,370 0 0	*1,99,545 0 0	39,192	32,798	71,990
Total for 12 weeks ...	372,000	1,19,744 0 0	10,08,390 0	99,681 0 0	1,710 0 0	2,21,135 0 0	42,842	36,796	79,638
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,314	12,785 0 0	1,17,692 0	12,889 0 0	192 0 0	25,866 0 0	3,585	3,794	7,379
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	250	102 0 0	942 0	103 0 0	2 0 0	207 0 0	....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	392,542	1,21,080 0 0	9,36,690 0	91,754 0 0	2,638 0 0	2,15,472 0 0	43,021	33,829	76,850

* Audited up to 1st August 1896.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th September 1896, on 56 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	19,610	6,010 0 0	58,000 0	4,050 0 0	110 0 0	10,170 0 0	2,467	1,412	3,899
Per mile of railway	228	70 0 0	695 0	47 0 0	1 0 0	118 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	253,130	70,432 0 0	3,12,460 0	20,316 0 0	2,484 0 0	*93,333 0 0	26,858	9,378	36,236
Total for 12 weeks ...	272,740	76,442 0 0	3,64,460 0	24,366 0 0	2,594 0 0	1,03,503 0 0	29,345	10,790	40,135
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,527	7,994 0 0	41,990 0	4,018 0 0	105 0 0	12,117 0 0	2,276	1,378	3,654
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	262	93 0 0	466 0	47 0 0	1 0 0	141 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	246,819	77,646 0 0	2,37,337 0	21,442 0 0	3,336 0 0	1,02,326 0 0	29,346	9,516	38,862

* Audited up to 1st August 1896.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 1st August 1896, on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	9,868	4,754 14 0	98,623 0	3,315 10 0	125 15 0	8,196 7 0	1,998	3,420	4,71
Or per mile of railway	62·06	29·90 0 0	620·27 0	20·85 0 0	·79 0 0	51·54 0 0	8·16	21·51	29·6
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	40,771	20,245 5 10	4,35,032 0	15,945 10 0	507 9 3	36,698 9 1	5,178	10,602	15,78
Total for 4 weeks ...	50,639	25,000 3 10	5,33,655 0	19,261 4 0	633 8 3	44,895 0 1	6,476	14,022	20,49
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,680	1,497 11 0	2,91,416 0	4,566 3 0	77 15 0	6,141 13 0	469	6,507	6,976
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	64·56	26·28 0 0	2,276·69 0	35·67 0 0	·61 0 0	69·56 0 0	8·23	50·84	59·07
Total to corresponding date of previous year	16,885	7,133 7 9	13,19,600 0	21,252 0 0	385 9 0	28,771 0 9	2,703	20,602	23,30

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 1st August 1896.			Receipts for week ending 3rd August 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 1st August 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 3rd August 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	8,196	51·54	128	6,142	62·56	159	1,97,000	1,251·76	129*	28,771	294·19	1,68,319	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th September 1896, on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	9,970	5,005 0 0	84,990 0	2,831 0 0	220 0 0	8,056 0 0	1,099	2,829	3,928
Or per mile of railway	62·70	31·48 0 0	534·53 0	17·81 0 0	1·38 0 0	50·67 0 0	6·91	17·79	24·70
For previous 9 week of half-year (a)	96,789	48,137 5 10	9,87,368 0	33,991 10 0	1,599 9 3	83,728 9 1	13,455	26,326	39,781
Total for 10 weeks ...	106,759	53,142 5 10	10,72,358 0	36,822 10 0	1,819 9 3	91,784 9 1	14,554	29,155	43,709
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,654	1,475 9 3	3,11,087 0	4,450 3 0	134 2 0	6,059 14 3	521	6,268	6,789
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	61·11	25·89 0 0	2,430·37 0	34·77 0 0	1·05 0 0	61·71 0 0	9·14	48·97	58·11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	37,396	15,440 0 9	31,70,139 0	46,944 11 0	1,006 2 0	63,391 3 9	5,207	60,318	65,525

(a) Includes audited figures for 25th July 1896.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 12th September 1896.			Receipts for week ending 14th September 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 12th September 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 14th September 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	8,056	50·67	128	6,060	61·71	159	2,37,002	1,507·00	128*	63,391	661·71	1,71,611	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 19th September 1896, on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	(a)90,830	31,740	(b)2,82,050	(c)33,780	10,850	76,410	13,347	(d)19,665	33,012
Or per mile of railway	120·15	41·98	373·06	44·68	14·41	101·07	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10½ weeks of half-year(e)	1,010,660	3,57,900	35,79,270	4,55,350	1,07,210	9,20,460	1,48,556	1,76,306	324,854
Total for 11½ weeks ...	1,101,490	3,89,640	38,61,320	4,89,130	1,18,100	9,96,870	1,61,903	1,95,968	357,866
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	99,273	39,989	1,99,090	39,004	10,806	89,797	15,902	(f)14,168	30,070
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	131·31	52·90	263·35	51·59	14·29	118·78	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,127,863	4,26,138	29,59,736	4,00,207	1,03,510	9,31,855	1,77,932	1,81,519	359,451

(a) The decrease under passengers was due to pilgrims returned from Gaya *via* Digha Ghat in the corresponding period of last year.
(b) The increase in weight of goods traffic was due to brisker traffic.
(c) The apparent decrease in goods earnings was due to Rs. 16,000 having been adjusted in corresponding period of last year.
(d) Includes 4,441 ballast train miles.
(e) Includes audited figures up to week ending—Nil.
(f) Includes 1,602 ballast train miles.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 19th September 1896	15,101	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	16,404	7	0
Decrease	1,303	7	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 19th September 1896	296	1	7
Corresponding period of 1895	321	10	6
Decrease	25	8	11
Receipts from 1st July to 19th September 1896	1,59,259	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	1,57,209	0	0
Increase	2,049	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 30th September 1896.

REGISTERED No. 39.]

No. 41 of 1896.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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RESOLUTION ON THE TRIENNIAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEARS 1393-94, 1894-95 AND 1895-96.

RESOLUTION No. 196P.D.

REGISTRATION.

Dated Darjeeling, the 28th September 1896.

READ—

The Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department for the years 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96.

Read also—

The Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department for th years 1890-91, 1891-92 and 1892-93, and the Resolution of Government record thereon.

Read also—

The Statistical Returns for the years 1893-94 and 1894-95, with the remarks thereon.

During the triennial period four offic..s held charge of the Department fc various periods. The Report has been punctually submitted to Government b the present Inspector-General, Khan Bahadur Delawar Hosaen Ahmed.

2. The following table shows the total number of registrations, as wel as the receipts and expenditure, and the number of offices open during eac

year of the triennial period under report, as compared with each of the three preceding years :—

Year.	Number of Registrations.				Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.	Average receipts.	Average expenditure.
	Affecting immoveable property.		Other registrations.	Total.						
	Compulsory.	Optional.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	660,413	148,755	148,148	957,316	12,40,481	6,29,359	6,11,122	332	3,662	1,896
1891-92	659,028	174,701	165,736	988,463	13,31,736	6,84,204	6,47,532	333	4,005	2,054
1892-93	73.,2.9	207,395	152,667	1,102,321	14,35,541	7,2.,771	7,08,770	346	4,149	2,109
Total ...	1,991,668	530,851	466,551	2,984,100	40,09,758	20,40,334	19,69,424	... ..	.....	.....
1893-94	771,531	227,347	170,845	1,169,723	13,98,154	7,88,142	6,02,042	365	3,803	2,158
1894-95	743,337	255,115	170,723	1,202,675	..,52,.28	8,02,03	5,5 , 17	383	3 530	2,094
1895-96	762,304	215.5 9	181,635	1,144,508	13,43,588	8,03,.46	5,3 ,,843	397	3,384	2,024
Total ...	2,327,072	681,071	508,193	3 516,936	40,84,100	24,91,918	16,92 142	... ..	.. ...	.....
Increase ...	335,974	151,220	41,642	528,836	74,342	3,51,584	... ...	51	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,77,242	.....	.....	.....

It will be seen that, while the total number of registrations under each head during the three years 1893-94 to 1895-96 exceeds the corresponding total for the preceding period of three years, there has been a falling off under each head during the last year as compared with the years 1893 94 and 1894-95. The Inspector-General points out that the proportionate increase in the last triennial period is larger in the case of optional registration than in that of compulsory registration, and that this indicates an appreciation of the advantages of registration. The fall in the total number of registrations in 1895-96, as compared with 1894-95, is common to all Divisions except Chota Nagpur and Chittagong, and is ascribed, generally, to the better harvests of the year and the consequent diminution in the number of transactions for raising money. A considerable decrease occurred in instruments of sale or exchange and of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100, and deeds of the same classes of higher value also show a reduction, though only nominal in the case of sale or exchange. Perpetual leases, which are generally granted for the sake of the premium, were also fewer. The fluctuations in different classes of deeds are noticed below. The total receipts of the Department for the three years amounted to Rs 40,84,100, as compared with Rs. 40,09,758 in the three years 1890-91 to 1892-93. If each year is taken separately, however, a steady decrease is observed in the receipts, from Rs. 14,35,541 in 1892-93 to Rs. 13,43,588 in 1895-96. The orders of Government reducing the minimum *ad valorem* fee from 12 annas to 8 annas, which came into effect from July 1893, have no doubt contributed considerably to the falling off in the last three years as compared with 1892-93, part of the decrease in 1895-96 being also due to the smaller number of registrations. The total expenditure, on the other hand, has been steadily rising during the past ten years, from Rs. 5,64,274 in 1886-87 to Rs. 8,03,745 in 1895-96, owing principally to the increase in the number of offices, and the consequent increase in the total amount of remuneration drawn by the Sub-Registrars. The average expenditure per office has, however, decreased from Rs. 2,153 in 1893-94 to Rs. 2,094 in 1894-95 and Rs. 2,024 in 1895-96.

3. The Inspector General notices a continuous increase in gifts of both immoveable and moveable property in the past six years, and observes:

"The contemporaneous increase in both these classes of documents, in spite of fluctuations in all other classes, tends to show that people are now becoming desirous that distant heirs shall not deprive near or close relations of any of the owner's property. Many people have an aversion to testamentary dispositions of property, and the Muhammadans have no power to make such dispositions. Those who will not or cannot make wills have recourse to gifts of property which they make when they become old, fail in health, or expect soon to die."

Wills, however, also show a gradual increase.

4. While fluctuations, due to good and bad seasons, are observed from year to year in the number of sales and mortgages of immoveable property, registrations tend, on the whole, to advance, 8,86,822 deeds of sale and 9,59,534

deeds of mortgage having been presented in the last three years against 7,29,449 and 7,54,574, respectively, in the previous triennial period. There is evidently an increasing desire on the part of the people to have their rights properly secured, as the Inspector General remarks, and the number of deeds brought to the registration offices is likely to increase. There can, however, be little doubt that many transactions are still not registered or even reduced to writing. In the past year 2,01,644 deeds of sale of less value than Rs. 100 were registered, against 2,12,036 in 1894-95, and 1,88,280 deeds of mortgage of similar value, against 2,11,628. The decrease in sales occurred in all Divisions except Chittagong, and in mortgages in all Divisions without exception. In both cases it was most marked in the Patna Division, where it is ascribed to good harvests and to the partial suspension of land transfers in some districts while rights are being ascertained and recorded in the survey and settlement operations. Further evidence of the effect of a good season on registrations is afforded by a reduction in 1895-96 in the number of obligations for payment of money, including bonds, in most districts of the province.

5. The number of perpetual leases registered shows a steady decrease each year, from 90,959 in 1892-93 to 85,679 in 1895-96. About three-fourths of all perpetual leases are executed in the seven Bengal districts of Chittagong, Noakhali, Backergunge, Faridpur, Jessore, Khulna, and the 24-Parganas, nearly all of which are littoral districts. In 1892-93 the total number of perpetual leases, registered in these districts, was 70,316, and in 1895-96, 65,255, the decrease occurring chiefly in the Chittagong Backergunge and Faridpur districts while the number registered in the four Divisions of Rajshahi, Patna, Bhagalpur, and Orissa aggregated only 3,002. A decrease was to be expected in the Eastern districts after the very large number of leases executed in former years. Among the causes favouring the permanent settlement of lands with tenants in those districts are perhaps (*a*) the independence of the tenants and their general prosperity, which enables them to pay the premium usually demanded for perpetual leases, (*b*) the great prevalence of sub-infeudation which enhances the difficulty of management and induces proprietors to accept fixed rents, and (*c*) the existence of newly-formed and waste lands, which cultivators do not find it profitable to take up except on a permanent tenure.

6. The total number of leases other than perpetual rose from 239,921 in 1892-93 to 246,526 in 1895-96, showing an increase of only 6,605, as compared with an increase of 66,668 during the previous triennial period. The largest numbers of such leases were registered in the Jessore (27,999), Mymensingh (21,214), Backergunge (15,639), Faridpur (12,652), and Khulna (12,517) districts. There has been an increase in the number of leases of Rs. 25 in value and under, and the average value of the land covered by each lease has fallen from Rs. 46 in 1892-93 to Rs. 41 in 1895-96.

7. A further increase has taken place in the number of applications for search and copy, which has risen from 36,107 in 1892-93 to 54,432 in 1895-96, 88 per cent. having been made at Sadar offices. The practice of making searches, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not immoveable property is encumbered, before making purchases or lending money on the security of such property, is gaining ground.

8. The following figures (which include those for perpetual leases) show the percentage of the entire number of lettings of land coming under cognizance of the Department during the past six years in which pattas were given by the landlords to their tenants :—

Year.	Registration compulsory.	Registration optional.	Total.
1890-91	22·60	11·28	22·07
1891-92	29·98	9·89	29·37
1892-93	29·18	10·03	28·58
1893-94	29·31	9·55	28·58
1894-95	27·77	7·53	26·95
1895-96	26·30	8·19	34·28

Although the percentage has increased considerably during the past year, the proportion is still very low, and this must be ascribed principally to the reluctance of zamindars to grant pattas to their raiyats, the lettings being completed by the taking of counterparts or kabuliyats from the tenant. The

highest percentages are reported from the Lohardaga (90·20), Sonthal Parganas (78·41), Gaya (69·9), Palamau (68·1), and Purnea (65·1) districts. In most of the Bihar districts the number of pattas exceeded the number of counterparts, and this the Inspector-General attributes partly to the *sar-i-peshgi* leases, equivalent to mortgages with possession, which are common in those districts and rarely have counterparts corresponding to them.

9. The total number of registrations affecting moveable property (excluding wills and written authorities to adopt) was 164,029, as compared with 168,357 in 1894-95, 168,508 in 1893-94, and 160,490 in 1892-93. The decrease occurred in sales and obligations for the payment of money.

10. The aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents during the past year was Rs. 20,18,58,282, as compared with Rs. 17,73,50,008 in 1892-93, and Rs. 14,90,40,558 in 1889-90. Of this amount, the value of immoveable property was Rs. 17,81,76,788 and the value of moveable property Rs. 2,36,81,494, as compared with Rs. 17,63,27,871 and Rs. 2,40,51,106, respectively, during the previous year. The increase in the value of immoveable property is reported to have been due to the registration of documents of unusually high value in many districts. No special cause has been assigned for the decrease in the case of moveable property.

11. The total number of transactions involving the transfer of estates or tenures fell from 1,03,259 in 1893-94 to 1,01,489 in 1894-95 and 98,454 in 1895-96. The percentage of purchasers of each class in such transactions during the past four years is shown below:—

Year.	Mahajans, traders and money-lenders	Zamindars.	Intermediate tenure-holders.	Raiyats.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1892-93 ...	10·4	15·2	30·6	25·3	18·5
1893-94 ...	10·1	15·6	31·0	24·5	18·5
1894-95 ...	9·6	15·3	32·9	23·1	18·8
1895-96 ...	8·8	14·4	31·8	23·9	20·8

The number of transactions relating to entire revenue-paying estates was 1,985, to shares in such estates 12,077, to revenue-free properties 7,660, to intermediate tenures 51,823, and to properties of other kinds 21,389. The revenue-paying estates and shares were mostly acquired by zamindars, the revenue free properties and intermediate tenures by intermediate tenure-holders and raiyats, and the other properties by the same classes and others not specified.

12. The number of raiyati-holdings transferred by deed of sale during each of the last four years, and of purchasers of the different classes, are compared in the following Table:—

Year	RAIYATI-HOLDINGS AT FIXED RATES.							RAIYATI-HOLDINGS WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.						
	Number of transactions.	Purchasers.						Number of transactions.	Purchasers.					
		Mahajans, traders or money-lenders.	Zamindars.		Raiyats.	Others.	Total.		Mahajans, traders or money-lenders.	Zamindars.		Raiyats.	Others.	Total.
			Landlords of holdings transferred.	Other landlords.						Landlords of holdings transferred.	Other landlords.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1892-93 ...	43,749	7,881	1,238	4,777	23,760	9,486	47,106	125,259	16,135	3,241	7,889	87,160	12,729	1,27,454
1893-94 ...	47,471	8,489	1,007	6,081	25,188	10,494	51,200	135,584	17,224	3,518	9,389	1,00,622	14,712	1,44,469
1894-95 ...	49,384	8,808	1,073	6,358	26,019	10,720	52,886	145,846	17,894	2,772	9,032	1,09,806	15,873	1,55,536
1895-96 ...	46,403	7,546	892	6,678	24,514	10,749	50,479	142,771	15,845	2,171	9,548	1,06,783	17,443	1,51,990

The number of transactions of both classes fell off in 1895-96, as compared ith the figures of the preceding year, but during the past ten years the increase both classes has been very marked, the numbers having nearly doubled in e case of raiyati-holdings at fixed rates, and nearly trebled in the case of iyati-holdings with a right of occupancy. It is satisfactory to note that tiyats formed 70 per cent. of the purchasers of the latter class of holdings id the majority also of the purchasers of holdings at fixed rates. The number sales of raiyati-holdings at fixed rates in 1895-96 was largest in the 24-arganas (6,557), Chittagong (5,382), Midnapore (4,561), and Bankura (3,900) istricts; sales of holdings with a right of occupancy being most frequent in the ippera (17,394) Midnapore (15,067), Mymensingh (9,641) and Dinajpur (9,485) istricts. The average price of raiyati-holdings, both at fixed rates and ith occupancy rights, was higher in 1895-96 than in the previous year. 1 1895-96 2,12,091 standard bighas of holdings at fixed rates were sold r Rs. 48,45,903, or an average of Rs. 22 per bigha, as compared with 30,722 bighas sold for Rs. 50,47,302, or an average of Rs. 14 per bigha in 394-95. Similarly, the average price of holdings with occupancy rights has sen from Rs. 16 to Rs 19 per bigha. The Inspector-General attributes this rtly to a greater demand for land due to increase of population, and partly the increased acquaintance of the raiyats with the rights secured to them der the Tenancy Act. The recognition by the Act of the transferability of cupancy holdings where it exists by custom and the greater security given settled and occupancy rights generally by the passing of the Act have, no ubt, greatly contributed to enhance the value of such holdings.

13. The number of registrations under sections 12 and 18 of the Tenancy ct has fallen in a remarkable manner during the past decade, from 79,109 1886-87 to 14,780 in 1895-96. The decrease has been explained in pre-ous Reports as due to the unpopularity of the system of levying landlords' es under these sections of the Act, and to the discontinuance of the wrong actice of registering deeds relating to fractional portions of permanent tenures holdings at fixed rates. Many transfers of occupancy holdings were also roneously registered in past years, until the Sub-Registrars became better quainted with the law.

14. The number of documents impounded by the registering officers ring the past year was 2,033, of which 1,545 were declared by the Collectors be insufficiently stamped, and 250 to be properly stamped. Excluding 64 osecutions on account of documents insufficiently stamped, the total number prosecutions instituted under the Indian Registration Act was 123, the same mber as in the preceding year, as compared with 88 in 1892-93 and 105 in 93-94. The number of persons tried in these cases was 174, of whom 65 were quitted, 99 convicted, and the remainder were pending trial at the close of the ar. The majority of the prosecutions were under the headings "false state-ent" and "false personation." From the facts of several cases which are ported by the Inspector-General it appears that the introduction of the stem of thumb impressions has been instrumental in providing evidence r conviction in cases of false personation. All District Registrars, the spector General says, are unanimous in reporting that the system is a great feguard in ensuring correct registration, and in preventing false personation; hile several zamindars are said to have become convinced of its utility, d to have expressed a desire to introduce it in their zamindari transactions. he Inspector-General also reports that although many registering officers ve not yet learnt to take correct impressions, they are gradually improving, d it is hoped that, in the course of a year or so, they will have acquired e knowledge. It is essential that they should learn without delay. The sence of the system lies in the accuracy with which the impressions are taken.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to see that greater activity has en shown generally in the duty of inspection, the number of inspections ving risen from 1,072 in 1892-93 to 1,305 in the past year, and a steady crease being observable in inspections made by District Registrars and Special b-Registrars. In many districts the number of subordinate offices has so gely increased that, in the Inspector-General's opinion, it will shortly be cessary to relieve Special Sub-Registrars of the work of registration, and

confine their duties to inspection and such work as the hearing of appeals and applications in cases of refusal of registration. At present the duties of the Special Sub-Registrar are frequently assigned to a Deputy Collector, and this is open to objection. With a view to obviate the inconvenience felt in this respect, joint offices have been opened at the Sadar stations, in order that the Joint-Registrar may remain in charge while the Special Sub-Registrar is absent on inspection. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees as to the importance of proper inspection of rural offices, which are often situated in remote localities, where, as remarked by the Inspector-General, there is no public opinion to control the Rural Sub-Registrars. Of the 397 offices open during the year, 211 were inspected by the special Inspectors of the Department.

16. During the past year a complete Manual of Rules and Circular Orders was published, as revised by Mr. Holmwood. Rules under the Act for the maintenance of records of rights were passed, and the scale of fees to be levied on account of registration of mutations and the scale of compensation to be allowed to Sub-Registrars were determined. Two mutation offices have been established, at Hajipur in Muzaffarpur and at Bettia in Champaran, but it is premature to express an opinion on the working of the Act. The existing accommodation for the office of the Registrar of Calcutta having proved inadequate, a sum of Rs. 55,030 was sanctioned during the year for the construction of new offices in the west block of the Collectorate building. They have been completed and will be shortly occupied.

17. The following table shows the working of Act I (B.C.) of 1876 for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces since its introduction:—

Years.	Number of district in which the Act was in force.	Number of offices open on the 31st March.	Number of marriages registered.	Number of divorces other than *kholas* registered.	Number of *kholas* registered.	Total number of ceremonies registered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1876-77 ...	14	77	2,555	402	161	3,188
1877-78 ...	14	103	7,391	1,404	595	9,390
1878-79 ...	14	103	8,161	1,705	771	10,637
1879-80 ...	14	107	7,137	2,097	623	9,857
1880-81 ...	14	106	5,777	1,874	779	8,430
1881-82 ...	14	107	4,951	2,239	667	7,857
1882-83 ...	14	112	5,068	2,247	766	8,081
1883-84 ...	14	112	4,273	2,315	895	7,483
1884-85 ...	14	112	3,913	2,540	957	7,410
1885-86 ...	14	112	3,993	2,422	1,109	7,524
1886-87 ...	14	112	3,926	2,179	1,147	7,252
1887-88 ...	14	112	4,100	2,478	1,090	7,668
1888-89 ...	14	113	4,527	2,819	1,113	8,459
1889-90 ...	14	113	3,959	3,119	1,137	8,215
1890-91 ...	14	115	4,063	3,154	1,234	8,451
1891-92 ...	19	151	5,442	3,260	1,474	10,176
1892-93 ...	19	151	6,780	3,853	1,542	12,175
1893-94 ...	20	169	8,205	4,485	2,053	14,743
1894-95 ...	25	191	9,488	4,784	1,789	16,061
1895-96 ...	25	211	16,675	4,996	1,709	23,380

During the triennial period the Act has been extended to 6 more districts, and 60 new offices have been opened. The total number of marriages registered has more than doubled, and the number of other ceremonies has also, largely increased, as compared with the total for the previous three years 1890-91 to 1892-93.

The Inspector-General, although thinking that the extension of the Kazi's Act, XII of 1880, has not had much influence on the number of registrations.

considers that registration is gradually becoming popular. The opinions of several District Registrars have been quoted, who suggest that the registration of marriages and divorces should be made compulsory; but the Inspector-General is unable to recommend this. Opinion on this subject is clearly much divided among the Muhammadans, and any proposal for compulsory legislation is likely at present to meet with much opposition.

18. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Khan Bahadur Delawar Hosaen Ahmed for his efficient administration of the Department. The names of the officers favourably mentioned by the Inspector-General will be noted in the Appointment Department.

19. In future years the Inspector-General will forward an early copy of his report to the Director of Land Records, in order that the Lieutenant-Governor in reviewing it may have before him the remarks of that officer.

ORDER.—Order that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Registration, for information and guidance.

Ordered also that extract paragraph 13 of the Resolution and extract paragraphs 63 to 67 of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue Department, for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution, together with a copy of the Report, be submitted to the Government of India, in the Home Department, for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON EXCISE ADMINISTRATION IN THE LOWER PROVINCES FOR 1895-96.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT (SEPARATE REVENUE)

Darjeeling, the 3rd October 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 630T.—F.

READ—

The Report of the Commissioner of Excise for the year 1895-96, with the observations of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. Krishna Govinda Gupta held the appointment of Excise Commissioner throughout the year, with the exception of four months during which he was absent on leave, when his duties were discharged by the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue in addition to his own work. The Excise Commissioner had the direct assistance of three Deputy Collectors, one of whom was his Personal Assistant, and two were travelling Inspectors of Excise. In 18 districts, 14 of which have central distilleries, the department was in charge of Special Deputy Collectors, whose whole time was given exclusively to Excise and Income-tax work, except in Gaya, Champaran and Bhagalpur, where the order forbidding the employment of Special Deputy Collectors on judicial work was not wholly observed, on the plea of insufficiency of establishment. In 25 districts, excise work was performed by the ordinary Deputy Collectors in addition to their regular duties. Nine Sub-Deputy Collectors were in charge of the more important distilleries, and 27 kanungoes were employed as Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of the other distilleries and depôts open during the year. In the executive branch of the subordinate establishment, two appointments were abolished, which reduced the number of employés from 203 to 201, drawing salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 400, while five of the old excise darogas were replaced by men of a superior class. The number of clerks in the office branch remained the same (141) as in the previous year.

2. *Inspections.*—A sufficient amount of inspection was done by the Inspectors of Excise, and considering the absence of the Excise Commissioner on leave for a portion of the year, and the lengthy periods when he was unavoidably detained in Calcutta, he seems to have travelled as much as could be expected. As suggested in last year's Resolution, every district and distillery in the Province was visited at least once during the year by the Excise Commissioner himself or one of his Inspectors. With regard to Collectors, it is reported that the sadar excise offices were not inspected at all by the District Officers of Hooghly, Khulna, Dacca and Backergunge, and that in Shahabad the Collector did not visit the central distillery. No explanation is forthcoming from Backergunge and Shahabad, and the explanations furnished by the Collectors of the other defaulting districts are not sufficient. It is satisfactory to observe that in 14 out of the 18 districts in which Special Deputy Collectors are employed, the minimum number of days prescribed for inspections in the interior (150) was attained or exceeded; in two districts the deficiency was very slight; in one the Deputy Collector was kept at head-quarters for criminal work; and in the remaining district the officer's tour was cut short by a grave domestic affliction. For Deputy Collectors of the ordinary staff, who supervise excise, the minimum period of touring is fixed at 90 days; in 12 out of 23 districts, excluding Darjeeling and the Sonthal Parganas, the circumstances of which are exceptional, the prescribed amount of touring was done, and in four districts the deficiency was trifling. The largest deficiency (46 days) occurred in Pabna, where the repeated illness of the Deputy Collector is said to have interfered with his touring, but it is not stated why the officer who acted for him during two months of the cold weather was out of the station for only three days. The short tours made in the remaining districts are generally

ascribed to paucity of officers at head-quarters, and to the exigencies of judicial and other work.

3. *Revenue and charges.*—The excise revenue was, as in previous years, realized from fees on licenses for the wholesale and retail sale of distilled and fermented liquors and drugs, distillery fees, and duty on the actual quantity of country rum, country spirit prepared in the central distilleries, opium, and hemp drugs that passed into consumption. Duty on imported liquors forms part of the Imperial Customs revenue. An increase of one rupee per seer in the Government selling price of opium was the principal change made last year in the rates at which duty is levied. The duty on charas has been raised from Rs 8 to Rs. 12 a seer since the 1st April 1896. The following statement shows the gross excise revenue, the charges and the net revenue for the last five years :—

Period.	Revenue.	Charges.	Net revenue.	Percentage of charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
1891-92 ..	1,11,29,818	6,67,792	1,04,62,021	6·
1892 93 ...	1,16,00,621	6,53,715	1,09,46,906	5·6
1893-94 ...	1,21,37,096	6,47,740	1,14,89,356	5·3
1894-95 ...	1,25,67,855	6,37,858	1,19,29,997	5·07
1895-96 ...	1,33,77,980	6,74,582	1,27,03,398	5·03
Difference of the past two years.	+8,10,125	+36,724	+7,73,401	— ·04

In the above table, the net revenue for the year is shown at Rs. 1,27,03,398; but if Rs. 6,420 on account of refunds and Rs. 8,221, the difference between fines collected and rewards distributed, be added to the charges, the true figure for net revenue stands at Rs. 1,26,88,757, against Rs. 1,19,14,155 in the previous year or an increase of Rs. 7,74,602. At the same time the total number of licenses sanctioned under all heads, excepting beer, tari, poppy-heads, druggists' licenses for opium, and methylated spirits, fell from 11,056 to 10,855, and the number of licenses actually settled from 10,877 to 10,792. All exciseable articles show an increase of revenue in the past year, with the exception of majum and madak, the largest increase being obtained from outstill and distillery fees and the duty on ganja. The increase of Rs. 36,724 in charges is distributed over a number of heads, the largest items of increase being Rs. 9,733 under executive or inspecting establishment, due chiefly to the employment of a special preventive force in Bankura and Hooghly, and to the deputation of Sub-Inspectors to Noagaon to supervise the manufacture of ganja, and Rs. 9,025 under travelling allowance, while the charges for district office establishment and Special Deputy Collectors decreased by Rs. 6,386.

4. *Revenue by Divisions.*—Distributed according to divisions, the gross receipts for the last five years are shown thus :—

Divisions.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1895-96 compared with 1894-95.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	11,33,437	11,55,147	11,72,190	12,02,386	12,30,348	27,962	.....
Presidency	31,16,723	33,57,661	34,40,354	36,15,302	38,42,573	2,27,271	.....
Rajshahi	8,67,451	8,97,549	9,46,572	10,00,540	10,73,260	72,720	.....
Dacca	5,19,123	8,12,103	8,09,567	8,21,166	8,97,427	76,261	.....
Chittagong	2,55,798	2,70,670	2,67,446	2,88,837	3,41,958	53,121	.....
Patna	23,47,428	24,91,128	22,33,381	26,36,784*	27,38,250	1,01,466	.....
Bhagalpur	12,52,353	12,17,947	13,36,630	14,02,917*	14,70,398	67,981	.....
Orissa	5,51,459	5,69,131	6,19,853	5,81,294	6,27,646	44,152	.....
Chota Nagpur ...	7,66,043	8,39,265	9,09,501	9,86,629	10,55,620	68,991	.....
Total ...	1,11,29,813	1,16,00,621	1,21,37,096	1,25,67,855	1,33,77,980	8,10,125	.....
					Increase ...	8,10,125	

* Revised figures.

The Presidency, Burdwan and Patna Divisions together contribute more than one-half of the increase in receipts as compared with the previous year.

5. *Revenue and consumption.*—The following table illustrates the relation of the growth of consumption to the growth of revenue from the four chief articles of excise :—

	Revenue.		Percentage of difference.	Consumption.		Percentage of difference.
	1894-95.	1895-96		1894-95.	1895-96.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		Gall.	Gall.	
Distillery liquor	25,61,538	27,3[illegible],312	6·9	456,396	490,476	7·5
Outstill shops	29,9[illegible],978	31,78,528	5·8	.....	...	
Country rum	4,32,227	4,66,296	7·9	63,285	68,014	7·5
				Md. s. ch.	Md. s. ch.	
Opium	22,13,721	23,65,128	6·8	2,037 20 0	2,159 29 6	5·10
Ganja	24,92,755	26,80,819	7·5	4,827 30 8	5,202 20 11	7·8

Under the head of distillery liquor it is satisfactory to find that the proportionate increase of revenue has risen from 4·7 to 6·9, while at the same time the proportionate growth of consumption has fallen from 9·2 to 7·5. Taken with the fact that in the Patna Division, which yields the largest revenue from country spirit, the consumption of distillery liquor has increased from 577,131 gross gallons to 618,138, while at the same time the reported consumption of outstill spirit has fallen throughout the Province from 8,550, 224 to 8,526,056 gross gallons, these statistics seem to show that the reduction of duty in Behar and the adjustment of distillery fees with reference to the actual strength of the liquor produced have enabled distillery spirits to resist the competition of outstill liquor and have lessened the trade in illicit spirits.

6. *Sources of revenue.*—Classified according to articles, the gross excise revenue of the past five years may be shown as follows:—

Articles of Excise.	Revenue.					1895-96 compared with 1894-95.	
	1[illegible]-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits ...	48,14,643	50,80,141	5[illegible],52,898	55,61,516	59,11,840	3,50,324	...
Rum	2 29,972	4,1[illegible],717	4,37,308	4,32,227	4,66,296	34,069	... .
Imported liquors ..	2,34,644	2,07,093	2,33,162	2,81,588	2,87,995	6,407	. ..
Beer	174	193	284	538	495	..	43
Tari	9,77,405	9,50,379	10,16,[illegible]75	9,97,8[illegible]2	10,20,031	20,179	. ...
Pachwai	3,04,168	3,34,557	3,40,518	3,82,336	4,38,384	56,048	. ..
Charas	7,[illegible]68	9,097	10,776	15,588	17,986	2,[illegible]97	.. ...
Siddhi, sabzi, or bhang	48,404	53,558	55,762	55,304	59,498	4,194	.....
Majum	1,96[illegible]	1,984	2,069	2,119	1,710	.....	409
Madak	66,343	79,689	78,379	89,43[illegible]	77,3[illegible]2	.....	12,107
Chandu	35,832	3[illegible],032	24,476	29,0[illegible]4	30,[illegible]9	736	... ..
Spirits used for arts ...	773	1,006	337	3[illegible]0	1,097	707	...
Ganja . .	22,92,568	23,86,066	25,35,045	24,92,755	24,60,819	1,88,064	.....
Opium	21,18,825	20,85,6[illegible]5	21,3[illegible],867	2[illegible],13,721	23,05,128	1,51,407	.....
Miscellaneous	7,973	10,413	10,910	12,468	14,120	1,652	.. ...
Total ...	1,11,2[illegible],613	1,16,00,621	1,21,37,096	1,25,67,955	1,33,77,9[illegible]0	8,22,[illegible]94	12,569
					Net increase ...	8,10,125	

The receipts from country spirits have continued to advance steadily, and now make up 44 3 per cent. of the total excise revenue. Hemp drugs come next with a percentage of 21·3, followed by opium and its preparations (18·1) tari (8·1), rum (3·3), pachwai (3·1) and imported liquors (1·7). Calculated on the population ascertained at the census of 1891, and allowing for natural increase at the rate of 7 per thousand per annum, the average incidence of the excise revenue was 2 annas and 11 pies per head against 2 annas 9 pies in 1894-95, while during the latter year the incidence in Bombay was 8 annas 7 pies and in Madras 6 annas 2 pies per head of the population recorded at the last census. The settlements of the licenses for the current year have again been favourable, the fees showing a net increase of Rs. 2,32,807, shared by all Divisions except Chittagong and Patna, which show decreases of Rs. 71,373 and Rs. 81,329. The decrease in the Chittagong Division is attributed to the lower rates at which opium licenses were settled in Chittagong, the fees having been unduly run up at the auction sales in 1894-95, and in the Patna Division to the non-settlement of outstills carrying heavy fees in Gaya owing to the combination of the abkars.

7. *Country spirit.*—The revenue from country spirit rose from Rs. 55,61,516 to Rs. 59,11,840, being an increase of Rs. 3,50,324, or 6·3 per cent. Of the total amount collected, Rs. 31,73,528 were contributed by outstills and Rs. 27,38,312 by distillery spirits, the latter under the three heads of license fees (Rs. 8,81,324), still head duty (Rs. 17,95,429), and distillery fees (Rs. 61,559). The income from outstills rose by Rs. 1,73,550, and that from distillery liquor by Rs. 1,,6,774. The statistics of licenses show that the number of outstills sanctioned increased from 2,095 in 1894-95 to 2,099 in the year under review, and the number settled from 2,087 to 2,091 ; while the number of shops sanctioned for distillery spirits was reduced from 1,257 to 1,203, and the number settled from 1,217 to 1,197. In the case of outstills, however, the increase is only apparent, being due to the fact that several branch shops were given separate numbers for the first time during the year; and in paragraph 55 of his Report the Excise Commissioner points out that the aggregate number of outstill shops was really reduced by 25. In the Burdwan Division all the districts show an increase of revenue aggregating Rs. 19,677, the largest increase occurring in Burdwan (Rs. 5,174). The reduction of duty in Bankura from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2 per gallon London-proof, and in the Jahanabad sub-division of Hooghly from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2, which was carried out with the object of preventing illicit distillation in those tracts, took effect from 1st April 1895. In Bankura, the reduction of duty did not, it is said, reach the consumers, as what the vendor gained by it was lost in the shape of enchanced license fees which he had to pay owing to increased competition, with the result that the retail price remained the same as before. The result of the reduction of duty in Jahanabad has been successful: the retail prices have been lowered, the revenue has increased, and the cheaper liquor is stated not to have been smuggled into the surrounding area, where the duty is Rs. 5 a gallon. Both here and in Bankura the employment of a special detective force resulted in a considerable increase in the number of convictions for illicit distillation and the smuggling of country liquor into outstill areas. The Presidency Division shows an increase of nearly Rs. 96,000 in the revenue, of which nearly Rs. 73,000 was contributed by Calcutta, this being due to the great influx of up-country labourers of the drinking classes, who find employment in the mills. In the Rajshahi Division, which, with Purnea and Malda, is under the outstill system, a rise of Rs. 68,110 in revenue was obtained. All the districts in the Dacca Division show an increase of revenue amounting to nearly Rs. 25,000. The amalgamation of the distilleries at Dacca and Mymensingh in 1894-95 is reported to have proved a complete success, while the equalization of the rates of duty in the two districts from 1st April 1895 has encouraged healthy competition among the distillers. In the Chittagong Division the consumption of spirits is very limited; the revenue rose during the year by Rs. 2,000, owing chiefly to better settlements. The Patna Division, which for excise purposes may be regarded as including the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Hazaribagh, in all of which the dual system of central distilleries supplemented by outstills prevails, yields the largest revenue from country spirit; the amount realized in the past year being Rs. 21,80,750 against Rs. 20,86,095 in 1894-95, showing an increase of Rs. 94,655. This increase was obtained in both the outstill and distillery areas. The revenue from outstills shows an increase of Rs. 63,165, a slight falling off in Gaya, Shahabad, and Muzaffarpur being compensated by a large increase in the remaining districts. The distillery revenue rose from Rs. 4,16,647 to Rs. 4,48,137, the increase being largest in Patna, where it is ascribed to better settlements and to larger consumption owing to the small yield of the tari trees. The Orissa Division, with central distilleries everywhere except in the wilder tracts of Cuttack, shows a small decline of revenue (Rs. 9,749), while the Chota Nagpur Division had an increase of Rs. 32,957. The Excise Commissioner observes that the liquor revenue of the province is really derived from country spirit, tari and pachwai; and reviews its progress of recent years as follows:—

"Before the abolition of outstills and the re-introduction of the distillery system in several districts of this province, in accordance with the recommendations of the Excise Commission of 1884, the highest country spirit revenue on record (52 lakhs) had been obtained in the year 1887-88. It then began to fall, but the downward course was arrested in 1891-92. Since that year it again commenced to rise, and in 1993-94 overleaped the revenue of even 1887-88. The past two years pushed it up further, and at the end of 1895-96 it stood at

59 lakhs. Tari and pachwai also made great strides during the period, and the aggregate liquor revenue of the year under report exceeded that of the past year by Rs. 4,33,451, and that of 1887-88 by Rs. 12,41,110. There was an increase under each of the heads, as compared with both the years 1894-95 and 1887-88. It will be observed that since 1887 88 the revenue from country liquor has advanced by over 7 lakhs, and that from tari by nearly 3 lakhs, while that from pachwai has more than doubled itself. As stated in the last report, there can be little doubt that the development of this revenue is mainly due to increasing population and prosperous times It may also, to a certain extent, be attributed to the repression of illicit practices."

8. *Changes in the management of Central Distilleries and Outstills.*—The distillery and outstill areas remained the same as in the previous year, but a small distillery at Pakour was abolished, and arrangements made to supply the shops in the sub-division from the distilleries at Dumka and Rajmahal. In paragraph 53 of his Report, the Excise Commissioner discusses the effect of the substitution of a distillery fee of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per gallon London-proof for the former fee of an anna per gallon, irrespective of strength. This change was introduced about three years ago in sixteen out of the twenty-seven districts where the distillery system is in force. In eleven districts, the old rate was maintained by reason of the high duty or the prevalence of illicit distillation and smuggling of outstill or foreign liquor. The object of the change was to equalize the incidence of the distillery fee on the outturn of liquor in the distilleries, and to remove the inducements to distil strong liquor. In the Patna Division, where very weak liquor is consumed, and where the incidence of the fee was relatively very high, the revenue from distillery fees fell from Rs. 26,157 in 1892-93 to Rs. 20,991 in the past year, though the consumption steadily rose from 82,382 gallons London proof to 125,801 gallons London-proof. In the other districts, where comparatively stronger liquor is drunk, both the revenue and consumption advanced, and the loss of revenue in the Patna Division was made up for by the gain in the other districts, the total revenue showing an increase of Rs. 2,103. The plan of fixing minimum prices for the retail sale of liquor, which involved minute interference and was never effectual, has been abolished everywhere, but the experiment of prescribing a maximum price for the retail sale of distillery liquor is being tried in Gaya. In that district a condition is inserted in the licenses of distillery retail shops, that khasia or weak liquor, which has the largest sale in the district, should be sold at not more than 7 Gorokhpuri pice ($1\frac{1}{4}$ annas) a bottle. The measure was reported by Mr. Macpherson, the late Collector, to have worked well on the ground that it reduced smuggling by equalizing the retail prices of distillery and outstill liquor, improved the distillery revenue, and placed distillery liquor within the reach of the majority of the drinking population. Mr. Savage, the present Collector, while of opinion that it was the introduction of new vendors and competition among them, rather than the system of maximum prices, that brought about a reduction of prices and increased sales, still suggests that the system sholud be retained to serve as a useful weapon in future cases of combination among vendors. Mr. Gupta, the Excise Commissioner, is also in favour of fixing a maximum; but the Board discourage it as an interference with free trade and in itself difficult to enforce. The whole question should be discussed at length by the Board in a separate report which, with Mr. Gupta's letter No. 50 of 16th May last, referred to in paragraph 251 of the Excise Commissioner's present report, should be submitted for the orders of Government. All restrictions on the capacity of vats have been absolutely withdrawn, but the capacity of stills continues to be regulated as far as possible according to the local demand for liquor and the amount of license fee paid by the vendor.

9. *Sites of shops.*—The rules regarding sites of shops, which require that no liquor shop should be opened in a bazar, on high roads, or close to places of public resort, seem to have been carefully attended to. The sites are selected in consultation with the magisterial and other local authorities, changes being made in deference to their views and the opinion of respectable residents. During the year, three outstills and four pachwai shops in Midnapore, a pachwai shop in Burdwan, two tari shops in Howrah and Darbhanga and an outstill in Tippera, were removed in deference to local opinion; in Dacca an excise shop was removed at the request of the postal authorities; and in Purnea one outstill was transferred at the instance of the manager of an indigo factory, and another on account of its proximity to a school.

10. *Country rum.*—The rum produced in the province is charged with a duty of Rs 5 per gallon London-proof, which is higher than the duty on country spirits except in the metropolitan districts. This higher rate is levied with the view of checking the competition of country rum with country spirit, the substitution of a strong for a weak liquor being calculated to encourage bad habits. The total quantity passing into consumption from the distillery at Sibpur and the new distillery opened at Sakri in Darbhanga, and by importation from Shahjehanpur in the North-Western Provinces, and Aska and Arkot in the Madras Presidency, was 91,144 gallons London-proof (68,014 gross gallons), against 83,624 gallons London-proof (63,285 gross gallons) in 1894-95, showing an increase of 7,520 gallons London-proof. Of this increase, 5,073 gallons London-proof were contributed by Sakri rum alone, which appears to be steadily gaining ground in the market, and the manufacturers of which have contracted to supply 6,000 gallons a quarter to the army. Excluding 9,103 gross gallons exported to Assam and the North-Western Provinces, the actual consumption in Bengal itself was 58,911 gross gallons. The amount consumed in Calcutta itself is taken to be 51,729 gallons at 34° O. P., or 86,646 gallons at 20° U.P., the strength at which rum is usually sold, while the quantity exported from Calcutta to the mufassal districts came to 15,215 gallons. Besides this 2,041 London-proof gallons, or 1,767 gross gallons, were imported into the Bengal mufassal direct from Shahjehanpur. The total revenue from rum rose from Rs. 4,32,227 to Rs. 4,66,296, of which only Rs. 18,498 was contributed by license fees. As, however, rum may be sold under licenses for the sale of country spirits or imported liquor, the above figure does not represent the true revenue from license fees. About the close of the year the Calcutta Wine, Spirit and Beer Association complained that the Shahjehanpur rum was being labelled as brandy, whisky and gin; and the vendors have, under the orders of the Board of Revenue, been required to show the country of manufacture conspicuously on the labels.

11. *Imported Liquor.*—The excise revenue from imported liquor is made up entirely of fees for licenses for wholesale vend, and for licences for retail sale in shops, at hotels, dâk-bungalows and railway refreshment-rooms, and on steamers. The total receipts amounted during the year to Rs. 2,87,995 against Rs. 2,81,588 in the preceding year. The number of hotel and railway refreshment-room licenses and licenses for wholesale shops increased, but licenses for retail shops fell from 455 to 450 and steamer licenses from 18 to 6. The revenue increased in 29 districts and fell in 16. Regarding the sale of cheap imported spirits, the Board write:—

"It is disappointing that in spite of the restrictions placed on the traffic in these deleterious liquors, the trade flourishes and the imports of inferior spirits from Germany continue to increase. When the license fees for the sale of imported liquors in Calcutta were raised, it was expected that higher prices would drive this class of liquor from the market. Since then a rule has been issued prohibiting licensed vendors from selling or having in their possession imported liquors unless the bottle shows the country of origin. It is therefore no longer possible to deceive the customers as to the real nature of the stuff they are buying, but the euphonious names given to the articles, the gaudy labels attached to the bottles, and, above all, the low price at which they are sold as compared with their alcoholic value, no doubt attract a large number of buyers."

12. *Tari.*—The receipts from tari, or the fermented and unfermented sap of palmyra and date trees, amounted to Rs. 10,24,031 against Rs. 9,97,852 in 1894-95. The revenue from license fees on fermented tari shows an increase of Rs. 26,913, which was chiefly contributed by Darbhanga, Patna, Howrah, the Sonthal Parganas, Hooghly and Saran. The number of licenses issued fell from 13,902 to 13,317 in the past year, the decrease being most prominent in the Patna Division, where the number fell from 10,706 to 10,072. The Board attribute this decrease to the endeavour which has for some time past been made to introduce the tree-tax system in the Division. Reference was made in last year's Resolution to the introduction of this system into certain selected districts in Bengal, and for the current year the fee for a license to sell tari has been fixed in the Patna Division, and in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Puri and Hooghly, with reference to the number of trees which the licensee declares his intention of tapping, the rate being tentatively fixed at from one anna to eight annas in the case of date trees,

and six annas to twelve annas in the case of palmyra trees. In the Patna district, a further step in the direction of the Madras system has been taken, and the revenue has been divided into two parts, one representing tree tax and the other the fee for permission to sell. Experiments are in progress with a view to ascertain the average yield per tree, but the results of one year differ so widely from those of another as to cast doubts on the accuracy of the figures. For instance, the average yield of a date tree in Burdwan was reported to be 18·7 gallons in 1893-94 and 35·2 gallons in 1894-95. Differences of soil and climate, the stages of maturity of different trees, and the manner in which the experiments were conducted, probably account for most of the variations. The largest decrease in revenue (Rs. 4,537) occurred in Gaya, and is attributed to the withdrawal of the restriction as to the minimum retail price of country spirit having enabled the outstill holders to compete openly with the tari sellers. There was also a fall in revenue of Rs. 3,937 in Calcutta, owing to the difficulty of finding unobjectionable sites for some of the principal shops, which consequently remained unsettled. The number of licenses for fresh tari fell by 722, of which Tippera alone contributed 584, the decrease in this district being ascribed to the fact that certain persons who had extracted juice only for the manufacture of molasses had been led to take out licenses in the previous year under a misapprehension of the law and rules. Unfermented tari has hitherto been exempt from taxation in the Dacca Division in the interest of the trade in date-sugar, but the exemption has recently been withdrawn. The Board have at the same time been instructed to see that the provisions of section 62 of the Excise Act, relating to the possession of tari when supplied or used for the manufacture of *gur* or molasses, are liberally interpreted and effectively carried out.

13. *Pachwai.*—The number of licenses for the retail sale of pachwai, which includes both rice and millet beer, declined from 1,668 to 1,665, but the retail license fees rose from Rs. 3,61,376 to Rs. 4,11,786. There was a very large increase (4,306) in the number of home-brewing licenses for domestic consumption, the revenue under this head amounting to Rs. 27,498 against Rs. 20,960 in the previous year. This has resulted from the system of issuing family licenses to the aboriginal tribes in Darjeeling on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 2 per house, explained in last year's Resolution. On the working of this arrangement the Deputy Commissioner observes:—

"The raiyats have not only been protected from harassment at the hands of detective officers, but they have been saved the trouble of journeying for passes at each domestic occurrence from long distances in the interior, and the risk of prosecution for failure to do so. It also tends to keep them from consuming the fiery stuff sold in the form of outstill *rakshi*, which is the most satisfactory feature in the scheme. The system has not affected the licensed trade in marua to any extent, the loss being very slight."

During the year the privilege of brewing pachwai for home consumption was extended to the aboriginal tribes of Hazaribagh. The Superintendent of St. Mary's, Kurseong, was as a special case granted permission to brew beer for the use of the inmates of that seminary, on his agreeing to pay the usual duty of one anna per gallon on the quantity of beer consumed.

14. *Ganja.*—Ganja is grown under close supervision in a compact area, with Naogaon in Rajshahi as its head-quarters, and is exported thence to golas in the districts, from which it is issued on payment of duty to retail vendors. In accordance with the suggestion of the Hemp Drugs Commission, Government has sanctioned the establishment of a public gola at an approximate cost of Rs. 71,000, for the compulsory storage of the whole of the ganja produced in the Province. The following statement shows the main facts relating to ganja revenue in the last three years:—

	Licenses sanctioned.	Licenses issued.	Quantity consumed.	Revenue.
	No.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
1893-94 ...	2,736	2,715	5,116	25,85,045
1894-95 ...	2,725	2,702	4,828	24,92,755
1895-96 ...	2,696	2,696	5,202	26,80,819

For the first time after several years there was an increase in the consumption of ganja in Bengal from 4,828 maunds to 5,203 maunds. There were decreases under round and flat ganja, and an increase under *chur*—the receipts

fragments which contain the largest proportion of the narcotic. The fluctuations in the consumption of the different kinds of ganja are reported to depend on the quantities of each available in the market, the crop of one year being better suited for manufacture into one particular kind of ganja than into another. The revenue from duty rose from Rs. 13,34,269 in 1894-95 to Rs. 14,67,498 in the past year, and from license fees from Rs. 11,58,486 to Rs. 12,13,321. The figures of consumption are highest in Calcutta (483 maunds), Mymensingh (441 maunds), Dacca (266 maunds), Purnea (235 maunds), and Bhagalpur (201 maunds). The consumption in Orissa shows an increase of 58 maunds over that of 1894-95. To the net increase of 374 maunds Calcutta contributed 121, Dacca 57, and Puri 41. Lower retail prices, the breaking up of a local monopoly, and the influx of coolies to railway works, are the causes assigned. Along with the large increase of consumption in Calcutta (121 maunds), there was a decrease of 181 maunds in the quantity exported to London. It is surmised, however, that this may be more nominal than real, for, as duty is now levied on all such exports, the merchants no longer care to declare any quantity to be intended for export as distinguished from local consumption. The Cooch Behar system, referred to in last year's Resolution, has been introduced into the Tributary States of Orissa from the beginning of the current financial year. Under this system the local cultivation of ganja is prohibited and the chiefs are allowed to get Rajshahi ganja at cost-price, and issue it to the consumers after levying duty at the rates in force in the British districts. In Chota Nagpur some cases of smuggling of Sirguja ganja have been detected in Palamau, but the local officers remark that ganja is not regularly cultivated in the Tributary States, and that the stringent measures adopted in the Orissa Tributary States need not be extended to Chota Nagpur. The imports of such ganja, however, require to be carefully watched by the local officers. In order to prevent the recurrence of frauds such as occurred in 1894 at Netrokona, the Board have prescribed a supplementary register, or daily abstract of receipts and expenditure of ganja, and have directed that the balance should be initialled by the officer in charge of the warehouse every time he receives or issues ganja. An important change was introduced during the year in the method of dealing with the manufactured crop. The old practice of estimating the quantity manufactured by counting the number of bundles was abandoned, and the produce was weighed before being removed to the private storehouses of the cultivators. Although the change at first caused some alarm, it was carried out with conspicuous success, and the work was finished during March, while the rougher process of estimating had invariably lasted on into April.

15. *Production and distribution of ganja.*—The following statement illustrates the production of ganja in, and its export from, Rajshahi during the past year:—

	Mds.
Production—	
Balance of previous years	933
Crop of 1895, less amount exported in 1894-95 ...	5,338
Crop of 1896	7,008
Total to be accounted for ...	13,279
Export—	
Of crop of 1894-95	5,306
„ „ of 1896	2,105
Quantity destroyed under sanction	7
Total accounted for ...	7,418
Balance in hands of cultivators—	
Crop of 1895 and earlier years	958
Crop of 1896	4,903
	5,861

The further distribution of the drug after it leaves Rajshahi may be illustrated thus:—

	Mds.
Balance in district golas on the 1st April 1895	978
Imported from Rajshahi	7,411
Total to be accounted for ...	8,389
Consumed in Bengal	4,488
Exported to North-Western Provinces	337
„ to Nepal	283
„ to London	68
„ to Mauritius	81
„ to Sikkim	1
„ to Hill Tippera	3
„ to Garhjat States	20
„ to Assam	717
„ to Cooch Behar	79
Quantity destroyed	466
Wastage	160
Total accounted for ...	6,603
Actual quantity in stock on 1st April 1896 ...	1,786

There has been a steady decline in the exports of ganja to the North-Western Provinces, the Bengal product being displaced by cheap varieties from the Central Provinces and other places. Since the close of the year, it has been decided to allow the export of ganja to the North-Western Provinces under bond without prepayment of duty in Bengal.

16. *Bhang.*—Bhang grows wild in many parts of Bengal, and when the Excise Act is amended, power will be taken to prohibit its collection except under license. It is collected for wholesale vend, chiefly in Monghyr, Purnea and Bhagalpur, and in the last-mentioned district a certain amount of control has for some years past been exercised by the issue of licenses authorising the collection under the supervision of an excise officer. During the past year this practice was introduced in Monghyr. The question of extending the limit of lawful possession of bhang from one quarter of a seer, to a seer, as recommended by the Hemp Drugs Commission, is under the consideration of Government. The number of licenses fell from 320 in 1894-95 to 315 in the past year, but the consumption rose from 1,064 maunds to 1,071 maunds, and the revenue from Rs. 55,394 to Rs. 59,498.

17. *Opium.*—Excise opium is supplied to the licensed vendors from the district treasuries at prices varying from Rs. 17 a seer in the Patna Division to Rs. 33 in Orissa. The following statement illustrates the demand for excise opium during the last three years:—

	Licenses.	Consumption.	Revenue.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.
1893-94	3,297	1,970	21,34,867
1894-95	3,067	2,037	22,13,721
1895-96	3,127	2,159	23,65,128

The figures for licenses include permits to licensed druggists to sell opium and its preparations, and poppy-heads, for medical purposes only. The number of these increased by 89, while the number of ordinary licenses diminished by 29 as compared with the previous year. Notwithstanding the raising of the treasury price of opium by one rupee with effect from the 1st July 1895, the consumption rose by 122 maunds and the revenue by Rs. 1,51,407, both license fees and duty contributing to the increase in receipts. The largest increase in consumption occurred in Calcutta (36 maunds), and the Superintendent of Excise Revenue repeats the opinion expressed by him last year that a large quantity of duty-paid opium, supposed to be consumed in Calcutta, found its way to Burma, where the price is very high. This view is to some extent confirmed by the fact that three persons were detected in despatching 9 seers of opium to Rangoon by post. The increase of 30½ maunds in the 24-Parganas is attributed to the cheaper prices of food-grains and to purchases made for

consumption in Midnapore, where the treasury and retail prices were higher. In Midnapore the rise of 12½ maunds is ascribed to the breaking up of the town monopoly, which led to the reduction of retail prices; and in Patna, which showed a decrease of 39 seers in 1894-95, the increase of 12 maunds is supposed to be the effect of the orders requiring retail vendors to keep lists of purchasers, by which some check is exercised over illicit dealings. The competition for shops is highest in Chittagong, where the fact of the vendors not being allowed to sell more than the equivalent of the ascertained local demand has indirectly forced up the retail price to Rs. 80, an amount nearly treble the treasury price, and bearing a fair proportion to the Burma price of Rs. 100.

18. *Madak and Chandu.*—The revenue from madak, the Indian preparation of opium for smoking, fell from Rs. 89,439 to Rs. 77,342, and the number of licenses from 308 to 300. The corresponding Chinese preparation (chandu) yielded Rs. 30,360 against Rs. 29,624, while the number of licenses fell from 67 to 58. On the recommendation of the Opium Commission, all madak and chandu shops have been closed from the beginning of the current year, but consumers are allowed to make madak or chandu for private use, and not for sale, up to the limit of one tola. The further question whether legislative measures should not be adopted to suppress opium-smoking saloons, is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

19. *Methylated spirits.*—The quantity of spirits passed out in a methylated state rose from 54,282 gallons in 1894-95 to 59,854 in the past year, and the revenue also increased from Rs. 4,417 to Rs 4,942. This spirit is professedly imported or prepared for use in the arts, manufactures or chemistry, and the principle of taxing it at an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. is based on the assumption that it cannot be used for human consumption. Experience, however, has shown that spirit methylated with wood-naphtha, the agent hitherto in use, can be manipulated into a potable liquor, and rules are now under consideration, the object of which is to ensure, before the spirit is cleared from the Custom House, that it shall have been rendered completely and permanently unfit for human consumption by mixing it with caoutchoucine. At the same time, as methylated spirit is used largely for burning in sick rooms and dressing rooms and for other domestic purposes, the restriction relating to use in arts, manufactures or chemistry has recently been withdrawn, and all spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption has now been exempted from the whole of the custom duty in excess of 5 per cent. *ad valorem.* A similar exemption will be granted in respect of excise duty in the case of spirits manufactured in India. The Excise Commissioner reports that the trade in the so called country-made eau-de-cologne prepared with spirit methylated with wood-naphtha, which was at one time carried on to a large extent in Backergunge, has almost ceased.

20. *Offences against the Opium and Excise Laws.*—While the number of licensees prosecuted for infringing the conditions of their licenses rose from 273 to 342, the number of other persons prosecuted fell from 4,146 to 4,070. The percentage of convictions rose from 86·5 to 86·9. There was an increase in the number of persons arrested by the police, and a decrease in the number arrested by excise officers; but the Board point out that the latter have to work under the disadvantage of being unable to search houses without the presence of police officers. A marked increase in the number of prosecutions for illicit distillation of country spirit occurred in the Sonthal Parganas, and the Board are in correspondence with the local officers and the Excise Commissioner on the subject. Illicit distillation is also stated to prevail largely also in Bankura and Hooghly. A considerable increase in the number of convictions for illicit possession of opium occurred in Calcutta and Chittagong, and in the opium-producing districts of the Patna Division. Among foreign exciseable articles, liquor was smuggled from Chandernagore into Hooghly and the 24-Parganas, and from Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal into the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, while both ganja and liquor were smuggled from Nepal into Bhagalpur and Purnea, from the Garjhats into Cuttack and Puri, and from the Sirguja State into Palamau. Most of these cases are, however, reported to be of a petty character. The total amount of fines imposed for

breaches of the excise laws and rules was Rs. 79,377, of which Rs. 59,364, or 74·7 per cent., were realised. A sum of Rs. 67,585 was distributed in rewards to police and excise officers and informers as against Rs. 58,195 in the previous year.

21. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Krishna Govinda Gupta for his successful administration of the Department, and to the Board for their supervision, during the year. The Excise Commissioner expresses his obligation to the district officers generally, and to some officers in particular, including the Hon'ble Rai Durgagati Banerji, Bahadur, C.I.E., Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Calcutta. The names of the officers specially mentioned by him will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION REVIEWING THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE BENGAL VETERINARY INSTITUTION AND THE WORKING OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, BENGAL, FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—AGRICULTURE.

Darjeeling, the 5th October 1896

RESOLUTION—No. 847T.—R.

READ—

Letter No. 1199A., dated the 31st July 1896, from the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, submitting Veterinary Captain Gunn's Report on the Bengal Veterinary Institution and the working of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1896.

Read also the undermentioned Resolutions, Notifications and letters:—

(1) Bengal Government Resolution No 3886Agri., dated 22nd December 1891, announcing the gifts of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 25,000 by Babu Sheo Bux Bogla and Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, of Bombay, in aid of the establishment of a Veterinary Institution near Calcutta.

(2) Bengal Government Resolution No 1176Agri., dated 12th April 1892, announcing the offer of Rs. 2,500 made by Dr. Kenneth McLeod, late Professor of Surgery, Calcutta Medical College, for the founding of a scholarship of Rs. 10 a month in connection with the Bengal Veterinary Institution.

(3) Bengal Government Notifications Nos. 1, 2 and 3Agri, dated the 2nd January 1894, announcing the establishment of a Veterinary Institution at Belgachia and publishing rules for the admission of students and of sick cattle.

(4) Letter No 1790, dated the 7th July 1894, from the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, submitting the Annual Report for the year ending 31st March 1894.

(5) Bengal Government letter No. 4180Agri, dated the 16th August 1894, to the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, reviewing the abovenamed report.

(6) Letter No. 1034A., dated 17th July 1895, from the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, submitting the Annual Report for the year ending 31st March 1895.

(7) Bengal Government letter No. 3754Agri., dated the 5th August 1895, to the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, reviewing the abovenamed report.

(8) Bengal Government letter No. 44T.R., dated the 25th April 1896, to the Government of India, communicating the views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of the proposed organisation of the Subordinate Veterinary Service in Bengal.

1. During the year under report the first students' course of the Bengal Veterinary Institution was completed; and during the current year that Institution and the Civil Veterinary Department in Bengal are to lose Veterinary-Captain W. D. Gunn, the first Superintendent of the Veterinary Department in Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore takes the opportunity afforded by the present report to review the progress made by the Institution and the Department generally in the last four years.

2. In November 1891, Babu Sheo Bux Bogla (now Rai Sheo Bux Bogla Bahadur) made the generous gift of Rs. 30,000 towards the establishment of a veterinary school and hospital for cattle in the vicinity of Calcutta, a scheme which had then for some time been under the consideration of the Government of Bengal. He subsequently presented Government with a site and house at Belgachia near Dum-Dum. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, of Bombay, also made a handsome donation of Rs. 25,000 towards the scheme. On the eve of his departure from India, Dr. Kenneth McLeod, whose labours in the cause of veterinary improvement are well known, endowed a scholarship to be held at the new school. A Committee was appointed to superintend the Institution, consisting of the Director of Agriculture, Babu Sheo Bux Bogla, and Mr. W. B. Gwyther, Executive Engineer; Dr. Koilash Chandra Bose was subsequently added to their number. The foundation stone was laid by Sir Charles Elliott on 20th April 1892. Shortly after this, the orders of the Government of India were received, conveying the Secretary of State's sanction to the establishment of a Civil Veterinary Department [illegible]

appointing Veterinary-Captain W. D. Gunn to be the first Superintendent of the Department in these provinces. He joined his appointment on 31st May 1892, and in conjunction with Mr. W. B. Gwyther set himself to work out the design of the buildings required for the Veterinary Institution. They were completed by the end of the year 1893, Government contributing to their cost the sum of Rs. 27,800 which was found necessary in addition to the donations already mentioned. Government also bears the cost of establishments and maintenance.

3. The Institution consists of a Veterinary School and a Veterinary Hospital. The former is named the "Kenneth McLeod Veterinary School," at the request of the donor, Babu Sheo Bux Bogla, and the latter the "Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Veterinary Hospital." This building includes four wards for horses and four for cattle, a *post-mortem* room, a forge, and stables for isolation. The establishment of the Institution was notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 3rd January 1894, and the conditions for the admission of students to the school and of sick animals to the hospital were published at the same time; it was opened in the following month. Candidates for admission must be not less than 16 years of age and must either have passed the Entrance or the Middle English Scholarship Examination or have been promoted to the first class of a high school. Government offered in each year 15 stipends of Rs. 5 a month, tenable for two years, in addition to the Sheo Bux Bogla scholarship of Rs. 10, which is tenable for three years. The course of studies lasts for two years, each year comprising nine months of teaching, as at the Calcutta Medical College. The curriculum for the first year consists of elementary anatomy, animal physiology, materia medica, botany (so far as it relates to medical plants); that for the second year, of advanced anatomy, equine and bovine medicine and surgery, veterinary hygiene, obstetrics and breeding, and horse-shoeing. The teaching staff consists of the Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent and two lecturers; and the teaching is in English. Throughout the course practical instruction is given at the hospital and forge, the students attending at all operations and performing the duties of dressers. An examination is held at the end of each year of study.

Notifications Nos. 1, 2, 3 Agri. of 2nd January 1894.

4. The first course of two years has now been completed, and the first final examination was held in March last; 19 students attended the course throughout, and 12 passed the examination and obtained certificates. Twenty-three students joined in 1895, and 22 in the present year; there are now 48 students at the Institution. Besides the holders of the 30 Government stipends and Sheo Bux Bogla scholarship, 7 students have been enabled to attend the school by the liberality of the Burdwan Raj and Darjeeling Municipality, each of which has given two stipends, and of the Chittagong, Patna and Balasore District Boards, which gave one stipend each. Of the 12 students who have completed their course and qualified, one has been appointed an overseer at the Institution, the services of two have been retained by the Calcutta and Howrah Municipalities respectively, one has been engaged by a local Veterinary Committee at Sitamarhi, four more have been selected for appointments at Patna, Dacca, Port Blair and Nagpur, and two have commenced private practice in Calcutta.

5. It has been found that the remote situation of the school is a source of inconvenience to the students, most of whom reside at a distance from Belgachia and are thus hindered from attending to the practical part of their training. This disadvantage to a certain extent keeps back young men from joining the school and, in order to remedy it, it has been decided to attach to the Institution a hostel capable of accommodating 35 students. This house is now in course of construction, at an estimated cost of Rs. 39,000, which sum has been provided by Government.

6. The Committee have recently proposed that the Institution should be raised to the status of a College, and the course of studies extended from two years to three; they consider that a three years' course is required to familiarize students with the handling of animals and to enable them to acquire a sufficient knowledge of pathology, a remark which applies more particularly to students of the literary and commercial classes, by whom the Bengal Veterinary Institution is now mainly attended. The extension of the course would, it is urged, enable all the students to qualify for appointment as

Senior Veterinary Assistants; this matter will be referred to at greater length below. The proposal is under the consideration of the Government of India.

7. The hospital attached to the Institution provides accommodation for 60 head of cattle and for 40 horses; and a daily charge is made which covers the cost of feeding, nursing, operations and general treatment, and is graduated according to the circumstances of the owner. The Superintendent has power to admit free of charge cattle belonging to persons who are in his opinion unable to pay. The following statements show the number of sick animals treated and the number of operations performed since the opening of the Institution:—

I.

Year.	Horses and ponies—				Cattle—				Dogs—				Sheep, deer and goats—			
	Admitted or brought for treatment.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.	Admitted or brought for treatment.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.	Admitted or brought for treatment.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.	Admitted or brought for treatment.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1893-94	50	27	Nil	23	53	48	5	6	3	2	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1894-95	285	259	7	19	313	267	30	15	52	46	4	2	12	11	Nil	1
1895-96	432	398	18	16	234	219	15	Nil	62	46	11	5	45	46	2	1
Total since the opening.	767	684	25	58	599	536	50	21	117	94	15	8	57	58	2	2

II.

Year.	Operations of all kinds performed on—					
	Horses and ponies.	Mules.	Cattle.	Dogs.	Sheep, goats and deer.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1893-94	21	20	4	...	...	45
1894-95	120	...	42	6	1	169
1895-96	125	...	39	10	7	181
Total since the opening ...	266	20	85	16	8	395

8. The successful establishment of a veterinary school is only the first step in a movement which has for its goal the dissemination over Bengal of the knowledge and practical skill necessary to the proper treatment of animals. Apart from considerations of humanity, it is difficult to exaggerate the economic advantage of these acquirements in a country almost entirely dependent upon agriculture. When veterinary aid is made readily available, and in the course of time brought within reach of the cultivators, it will not be idle to look for an improvement in the condition of agricultural live-stock and in the state of agriculture generally. Cattle are the chief instrument of husbandry in this country, and though the treatment and rearing of horses, sheep and other animals which agriculturists may rear for profit have not been neglected, it is a knowledge of the diseases and treatment of cattle that has been chiefly aimed at in the studies of the Bengal Veterinary Institution. The Subordinate Veterinary Service which it is now proposed to form will be recruited from the passed students of that Institution, and they will be able to apply the knowledge

they have gained especially to the care of cattle, which must continue to be the main aim of the Department.

9. Sir Alexander Mackenzie intends to place before the local bodies of a certain number of districts a scheme for the establishment of veterinary dispensaries at head quarters stations with a suitable staff, and to invite them to co-operate in carrying it out. When this system has been fairly started, and when a larger number of trained men will have become available, it can be gradually extended to other districts; and where funds allow, itinerant Veterinary Assistants may be attached to the Sadar dispensaries. Dispensaries too would be opened, or Veterinary Assistants posted, in large Government or Wards' estates, and it may be hoped in large private estates also. In all dispensaries some income might be secured from the outset by charging fees on a reasonable scale, to be approved by the local bodies and by Commissioners of Divisions, for the treatment of horses and cattle belonging to well-to-do owners. For the present all the local inspection needed may well be performed by the Superintendent, with perhaps one or two Assistants; but, as the area covered by the scheme extends, it will be necessary to organise an inspecting staff. His Honour has proposed the following scales of pay for the Veterinary Assistants attached to dispensaries and for the Senior Veterinary Assistants or inspectors who would be selected from among them:—

Veterinary Assistants.	Senior Veterinary Assistants.
Rs. Rs.	Rs.
30 rising to 50 by quinquennial instalments	75
	85 after 5 years.
	100 „ 10 „
	120 „ 15 „

Officers in the lower grade would be allowed the liberty of private practice. The questions of the rates of pay and of the strength and cost of the supervising establishment are still, however, under the consideration of the Government of India, as well as the proposal, to which allusion has already been made, to raise the Bengal Veterinary Institution to the status of a College.

10. The Municipal Act has now been amended so as to enable municipalities to contribute towards the training of Veterinary Assistants, to provide employment for the trained men, and to establish dispensaries for the treatment of cattle and other animals. At Darjeeling an Assistant who qualified at the Lahore College is already employed, mainly on itinerary duties. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that municipalities will take advantage of these additional powers, and that these and other local bodies and public-spirited landowners will co-operate with Government by founding scholarships and employing the passed Veterinary Assistants in dispensaries (or as itinerants) according to the plan which commends itself to His Honour and has been sketched out in the preceding paragraph.

The Lieutenant Governor desires that a detailed scheme may now be drawn up on these lines by Veterinary-Captain Gunn in communication with the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture pending the receipt of the final views of the Government of India.

11. Veterinary-Captain Gunn has now been for more than four years Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department in this province. His successful labours in connection with the establishment of the Bengal Veterinary Institution have already been touched upon. He has in each year attended the principal horse and cattle fairs in the province and has helped to organise competitions and to adjudge prizes.

Sonepore, Berhampore in Shahabad, Sitamarhi, Kalimpong.

The usefulness and popularity of these competitions were evidenced during the year under report by the large increase in the entries for prizes at Berhampore mela and by the success of the shows which were held for the first time in connection with the very important cattle fairs at Sonepore and Sitamarhi: District Boards might with great advantage use the opportunity offered by other large fairs in their own districts to establish competitions of this kind, which are most useful in stimulating attention to questions of breeding as well as in encouraging the kinder treatment of cattle. They may count upon the willing advice and assistance of the officers of the Civil Veterinary Department.

These fairs have also enabled Veterinary-Captain Gunn to collect much valuable information regarding the breeds of cattle, and the remarks in his present report based upon his observations of the trans-frontier breeds and also of the stamp of mules brought for sale to the Military Department at Kalimpong are most interesting. With the object of obtaining information of this kind and also of investigating and combating outbreaks of cattle-disease, he has visited a large number of districts.

12. One of the most important matters connected with the breeds of cattle is the question whether it is possible to improve inferior breeds by mating the cows with bulls of other stocks. Numerous experiments have been made in this direction both by importing sires from Europe and Australia and by putting bulls of up-country breeds (such as the Hissar) to down-country cows. Between 1857 and 1860 Mr. Tayler, then Commissioner of Patna, imported some English bulls, and was able to produce a number of large-framed cross-breeds. The influence of the foreign stock is still felt, even now in the fifth or sixth generation; and many of the cross-breeds are excellent milkers. But this is almost the only experiment of its kind that has proved successful; and the larger number have been failures for various reasons, the chief one being the peculiar liability to disease of the imported bulls. Again, most of these attempts have aimed at increasing the yield of milk rather than at increasing draught power. It is for purposes of draught that Government is chiefly concerned in improving the breeds of village cattle, and the fact has often been overlooked that the best breeds for milk and draught purposes are not the same. There can be no doubt that improvement in draught cattle must be attained by the mixture of indigenous strains. It has been found that the bulls of Northern India, from Hissar or Hansi, are unfitted by their size to serve the very small cows of Lower Bengal, but possibly some improvement might be secured here by the introduction of the bulls of Bihar, which are only slightly larger than these cows. By way of experiment a number of Brahmini bulls have been brought down from Bihar and distributed in Lower Bengal; the results should be carefully watched.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that the Lower Provinces must soon lose the services of Veterinary-Captain Gunn; for this reason it is desired that he should draw up before he leaves the detailed scheme referred to in paragraph 10 of this Resolution in order that the benefit of his experience may not be lost to his successor. The thanks of His Honour are due to Veterinary-Captain Gunn for his able superintendence of both the Veterinary Institution and the Department, and for his thorough and interesting record of the year's work. They are due also to the Director of Land Records and the other members of the Committee of Management for their efficient supervision of the work of the Bengal Veterinary Institution.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Director of Agriculture for information and communication to Veterinary-Captain Gunn.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—AGRICULTURE.

Darjeeling, the 5th October 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 857T.—R.

READ—

Letter No. 836A., dated the 9th September 1896, from the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue Department, submitting the Report of the Agricultural Department for the year 1895-96.

THE eleventh Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, on the subjects of agricultural enquiry, agricultural experiments and agricultural improvements, which was due to Government on the 15th August 1896, was not received from the Board of Revenue until the 14th September 1896. The cause of the delay has not been explained.

2. *Analysis of districts.*—Analytical Reports which were prepared some years back exist for the districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Lohardaga and Cuttack. At the suggestion of the Agricultural Conference, held in Calcutta during the last cold weather, the Lieutenant-Governor desired the Director to cause analyses of one or two additional districts to be prepared by the agency at his disposal as opportunity offered. The Board suggest that Puri and Balasore might be taken in hand, but it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor desirable not to take up districts under survey and settlement until those operations are completed and the settlement statistics are fully available.

3. *Emigration to Burma.*—During the year under report, 136 persons emigrated from Bihar to Burma, against 304 in 1894-95. No reasons have been assigned for this large decrease, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Director will endeavour to ascertain the cause. The arrangements made with the British India Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of state emigrants from Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa under certain conditions, continued in force during the year. The object with which this scheme was started was to induce Bihar zamindars to take up land in Burma and settle on it Bihar cultivators in the hope that a stream of emigration to that Province might be opened out in time. It is important that the working of the scheme should be closely watched, and the causes that impede its operation be ascertained.

4. *Silk experiments.*—In October 1895 Sir Charles Elliott decided that Mr. Nitya Gopal Mukharji's services were no longer required for the sericultural experiments on which he had been employed for many years; but it was conceded that the experiments might be continued under a travelling Overseer and three Assistant Overseers, tentatively, up to 31st March 1896. These men appear to have carried on with some success the work of instructing cocoon-rearing cultivators, and the experiments have therefore been still further prolonged.

At 11 stations, 6,574 kahans (a kahan = 1,280 cocoons) of seed-cocoons were raised during the year, while the quantity sold to cultivators amounted to 1,351 kahans, or 4,500 ounces, as against 1,035, 1,900, 2,134 and 2,388 ounces sold in the four previous years. Three nurseries were established under Mr. Mukharji's supervision near Berhampur, near Rampur Boalia, and at Garlibeta, respectively, all of which are recognized centres to which cocoon-rearers go in quest of seed. At these nurseries seed is microscopically selected and is sold to the cultivators, and rational methods of feeding and cleaning are followed. The nurseries have achieved considerable success.

The total expenditure incurred on silk experiments during the year was Rs. 7,563, against Rs. 8,259 expended in the preceding year.

5. *Fungoid diseases of betel-nut palms and pán vines.*—During the year information was received of the existence of a wide-spread plague among betel-nut trees in the districts of Noakhali and Backergunge. Enquiries into the origin and cause of the plague were made by Dr. G. Watt, Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, and also by Dr. G. King, Superintendent

of the Royal Botanical Gardens, and Mr. N. G. Mukharji, and the subject is still under consideration. Mr. Mukharji also reported upon a fungoid epidemic, which has broken out in *pán* gardens and has seriously affected the price of *pán*.

6. *Manure and crop experiments.*—Agricultural experiments were carried on in the farms belonging to the Burdwan and Dumraon Estates, and in the Government Farm at Sibpur; also in Government, Wards' and Private Estates. At Burdwan and Dumraon much attention was bestowed on the conservation of cow-dung for manure. Samples taken from both places were analyzed, and it was found that the sample from Burdwan was by far the richer of the two in nitrogen. At Sibpur Dr. Prain made a botanical study of several species of indigenous wheat plants, and obtained information of some value which is to be published by the Department in a separate Report. At Burdwan 96 cultivators undertook the cultivation of special crops, with selected seed, under the supervision of Mr. N. N. Banerji and the Farm Overseer The cultivation of Naini Tál potatoes appears to have been specially successful and popular there, as well as in the Dumraon Estate. At both places the planting of sugarcane in trenches was tried with results which show, as in previous years, the advantage of this method over the ordinary one of planting in shallow furrows. In two series of plots, the trenching system gave increased profits of Rs. 32 and Rs. 58 per acre, respectively. Crop-cutting experiments were made in the Jail gardens by the District Officers and the Settlement Officers of Orissa. Among improved agricultural implements, the Sibpur and Baldeo ploughs were tried with but indifferent success. A cream-separator, which was sent up to the Government Cinchona Plantation, seems to have found favour in the Darjeeling district; the raiyats who used it are reported to have found a good market for their butter.

7. *Veterinary Institution.*—The Lieutenant-Governor has in a separate Resolution reviewed the progress made by the Veterinary Department in Bengal since its foundation; and it is unnecessary, therefore, to refer to the subject again here.

The Provincial expenditure of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, during the year 1895-96, amounted to Rs. 16,946-7-2.

8. *Miscellaneous.*—The Agricultural Department prepared and published, during the year, general forecasts of *rabi*, *bhadoi*, winter rice, wheat, jute and oilseed crops; also reports on the early and late cotton crops, statistics of the production and value of mineral gems, a list of agricultural implements and machines tested or in use, and Tables of Agricultural Statistics for 1894-95. Agricultural Exhibitions were held, during the year, at Sonepur, Cossipore, Hat Chapra in Nadia, Barhampur in Shahabad, Sitamarhi in Muzaffarpur, Kalimpong, Alipur and Falakata in Jalpaiguri, Tintanga in Bhagalpur, and Jajpur in Orissa The Exhibitions held at the eight first-named places were assisted by Government with grants of money, which were spent chiefly in prizes.

9. The total expenditure of the Department on agricultural enquiry and improvement (excluding the pay of superior establishment and the expenditure on silk experiments, and the cost of the Civil Veterinary Department) was Rs. 9,287, against Rs. 9,428 in the preceding year.

10. The time of the Director has in recent years been mainly devoted to the supervision of surveys and settlements. The work of agricultural research and agricultural improvement has on this account not received as much attention as its importance deserves. Now, however, that Settlement Officers have acquired experience, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the Director will be able to give more attention to agricultural research and the introduction of agricultural improvements in wards' and Government estates.

ORDER.—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy of it, together with the Report and the forwarding letter of the Board of Revenue, be submitted to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and a copy forwarded also to the Board of Revenue.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WORKING OF THE PURI LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.—MUNICIPAL.

Darjeeling, the 28th September 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 752T.—M.

READ—

The reports from Commissioners of Divisions on the working of the Puri Lodging-house Act [IV (B.C.) of 1871, as amended by Act II (B.C.) of 1879] during the year 1895-96 in the various places to which it has been extended.

Read again—

The Resolution reviewing the Commissioners' reports on the working of the Lodging-house Act during the year 1894-95.

During the year under review the Puri Lodging-house Act, IV of 1871, as amended by Acts II of 1879 and I of 1884, was in force in the towns and areas mentioned in the margin. It was extended to Gewankhali, and in Jajpur, where the Act had before been introduced, it was for the first time put into operation. The Jagannath Road Fund and the Puri Lodging-house Fund have, it seems, been amalgamated from 1st April 1896, under the name of the "Pilgrims' Lodging-house Fund," but this does not appear to have received the sanction of Government, and the circumstances rendering the amalgamation necessary should now be explained. Most of the reports on the working of the Act were received after the prescribed date, and Commissioners are requested to arrange for their punctual submission in future.

Extension of the Act.

In the Burdwan Division—
1. Garhbeta
2. Dantan.
3. Uluberia.
4. Gewankhali.

In the Presidency Division—
5. Nadia.

In the Chittagong Division—
6. Sitakund.

In the Patna Division—
7. Gaya.

In the Bhagalpur Division—
8. Deoghar.

In the Orissa Division—
9. The "Chattis" on the Jagannath Road, in the district of Cuttack.
10. Chandbali.
11. The "Chattis" on the Jagannath Road, in the district of Balasore.
12. Puri town.
13. The "Chattis" on the Jagannath Road, in the district of Puri..
14. Jajpur.

Licensed lodging-houses.

2. The number of licensed lodging-houses increased from 1,721 in 1894-95 to 2,066. The increase is most marked at Sitakund, where the number rose from 53 to 452. During the fair upwards of 30,000 persons assembled—a number considerably above the average, which is attributed partly to the opening of the Assam-Bengal Railway, and partly to the fact that the year was considered an auspicious one for pilgrimage. There was a decrease in the number of lodgers in the *chattis* along the Jagannath Road, in the district of Cuttack, as fewer Bengali pilgrims visited the shrine during the Car festival, and some of the houses were let to permanent residents and took out no licenses. It should be stated in future reports whether, in issuing licenses, effect is given to the suggestion made in the last year's Resolution that no lodging-house should be licensed unless fees are paid for the full number of pilgrims it can accommodate.

Income.

3. The total income of the year was Rs. 39,969, against Rs. 36,352 in 1894-95, the opening balance being Rs. 29,954, and the closing balance Rs. 36,377. The receipts from fees for licenses to receive pilgrims and certificates under section 8 of the Act increased from Rs. 25,743 to Rs. 30,444, the increase being largest at Nadia, Sitakund, and Gaya. The decrease of receipts under the heading "Other fees" from Rs. 2,856 to eight annas is accounted for by the fact that the rents of roadside lands were, under the instructions issued in last year's Resolution, treated as miscellaneous receipts.

Expenditure.

4. The expenditure of the year fell from Rs. 38,262 to Rs. 33,546, including contributions amounting to Rs. 8,576, of which Rs. 5,454 appears to have been paid to the Puri Municipality for sanitary and medical purposes. No mention of this is made in the report, nor is it explained why the contributions at Deoghar were reduced from Rs. 1,460 to Rs. 600. The expenditure on conservancy declined from Rs. 8,072 to Rs. 5,900, the decrease being most marked at Gaya. At the same time, owing to extensive repairs carried out in the *chattis* along the Jagannath Road in the districts of Cuttack and Puri, the expenditure under

Medical, Conservancy, Construction and Repairs has been amalgamated: the amount spent under each head should in future be shown separately. Considering the objects which these funds are intended to serve, the reduction of expenditure cannot be regarded as satisfactory; the closing balance is unduly large, and the Lieutenant-Governor has little doubt that more money might have been usefully spent on sanitary improvements.

Prosecutions.

5. The number of persons prosecuted for receiving pilgrims without a license, for taking more than the licensed number, and for other offences against the Act and the bye-laws was 278 against 254 in 1894-95, and the number convicted was 270 against 222. The amount of fines realised declined from Rs. 2,544 to Rs. 2,540. In the town of Puri 143 persons were prosecuted, including 7 whose cases were pending at the end of 1894-95; of these 136 were convicted and 7 acquitted.

Public health.

6. Cholera broke out in an epidemic form in the *chattis* along the Jagannath Road, in the district of Cuttack. There were altogether 22 cases, resulting in two deaths. The number of indoor patients admitted into the hospital was 142 during the year against 92 in the preceding year, and the total number of deaths rose from 2 to 6. At Deoghar influenza, cholera and small-pox were very prevalent, and the deaths among the inmates of the lodging-houses numbered 9 against 4 in 1894-95. In the town of Puri cholera cases rose from 173 to 207, and the number of deaths from 141 to 151. The number of pilgrims admitted into the cholera hospital at Gaya was 142, of whom 108 died, as against 52 and 45, respectively, in the previous year. It is stated that the outbreak of the disease commenced with the advent of the pilgrims. The deaths from all causes among pilgrims rose during the year from 80 to 336. At Nadia there were nine cases of cholera, but the necessary sanitary arrangements were adopted, the pilgrims were sent away promptly after the close of the festival, and the progress of the disease was thus stayed.

The Act appears to have been worked with vigour in most of the places to which it has been extended. A combination entered into by the lodging-house keepers at Gewankhali to defeat the Act by refusing to take out licenses was successfully broken up by prosecuting some of them, and all have since taken out licenses. In the *chattis* along the Jagannath Road, in the district of Cuttack, 18 wells were repaired, a new well was sunk, and a tank which had been dug in the preceding year was further excavated. It is stated that two very unwholesome tanks one belonging to Raja Baidyanath Pandit, of Cuttack, and the other to Raja Baikanta Nath De, of Balasore—have not been put into proper order, although the owners have repeatedly been requested to do so. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that it may not be necessary to refer to the subject again and that these gentlemen will recognise their obligation to prevent their property from being a source of danger to the public. In the town of Puri some new lodging-houses were constructed, 97 new latrines were built, a large quantity of foul water and silt was removed from the Swetganga tank, two other tanks were thoroughly cleaned and many minor improvements were carried out. The Magistrate of Puri is of opinion that the Act is in some respects defective; and proposes to submit a special report on the subject. His Honour is glad to observe that the opposition with which the introduction of the Act was met at Nadia is beginning to die away in consequence of the efforts that are made to provide for the convenience of pilgrims and to guard against epidemics.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department, and that copies of it be forwarded to the Commissioners of the Burdwan, Presidency, Chittagong, Patna, Bhagalpur and Orissa Divisions for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to the Sanitary Commissioner and to the Sanitary Board, and that it be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Serial number.	Name of place where Act is in force.	LICENSED LODGING-HOUSE.		PROSECUTIONS.						INCOME.								
		Number.	Number of lodgers for whom accommodation provided.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of persons accused.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Amount of fines—Imposed.	Amount of fines—Realized.	Opening balance.	Fees for licensing and regulating lodging-houses.	Fees for issue of Health Officer's certificate.	Other fees (if any).	Fines.	Contribution from other funds.	Miscellaneous.	Total (excluding the opening balance).	Total (including opening balance).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Garhbeta	10	90	... ...	... ...	.....	.....	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 57 14 5	Rs. A. P. 45 0 0	Rs. A. P. 10 0 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 162 3 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 217 3 0	Rs. A. P. 795 1 5
2	Dantun	46	528	11	11	11	.....	37 8 0	37 8 0	684 5 6	204 0 0	46 0 0	0 8 0	37 8 0	... ...	300 0 0	648 0 0	1,332 5 3
3	Ulubaria	57	294	6	6	6	.....	8 0 0	8 0 0	186 0 0	314 0 0	40 0 0	.....	8 0 0	.....	.....	362 0 0	548 0 0
4	Gewankhali	34	524	6	6	6	.....	22 8 0	22 8 0	... ...	265 0 0	38 0 0	.....	22 8 0	.....	.....	322 8 0	322 8 0
5	Nadia	175	4,141	4	4	4	.....	24 0 0	24 0 0	631 2 9	1,035 4 0	175 0 0	.....	24 0 0	.....	... ...	1,234 4 0	1,866 6 9
6	Sitakund	452	13,6 3	.....	... ...	... ...	.....	.....	.....	6,187 14 0	8,398 12 0	... ...	... ...	.....	... ...	... ...	9,586 9 0	9,586 9 0
7	Gaya	302	15,489	19	19	17	2	518 0 0	548 0 0	2,484 0 0	13,584 0 0	74 0 0	... ...	548 0 0	...	.....	14,206 0 0	16,690 0 0
8	Deoghar	94	3,806	12	12	10	2	188 0 0	188 0 0	806 0 1	951 8 0	109 0 0	.....	188 0 0	...	.....	1,248 8 0	2,054 8 1
9	Chatties on the Jagannath road in the district of Cuttack ...	308	2,841	9	9	9	.....	114 0 0	99 0 0	7,655 9 2	800 0 0	97 0 0	... ...	99 0 0	397 8 0	947 0 8	2,340 8 8	9,996 1 10
10	Chandbali	52	2,417	.....	.....	.....	... ...	.....	.....	1,158 1 8	604 4 0	52 0 0	.....	....	.....	.....	656 4 0	1,814 5 8
11	Chatties on the Jagannath road in the district of Balasore ...	162	2,666	39	39	38	1	226 9 0	226 9 0	2,325 3 6	713 12 0	169 0 0	....	226 9 0	.....	1,718 9 6	2,827 14 6	5,153 2 0
12	Puri	230	6,438	143	136	136	7	1,095 8 0	1,095 8 0	6,360 3 3	644 8 0	231 0 0	.....	1,095 8 0	... ...	.....	7,764 8 0	14,124 11 3
13	Chatties on the Jagannath road in the district of Puri	140	3,755	19	14	14	5	62 8 0	62 8 0	896 9 3	541 6 0	140 0 0	.....	62 8 0	2,000 0 0	1,459 5 2	4,203 3 2	5 099 12 5
14	Jajpur	34	555	20	22	19	3	228 0 0	228 0 0	...	277 8 0	34 0 0	... ...	228 0 0	.....	... ...	539 8 0	539 8 0
	Total ...	2,066	57,207	288	278	270	20	2,524 9 0	2,539 9 0	29,953 14 7	29,229 6 0	1,215 0 0	0 8 0	2,539 9 0	2,559 11 0	4,424 15 4	39,969 1 4	69,922 15 11
	Total for 1894-95 ...	1,721	44,667	248	254	222	26	2 5 8 5 0	2,544 5 0	31,863 1 8	24,540 14 0	1,202 0 0	2,856 2 7	2,556 5 0	2,500 0 0	2,661 7 9	36,351 13 3	68,215 8 0

Serial number.	Name of place where Act is in force.	EXPENDITURE. Head office expenditure. Health Officer's pay and allowance.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Establishment for collection and supervision.	Dispensaries and other medical expenditure.	Conservancy.	Construction.	Repairs.	Contribution to other funds.	Miscellaneous.	Closing balance.	Grand Total.
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Garhbeta	Rs. A. P. 10 0 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 102 0 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 2 14 0	Rs. A. P. 680 3 5	Rs. A. P. 795 1 5
2	Dantun	84 0 0	.....	.....	...	175 10 9	96 0 0	141 15 6	73 12 3	.....	71 9 3	698 5 9	1,332 5 3
3	Ulubaria	39 0 0	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....	216 0 0	59 0 0	... ...	.....	30 0 0	144 0 0	548 0 0
4	Gewankhali	38 0 0	10 0 0	6 11 0	.....	... ...	.....	.....	... ...	.....	.....	267 13 0	322 8 0
							842 6 6						
5	Nadia	198 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 2 0	817 14 3	1 866 6 9
6	Sitakund	74 3 2	41 13 5	77 1 3	... ...	224 7 0	1,171 4 0	18 0 0	... ...	.....	3 14 7	7,975 13 7	9,586 9 0
7	Gaya	1,200 0 0	252 0 0	111 0 0	1,013 0 0	2,649 0 9	2,489 0 0	225 0 0	15 0 0	.....	72 0 0	8,664 0 0	16,690 0 0
8	Deoghar	240 0 0	120 0 0	8 7 3	84 0 0	.....	.....	332 11 0	.....	600 0 0	121 2 3	648 3 7	2,054 3 1
9	Chatties on the Jagannath road in the district of Cuttack ...	476 0 0	.....	33 14 9	263 0 0	115 12 3	535 8 0	935 0 0	1,201 0 6	411 8 0	65 0 0	5,955 6 4	9,996 1 10
10	Chandbali	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....	299 2 0	.....	59 15 0	.....	8 13 0	1,395 7 8	1,814 5 8
11	Chatties on the Jagannath road in the district of Balasore ...	519 2 11	...	3 0 0	.....	.....	678 0 0	.....	.....	1,900 5 8	21 10 0	1,976 15 5	5,153 2 0
12	Puri	2,314 6 9	867 0 2	94 2 4	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	.....	5,454 4 11	169 4 9	5,205 8 4	14,124 11 3
13	Chatties on the Jagannath road in the district of Puri	685 6 8	169 0 0	74 11 0	...	1,073 13 5	515 4 7	487 3 7	493 4 1	.....	1 5 4	1,799 11 9	5,099 12 5
14	Jajpur	55 0 0	22 0 0	16 0 0	40 0 0	.....	.....	...	... ...	150 0 0	.....	256 8 0	539 8 0
							842 6 6						
	Total ...	5,933 3 6	1,481 13 7	424 15 7	1,520 0 0	4,238 11 5							

FORECAST OF BHADOI CROPS IN BENGAL.

THE following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Dated the 5th October 1896.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

First Forecast of the Bhadoi crops in Bengal, 1896.

1. *Character of the season.*—In the month of April there was an almost entire absence of rainfall in these Provinces, except in East Bengal. In May, showers were of daily occurrence in North and East Bengal, and the monthly fall was in excess of the normal. In South-West Bengal and Bihar the rainfall was practically normal, but in Orissa and Chota Nagpur it was below the normal. The rainfall received in June was much more copious in the South than in the North of the Province—a result chiefly due to cyclonic storms in the Southern districts in the latter half of the month. Whereas, in South-West Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, the rainfall was above the normal; in North Bengal if was less than half the normal, and in Bihar slightly less than the normal. The rainfall in July, though rather irregular, did not differ to a large extent from the normal, except in East Bengal, where the fall was noticeably short. In August, the rainfall was deficient throughout these Provinces, except in Orissa. In the first week of September there was general rain in all parts of these Provinces, except in Bihar, where only light scattered showers were reported. In the second week of September the deficiency of rain continued in parts of Bihar, but the rainfall was general in all other parts of this Province. Floods did injury to the *bhadoi* crops throughout Orissa in July, and again in August.

2. *Area cultivated*.—The total area sown with *bhadoi* crops during the current year appears, from the Returns attached to this note, to amount to 15,955,500 acres, against 15,756,600 acres sown in 1895.

3. *Character of the crop.*—Out of the 45 districts of these Provinces, only one district, Palamau, returns a bumper crop. Four districts, Birbhum, Bankura, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum, return an average crop of 16 annas; 12 districts return crops varying from 12 to less than 16 annas, and the 28 districts, shown in the margin, estimate the crops at less than 12 annas. From Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Cuttack, and Puri, the crop is returned even below 8 annas. On comparing these figures with those of 1895,

Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore; all districts of the Rajshahi Division, Mymensingh, Noakhali and Chittagong; all districts of Patna, Bhagalpur and Orissa Divisions, except Gaya and Angul, and Manbhum.

as shown in column 8 of the appended returns, it will be seen that 12 districts report better crops, 2 districts report equal crops, and 30 districts worse crops than those of last year. The estimated general outturn of the *bhadoi* crops is consequently lower, and is given as 11 annas, against 13 annas estimated for the *bhadoi* crops of 1895.

N. N. BANERJEI,

Assistant Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

COUNTERSIGNED.

P. C. LYON,

Offg. Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

DARJEELING,
The 26th September 1896.

Preliminary Forecast of the Bhadoi Crops of Bengal, 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	**Total area of district in acres.**	**Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.**	**Names of *bhadoi* crops.**	**Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.**	**Approximate area *last year, under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.**	**Estimated area *this year, under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.**	**Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represent outturn last year?**	**Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?**	**Remarks by District Officers.**	**Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.**
							Annas.	Annas.		
Burdwan ...	1,726,000	1,293,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	173,700	165,700	16	9½	12½	Owing to absence of rain in parts of the district, much difficulty has been experienced in transplanting *aman* paddy. In some tracts it has not been transplanted. More rain is wanted all over the district. If this does not come, the outturn will be less than that now estimated for.	
			Indian-corn (maize)...	3,000	3,000	3,000	14	16		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	8,100	7,100	7,600	9	14		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	700	600	600	12	16		
			Indigo	6,000	5,800	5,200	10	14		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	23,000	21,600	19,000	10	13		
			Total ...	213,500	203,800	202,900	9½	13		
Birbhum ...	1,121,920	909,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	150,000	130,000	140,000	10	16	The rain was sufficient at first, and then partially failed. The whole crop has not been planted out, and a portion of the high lands will not be planted this year unless heavy rain falls within 10 days. The estimates now given take for granted that the rainfall will be seasonable.	The normal area of maize has been changed by the Collector from 3,000 acres to 2,000 acres.
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	2,000	1,800	2,000	15	16		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,800	1,200	1,500	10	16		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	2,500	2,000	2,500	10	16		
			Total ...	156,000	134,700	146,000	10	16		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Bankura ..	1,677,440	642,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	26,700	14,800	26,500	10	} 16	The average area under almost all the *bhadoi* crops reached the normal owing to copious rainfall during the sowing season. A full average outturn may be looked for except for indigo which has been estimated at 11 annas.	
			Bajra	900	600	900	13			
			Mandua	1,200	1,000	1,200	14			
			Indian-corn (maize) ..	4,900	2,600	4,400	13			
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	9,800	8,200	9,500	13			
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	800	200	800	14			
			Indigo	2,200	2,200	2,200	17	11		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	7,700	5,200	8,400	13	16		
			Total ...	54,200	35,000	53,900	13	16		
Birbhum ...	3,393,800	2,111,500	*Bhadoi* paddy ..	116,700	99,700	113,200	10	14	A larger area than that of last year has been brought under cultivation owing to timely and seasonable rainfall.	
			Bajra	9,000	6,000	6,500	12	14		
			Mandua	3,200	1,800	2,500	14	14		
			Indian-corn (maize)...	22,000	22,000	21,000	16	12		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	53,000	49,000	51,600	10	14		

			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	27,600	22,500	24,600	10	13	
			Indigo	38,700	45,200	48,700	12	10	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	59,500	45,700	48,200	11½	13½	
			Total ...	342,700	291,900	316,300	12	13½	
Hooghly ...	1,096,080	702,200	*Bhadoi* paddy ..	85,500	80,700	45,600	8	13	The rainfall in some parts of the district being a little more favourable this year than in the previous year, there will probably be an increase in the average outturn of the crops.
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	100	100	108	9½	10	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	3,100	2,000	1,600	8	12	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	3,500	1,200	3,600	11	12	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	39,600	28,100	32,500	12	14	
			Total ...	131,800	62,100	83,400	9	13	
24-Parganas ...	1,344,640	1,088,900	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	108,700	99,800	102,800	10½	15	The difference between the normal area and the area sown this year is due to the want of sufficient rain at the sowing season. Subsequent rain did much good to the *bhadoi* crops, and the outturn is expected to be better than that of last year.
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	3,000	900	2,600	10	12	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	4,900	3,600	5,200	13	15	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	42,000	35,300	41,500	13½	14	
			Total ...	158,600	139,600	152,100	10½	14½	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Name of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year, under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Estimated area *this year, under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas		
Nadia	1,788,160	1,303,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	260,000	237,300	253,600	9	8	More land has been sown this year with *bhadoi* crops, as the rains in the beginning of May last much facilitated cultivation, but the scanty rainfall during the present month has much affected the outturn.	
			Indian corn (maize)	1,000	1,000	800	10	6		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	42,200	45,000	33,500	11	9		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.* vegetables).	20,500	18,500	21,900	12	10		
			Indigo	52,100	51,800	57,300	11	10		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	53,800	53,300	54,400	12	10		
			Total ...	437,200	408,900	417,000	11	9		
Murshidabad	1,872,160	985,500	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	252,900	212,300	211,500	9	9	The decrease in the area sown this year, as compared with the normal area, is due to the deficiency of rainfall during the sowing season. This also explains the decrease in the outturn.	The estimate of area under indigo this year has not been returned. Last year's figure has been reproduced.
			Indian corn (maize)	300	200	300	8	9		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	2,000	1,900	1,900	9	10		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	12,700	7,500	7,500	11	11		
			Indigo	59,200	51,800	51,300	12	12		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	35,000	28,100	28,500	11	11		
			Total ...	362,100	301,200	300,700	10	10		

Jessore ...	1,872,000	1,116,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	314,400	314,300	314,000	10	8	The decrease in the area of *bhadoi* paddy this year, as compared with last year's area, is due to insufficient rainfall during the year. The increase in area under other non-food-crops is due to the high price at which jute was sold last year.	The normal area under *bhadoi* paddy, other food-crops and indigo as shown in the final forecast of the *bhadoi* crops of 1895 has been reduced by the Collector by 100 acres in each case.
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	8,800	8,400	8,400	10	10		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	18,800	16,600	16,600	10	10		
			Indigo	17,700	17,700	17,500	14	14		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	49,500	41,000	47,100	12	15		
			Total ...	409,200	388,000	403,600	10	8		
Khulna ...	2,103,942	870,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	56,400	51,500	52,600	12	12½	The outturn is expected to be a little better in the Sadar and Sarkhira subdivisions, than in Bazirhat. The Deputy Collector of Bazirhat attributes the low outturn to insufficient rain.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	3,200	3,100	3,200	10	16		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	29,800	28,600	28,600	12	11½		
			Total ...	89,400	83,200	84,400	12	13		
Rajshahi ...	1,490,365	1,085,900	*Bhadoi* paddy	104,500	100,700	103,600	11½	8	The increase in the area sown this year under the heads *bhadoi* paddy and other non-food-crops is due to timely rainfall at the sowing season. The low outturn of *bhadoi* paddy which is anticipated is due to deficiency of rainfall afterwards.	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,600	800	800	12	12		
			Indigo	9,000	8,000	8,000	16	12		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	103,500	80,500	80,600	15½	13		
			Total ...	224,900	190,000	199,000	13½	10½		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year, under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Estimated area *this year, under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Dinajpur ...	3,655,680	1,745,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	138,000	138,000	138,000	Annas. 16	Annas. 8	*Bhadoi* paddy, and in fact all the *bhadoi* crops have suffered considerably from want of rain in July and August, and hence the poor outturn anticipated.	
			Janer	7,000	7,000	7,000	16	10		
			Marudea	7,000	7,000	7,000	12	5		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	100	100	100	10	8		
			Indigo	100	100	100	18	10		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	99,700	99,700	99,700	18	8		
			Total ...	241,900	241,900	241,900	13½	8		
Jalpaiguri ...	1,934,600	1,005,040	*Bhadoi* paddy	186,500	187,640	185,700	11	7½	The figures in columns 2 and 3 exclude the area of tank Chotagrams, viz. 1,060 acres and 700 acres respectively, transferred to Assam. The increase in this year's area under *bhadoi* crops is due to the extension of cultivation in the Duars. Want of seasonable rain retarded the growth of plants.	
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	2,000	2,000	2,000	10	8		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	4,400	4,300	4,300	12	8		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	5,200	5,100	5,100	12	10½		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	86,700	86,400	88,400	11	10		
			Total ...	284,800	285,400	286,500	11	8		

Darjeeling ...	744,960	189,400	*Bhadoi* paddy	32,300	32,300	32,300	14	9	Want of seasonable rain has injuriously affected the outturn of all crops, specially *bhadoi* paddy.
			Maadua	7,700	5,300	5,300	14	11	
			Indian-corn (maize)	17,700	22,200	22,200	14	10	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	4,500	4,500	4,500	13	11	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	15,300	15,300	15,300	15	11	
			Total ...	77,500	79,800	79,800	14	10	
Rangpur ...	2,231,040	1,602,700	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	275,400	275,400	260,800	16	10	The decrease in the area under *bhadoi* paddy sown this year is due to excessive fall of rain at the sowing season. The outturn is estimated as worse than that of the previous year owing to excessive rainfall in the early part of the season and long-continued drought afterwards. Want of seasonable rainfall from beginning to end made the prospects worse than those of last year.
			Indian corn (maize)...	100	100	100	16	12	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	91,000	91,000	91,000	16	12	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	23,700	23,700	23,700	16	16	
			Indigo	7,700	7,000	7,000	14	9	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	286,300	286,300	286,800	16	10	
			Total ...	684,200	683,500	669,400	16	10	
Bogra ...	929,280	421,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	140,000	105,000	105,000	10	12	Want of insufficient rain in the latter part of July and in August damaged the growth of the crop to some extent.
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	76,000	100,000	100,000	13	10	
			Total ...	216,000	205,000	205,000	11½	11	
Pabna	1,176,960	889,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	123,200	123,000	120,000	15	10	Late and scanty rainfall is supposed to be the cause of the small area cultivated with *bhadoi* paddy and vegetables, and accounts also for the poor outturn expected from them. It is reported from Sirajganj that low floods have made a certain portion of the area unfit for sowing pulses.
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	50,500	60,000	50,000	9	8	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	102,000	106,700	108,000	12	10	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	212,800	175,500	158,300	17	12	
			Total ..	490,500	467,200	436,300	16	11½	

1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11
District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.		Approximate area *last year, under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Estimated area *this year, under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Dacca	1,788,480	997,700	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	174,900		165,500	165,000	Annas. 13	Annas. 13½	The decrease in the area sown, as well as in the outturn, is chiefly due to the want of timely rainfall and to insufficiency of flood water.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	1,000		300	300	8½	6		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	50,300		43,300	43,300	12½	13		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	219,600		178,500	172,700	14	10½		
			Total ...		445,800	387,600	381,300	13½	13		
Mymensingh ...	4,053,680	2,455,700	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	380,400		353,600	353,600	13½	13½	Long-continued drought during March and April last, and unusually heavy showers during May last, retarded the growth of the crops; hence the outturn is expected to be less than last year's.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	55,900		53,900	53,900		11		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	41,500		36,600	36,500	13½	13		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	553,100		568,100	552,100		11		
			Total ...		1,048,900	1,011,100	1,011,100	13½	11½		

Faridpur ...	1,460,468	1,007,500	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	345,000	306,500	309,000	12	14	The decrease in the area under paddy is due to want of timely rainfall during the sowing season, but the outturn is returned as better than that of the crop of last year as it has not been damaged by floods.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	100	100	100	16	16		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	500	500	500	16	16		
			Indigo	1,000	1,000	500	14	14		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	86,300	86,300	86,300	14	10		
			Total ...	432,900	394,400	387,400	13¼	14¼		
Backergunge...	2,838,360	1,843,200	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	283,500	283,500	283,500	12¼	12¼	The outturn would have been almost average but for a storm in the end of June which brought in much salt-water.	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	6,400	6,400	6,400	11	16		
			Total ...	289,900	289,900	289,900	12¼	12¼		
Tippera .	1,894,340	1,167,300	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	241,100	256,700	262,300	16	17	.....	The normal areas under other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses and other non-food-crops seem to require correction.
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	300	4,900	5,200	14	(*a*)10	(*a*) The falling off in the outturn is due to want of timely rainfall.	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	96,200	250,500	253,400	18	(*a*)14		
			Total ...	338,600	512,100	(*b*) 521,000	17	15	(*b*) The increase in the area sown is due to the fact that seasonable rainfall favoured the sowing of the low lands with *bhadoi* crops.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year, under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Estimated area *this year, under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Noakhali ...	1,062,800	818,300	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	206,600	209,600	206,600	Annas. 14½	Annas. 11	Owing to insufficient rainfall at the critical stage of cultivation, and to the rising of salt-water in the islands and villages on the sea-coast, the crops suffered considerably, and the estimated outturn this year is therefore less than that of last year.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	2,600	2,600	2,600	8	6		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	9,500	9,500	9,500	14	10		
			Total ...	218,700	214,700	218,700	14½	11		
Chittagong ...	1,594,841	545,500	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	96,800	76,000	79,400	10½	13	The increase in the area under paddy is due to the early setting in of the rains, but the outturn is estimated below the average on account of want of timely and sufficient fall of rain thereafter.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	3,000	2,000	1,900	8	10		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	18,800	16,000	15,400	10½	10½		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	12,900	11,100	11,300	12	12½		
			Total ...	127,500	105,100	108,000	10½	11½		

Patna	1,338,640	993,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	10,100	10,100	10,100	16	9	The outturn will be worse than that of last year owing to want of rain.
			Jowar	10,100	10,400	10,200	16	9	
			Mandua	89,100	89,100	89,400	15	11	
			Indian-corn (maize) ..	109,000	108,600	110,100	15	10	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	4,300	4,300	4,300	15	10	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	10,400	10,300	18,000	15	11	
			Indigo	300	300	300	12	10	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	6,500	6,500	5,900	15	12	
			Total .	240,100	239,600	248,300	15	10	
Gaya	3,615,680	2,207,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	19,800	19,800	19,800	12	12	Owing to late rainfall, this year's area under cereals and pulses has decreased a little.
			Jowar	19,500	19,500	19,500	13	13	
			Mandua	77,000	77,000	77,000	14	14	
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	63,100	63,100	63,100	14	14	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	30,400	30,400	29,700	12	12	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	3,300	3,300	3,300	16	14	
			Indigo	100	100	100	10	14	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	2,100	2,100	2,100	13	14	
			Total ...	215,300	215,300	214,600	13	13	
Shahabad ...	2,793,600	1,712,400	*Bhadoi* paddy	62,900	58,700	58,600	12	7½	The decrease both in the area sown and in the estimated outturn is due to late and scanty rainfall this year as compared with that of the previous year.
			Jowar	72,400	67,700	65,900			
			Bajra						
			Mandua						
			Indian-corn (maize)	43,300	40,700	38,600			
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	18,300	16,200	8,500			
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	20,100	18,800	3,000			
			Indigo	500	500	2,000			
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	29,300	27,400	22,900			
			Total	246,800	230,000	205,500	13	7½	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year, under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Estimated area *this year, under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Saran ...	2,696,640	1,382,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	40,100	40,100	40,100				
			Jowar	30,000	30,000	30,000				
			Bajra	36,000	36,000	36,000				
			Mandua	81,400	81,400	81,400				
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	253,500	253,500	253,500				
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	64,800	64,800	64,800	16	8	Deficient rainfall has been very unfavourable to all the *bhadoi* crops, except indigo. The crops came up very well at first, but the cessation of the rains for four weeks in July and August had a most prejudicial effect.	The Collector has not, apparently, made enquiries as to the area actually sown with each crop. He will be asked to give approximate figures for his final forecast.
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	19,700	19,700	19,700				
			Indigo	51,000	51,000	51,000				
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	46,000	46,000	46,000				
			Total	622,500	622,500	622,500	16	8		
Champaran ...	2,269,840	1,422,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	442,000	442,000	442,000	16	9	The areas have been increased in all columns by 5,200 acres owing to the Bettiah subdivision having omitted to return in previous years any area under other non-food crops. There has been a larger area than normal sown with maize owing to the short rainfall at the commencement giving better promise for it than for winter rice, and also owing to maize being sown on lands where indigo failed from lack of moisture. The yield of	
			Mandua	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	8		
			Indian-corn (maize)...	169,000	169,000	180,000	16	12		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	4,000	4,000	4,600	16	11		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	28,900	28,900	28,900	16	12		
			Indigo	54,000	54,000	48,000	14	15		

			Other non-food crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	12,200	12,200	12,200	15½	10½	all *bhadoi* crops, and particularly of rice, has been much reduced by the rains not commencing till the 25th June and to insufficient rain in July and August	
			Total ...	711,100	711,100	716,100	16	11½		
Muzaffarpur ...	1,923,200	1,445,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	120,000	120,000	120,000	12	6½	There was no rainfall for many days when the plants were young, in consequence of which they did not grow up so well as they ought to have grown. Hence the outturn in this year is expected to be less than normal and also less than that of last year.	The Collector has not, apparently, made enquiries as to the area actually sown with each crop. He will be asked to give approximate figures for his final forecast.
			Jowar	7,000	7,000	7,000				
			Mandua	32,000	32,000	32,000				
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	110,000	110,000	110,000				
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	168,000	168,000	168,000				
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	97,000	97,000	97,000				
			Indigo	137,000	137,000	137,000				
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	25,000	25,000	25,000				
			Total ...	696,000	696,000	696,000	12	6½		
Darbhang ...	2,134,400	1,820,100	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	86,100	62,100	64,100	12	8	The area sown under paddy, *mandua* and Indian-corn has increased, and under indigo decreased in the Samastipur subdivision. The increase is explained to be due to timely rainfall during the sowing time, and to the fact that indigo fields have been utilised for *mandua*.	
			Mandua	248,800	222,400	232,400	14	9		
			Indian-corn (maize)	141,700	143,700	152,700	14	11		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	22,300	18,300	18,300	12	9		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	29,000	25,000	25,000	12	9		
			Indigo	97,300	94,300	70,300	16	10	The decrease in outturn is due to the drought in July and August.	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	29,300	23,400	23,400	14	12		
			Total ...	654,500	589,200	586,200	13½	10		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year, under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Estimated area *this year, under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Monghyr ...	2,509,440	1,582,800	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	113,600	109,000	109,100	12	8½	The decrease in the area sown and in the outturn is due to insufficient rain.	
			Jowar	41,200	41,200	41,200	12	8		
			Mandua	50,500	43,100	42,400	14½	9½		
			Indian-corn (maize)	402,200	397,200	396,200	16	10		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	25,800	23,000	22,800	13½	10		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	19,300	19,100	19,100	15	11½		
			Indigo	12,000	12,000	11,900	15½	12		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	24,600	22,600	22,600	14	12		
			Total ...	689,200	667,200	665,300	13½	9		
Bhagalpur ...	2,704,640	2,097,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	317,000	316,700	316,700	12	9	The low outturn is due to drought during July and August. The year was favourable to indigo. The change of estimate in respect of cereals, food-crops, *til* and other non-food crops is due to revised figures submitted by the Subdivisional Officers of Madhupura and Supaul.	
			Jowar	22,000	22,000	23,000	16	8		
			Mandua	123,100	123,100	123,100	14	12		
			Indian-corn (maize)	242,600	242,600	242,600	18	10		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	45,300	45,300	45,300	16	10		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	2,800	2,800	2,800	14	11		

			Indigo	13,000	13,000	13,000	14	14	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	38,000	38,000	38,000	15	12	
			Total ...	803,800	803,500	803,500	14¾	10	
Purnea ...	3,195,520	1,730,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	549,400	559,400	559,400	16	8	*Bhadoi* paddy and indigo have been much damaged for want of rain; hence the outturn is expected to be 8 and 10 annas only respectively. The decrease in area and outturn is on account of scanty rainfall this year.
			Maudua	1,000	1,000	500	16	8	
			Indian-corn (maize)...	3,500	4,000	3,000	16	10	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	2,500	3,500	2,500	16	12	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	20,500	18,100	15,000	16	10	
			Indigo	37,100	46,000	46,000	16	16	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	62,500	75,800	75,500	16	16	
			Total ...	676,500	708,800	701,900	16	10	
Malda ...	1,216,000	811,500	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	12,000	12,000	11,000	12	8	Owing to scanty rainfall, the outturn of the *bhadoi* crops is not expected to be more than 8 annas.
			Jowar	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	8	
			Bajra	4,000	4,000	4,000	12	8	
			Indian-corn (maize)	20,000	20,000	20,000	12	10	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	90,000	90,000	90,000	12	10	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	5,000	5,000	5,000	12	12	
			Indigo	20,000	20,000	20,000	12	10	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	39,300	39,300	39,300	12	11	
			Total ...	191,300	191,300	190,300	12	9¼	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year, under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Estimated area *this year, under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Santhal Parganas.	3,500,160	1,827,300	*Bhadoi* paddy ..	64,700	54,100	53,800	Annas. 12½	Annas. 8½	The distribution of rainfall has not been favourable, therefore the outturn will be less than that of last year.	The Deputy Commissioner has altered the estimates of areas under *bajra*, *mandua* and maize, as shown in the final report on the *bhadoi* crops of 1895.
			Jowar	6,000	6,000	6,000	16	10		
			Bajra	38,900	38,900	38,900	15½	12		
			Mandua	21,000	19,400	18,900	14½	11½		
			Indian-corn (maize)	162,500	162,500	162,500	16½	12½		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	37,000	35,000	35,000	12½	11½		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,900	1,900	1,900	14½	13½		
			Indigo	5,700	5,700	5,700	12	12		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	25,100	24,600	24,300	11½	11½		
			Total ...	362,800	348,100	347,000	13½	11½		
Cuttack ...	3,825,120	1,161,200	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	163,500	118,200	116,000	13	5	The sowing of the *bhadoi* crops was affected by prolonged drought and excessive rains after the drought: hence the area sown is below the normal and last year's area. Subsequently, heavy floods in July and August submerged the crops for days together: hence the decrease in outturn.	
			Mandua	15,100	12,500	12,200	12	6		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	8,300	4,200	4,100	12	8		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	3,000	3,700	3,700	11	7		

			Indigo	200	200	200	10	12	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	13,000	8,900	8,200	13	9	
			Total ...	203,100	147,700	143,400	12	7	
...sore ...	1,337,404	837,100	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	89,600	87,900	87,900	15	8	The decrease in the area under *bhadoi* paddy, cereals and other food-crops as compared with the normal is due to excessive rain, and the decrease in outturn as compared with that of last year is due to heavy floods.
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	1,500	800	800	14	9	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,000	500	500	16	11	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	6,700	5,600	5,700	14	10	
			Total ...	98,800	94,200	94,900	15	10	
...ul and hondmals.	1,975,849	946,300	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	14,000	14,000	14,0 0	16	8	Heavy rain during the latter part of July and the early part of August has injured the early paddy and other early miscellaneous crops, such as *mandua*, maize, and other food-crops. They are estimated at 8 annas only. *Bhadoi* cereals and pulses, such as *biri*, *mung*, &c., are being sown, and may be estimated at 16 annas. Non-food-crops are doing well.
			Mandua	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	8	
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	8,000	8,000	8,0.0	16	8	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	8,200	8,200	8,200	16	16	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	8	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	30,100	30,100	30,100	16	16	
			Total ...	62,300	62,300	62,300	16	13	
...i	1,582,720	819,300	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	93,700	8 ,800	85,000	12	8	The increase of 7,000 acres in columns 3 and 5, as compared with that shown in the final report on the *bhadoi* crops of 1895, represents the cultivation of waste lands in the Khurda Subdivision.
			Mandua	40,300	21,8 0	22,000	6	6	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,300	1,000	1,000	8	12	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	15,600	14,300	10,800	8	7½	The decrease in the area cultivated this year, as compared with the normal area and that cultivated last year, is due to heavy rain. Continued heavy rain after sowing, and subsequent heavy floods damaged the crops a good deal. In tracts where there were no floods the outturn is expected to be good.
			Total ...	150,900	127,900	118,800	11	7½	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7.	8	9	10	11
District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of bhadoi crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Hazaribagh ...	4,493,440	2,478,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	43,300	43,300	43,300	16	16	The increase in this year's outturn as compared with that of last year is due to seasonable rainfall.	
			Mandua	105,100	105,100	105,100	15	16		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	217,200	217,200	217,200	15	16		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	131,300	131,300	131,300	15	16		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,200	1,200	1,200	15	16		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	75,100	75,100	75,100	14	15		
			Total ...	573,200	573,200	573,200	15	16		
Lohardaga ...	4,369,600	2,838,300	*Bhadoi* paddy	842,900	842,900	842,200	10	12	The decrease in the area sown under *bhadoi* crops is due to the non-preparation of the soil for want of rain during the last summer season. Owing to seasonable rainfall during the months of July and August, the outturn is expected to be better than that of last years.	
			Bajra	8,000	8,000	7,500				
			Mandua	9,000	9,000	7,500				
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	8,000	8,000	7,500				
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	89,000	89,000	90,000				
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	221,500	221,500	220,500				
			Total ...	1,178,400	1,178,400	1,165,100	10	12		

Palamau ...	3,139,200	768,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	40,000	28,000	40,000	13	20	The increases in the area and outturn this year as compared with that of last year is due to timely rainfall. The normal area has been sown, and the crop is likely to prove a bumper one.
			Bajra	2,000	600	2,000	8	20	
			Mandua...	35,000	20,000	35,000	12	20	
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	93,000	19,000	93,000	13	16	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	29,000	14,000	29,000	10	20	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	12,000	5,000	12,000	10	20	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	54,500	10,500	54,500	13	20	
			Total ...	285,500	97,100	285,500	11	20	
Manbhum ...	2,554,080	955,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	4,000	4,000	4,000	16	14	
			Bajra	10,000	10,000	10,000	16	10	
			Mandua...	12,000	12,000	12,000	16	14	
			Indian-corn (maize) ..	22,000	22,000	22,000	16	16	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	22,400	22,400	22,400	16	13	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	67,500	67,500	67,500	12	6	
			Total ...	137,900	137,900	137,900	14	11	
Singhbhum ...	2,401,920	1,182,100	*Bhadoi* paddy	65,300	65,300	65,300	15	16	
			Jowar	6,000	5,000	5,000		16	
			Bajra	1,300	1,300	1,400		16	
			Mandua	62,700	62,700	62,700		16	
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	11,800	11,700	11,800		12	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	10,700	10,700	10,700		16	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	18,700	18,700	18,700		16	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	17,500	16,100	16,100		16	
			ota! ..	194,000	191,500	191,700	15	16	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year, under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Estimated area *this year, under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
All Bengal ...	96,185,212	56,68,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	7,438,600	7,050,100	7,128,500	12¾	10¼		
			Jawar	150,100	149,100	148,900	14¼	9¼		
			Bajra	108,100	105,400	107,300	14¼	10¾		
			Mandua ...	1,096,800	1,016,400	1,037,600	14	10¼		
			Indian-corn (maize) ..	2,133,500	2,055,500	2,147,100	14¼	10¾		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	1,165,100	1,133,200	1,114,000	13	10¼		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	635,300	593,200	595,900	12¼	10¼		
			Indigo	633,900	624,200	603,300	13¾	10¼		
			Other non-food crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	3,082,100	3,029,500	3,073,000	13¼	11¼		
			Total ...	16,443,300	15,756,600	15,955,500	13	11		

N.B.—Twenty annas represents a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

No. 3929M., dated the 3rd October 1896.—The following report is published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

INSPECTION REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER ON THE DARJEELING MUNICIPALITY.

I INSPECTED the Darjeeling Municipality on the 6th, 8th, 9th and 10th June 1896, in company with Mr. Silk, the Sanitary Engineer, and Mr Herlihy, the local Conservancy Inspector. I did not, however, write a report of my inspection at the time, because I wished to see the condition of the town in the height of the rains before expressing an opinion on its sanitary arrangements. I have now been round again (on the 5th and 7th instant), and the following is an expression of the opinion I have formed as the result of both inspections.

Constitution of the Municipality.—In a town where the Municipal Committee is thoroughly representative of the various local interests, and the executive members are composed of the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Greer) as Chairman, a Government retired officer (Captain Power) of great experience and himself a large local landed proprietor as Vice-Chairman, and several distinguished gentlemen as members, such as General Yeatman-Biggs, Commanding the Presidency District, who has a very wide experience of sanitation in Indian hill stations, two retired members of the Civil Service, viz., Messrs. Worgan and Taylor, the Civil Surgeon of the district, and some of the leading citizens and planters of the district, a high standard of municipal administration is to be expected, and I may say at once that it has been attained, Darjeeling being in this respect much in advance of any of the hill stations in the Punjab (including Simla), of all of which I have personal experience. By this I must not be understood to mean that the sanitary administration here is perfect: it is far from that; but judging from the advance that seems to have been made in recent years, and the eager desire on the part of the authorities to carry out suggested reforms, the time is probably not far distant when there will be little or nothing to find reasonable fault with in the municipal administration of Darjeeling.

Market.—As I commenced my inspection at the meat market, I will deal with that first. The building itself is an excellent design, and the system of stamping the meat 1st, 2nd or 3rd class, according to the quality of it, is a very good one. The stalls, however, are not all good, many of them being uneven wooden tables. They should be built in regular lines of arched masonry platforms, with marble top slabs. The butchers' chopping blocks are the worse for wear, and I noticed that they were not as cleanly kept as is desirable. I saw old particles of grease and flesh lodged in the cuts. These blocks need scraping daily. The flushing arrangements inside the meat shed are also capable of improvement. At present bhistees water the floor, while a sweeper sweeps it. A better and more economical arrangement would be to attach a hose to the hydrant which is just outside the market, and flush the floor once or twice a day, in the same manner as is done on boardship. But before this is done, the drainage needs to be attended to. At present this shed is drained on one side only, and beneath the middle of the floor by a cemented drain which connects with a main drain somewhere under the road, thence along the new covered market, and ultimately into the Lochnagar outfall. A better arrangement would be to block the channel which at present runs under the meat shed, and to construct a proper Raniganj half-pipe drain all round the shed, connecting it direct with the Lochnagar outfall, which is a few yards only from the northernmost corner of the shed. This would be cleaner and more satisfactory in every way than the present insanitary arrangement. The ground at the back of the meat shed between the shed and the bank is low-lying and marshy in the rains. It should be raised a few inches, which can very easily be done, and sloped towards the proposed drain.

The covered market recently constructed is a great improvement. I have no fault to find with it; the structure is good and suitable, and the drainage

around it is efficient. The latrine accommodation alongside for Europeans and Natives might, however, be improved, as I pointed out to the Conservancy Inspector on the spot.

Drainage—On the whole is remarkably good. There are various descriptions of drains, viz., ordinary stone, patent stone, Mirzapore flag, concrete, cement, and Raniganj half-pipes. It is proposed gradually to make them all of a uniform design. The difficulty, however, I understand, is to find material strong enough to stand the force of storm water. Few people have any idea of the destructive influence of the volume of water which during the rainy season rushes down the drains with a force and velocity which is calculated to try the strength of the best cement or concrete. Nothing, it appears, has yet been discovered to thoroughly withstand the force of Darjeeling rain water for long, but Raniganj half-pipes seem to answer best here as elsewhere. I think, therefore, that the Municipality would be wise to construct all their drains of this material in future. Not only would it look better and wear longer than the majority of the existing drains, but being wedged and strongly cemented together would be less liable to collect offensive matter, as is the case at present, in the interstices of stone drains. This is one of the principal causes of the bad smells which are so frequently met with and naturally complained of in Darjeeling. In this respect some of the most offensive drains are the road-side drain from Meadow Bank to the Kutchery, with the house connections on the way, the house-connection drains along the Auckland Road, the drain which runs past Glen Eden, and the Clune Avon Jhora, the drain with its connections along the road from the bazar to the Botanical Gardens, especially at the point in the middle of the Gardens where the main drain ceases to be pucca, the Jitan Jhora, which collects all the drainage of the upper portion of the bazar, the drain from near the Railway Station to the Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, the drains from Rockville and the houses on the Eastern Jalapahar Road, which join the Calcutta road-side drain and others. Not only are these feeder drains defective in construction, but they are made the more offensive by the disgusting habit of servants using them as latrines and urinals, and private mehters emptying the contents of house-latrines into them in order to save themselves the trouble of going to the nearest public latrine or night soil depôt. Within the last few days three such cases have come to my knowledge—one at Rockville, one in the vicinity of the Grand Hotel, and the third at Meadow Bank. If landlords will not provide proper connecting drains, and if occupiers of houses will not take the trouble to insist on their servants desisting from the insanitary habits referred to, they have themselves only to blame for the mal-odours which are prevalent. I am told that it used to be, and probably still is, a common practice for the municipal sweepers, on a dark and rainy night, to empty the contents of their drums into the drains, so as to save themselves the trouble of going to the night-soil depôts. I cannot say what was the practice in former years, but it certainly does not appear that this insanitary habit is carried on to any great extent, if at all, now-a-days. Mr. Herlihy informs me that he and his supervising staff keep a very strict watch over the mehters in this respect. Every morning early a special establishment goes round inspecting all the municipal drains, and if night-soil was thrown into them the previous night, some trace would generally be found in the morning and the mehters of the beat would be fined. They know this, and accordingly refrain from committing the offence. I am convinced, after careful personal investigation, that it is not the fault of the Municipality that parts of Darjeeling are often mal-odorous; but, as I have already said, this is due (1) to the faulty construction of private drains, and (2) to the carelessness or wilful insanitary habits of the peoples' own servants. There should be a standard plan of feeder drains from private houses, and the plan should be Raniganj half-pipes.

As regards drainage outfalls, the two principal ones are the Lochnagar Jhora and the Jitan Jhora, situated, roughly speaking, on either side of the bazar. The former collects the drainage and sullage from the Chowrasta half of the station; the latter that of the southern portion of the native town. The drainage of the major portion of the bazar also goes into this outfall, while some of it flows into the main drain which runs through the Botanical Gardens. The upper portion of the Lochnagar outfall is Raniganj half-pipes set in cement and

concrete; below the cart-road it is built of stone with plank flooring at intervals "to protect the drain," which, I was informed, "cannot otherwise withstand the force of the water." I do not like the arrangement, not only because offensive matter finds its way into and collects under and in the crevices of the planks, and gives off offensive smells under the action of sun and light, but also because an inclined plank floor acts as a shoot which increases the velocity of the flow of water and causes damage to the sides and floor of the drain at the end of the shoot. This is what has actually happened in this outfall jhora. The best plan, I think, would be to construct wherever possible a number of shallow falls along the course of the jhora, which would form water cushions and have the effect of checking the velocity of the water, cause less damage than the present arrangement, and also look better.

The Jitan Jhora, on the other side of the bazar, is pucca along a part of its course; that is, it is constructed of concrete cement, and is so far good; but this good arrangement does not go far enough, for before the drain reaches the Victoria Waterfall Road it becomes a stone channel and immediately gets very offensive in consequence of sullage, &c., collecting in the interstices of the stones. It is very desirable that Ranigan j half-pipes or concrete cement should be continued in this outfall jhora to a point below the Victoria Road. Similarly, the main drain which goes through the Botanical Gardens should be made pucca to a point below the Gardens. These Gardens are a favourite pleasure resort which is spoilt by the offensive smells which emanate from the drain in question, especially at the point in the middle of the Garden where the pucca ceases and the stone channel begins. The Clune Avon Jhora past Glen Eden should be dealt with in the same way. This drainage channel above the Western Jalapahar Road is well built and cemented; below the road it is merely a nalla with a rocky and uneven bed, in consequence of which there are numerous evil-smelling pools in which sullage and sewage collects and putrifies in the dry weather.

During the rains, when there is always a strong continuous flow of water, there is no necessity for special flushing arrangements. In the dry weather special arrangements have to be made. The present system, by which flushing taps are provided over the main drains, is wasteful because the force with which the water flows out of the taps is not sufficient to flush the drains effectually. I would suggest removeable wooden shutters at intervals along the drains, let into grooves so as to dam up the water at the time of flushing, and then to let it out with a rush, which would have the effect of sweeping away all matter that may have lodged in the drain; thus the drain would be thoroughly cleaned with a minimum expenditure of water.

The above are the only defects that exist in the main drainage system of Darjeeling, which on the whole is admirable. If the private connecting drains were as good, there would be nothing to complain of in this respect. If there is any provision in the municipal laws by which house-owners can be compelled to construct connecting house-drains according to a standard pattern, no time should be lost in compelling them to do so.

Water-supply.—The springs at Senchal were running freely and well when I inspected them with Mr. Silk. We also inspected the storage reservoirs: in one of them the floating pipe was out of order owing to the joint having rotted, which is not surprising, seeing that it was made of canvas instead of metal. The storage tanks should be converted into filter beds. This would prevent a large amount of mineral and vegetable matter from being swept down the pipes, as happens at present, and might, in fact probably would, clog the proposed Pasteur filters. Moreover, filter beds would assist the Pasteur system, inasmuch as the water would be fairly clean before it entered the Pasteur filters, and thus the candles would not require to be cleansed as often as would otherwise be necessary, and they would also work more easily. It will soon be necessary to tap one or two more springs up at Senchal, for the present supply of water is insufficient, and there is scarcely any to spare, during the dry weather, for road-watering and drain-flushing.

Latrines and urinals.—There are 31 public latrines and 11 public urinals scattered throughout the town, and of these five of the former and two of the latter are reserved for the exclusive use of females. There are 307 private latrines. The public latrines are on the whole well looked after, but being built

and worked on the combination principle, it is impossible to keep them absolutely clean and free from smell. At present liquids and solids are collected together and stored in tubs until the evening, when, between the hours of 8 and 10 P.M., the latrine mehters separate them as much as possible in order to discharge the liquid down the pipes which are now connected with many of the public latrines, and to remove the balance to the trenching ground. This process, as will readily be imagined, is one that must and does give off abominable smells which are most sickening to passers-by. In June last I explained all this to the municipal authorities, and strongly recommended them to put up their next latrine on Donaldson's automatic system—a suggestion which they promptly acted on, and on my return to Darjeeling the other day, one of the first new things that met my eye on the way from the Railway Station was a Donaldson's eight-seated latrine in the bazar near the goods shed of the railway terminus, and what was more gratifying to me was to see and hear how much it was appreciated by the people. The Conservancy Inspector tells me that it is used by about 1,500 people daily, that it is very easy to keep clean, and that the mehters much prefer it to the old system. This new latrine is admitted by the people, as well as by the municipal authorities, to be a complete success; so much so that I understand it has already been decided to construct all public latrines in future after the same pattern. This is very satisfactory, and the Municipality is to be congratulated on its prompt recognition of a great improvement. It should be always borne in mind in connection with latrines that the more ventilation there is, the better, and that, however well in other respects a latrine may be built, it will always be more or less offensive, in spite of the strictest attention, unless well ventilated. I hope the next latrine that will be attended to is the one in the hollow between Caroline Villa, Stortford House, Warwick House, Hadham Lodge, and Mall Lodge. This is in a most insanitary condition, and is a nuisance to the residents of the locality. If there is no other site to which it can conveniently be removed, it should be reconstructed on the separation system and connected by means of a urine pipe with the nearest urine main. Other latrines that require to be attended to are those attached to the new shops below the Club. These, though called private latrines, are really semi-public, because they are used not only by the residents of the shops, but also by the shop employés, who are for the most part day-labourers. These latrines have insufficient ventilation, are in an insanitary condition, and must be very unpleasant to the shop residents. I do not like the idea of semi-public latrines being here at all, but, on account of the nearest public latrine being as far as the meat market, I suppose we must permit some arrangement of the kind. The present structures should be reconstructed so as to provide more ventilation and better floors. Before leaving the subject of latrines, I wish to draw particular attention to a most offensive private latrine in the Khyah bazar. It belongs to Kally Churn Mistry, and adjoins a public latrine which the Municipality are about to demolish. This private latrine should go too, as it is most objectionable. There will be no hardship to the owner in removing it, as there are public latrines and also a public urinal quite close by.

The urine pipes which are attached to most of the public latrines are an excellent idea of General Yeatman-Biggs', for not only do they dispose of the liquid quickly, but they prevent the possibility of lazy mehters emptying the contents of the drums into the drains, as I am told they used to do very frequently before the existence of the pipes. There is one defect, however, in connection with these pipes, which I should like to bring to notice, and that is that they are not trapped. This should be done, and they should also be ventilated, otherwise the pressure of air in the pipes may unseat the traps, and the air, which is practically sewer gas, would be ejected into the urinals and render them less attractive and possibly harmful. The urine pipes should also be flushed at intervals, and for this purpose small siphon flushing tanks should be provided.

In Darjeeling one always knows when one is approaching a public latrine from the strong smell of phenyle with which it is the custom to disinfect it. I suppose phenyle is used because it is supposed to be a strong germicide. It is a germicide, but not a powerful one, and as it is objectionable in smell, perhaps

the Municipality would like to try some other disinfectant. I recommend the following solution of perchloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate):—

Corrosive sublimate	½	oz.
Hydrochloric acid	1	oz.
Aniline blue	20	grains.
Water	3	gallons.

This is a very powerful germicide, and has the additional advantage over phenyle that it is odourless.

Cess-pools or sullage water-pits.—These exist in several of the houses, and are one of the causes of the unpleasant smells that are frequently complained of. The worst are those at Mount Pleasant, which is occupied by the Bengal Secretariat clerks, and the people who suffer most in consequence of them are those who live near the drain through which the contents of these cess-pools are emptied at intervals. If private drains were properly constructed, there would be no necessity for these insanitary pits. The Bengal Secretariat ones should be closed at once, and the sullage water allowed to pass directly into the drains.

Rubbish and house-refuse.—This is at present stored in square wooden boxes which are attached to each house, and removed daily by the Municipality. The material of which these outdoor bins is made is objectionable, since wood readily absorbs organic impurities and then emits evil odours. A better plan would be to have iron cylinders, or if this is considered too expensive, then circles of corrugated-iron will do as well. The whole of the sweepings and rubbish of the town, as well as the night-soil, is now removed in carts to a place called Battasia near Goom, and buried there in trenches. On account of the distance, this system, which is the only one feasible, takes a long time in transit, and is a great wear and tear on the conservancy ponies and carts. Arrangements have accordingly just been made with the Railway authorities, by which in future all the refuse of Darjeeling will be railed out to Battasia, the Municipality paying the Railway Company a contract rate of Rs. 700 a month, and meeting the cost of the required trucks and of a siding near Goom, which will be necessary. This is a very satisfactory solution of a difficult problem.

Trenching-ground.—It has already been said in the previous paragraph that the night-soil is now trenched at Battasia, and arrangements are being made to cultivate the place. This is as it ought to be, and I see no reason why the Municipality should not make their trenching-ground a source of profit, as well as grow fodder on it to feed the conservancy ponies. The old trenching ground, which is at the head of the now discontinued rubbish shoot at the end of the bazar hill, has, I hear, been regularly cultivated, and is at present covered with a luxuriant crop of vegetables. The Municipality realized Rs. 700 from the trenching-ground last year. Judging by the appearance of the crops I saw growing on it, I should think it ought to realize more.

Quarrying.—A great deal of mischief is caused by indiscriminate quarrying on the hill sides. Apparently anyone can do what he likes in this respect, and the result is hideous and destructive landslips: witness those which occurred in the early part of the year and did so much damage to property, and was also the cause of some lives being lost. The Municipal bye-laws should be very strict in this respect. They are so in other hill stations, and I am surprised that so much latitude is allowed in Darjeeling.

In conclusion, it only remains for me to congratulate the Chairman and the Municipal Commissioners of Darjeeling on their excellent municipal administration of the town, which is on the whole quite the best managed I have come across either in Bengal or in the Punjab. The Municipality is a go ahead one, is fortunate in its constitution of members, all of whom take a real interest in the welfare of the town, and last, but by no means least, it has a good staff. In Mr. Herlihy, the Conservancy Inspector, the Commissioners possess a very energetic and thorough man, who knows the town well, is constantly to be seen on his rounds, and allows no shirking of work on the part of his subordinates, while he is not afraid to do his duty in insisting as far as he can on compliance with conservancy laws and regulations.

H. J. DYSON,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

DARJEELING,
The 17th September 1896.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 5th October, 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02, Kalna 1·00, Katwa ·49, Raniganj ·31. Weather fair and hot. Harvesting of *aus* and jute and sowing of *rabi* going on. Rain badly wanted at Raniganj. *Amán* thriving splendidly. Supply of fodder and water plentiful. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	11½ to 14	per rupee.
Kalna	12	
Katwa	12 to 13½	
Raniganj	12 to 14	

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·08, Contai 1·66, Tamluk ·72, Ghatal ·30. Weather hot. Prospects of sugarcane, *til*, and jute good. *Aman* badly requires more rain everywhere, especially on high lands. Cattle-disease reported from Garbeta and Binpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Contai	16	
Tamluk	13	
Ghatal	13½ to 15	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·39. Weather hot and clear. Prospects of *aman* paddy favourable. Harvesting of jute and *aus* still continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	10 to 13	0	per rupee.
Barasat	9	0	
Basirhat	10	10	
Diamond Harbour	11	6	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·34, Kandi ·02, Jangipur ·54. Weather hot. Harvesting of *aus* and sowing of *kalai* going on. Cutting of jute nearly finished. *Aman* and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	11	per rupee.
Kandi	13½	
Jangipur	11½	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·32, Bagirhat 1·26, Satkhira ·78. Weather cooler than last week. *Aus* harvest almost over. The crop is about 8 annas. In parts of the district no *aman* paddy has yet been transplanted for want of rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	c.	
Khulna	9 to 10	0	per rupee.
Bagirhat	9	13	
Satkhira	9	8	

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·75. Nights cool. Prospects of standing crops fair. No report of cattle-disease. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient, Common rice selling from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 1·55. Transplantation of *aman* and washing of jute still going on. Prospects fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Weather very hot. More rain urgently required. *Amán* crop very poor; winter crops so far promise well provided rain falls. Fodder available. Rice selling at Sirajganj 7 seers and Pabna 9 seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall 1·59. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing *aman* crop improving. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice varies from 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall ·38. Weather hot. Transplantation of *aman* finished. Prospects have somewhat improved, but more rain is required. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice sells at 11 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rain urgently wanted in places for rice crop and for *rabi* preparations. Prices have risen sharply owing to heavy exports up-country

Gaya.—Prospects fair. Rain urgently wanted for paddy on high lands. Common rice sells at 9 seers, against average of 14 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—No rain except ·37 at Bagaha. Winter rice has begun to wither on high lands, but fair elsewhere. Copious rain required in about a week to prevent serious general damage, but considerable irrigation is going on. Export of grain up-country has begun, and prices risen generally. Common rice has risen at Sadar from 14 to 11 seers, against average of 15¾ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darbhanga.—Rain at Sadar ·17. Rain badly wanted for paddy. Fields being prepared for *rabi*. Prices rising owing to export.

Bhagalpur.—No rain at Sadar. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aghani* paddy fair, but more rain wanted. Sugarcane and other standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Rare cases of cattle-disease in Madhipura. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	c.	
Sadar	...	...	.....	11	6	per rupee.
Banka	...	...	.....	11	14	
Madhipura	...	...	.....	14	0	
Supaul	...	...	.....	14	0	

Purnea.—No rain. Prospects of *aghani* paddy promising. Standing crops doing well Cattle disease reported from thana Raniganj. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 11 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·22. Weather very hot. *Laghu* rice ripening. *Beal* rice being reaped. *Sarad* rice still being transplanted. *Rabi* crops being sown. *Laghu* and *sarad* crops are being injured by insects. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	...	...	...	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	17	1	
Kendrapara	...	...	...	18	6	
Banki	...	...	...	22	13	

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Prospects of crops fair. Rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was general rain in Orissa and over a great part of Bengal during the week. In Bihar no rain fell except a light shower at Darbhanga. The prospects of the winter rice crop continue generally fair, but in Bihar and in Midnapur, Khulna, and Pabna more rain is urgently required, especially for high lands. In Cuttack the winter rice is being injured by insects. Early rice and jute are still being harvested in some districts. Sugarcane is doing well. The preparation of lands for the *rabi* sowings is in progress. No cattle-disease is reported except from two thanas in Midnapore and one thana in Purnea and a few cases in Bhagalpur. Prices continue generally high. In Bihar they are reported to be rising rapidly owing to heavy exports up-country.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 6th October, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan	10 0	10 0	13 4	..		..	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...
2	Birbhum	...	11 0	15 12	...	...	..	9 0	9 12	15 0	12 0	12 0	19 8	...	...	...
3	Bankura	10 0	11 4	15 8	...	...	...	11 0	13 12	12 8	15 4	16 4	17 4	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	9 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 8	15 0	16 0	18 12	..	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	7 14	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 14	13 8	..	...	...
6	Howrah ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	9 7	10 0	...	12 5	13 8	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0 to 8 0	8 0	11 8	11 0 to 12 0	13 0	...	...	...
8	Calcutta	8 0	11 0	12 1	14 8	16 0	16 0	6 10	6 12	7 12	8 14	10 0	11 6	16 0	16 0	17
9	Nadia ...	11 7	12 5	15 8	20 0	20 0	24 8	7 0	7 4	7 4	12 0	11 7	16 0	...	...	...
10	Murshidabad ...	11 8	11 8	16 0	19 0	20 0	...	9 0	9 8	10 0	12 0	11 8	14 8	...	...	...
11	Jessore ...	12 0	12 4	12 12	13 0	13 0	16 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	11 10	11 0	13 8	...	...	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 6	16 0	9 8	8 12	13 0	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION. 13	Rajshahi ...	11 4	12 0	17 4	18 0	20 4	24 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	...	...	...
14	Dinajpur ...	10 0	10 12	15 0	...	...	16 0	7 8	8 4	11 13	10 4	10 12	15 8	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	13 4	...	...	..	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	9 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur	...	10 8	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 5	9 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	9 12	12 0	17 4	...	...	...	6 12	7 8	12 12	9 0	9 12	16 8	...	...	...
19	Pabna	12 0	12 0	19 8	21 4	21 4	22 8	6 6	6 6	6 6	9 7	9 7	18 8	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION. 20	Dacca	9 4	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 0	13 0	9 3	8 12	17 8	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur	...	...	...	..	...	...	6 8	7 0	7 10	8 8	9 0	18 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 12	8 14 *aus.* 9 12	8 14 *a us.* 10 2	16 0	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kalna 10½ seers (panga), Katwa 11 seers 6 chitaks, and Raniganj 10½ seers.
B. At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt (panga) is 9½ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai 10½ seers, Tamluk 9 seers 2 chitaks, and Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks (crushed).
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Serampore (Bhadreswar) 10½ seers, and Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chitaks.
F. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chetla 10 seers, Barasat not reported, Magrahát 10 seers, and Baduria 10 seers 10 chitaks.
G. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga), Chuadanga 10 seers (panga), Meherpur 10½ seers (karkatoh), and Ranaghat 10 seers (crushed).
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (karkatoh) per rupee are :—Lalbagh 11 seers, Kandi 11 seers, and Jangipur 10½ seers.

Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 30th September 1896.

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (*Zea Mays.*)			ARHAR OR THUR, CAJAN PEA. (*Cajanus Indicus.*)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
															BENGAL.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	A 11 0	11 0	11 0	Crushed. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 5 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	B 10 8	10 8	10 8	Karkatch. 3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
22 8	...	...	14 0	11 12	12 0	260 0	260 0	320 0	C 9 0	10 0	11 2	Panga. 4 1 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Bankura.	3	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	D 10 8	11 0	11 8	Panga. 3 12 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	Midnapore.	4	
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	E 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 0	...	100 0	105 0	...	10 0	11 0	...	3 12 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6	
...	...	...	10 0	10 8 to 11 8	12 5	101 0	80 0 to 100 0	91 6	F 10 8	10 4	11 6	Panga. 3 12 0	3 10 0	3 4 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
14 8	16 0	16 6	11 6	13 0	14 3	80 0	80 0	91 6	9 0	9 0	11 3	Panga. 3 10 0	3 7 0	3 9 0	Calcutta.	8	
..	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 8	128 0	128 0	128 0	G 10 10	10 10	10 8	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Nadia.	9	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	190 0	H 11 0	11 0	11 0	Karkatch. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 12	...	...	...	I 10 4	10 8	9 2	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	J 9 2	9 2	9 12	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Khulna.	12	
..	...	...	19 8	21 0	19 14	240 0	240 0	240 0	K 9 0	9 6	9 9	Panga. 4 2 8	4 0 0	3 10 8	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	...	16 0	17 12	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Dinajpur.	14	
...	...	...	11 0	11 8	12 0	120 0	120 0	170 0	L 8 0	9 8	10 0	Panga. 4 2 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
18 0	16 0	23 0	7 0	8 0	7 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	M 8 0	8 0	8 0	Panga. 4 8 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	Darjeeling.	16	
13 0	12 12	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	N 9 0	9 0	10 0	Panga. 4 2 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 4 0 0	3 14 8	3 12 0	Bogra.	18	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	126 0	O 9 12	9 12	10 0	3 14 0	3 14 9	3 8 0	Pabna.	19	
...	...	...	8 8	10 12	14 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	P 9 6	9 6	10 10	Panga. 4 0 0	3 15 0	3 9 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	Q 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	R 10 0	10 0	9 12	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	70 0	S 10 0	10 0	10 12	Panga 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	Backergunge	23	

J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Bagerhat 10 seers and Satkhira 10½ seers.
K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Nator 9 seers (panga) and Naugaon 8 seers 11 chitaks (crushed).
L. At Alipur Duars the retail price of salt (panga) is 8 seers per rupee.
M. The retail price of salt (panga) at Kurseong 8 seers and Siliguri 9 seers per rupee.
N. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Nilphamari 9 seers, Gaibanda and Kurigram not reported.
O. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
P. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madanganj 11 seers, Manikganj 9 seers, Munshirhat 10 seers 10 chitaks, and Mirkadim 10 seers 10 chitaks.
Q. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishoreganj 9 seers 6 chitaks, Jamalpur 9 seers 7 chitaks, Kagmari 10 seers, and Netrokona 8 seers.
R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madaripur 11½ seers (crushed) and Goalundo 10 seers (panga).
S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Pirojpur 10 seers 10 chitaks. Patuakhali 9 seers and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT. Present return.	WHEAT. Next preceding return.	WHEAT. Corresponding return of last year.	BARLEY. Present return.	BARLEY. Next preceding return.	BARLEY. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Next preceding return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, COMMON. Present return.	RICE, COMMON. Next preceding return.	RICE, COMMON. Corresponding return of last year.	JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*) Present return.	JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*) Next preceding return.	JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*) Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*																
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	..	...	.	7 0	6 11	11 0	8 0	7 4	17 5	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	.	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	aus. 9 6	aus. 10 8 aman 8 8	17 0	...	...	...
26	Chittagong* ...	...	10 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	11 8	...	10 0	13 4	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna ...	10 8 / 10 0	Red. 11 8 White. 11 0	18 4 / 15 0	14 0	16 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	20 8	...	...	20 0
28	Gaya ...	9 0	10 0	15 0	12 4	14 8	22 12	8 8	8 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	17 0	12 0	15 0	17 4
29	Shahabad ...	9 0 & 10 12	10 3 to 11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0 & 15 0	20 0	9 0 & 10 0	8 0	8 0	10 12 & 11 0	11 0 & 11 8	19 0	...	...	...
30	Saran ...	8 8	10 8	15 0	14 0	15 8	21 10	9 0	7 8	11 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	...	...	...
31	Champaran ...	10 0	11 8	17 8	15 0	17 8	30 0	8 0	8 8	9 8	14 0	13 0	20 0	..	...	..
32	Muzaffarpur ...	9 8	11 0	15 0	13 0	17 0	26 0	8 0	8 12	9 0	10 0	11 0	15 8	...	...	..
33	Darbhanga ...	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	12 0	12 8	16 0	...	...	..
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr ...	9 0 to 9 8	10 8	15 8	16 0	16 8	21 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	2 0 to 9 8	9 8	15 8	15 0	15 0	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	9 7½	10 11	16 6	12 10	15 2	22 14	8 13½	8 13	13 14	11 6	12 10	18 15	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	11 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	...	...	..
37	Malda (English Bazar).	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	.	..
38	Sonthal Parganas.	9 8	9 8	11 8	14 0	15 0	...	11 8	11 0	14 0	12 4	11 12	18 0	...	.	..
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	7 8	7 14	11 13	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 13	15 12	16 6	21 0	...	..	..
40	Balasore ...	13 0	12 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	.	...	..
41	Puri ...	7 3	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 [illegible]	17 0	[illegible] 2	23 0	...	...	..
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ...	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	12 0	16 0	..	...	..
43	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	9 0 / 6 8 to 8 0	Red. 10 0 White. 7 0 to 9 0	11 0 / 7 0 to 10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	..
44	Palamau ...	10 2	9 9	16 8	12 [illegible]	15 8	19 2	9 0	8 7	9 9	11 4	9 9	12 15	...	...	..
45	Manbhum ...	8 0	10 0	13 4	...	...	22 0	12 8	12 0 to 13 0	16 0 to 17 0	14 0	14 0	18 0 to 19 0	24 0	...	..
46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	..

* Present return not received.

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chandpur 9 seers and Brahmanbaria 8 seers 10 chitaks.

U. At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

V. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10 seers, Dinapore 10 seers, and Bihar not reported.

W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers, Aurangabad 9½ seers, and Nawada 9 seers.

X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10½ seers, Sasaram 10½ seers, and Bhabhua 10 seers.

Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11½ seers and Gopalganj 12 seers 10 chitaks.

Z. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10 seers and Sitamarhi not reported.

b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 11 seers and Madhubani 10½ seers.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

...RA OR CORN.		MAIZE OR RAGI.	
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Ch. S. Ch. S.	Ch. S. Ch. S.	Ch. S. Ch. S.	Ch. S. Ch. S.	Ch. S. Ch. S.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	20 0	18 0	30 0
... ...	... ...	18 0	16 0	28 0
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	22 0	22 0	30 0
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	20 0	20 0	27 8
... ...	... ...	19 0	21 0	32 8
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	20 0	18 0	25 0
... ...	... ...	22 0	23 0	29 0
... ...	... ...	16 14	16 14	27 0
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

1782s

...f Bengal on the 30th September 1896—(concluded).

FIREWOOD.		SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.	
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
								BENGAL—*concluded.*		
...	...	T 9 0	9 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	U 9 2	9 2	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25	
80 0	80 0	...	10 0	10 12	...	3 12 0	3 8 0	Chittagong.	26	
								BIHAR.		
130 0	130 0	V 10 0	10 0	11 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 11 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
160 0	140 0	W 10 0	10 0	10 10	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Gaya.	28	
140 0	120 0	X 10 0	10 8	11 0	4 0 0	3 11 6	3 10 0	Shahabad	29	
200 0	160 0	Y 10 0	10 4	10 8	4 1 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	Saran.	30	
180 0	180 0	Z 10 0	10 0	10 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Champaran.	31	
160 0	160 0	a 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.		
160 0	160 0	b 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Darbhanga.	33	
126 0 to 168 0	168	c 9 7	10 4	10 8	3 14 6	3 10 6	3 7 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
125 0	151 8	d 10 2	10 1	10 11	Panga. 3 14 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
320 0	320 0	e 10 0	10 8	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 10 1	3 10 6	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
160 0	...	f 10 0	12 0	...	Panga. 3 15 0	3 15 0	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
220 0	129 0	g 10 0	10 0	10 8	Karkatch. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	Southal Parganas.	38	
								ORISSA.		
90 0	80 0	h 10 12	10 12	10 12	Karkatch. 3 6 0	3 4 0	3 7 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
102 0	120 0	i 10 0	11 0	10 12	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 7 0	Balasore.	40	
80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	Karkatch. 3 1 0	3 1 0	3 5 0	Puri.	41	
								CHOTA NAGPUR.		
240 0	240 0	j 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Panga. 4 5 0	4 5 0	4 4 0	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	43	
...	...	Panga. 7 14	7 5	9 0	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
...	...	k 10 0	10 10	10 10	Panga. 4 2 0	3 13 6	3 10 0	Manbhum.	45	
100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	Singhbhum.	46	

...alt per rupee are :—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 10 seers.
...abdivisions the retail prices of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
...ms the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
...alt (panga) is 9½ seers per rupee.
...alt per rupee are:—Deoghur 10 seers (panga), Godda 9 seers (mixed), Jamtara not reported, ...mahal 8 seers (panga).
...alt (panga) per rupee are :—Jajpur 10 seers and Kendrapara 9 seers.

i. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is ... seers per rupee.
j. At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
k. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	5 8 0	5 6 0	5 2 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 4 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	2 10 0	2 6 0	2 8 0
Burdwan ...	4 7 0	4 7 0	...	3 5 3	3 5 3	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	3 6 0	3 8 0	...	2 12 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	4 3 0	4 4 0	...	3 14 0	3 5 0	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	6 5 6	6 3 6	...	4 6 0	4 9 6	...	...	3 8 0	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	5 6 0	5 8 0	3 0 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	2 3 0	3 15 0	3 12 0	2 14 0	...	...	...
Chittagong* ...		4 12 0			3 8 0		...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	3 5 0	1 14 6	3 12 0 3 14 0	Red. 3 7 0 White. 3 9 0	2 2 6 2 10 0	2 13 0	2 7 0	1 11 0
Muzaffarpur ...	5 0 0	4 8 0	...	4 0 0	3 10 0	...	4 3 0	3 10 0	...	3 0 0	2 5 0	...
Bhagalpur ...	4 9 3	4 8 0	...	3 9 0	3 2 5	...	4 4 0	3 11 3	...	3 3 3	2 10 6	...
Cuttack ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	2 5 3	2 5 0	1 15 0	5 0 0	4 9 0	3 6 0	...	...	...
Ranchi ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	4 6 0 to 5 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...

* Present return not received.

Calcutta,

The 6th October 1896.

AR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0	2 2 0	2 5 0	2 13 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	2 8 0	2 10 0
	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3 2 0	2 12 0	...
	...	.	. .	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2 7 0	2 8 0	...
	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3 1 0	2 8 0	...
	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	..	3 4 0	2 14 0	2 9 0
	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...		3 12 0	
	...	1 5 0	...	...	...	1 15 0	2 3 0	1 5 0	3 0 0	2 10 6	1 14 6
	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3 3	2 9 9	...
	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or Kalai. 2 2 9	2 3 0	2 10 0
	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	...

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zeamays*).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR — CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			LINSEED			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
2 10 0	2 4 0	2 7 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	2 13 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	...
.	...	...	3 9 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 10 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	5 0 0	...	Mustard. 5 0 0 Rapeseed. 4 8 0	4 12 0 3 13 0	... ...
...	...	...	3 14 0	3 14 0	...	3 14 0	3 14 0	...	4 9 0	4 8 0	...
2 6 6	2 10 0	...	3 15 0	3 12 0	...	...	..	..	4 13 0	4 9 6	...
...	...	...	4 4 0	3 8 0	2 3 0 Pulse.	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3 12 0	
2 8 0	2 3 6	1 6 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	1 13 0	3 0 0	3 5 0	...	Mustard. 4 6 0 Rapeseed. 4 2 0	4 11 0 4 3 0	...
2 4 0	2 1 0	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 10 6	2 4 0	...	2 10 6	2 7 6	...	3 13 0	4 0 0	...	4 9 0	5 0 0	..
...	...	...	2 2 9	2 3 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	3 15 6	3 15 0	..
...	...	...	6 10 0	6 10 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	4 6 0 to 5 0 0	4 12 0 to 5 0 0	...

0 STANDARD SEERS.

TIL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 12 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 5 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	4 15 0
...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	19 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	4 8 0	3 12 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	23 0 0	23 0 0	...	5 8 0	6 10 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	5 4 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 6 0	4 12 0	...
...	...	...	6 0 0	5 14 0	..	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...
...	...	...		5 0 0			14 4 0		...	...	...
0 0	5 0 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...
...	...	...	3 12 0	3 10 0	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	17 3 3	17 3 3	...	...	...	...
4	3 4 0	...	6 4 0	6 4 0	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0 to 5 11 6	5 0 0 to 5 11 6	...	22 0 0	23 0 0	...	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
35 0 0	34 0 0	32 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	...	260 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	250 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	...	7 0 0	6 8 0 per kahan.	6 10 0
32 0 0	32 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						Uncleaned, per piece.					
35 0 0	36 0 0	..	7 0 0 to 9 0 0	6 0 0 to 7 8 0	...	0 6 0 to 2 0 0 Cleaned, per piece. 0 8 0 to 2 2 0	0 6 0 to 2 0 0 0 8 0 to 2 2 0	...	...	...	...
42 0 0	42 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 4 0	31 0 0	..	10 10 8	10 10 8	...	55 0 0	55 0 0	..	16 bundles.		
						per maund.			per rupee.		
41 8 0	41 8 0	...	9 8 0	9 8 0	...	26 0 0	25 0 0	...	2 8 0 per maund.	2 2 0	...
						per maund.					
	37 0 0	...		6 4 0			20 0 0	...	...	...	...
28 0 0	28 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 5 0 per maund.	0 5 0	...
29 0 0	28 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
31 9 9	32 0 0	...	6 3 3	6 0 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
35 0 0	36 4 0	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	22 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0	...	20 0 0 per kahan.	20 0 0	20 0 0
31 8 0 to 40 0 0	31 8 0 to 40 0 0	...	7 12 0 to 13 0 0	7 12 0 to 13 0 0	...	1 8 0 to 2 0 0 per piece.	1 8 0 to 2 0 0	...	0 3 3 per maund.	3 3	...

1784*d*

he undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 30th September 1896.

STRAW.		JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARTS.
					IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
0 ir kahan.	5 12 0	4 14 0	...	...	...	4 10 0	4 12 0	4 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 10 0	3 7 0 Panga.	3 9 0	1. Calcutta.
0 ir kahan.	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0 Crushed.	...	2. Burdwan.
0 ir kahan.	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	0 2 0	0 2 0	...	3 12 0	3 10 0 Panga.	...	3. Midnapore.
0 ir maund.	0 10 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	...	3 14 0	3 14 0 Panga.	3 8 0	4. Pabna.
ndles. rupee.		...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 5 4	0 5 4	...	4 2 0	3 13 0	...	5. Rangpur.
	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 6	4 0 0	3 15 0 Panga.	3 9 0	6. Dacca.
	...	...	...	..	...		5 0 0			0 8 0			3 12 0 Panga.		7. Chittagong.
	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 11 0	3 11 0 Panga.	3 8 0	8. Patna.
r maund.															
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 10 0	3 10 0 Panga.	...	9. Muzaffarpur.
	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	3 14 0	3 10 0 Panga.	...	10. Bhagalpur.
	4 2 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	3 6 0	3 4 0 Karkatch.	3 7 0	11. Cuttack.
kahan.															
	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0 to 7 8 0	5 8 0 to 7 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 5 0	4 5 0 Panga	4 4 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of September 1896.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29 693		
The average pressure of September from 24 years' registers ...	29·682		
The highest pressure in the month	29 949	29th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29 499	14th	16
The range of pressure	0·450		
	Hours		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	106·9		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	367·0		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month	83·2		
The average temperature of September from 24 years' registers	83·3		
The highest temperature in the month	93 0	10th	
The lowest temperature in the month	74·9	28th	
The range of temperature during the month	18·1		
The mean daily range of temperature	10 5		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	15·2	3rd	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	87		
The average humidity of September from 24 years' registers ...	85		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·982		
The average vapour tension of September from 9 years' registers	0 987		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	7·50		
The average cloud proportion of September from 19 years' registers	6 95		
	Inches.		
The total rainfall of the month	9 05		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	8 48		
The average fall of September from 48 years' registers ...	10·18		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1·67	1st & 17th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	17		
The average number of rainy days in September from 24 years' registers	21		
	⊖		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	144·5		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	56·2		
The greatest sun temperature	156·5	10th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	66·0	29th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	7·54		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	2·6		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	5·1	25th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	71·8		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	196·0	15th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	12·0	14th, 10 to 11 A.M. and 18th 9 to 10 A.M. and 11 to Noon.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 40, N.E. 27, E. 41, S.E. 83, S. 60, S.W. 175, W. 164, N.W. 43, Calm 87.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about equal; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 5th October 1896.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of September 1896.

	Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month	27·748	
	⊖	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	86·1	
The highest temperature during the month	95·5	10th.
The lowest temperature during the month	74·0	30th.
The absolute range of temperature during the month	21·5	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	12·6	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ...	17·0	7th.
	%	
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	84	
	Inches.	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	1·050	
The total rainfall of the month	8·28	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1·39	28th.
	Days.	
The number of rainy days in the month	10	

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 5th October 1896.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 27th September to 3rd October 1896.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1896.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
September ...	27th ...	29·913	82·0	86·0	8·1	77·9	79·6	78·5	·962	78·0	95	·0·09
,, ...	28th ...	·942	82·0	88·5	13·1	75·4	85 7	83·0	1·095	82·0	89	1·39
,, ...	29th ...	·958	84·2	90·5	12·7	77·8	84·1	82·5	1·091	81·9	94	Nil
,, ...	30th ...	·943	82·1	90·2	16·2	74·0	86·5	84·4	1·155	83·7	92	1·23
October ...	1st ...	·881	85·8	92·8	14·0	78·8	88·8	86·7	1·245	86·0	92	
,, ...	2nd ...	·851	85·4	92·9	15·1	77·8	89 6	87·5	1·278	86·8	92	,,
,, ...	3rd ...	·875	85·5	93·2	15·4	77·8	89·5	86·8	1·241	85·9	89	,,

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days		29·908
		⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days		83·9
The extreme variation of temperature		19·2
The maximum temperature		93·2
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days		92
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 27th September to 3rd October 1896 ...		·1·71

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperature

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 5th October 1896.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Ben

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 27th September to 3rd October 1896.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1896.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	27th	148·5	0·2	29·844	79·8	83·0	7·8	75·2	78 3	0·949	77·6	93	ESE, SE by S and Calm.	·21	1·00	Cloudy, o, d, ≤
,,	28th	150·7	5·4	·883	81·6	86·5	11·6	74·9	79·0	·957	77·9	89	SE by S, SSE and Clam.	47	Nil	Partially cloudy, t.
,,	29th	153·4	9·0	·895	82·3	87·4	10·0	77·4	79·0	·949	77·6	86	SW by W and Variable.	82	0·39	Partially cloud d, p, t, ≤ lr, ⛆
,,	30th	149 3	6·	·883	81·7	87·7	15·0	72·7	79·0	·957	77·9	88	SW by S and SSW.	72	Nil	Partially cloud
Oct.	1st	151·2	10·3	·818	83·7	89·9	11·7	78·2	80·3	·991	78 9	87	SSW and WSW.	71	,,	Chiefly clear ⛆.
,,	2nd	148·0	10·5	·800	83·8	90·0	12·4	77·6	78·2	·891	75·7	77	W by S, SSW and SW by W.	52	,,	Chiefly clear ⛆.
,,	3rd	147·8	10·3	·826	86·5	89·8	12·5	77·3	78 8	·923	76·8	80	SW by W and SSW.	59	,,	Clear —.

The mean pressure of the seven days		Inches. 29·850
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·749
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		51·9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		83·4
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		82·3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		83·4
The extreme variation of temperature		17·3
The maximum temperature		90 9
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		8
		%
The mean relative humidity		86
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		83
		Inches
The total fall of rain from 27th September to 3rd October 1896		1·39
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		1·54
The total fall from 1st January to 3rd October 1896		53·17
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		59·46

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph rom observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All th nometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at th Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four fee e the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86 rly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed i eteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; t, thunder; ≤, lightning.
r. lightning reflection; p, passing temporary showers; ⛆ dew.

ROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA, J. H. GILLILAND,
Calcutta, the 5th October 1896.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.		Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		Remarks.
					Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,880	3,723	27·72	43	·36	7	·06	2,173	18·72	104	·84	43	·36	645	5·52	3,015	25·92	2,965	25·56	
	Birbhum	797,833	2,033	30·48	63	·96	16	·24	1,334	20·04	8	·12	35	·48	427	6·36	1,885	28·32	1,915	28·80	
	Bankura	1,060,658	3,641	40·80	72	·72	5	·04	1,434	16·08	59	·60	38	·36	533	6·00	2,201	24·60	2,412	27·00	
	Midnapore	2,631,516	7,062	32·16	180	·72	42	·12	3,865	17·52	168	·60	139	·60	1,049	4·68	5,436	24·72	5,115	23·16	
	Hooghly, including Serampore.	1,034,296	2,065	23·88	43	·48	4	·03	1,758	20·28	169	1·92	74	·84	322	3·72	2,390	27·48	2,419	27·96	
	Howrah	763,625	1,838	28·80	32	·48	3	·03	696	10·92	290	4·44	49	·72	401	6·24	1,471	23·04	1,339	21·72	
	24-Parganas	1,992,013	3,070	19·44	43	·24	6	·03	2,339	14·76	119	·60	136	·84	296	1·80	2,934	18·48	3,334	21·12	
Presidency	Calcutta	681,560	970	17·04	13	·12	2	·02	746	13·08	232	4·08	24	·36	56	10·08	1,583	27·96	1,543	27·48	
	Nadia	1,644,103	4,541	33·48	1	·007	...	...	2,198	15·96	5	·03	94	·60	449	3·24	2,747	20·04	3,272	23·88	
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	4,419	42·36	22	·12	14	·12	2,033	19·44	11	·09	56	·48	445	4·20	2,586	24·72	2,640	25·80	
	Jessore	1,888,827	3,558	22·56	10	·06	...	...	3,149	19·92	4	·02	86	·48	183	1·08	3,432	21·72	3,766	23·88	
	Khulna	1,177,652	2,467	25·08	19	·12	...	...	1,839	18·72	21	·12	59	·60	430	4·32	2,367	24·00	2,249	22·80	
	Rajshahi	1,713,336	2,686	24·48	11	·09	...	...	2,852	26·04	2	·01	83	·72	146	1·32	3,098	28·20	3,150	28·68	
	Dinajpur	1,555,835	3,487	26·88	7	·04	1	·007	3,496	26·88	4	·02	97	·72	161	1·20	3,756	28·92	3,378	25·44	
Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri	681,352	1,921	33·72	17	·24	...	...	1,636	28·80	29	·48	14	·24	34	·48	1,730	30·36	1,625	28·56	
	Darjeeling	223,315	611	32·76	13	·60	3	·12	578	30·96	206	11·04	6	·24	196	10·44	1,002	53·76	833	44·76	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	5,080	29·40	4	·01	3	·01	4,419	25·56	1	·004	56	·24	240	1·32	4,723	27·36	4,151	24·00	
	Bogra	817,494	1,632	26·88	122	1·80	13	·18	1,834	26·88	3	·03	51	·72	145	2·04	2,215	32·40	1,490	21·84	
	Patna	1,361,223	2,248	19·80	...	...	...	...	2,128	18·60	7	·06	46	·24	100	·84	2,278	20·04	2,202	19·32	
Dacca	Dacca	2,395,402	5,2 8	29·52	19	·08	10	·04	2,787	13·56	136	·60	60	·24	871	4·32	3,826	19·08	3,341	16·68	
	Mymensingh	3,472,166	9,097	31·32	31	·09	23	·07	4,816	16·56	41	·12	99	·24	1,625	3·36	6,816	23·76	4,837	16·68	
	Faridpur	1,823,543	4,297	27·60	43	·24	11	·07	2,901	18·36	34	·12	105	·60	547	3·48	3,541	22·32	2,701	17·76	
	Backergunge	2,153,965	4,889	27·12	21	·12	2	·01	3,396	20·04	35	·12	155	·84	1,157	6·36	4,978	27·72	4,043	22·44	
	Tippera	1,782,935	3,963	25·92	3	·01	9	·06	3,133	14·28	16	·09	68	·36	526	3·48	2,755	18·48	2,203	14·76	
Chittagong	Noakhali	1,009,693	2,926	34·68	2	·01	...	...	1,502	18·84	4	·03	93	1·08	284	3·36	1,975	23·40	1,642	19·44	
	Chittagong	1,240,157	3,869	36 84	9	·07	1	·008	3,514	32 64	43	·36	109	·96	180	1·56	3,856	35 76	2,794	25 92	
	South Lushai Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Patna	1,760,004	6 831	46 32	690	4·68	50	·24	5,119	34·68	261	1·68	116	·72	1,844	12·48	8,080	54·72	7,434	50·40	Not under registration.
	Gaya	2,178,331	9,985	62 56	1,495	8 28	46	·24	6,613	37·08	253	1·44	171	·84	1,337	7·44	9,920	55 56	9,869	55 32	
	Shahabad	2,063,927	8 691	50 52	629	3·60	59	·24	4,162	24·12	44	·24	115	·60	1,161	6·72	6,170	35·76	7,931	46 08	
Patna	Saran	2,466,015	7,915	38 40	1,569	7·56	16	·07	4,533	22·08	235	1·08	193	·84	2,735	13·20	9,286	45 12	7,692	37·32	
	Champaran	1,859,405	6,191	59 84	2,687	17 28	11	·06	4,639	30·24	59	·36	147	·84	1,618	10 44	9,221	59·40	6,301	40·56	
	Muzaffarpur	2,712,857	8 992	39 72	2,137	9·36	15	·06	6,935	30·84	58	·36	252	1·08	1,236	5·40	10,725	47·40	8,122	35 88	
	Darbhanga	2,801,955	9 752	41 76	513	2·16	2	·008	6,910	29·64	276	1·20	178	·72	750	3·12	8,659	37·08	6,237	26·64	
	Monghyr	2,058,021	8,581	50 52	198	1 08	29	·12	5,021	29·52	25	·12	143	·96	894	5·16	6,349	37·32	6,165	36·24	
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	2,092,686	6,836	40 32	319	1·80	20	·10	4,339	25·56	29	·12	131	·72	811	5 00	5,349	31·56	5,861	34·56	
	Purnea	1,944,658	4,377	26·28	34	·12	2	·01	4,086	23·08	8	·04	74	·36	109	·60	4,293	26 40	3,699	19·08	
	Malda	814,919	2,361	34 80	23	·24	3	·03	1,435	21·12	3	·03	33	·48	165	2·16	1,655	24·36	1,513	22·20	
	Sonthal Parganas	1,754,196	6.3 7	43·68	154	·96	10	·06	3,227	29·39	56	·36	49	·24	353	2 40	3,988	26·52	3,901	26 64	
	Cuttack	1,917,871	7,533	46·56	588	3·60	64	·36	1,697	10 44	404	2·40	178	·96	1,421	8 76	4,345	26 88	4,944	30 60	
Orissa	Balasore	944,625	2,892	31·32	142	1 68	4	·04	1,128	13·56	300	3·60	87	·96	577	9·36	2,438	29·40	2,299	27 60	
	Puri	944,898	3,088	39·00	860	10·92	76	·96	389	4·92	280	3·48	72	·84	949	11 88	2,817	33·12	2,318	29·76	
	Angul and Khondmals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	4,551	46·56	216	2·16	5	·04	2,776	28·56	93	·84	68	·60	573	5·88	3,731	38·40	3,912	40 20	Ditto ditto.
Chota Nagpur.	Lohardaga	1,128,585	4,787	50·64	152	1·56	...	...	2,062	21·84	358	3·72	59	·60	1,193	12·60	3 824	40 56	3 655	38·76	
	Palamau	596,770	2,529	46 80	8	·12	5	·09	1,208	24·24	9	·12	41	·72	275	5 52	1,545	30 96	1,978	39 72	
	Manbhum	1,193,328	5,774	57 96	219	2·16	5	·04	1,873	18 72	82	·84	56	·48	654	6·48	2,889	28·44	3,073	30 84	
	Singbhum	545,488	2,039	44 76	10	·12	1	·01	929	20·40	32	·60	51	1·08	170	3·72	1,193	26·16	976	21·36	
	Total	71,070,233	210,507	35·52	13,505	2·28	598	·09	130,923	22·08	4,601	·72	4,125	·69	30,150	5·04	183,902	30·96	168,700	28·44	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was introduced from the commencement of 1892.		14,849	2·40	756	·12	119,041	20·04	4,836	·72	4,345	·72	24,873	4 08	168,700	28·44	.....	.....	
	Difference + or —	.....	.....	.....	−1,344	−·12	−158	−·03	+11,882	+2·04	−235	Equal	−220	−·12	+5,277	+·96	+15,202	+2·52	.....	.....	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 1st October 1896.

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Captain*, F.R.C.S.,

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of August 1896.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.														AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		Remarks.
					CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DISENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.				
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
urdwan ...	1. Burdwan	34,477	30	10·44	..	..	...	...	57	19·80	11	3·72	2	·60	5	1·68	75	26 04	57	30 24	
idnapore ...	2. Midnapore	39,364	48	17·76	1	·36	...	...	46	17 04	16	5 88	...	...	19	6·96	82	30·48	83	30·84	
ooghly ...	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	33,069	41	14·88	...	...	..	...	42	15·24	10	3·60	..	...	18	5·76	68	24·60	115	41·64	
	4. Serampore	35,952	65	21·60	3	·96	..	...	43	14·28	32	10·68	3	·96	20	6·60	101	33·60	118	39·36	
owrah ...	5. Howrah	116,606	291	29·88	3	·24	1	·09	123	12·60	63	6·48	2	·12	87	8·88	279	28·68	237	24·36	
-Parganas	6. Cossipore-Chitpur ...	31,423	31	11·76	3	1·08	...	...	7	2 64	3	1·08	...	...	13	4·92	26	9·84	54	20·52	
	7. Maniktala	32,863	18	6·48	2	·72	...	...	16	5·76	6	2 16	...	...	4	1 44	28	10·20	39	14·16	
	8. Bernagore	34,278	46	16·08	...	...	...	...	21	7·32	10	3·48	4	1·32	9	3·12	44	15 36	58	20·28	
	9. South Suburban	69,642	90	15 48	7	1·20	...	...	54	9 24	12	2·04	5	·84	27	4 64	105	18 09	197	18·36	
	10. South Barrackpore, including Tittagarh Municipality.	35,647	30	10·08	1	·24	...	...	33	11·04	14	4·68	...	...	6	1·92	54	18·12	54	18·12	
	11. Naihati	29,724	42	16·92	1	·36	...	...	53	21·36	10	3·96	...	...	6	2·40	70	28·20	71	28·56	
	12. Nawabganj or North Barrackpore.*	20,980	3	1·68	...	..	...	...	10	5·64	...	..	..	..	...	...	10	5·64	63	36·00	
alcutta ...	13. Calcutta	681,880	970	17 04	13	·12	2	·02	746	13·08	232	4·08	24	·36	576	10·08	1,593	27·96	1,563	27 48	
adia ...	14. Krishnagar	25,550	46	21·60	1	·36	...	...	28	13·08	...	..	..	..	9	4·20	38	17·88	43	18·96	
	15. Santipur	30,437	33	12·96	...	...	...	...	57	22·44	...	...	2	·72	1	·36	60	23·64	63	24·72	
urshidabad	16. Murshidabad, including Azimganj Municipality.	35,576	69	20·16	...	...	...	...	61	20·52	...	...	...	...	17	5·64	78	26·28	72	24·24	
ajshahi ...	17. Berhampore	23,515	50	25·44	...	...	...	...	30	15·24	4	2·04	2	·96	7	3·48	43	21·84	51	25·92	
abna ...	18. Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	40	22·32	...	...	...	...	49	27·36	...	..	1	·48	1	·48	51	28·56	48	26·88	
acca ...	19. Sirajganj	25,267	28	14·40	...	...	...	...	15	7·68	..	..	...	...	...	...	15	7·68	28	14·40	
hittagong ...	20. Dacca	82,321	137	19·92	3	·36	...	...	83	12·00	16	2·28	5	·72	37	12·60	194	28·20	163	23·76	
	21. Chittagong	24,069	41	20·40	5	2·40	...	...	36	17·88	4	1·92	2	·96	7	3·48	54	26·88	45	22·32	
atna ...	22. Patna City	165,192	483	31·44	27	1·92	...	...	258	18·48	98	7 08	12	·84	156	11·28	548	39·72	544	39·48	
	23. Bihar	47,723	168	42·48	5	1·20	...	...	175	43·92	11	2·76	4	·96	48	12·00	243	61·08	221	55·68	
	24. Dinapore	44,419	123	33·12	2	·48	...	...	66	17·76	5	1·32	3	·72	42	11·28	116	31·20	129	34·80	
aya ...	25. Gaya	80,383	324	53·56	46	6·60	...	...	302	45 00	93	13·80	2	·24	95	14·16	537	80·16	424	63·24	
ahabad ...	26. Arrah	46,905	87	22·20	36	9·12	...	...	55	14·04	19	4 80	2	·48	18	4·56	130	33·24	211	53·88	
	27. Sasaram	23,713	89	46·92	...	...	...	...	57	30·00	1	·48	...	...	9	4·68	67	35·28	112	59·16	
aran ...	28. Chapra	57,353	140	29·28	108	22·56	4	·72	123	25·68	14	2·88	7	1·44	82	17·04	336	70·08	163	34·08	
hamparan ...	29. Bettiah	23,780	60	31·56	174	91·56	...	...	40	21·00	4	2·04	1	·48	32	16 80	251	132·12	77	40·56	
uzaffarpur	30. Muzaffarpur	49,193	156	38·04	1	·24	...	...	90	21·84	8	1·92	4	·96	40	9·72	143	34·80	187	45·60	
	31. Hajipur	21,427	76	42·36	...	...	...	...	38	21·12	2	1·08	1	·48	24	13 32	65	36·24	90	50·16	
irbhanga ...	32. Darbhanga	75,561	165	26·88	...	...	...	...	70	11·40	15	2·40	5	·72	57	9·24	147	23 88	176	28·68	
ongbyr ...	33. Monghyr	57,077	219	45·96	20	4·20	...	...	111	23·28	8	1·68	6	1·20	67	14·04	212	44·52	245	51·48	
hagalpur ...	34. Bhagalpur	69,106	190	32·88	4	·60	1	·12	114	19·68	11	1·80	8	·96	16	2 76	153	26·28	217	37·68	
uttack ...	35. Cuttack	47,186	100	25·32	12	3·00	...	...	43	10·92	28	7·08	5	1·20	34	8·64	122	30·96	130	33·00	
alasore ...	36. Balasore	20,775	50	28·80	1	·48	...	...	14	8·04	7	3·96	2	1 08	15	8·64	39	22·44	43	24·72	
uri ...	37. Puri	28,794	61	25·32	4	1·56	...	...	15	6·24	23	9·48	1	·36	25	10·32	68	28·32	109	45·36	
hanbadga ...	38. Ranchi	26,306	72	42·48	...	...	...	...	57	33·60	...	...	...	...	6	3·48	63	37·20	47	27·72	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,329,521	4,554	23·40	482	2·40	8	·03	3,235	16·56	790	3·96	113	·48	1,683	8·64	6,311	32·40	6,290	32·40	
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	4,154	21·36	730	3·72	25	·12	2,964	15·24	827	4·20	112	·48	1,632	8·40	6,290	32·40			
	Difference + or —	.....	+400	+2·04	—248	—1·32	—17	—·09	+271	+1·32	—37	—·24	+1	Equal	+51	+·24	+21	Equal			

* A reference has been made to the Civil Surgeon of 24-Parganas regarding abnormally low birth and death-rates of North Barrackpore Municipality.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 1st October 1896.

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Captain*, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Supplementary Vital Statistics of Districts and of Towns in Bengal for July 1896, received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 5th September 1896.

Division.	District.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS														AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.	
					CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.			
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Burdwan	Midnapore	2,631,516	6,329	*28·80*	336	*1·44*	55	*·24*	3,324	*15·12*	145	*·60*	122	*·48*	868	*3·84*	4,850	*22·08*	5,635	*28·80*
	Total for the whole Province ...	71,970,333	173,768	*29·28*	14,001	*2·28*	888	*·12*	118,055	*19·92*	4,191	*·60*	4,416	*·72*	25,056	*4·20*	166,607	*28·08*	153,226	*25·80*
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	...	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was introduced from the commencement of 1892.		17,139	*2·88*	1,100	*·12*	104,485	*17·64*	4,133	*·60*	4,290	*·72*	22,079	*3·72*	153,226	*25·80*	...	...
	Difference + or −	...	...	...	−3,138	*−·60*	−212	Equal	+13,570	*+2·28*	+58	Equal	+126	Equal	+2,977	*+·48*	+13,381	*+2·28*	..	...
District.	Town.																			
Midnapore ...	Midnapore	32,264	64	*23·76*	2	*·72*	...	...	37	*13·68*	23	*8·52*	...	...	24	*8·88*	86	*31·92*	96	*35·64*
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,329,521	4,037	*20·76*	635	*3·12*	23	*·10*	3,173	*16·32*	767	*3·84*	110	*·48*	1,635	*8·40*	6,332	*32·52*	5,720	*29·40*
	Average of the corresponding month of past five years.	.....	3,637	*18·72*	904	*4·56*	46	*·12*	2,484	*12·72*	654	*3·36*	116	*·48*	1,516	*7·80*	5,720	*29·40*	...	...
	Difference + or −	.....	+400	*+2·04*	−279	*−1·44*	−24	*−·02*	+689	*+3·60*	+113	*+·48*	−6	Equal	+119	*+·60*	+612	*+3·19*	...	...

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 1st October 1896.

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Captain*, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd October 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 3rd October 1896.			Week ending Saturday, the 5th October 1895.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	478	63,575	782	560	1,02,700	1,757
Jute	408	98,617	1,795	226	70,065	1,176
Firewood	147	76,750	1,171	84	63,475	949
Other articles	777	1,58,345	2,376	470	90,395	1,240
Total ...	1,810	3,07,287	6,124	1,340	3,26,635	5,122

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of July 1896, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1896.		1895.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	8,186	2,348	3,352	37,691	10,534	41,043	.....	30,509
Cotton, raw	3	100	2	148	103	150	.....	47
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	395	.....	513	.....	395	513	.....	118
Ditto, Indian	157	173	225	216	330	441	.....	111
Piece-goods, European	1,724	3	1,825	.....	1,727	1,825	.....	98
Ditto, Indian	60	.....	18	3	60	21	39	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	19	4	17	10	23	27	.....	4
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	27	5	15	1	32	16	16	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catch	34	.....	57	.....	34	57	.....	23
Turmeric	15	198	24	243	213	267	.....	54
Aniline dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	9	.....	12	.....	9	12	.....	3
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	20	97	19	106	117	125	.....	8
Rice in the husk	917	3,880	751	606	4,797	1,357	3,440	.....
Rice not in the husk	5,278	2,588	2,630	3,116	7,866	5,746	2,120	.....
Jowar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	1,758	2,595	1,648	1,692	4,353	3,340	1,013	.....
Others	54	8	7	13	62	20	42	.....
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw	10	565	11	824	575	835	.....	260
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns	.....	3	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....
Jute—								
Raw	15	12,279	9	7,260	12,294	7,269	5,025	.....
Gunny-bags and cloth	254	494	278	1,328	748	1,606	.....	858
Lac—								
Stick	.....	14	.....	18	14	18	.....	4
Shell								
Leather, manufactured	4	1	17	.....	5	17	.....	12
Liquors—								
Beer	32	.....	22	.....	32	22	10	.....
Spirits	4	.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Wines	76	.....	68	.....	76	68	8	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	27	.....	14	.....	27	14	13	.....
Copper, wrought	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	.....
Brass, do.	159	67	176	45	226	221	5	.....
Iron	1,072	82	1,067	78	1,104	1,145	.....	41
Others	75	15	93	21	90	114	.....	24
Oils—								
Kerosine	9,479	31	9,582	7	9,510	9,589	.....	79
Castor	10	1	22	.....	11	22	.....	11
Cocoanut	104	.....	119	.....	104	119	.....	15
Others	354	4	690	10	358	700	.....	342
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	14	484	.....	544	498	544	.....	46
Rape and mustard	413	1,319	472	487	1,732	959	773	.....
Til or jinjili	4	926	1	1,116	930	1,117	.....	187
Poppy	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Earthnuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	2	84	16	4	86	20	66	.....
Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	186	84	200	.....	270	200	70	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	37		11	8	39	19	20	.....
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Others	942	430	939	673	1,372	1,612	.....	240
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	42	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	42	.....
Salt	6,415	213	4,361	21	6,627	4,382	2,245	.....
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24	.....	24
Indian	.....	16	.....	.....	16	.....	16	.....

Staples.	1896.		1895.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian—								
Muga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Endi	.....	..	.....	.. ...	.....	... ..	.....	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	274	604	257	680	878	937	.....	59
Pepper	45	... ..	46	.....	45	46	... .	1
Ginger	1	238	.....	213	239	213	26	.....
Chillies	156	148	53	205	304	258	46	. ...
Cardamoms	.....	19	.....	13	19	13	6	.....
Others	96	41	82	33	137	115	22	.....
Lime and limestone	951	194	345	140	1,145	485	660	.....
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	304	98	539	13	402	552	.....	150
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,555	456	1,209	283	2,011	1,582	429	.....
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	... ..	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	20	6,546	... .	6,190	6,566	6,190	376	.....
Timber	192	168	346	134	360	480	.....	120
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	120	2,348	470	2,206	2,468	2,676	.....	208
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ....	.....	.....
Other sorts	17	12	21	33	29	54	.....	25
Wool, raw	.....	12	.....	54	12	54	.....	42
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	7	.....	3	.....	7	3	4	.....
Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	6,549	1,577	5,878	1,880	8,126	7,758	368	.....
Total ...	49,685	41,523	38,641	68,303	90,208	107,034	16,912	33,738

F. C. W. Dover,

Calcutta, *the 1st October 1896.* *for Offg. Examiner of Accounts*

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of July 1896, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1896.		1895.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,934	.....	1,223	2	1,934	1,225	709	.....
Cotton, raw	.....	5	.....	20	5	20	.....	15
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	139	.....	245	.....	139	245	.....	106
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piece-goods, European	156	.....	206	.....	156	206	.....	50
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating other than Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona Bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	3	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Turmeric	2	86	6	108	88	114	.....	26
Aniline Dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Rice in the husk	25	.....	9	288	25	297	.....	272
Do. not in the husk	273	19	27	1,157	292	1,184	.....	892
Jawar and Bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	93	83	91	107	176	198	.....	22
Others	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	30	.....	26	30	26	4	.....
Raw								
Skins of Sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—								
Raw	.....	1,029	.....	304	1,029	304	725	.....
Gunny-bags and cloth	18	.....	21	1	18	22	.....	4
Lac—								
Stick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Liquors—								
Beer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wines	3	.....	7	.....	3	7	.....	4
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper, wrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, wrought	11	3	14	2	14	16	.....	2
Iron	73	.....	89	.....	73	89	.....	16
Others	9	2	1	12	11	13	.....	2
Oils—								
Kerosine	506	.....	649	1	506	650	.....	144
Castor	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	25	.....	25
Cocoanut	12	.....	20	.....	12	20	.....	8
Others	107	.....	219	.....	107	219	.....	112
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	39	.....	24	39	24	15	.....
Rape and mustard	153	17	216	3	170	219	.....	49
Til or jinjili	.....	426	.....	327	426	327	99	.....
Poppy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earth-nuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	21	.....	273	.....	21	273	.....	252
Provisions—								
Ghee	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	2	.....	11	2	11	.....	9
Others	89	28	99	53	127	152	.....	225
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	751	22	421	.....	773	421	352	.....
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian—								
Muga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Staples.	1896.		1895.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	10	548		756	558	756		198
Pepper								
Ginger								
Chillies	8	106	11	167	174	178		4
Cardamoms								
Others	8	8	4	16	16	20		4
Lime and stone-lime	8		24		8	24		16
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	7	95	12	3	102	15	87	
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	125	438	59	495	563	554	9	
Tea—								
Foreign								
Indian								
Timber	45		55	1	45	56		11
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	95	67	302	58	163	360		198
Manufactured—								
Cigars								
Other sorts								
Wool, raw								
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European								
Ditto, Indian								
Shawls								
All other articles of merchandise	369	350	413	395	719	808		89
Total	5,064	3,473	4,748	4,337	8,537	9,085	2,009	2,557

F. C. W. Dover,
For Offg. Examiner of Accounts.

Calcutta, *the 1st October 1896.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th September 1896, on 1,699·70 miles open.

	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P			
traffic for the week ...	300,898	3,07,935 10 0	31,86,767 30	6,20,148 15 0	15,840 0 0	9,43,924 0 0	80,763	124,043	204,806
r mile of railway	.....	181 2 9	.....	364 13 9	9 5 1	555 5 7	.....	.....	.....
previous 11½ weeks of half- r	*3,317,106	*32,23,499 9 0	†3,49,27 472 0	†63,47,013 10 0	‡1,99,640 0 0	97,70,153 3 0	9,44,738½	1,323,461	2,268,199½
Total for 12½ weeks ...	3,618,004	35,31,435 3 0	3,81,14,239 30	69,67,162 9 0	2,15,480 0 0	1 07,14,077 12 0	1,025,501½	1,447,504	2,473,005½
Comparison.									
for corresponding week previous year	308,308½	3,13,015 9 8	33,90,275 0	5,.5,733 2 6	16,670 9 10	8,85,419 6 0	82,108	108,794	190,902
ile of railway correspond- week of previous year ... for corresponding 12½ ks of previous year ...	..... 3,734,324½	184 7 3 37,66,552 10 4	..... 3,64,75,003 30	327 7 9 70,70,352 9 10	9 13 2 2,06,936 2 7	521 12 2 1,10,43,841 6 9	 1,023,011	 1,420,060	 2,443,061

Added number of passengers 4,458 and Rs. 3,882
Deducted maunds 3,57,496 and ,, 3,093 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 15th Augus
Added ,, 50 } 1896.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th September 1896, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P			
traffic for the week ...	19,425	4,019 5 0	8,971 10	400 1 0	9 0 0	5,328 6 0	1,131	57	1,188
r mile of railway ...	.....	221 4 8	.....	17 15 11	0 6 6	239 11 1	.....	.....	.....
previous 11½ weeks of half- r	*228,398	*53,420 4 0	†78,455 10	†3,326 3 0	110 0 0	56,856 7 0	13,218	642	13,860
Total for 12½ weeks ...	247,823	58,330 9 0	87,426 20	3,726 4 0	119 0 0	62,184 13 0	14,349	699	15,048
Comparison.									
for corresponding week previous year	21,999½	5,439 15 7	4,765 30	177 10 0	12 15 3	5,630 8 10	1,008	34	1,122
ile of railway correspond- week of previous year ... for corresponding 12½ ks of previous year ...	 252,953	244 11 5 59,406 12 10	..... 64,289 20	7 15 10 2,596 9 8	0 9 4 152 1 6	253 4 7 62,155 8 0	 14,863	 556	 15,419

Added number of passengers 1,236 and Rs. 320 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 15th August
Ditto maunds 2,379 and ,, 10 } 1896.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th September 1896, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
traffic for the week ...	14,229	12,975 2 0	65,341 0	9,157 8 0	42 0 0	22,174 10 0	6,656	4,853	11,509
r mile of railway	.....	80 6 3	.....	56 11 10	0 4 2	137 6 3	.....	.....	.....
previous 11½ weeks of half- r	*203,673	*1,62,452 0 0	†5,72,405 10	†83,553 9 0	‡629 0 0	2,46,934 9 0	76,449	35,089	111,538
Total for 12½ weeks ...	217,902	1,75,427 2 0	6,37,746 10	93,071 1 0	671 0 0	2,69,109 3 0	83,105	39,442	122,547
Comparison.									
for corresponding week previous year	13,517	10,268 6 8	66,076 30	9,785 11 0	53 5 0	20,107 8 8	6,363	3,786	10,149
ile of railway correspond- week of previous year ... for corresponding 12½ ks of previous year ...	..... 267,652½	63 9 11 1,85,858 15 11	..... 10,30,460 0	60 10 1 1,16,468 5 4	0 5 4 568 9 0	124 9 4 3,02,890 14 3	 84,939	 46,354	 131,293

Deducted number of passengers 41 and Rs. 214
Ditto maunds 23,163 and added ,, 1,033 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 15th August 1896.
Ditto ,, 15

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th September 1896, on 814 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	200,210	93 560 0 0	12,75,740 0	3,03,200 0 0	30,080 0 0	4,26,840 0 0	30,500	50,725	81,225
Or per mile of railway ...	246	115 0 0	1,567 0	372 0 0	22 0 0	†509 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 12 weeks of half-year*	2,225,299	9,55,046 0 0	1,05,34,571 0	22,75,577 0 0	1,51,629 0 0	33,82,252 0 0	355,536	450,719	806,255
Total for 13 weeks	2,425,509	10,48,606 0 0	1,18,10,311 0	25,78,777 0 0	1,81,709 0 0	38,09,092 0 0	386,036	501,444	887,480
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	201,009	98,166 0 0	10,27,874 0	2,43,869 0 0	33,105 0 0	3,75,140 0 0	29,252	44,448	73,700
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	247	121 0 0	1,264 0	300 0 0	25 0 0	446 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,366,647	10,24,567 0 0	1,14,57,379 0	22,45,378 0 0	1,80,618 0 0	34,50,563 0 0	383,695	430,690	814,385

* Audited up to 8th August 1896.
† Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th September 1896, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,560	11,310 0 0	1,48,640 0	15,500 0 0	180 0 0	26,990 0 0	3,520	3,400	6,920
Or per mile of railway ...	252	91 0 0	1,189 0	124 0 0	1 0 0	216 0 0	... ...	...	.....
For previous 12 weeks of half-year*	368,695	1,18,791 0 0	10,32,758 0	99,399 0 0	1,805 0 0	2,19,995 0 0	43,079	36,871	79,950
Total for 13 weeks ...	400,255	1,30,101 0 0	11,81,398 0	1,14,899 0 0	1,985 0 0	2,46,985 0 0	46,599	40,271	86,870
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	33,399	14,484 0 0	93,072 0	10,614 0 0	106 0 0	25,264 0 0	3,919	3,246	7,165
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	267	116 0 0	752 0	85 0 0	1 0 0	202 0 0	..	..	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	415,940	35,564 0 0	10,30,572 0	1,02,369 0 0	2,344 0 0	2,40,737 0 0	46,940	37,075	84,015

* Audited up to 8th August 1896.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th September 1896, on 96 miles open

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	21,020	7,050 0 0	69,910 0	5,030 0 0	70 0 0	13,050 0 0	2,487	1,647	4,134
Or per mile of railway ...	251	82 0 0	813 0	60 0 0	1 0 0	152 0 0	.....	...	.....
For previous 12 weeks of half-year*	253,902	76,411 0 0	3,03,904 0	24,252 0 0	2,514 0 0	*1,03,177 0 0	29,345	10,790	40,135
Total for 13 weeks ...	274,612	83,461 0 0	4,33,904 0	30,182 0 0	2,584 0 0	1,16,227 0 0	31,832	12,437	44,269
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,192	7,401 0 0	44,723 0	2,982 0 0	352 0 0	10,735 0 0	2,226	1,550	3,776
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	212	86 0 0	520 0	35 0 0	4 0 0	125 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	265,011	85,049 0 0	2,62,050 0	24,424 0 0	3,588 0 0	1,13,061 0 0	31,569	11,066	42,635

* Audited up to 8th August 1896.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th August 1896, on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,459	4,580 5 3	98,721 0	2,948 4 0	175 8 0	7,704 1 3	1,359	2,923	4,282
Or per mile of railway ...	59·49	28·81 0 0	589·44 0	18·54 0 0	1·10 0 0	48·45 0 0	8·55	18·38	26·93
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	50,639	25,000 3 10	5,33,655 0	19,261 4 0	633 8 3	44,895 0 1	6,476	14,022	20,498
Total for 5 weeks ...	60,098	29,580 9 1	6,27,376 0	22,209 8 0	809 0 3	52,599 1 4	7,835	16,945	24,780
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,789	1,510 2 9	3,04,814 0	4,827 10 0	86 10 0	6,424 6 9	483	6,474	6,956
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	66·47	26·49 0 0	2,383·05 0	37·72 0 0	·67 0 0	64·68 0 0	3·46	50·58	59·04
Total to corresponding date of previous year	20,674	8,643 10 6	16,24,414 0	26,079 10 0	472 3 0	35,195 7 6	3,125	27,076	30,201

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 8th August 1896.			Receipts for week ending 10th August 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 8th August 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 10th August 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	7,704	48·45	128	6,424	64·68	159	2,04,794	1,300·21	128*	35,195	359·08	1,69,599	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ending 15th August 1896, on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,557	4,765 10 5	86,929 0	2,429 1 0	149 14 0	7,344 9 5	1,231	2,363	
Or per mile of railway	60·11	29·97 0 0	546·73 0	15 28 0 0	·94 0 0	46·19 0 0	8·31	14·99	
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	60,098	29,580 9 1	6,27,376 0	22,209 8 0	809 0 3	52,599 1 4	7,835	16,945	
Total for 6 weeks ...	69,655	34,346 3 6	7,14,305 0	24,638 9 0	958 14 3	59,943 10 9	9,156	19,328	28,484
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,301	1,343 15 3	2,85,808 0	4,297 4 0	72 13 0	5,711 0 3	433	5,280	5,713
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	57·91	23·58 0 0	2,332·87 0	35·55 0 0	·57 0 0	57·70 0 0	7·59	42·08	49·67
Total to corresponding date of previous year	23,975	9,987 9 9	19,10,235 0	30,373 14 0	545 0 0	40,906 7 9	3,618	31,458	36,076

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 15th August 1896.			Receipts for week ending 17th August 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 15th August 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 17th August 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	7,346	46·19	128	5,711	57·70	159	2,12,139	1,346·40	128*	40,906	416·76	1,71,233	.....

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th September 1896, on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
traffic for the week ...	2,733	5,008 0 0	97,613 0	6,027 0 0	217 0 0	11,252 0 0	1,121	3,046	4,167
r mile of railway	61·35	31·50 0 0	613·92 0	37·91 0 0	1·36 0 0	70·77 0 0	7·05	19·16	26·21
previous 10 week of half- r (a)	106,926	53,117 9 1	10,71,118 0	36,528 8 0	1,828 6 3	91,474 1 4	14,554	29,270	43,824
Total for 11 weeks ..	116,079	58,125 9 1	11,68,731 0	42,555 8 9	2,045 6 3	1,02,726 1 4	15,675	32,316	47,991
Comparison.									
for corresponding week of vious year	5,952	3,510 6 6	3,25,125 0	4,360 14 0	109 10 0	7,980 14 6	894	5,649	6,543
iile of railway correspond- week of previous year ... to corresponding date of vious year	40·50	27·42 0 0	2,540·04 0	34·07 0 0	·86 0 0	62·35 0 0	4·04	44·13	48·17
	43,348	18,950 13 3	34,95,264 0	53,305 9 0	1,115 12 0	73,372 2 3	5,801	65,967	71,768

(a) Includes audited figures up to 8th August 1896.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

ipts for week ending 19th September 1896.			Receipts for week ending 21st September 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 19th September 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 21st September 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
n ge d.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9	11,252	70·77	128	7,981	62 35	159	2,48,254	1,577·77	128*	73,372	723·46	1,74,882	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 26th September 1896	12,195	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	16,116	2	6
Decrease	3,921	2	6
Receipts per mile for the week ending 26th September 1896	239	1	10
Corresponding period of 1895	316	0	1
Decrease	76	14	3
Receipts from 1st July to 26th September 1896	1,71,453	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	1,73,325	0	0

REGISTERED No. 29.] No. 42 of 1896.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN GOVERNMENT AND WARDS' ESTATES.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,—LAND REVENUE.

Darjeeling, the 9th October 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 895T.R.

READ the following reports and papers—

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, Part II, Chapter IV, Section II, paragraph 13.

Resolution of the Government of India, No. 2—125-134, dated 30th August 188.

Letter from the Government of India, No. 53, dated 8th December 1883.

Resolution of the Government of Bengal, dated 2nd May 1885.

Annual Report of the Director of the Agricultural Department, Bengal, for t year 1885-86.

Reports by the Bengal Agricultural Department on the system of Agriculture and Agricultural Statistics of the Burdwan, Dacca, Cuttack, and Lohardaga districts.

Dr. Voelcker's Report on the Improvement of Indian Agriculture (1893).

Resolutions by the Government of Bengal on the Board's Annual Reports on the Administration of the Land Revenue and of Wards' estates in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the years 1886-87 to 1895-96.

This Government's letter to the Board of Revenue, No. 850L.R., dated the 15th February 1895.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE'S attention has recently been drawn to the insufficiency of the efforts made, and the smallness of the amounts expended in attempts, to introduce agricultural and other improvements in some Government estates and nearly all Wards' estates in Bengal, and His Honour now desires to bring the subject prominently to the notice of the Board of Revenue, Commissioners, Collectors, and Managers, who are responsible for the management of these estates.

2. The Government of India, in their Resolution dated the 30th August 1881, directed that one of the objects to be kept in view by Provincial Agricultural Departments was to be the general improvement of Indian Agriculture, with a view to increasing the general food-supply and resources of the country; and the Government of Bengal, in proposing in 1883 the establishment of an Agricultural Department in Bengal, while admitting that in the matter of agricultural research no real step could, at that time, be made in advance by Government in permanently-settled estates managed by their owners, remarked that the case was otherwise in estates the property of Government and of disqualified proprietors. It was added—

"It is no doubt a truism that before improvements can be introduced into any matter, the existing condition of things should be fully and accurately known; and inasmuch as admittedly we have no full and accurate knowledge on the subject of agriculture in Bengal, it may seem premature to endeavour to improve it. To this it may be said that on some points connected with native agriculture, our ignorance is not such as to incapacitate us from rendering useful service. No one more than the Lieutenant-Governor is willing to admit that, looking to the means and appliances at the disposal of the Bengal raiyat, he usually gets as much out of the soil as it is possible for him to get. So far as non-scientific agriculture is concerned, there is probably but little to teach him On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that his knowledge is altogether empirical, the best of its kind perhaps, but easily replaced by a better. Indications are not wanting that the raiyat is ready to assimilate this better knowledge, especially as regards the use of agricultural implements and appliances, new staples, better seed, and improved methods of treating produce, if only these innovations are brought within the range of his scanty means, and recommended by successful practice."

* * * * * *

"There are, scattered throughout Bengal, large and valuable properties owned by the Government; the settlement proceedings which from time to time are undertaken bring others upon our hands; year by year the State takes upon itself the management of estates belonging to minor or other disqualified proprietors. The policy of Government in regard to these estates is in theory an enlightened and progressive policy. It cannot, however, be stated that the practice has always coincided with the theory. Hitherto the charge of these estates has been committed to the care of officers without any training for such duties. The Lieutenant-Governor is ready to admit that these duties have often been performed with success; but he is also constrained to say that instances of failure, through imperfect technical education, have not been wanting. No more important duty can devolve upon the Government than the provision of thoroughly efficient managers for its own khas mahals and for the Wards' estates of which it takes charge. The management of these estates should be a model for the imitation of zamindars throughout the Province."

* * * * * *

"Indeed, every Government or Ward's estate presided over by a manager trained in the manner now to be stated should become itself a nucleus of improved agriculture."

* * * * * * *

"If there be a wide field for improvements in agriculture in Bengal, there is also much scope for better management of property coming under Government control, and more hope of an immediate return to labour bestowed in this direction."

* * * * * * *

"At the present moment it is to be feared that managers of Wards' estates and Government khas mahals too often think that the collection of the demand and reduction of balances is the sole object of their official existence. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to instil into the minds of all such officers a higher principle of duty, and by practice as well as by precept to teach them that it is as much their business to attend to the welfare of the tenantry entrusted to their charge as it is to collect rents."

3. As regards the management of Wards' estates generally, and the introduction of agricultural improvements in particular, the Famine Commissioners gave expression to their views, in the passage referred to in the preamble, in the following terms:—

"The estates of minors and other legally incompetent persons, which are under the management of the Court of Wards, have been spoken of as affording a proper field for the introduction of agricultural improvements into the country. The principle which should govern the conduct of Government in respect of these estates should be, in our opinion, that the managers it appoints should not make use of their position to carry on merely experimental farming, but should act as an enlightened but prudent landowner would act in respect to his own property, *by utilising the results of science and adopting any well-tested and clearly-demonstrated improvement*, either by works for adding to the permanent value of the estate, or by the adoption of improved methods of farming. When therefore any improvement in the method of cultivating or preparing any staple crop, or of rearing cattle, or in the construction of implements, *has been proved to be successful*, it might without objection be introduced to the people and popularised by means of its adoption on such estates, but it would obviously be unjustifiable to make their owners responsible for the cost and risk of carrying out experiments which the Government would not undertake itself."

The Government of India and the Secretary of State recorded their entire concurrence in the principles enunciated by the Famine Commission, subject to

the caution that "Wards' estates should not be made fields for experiments, or their surplus income applied to any purposes of which the results were uncertain." It thus appears that the Government of India and the Secretary of State gave their sanction to the principle that Managers of Wards' estates should act as an "enlightened and prudent landlord would act in respect of his own property, by utilising the results of science and adopting any well-tested and clearly-demonstrated improvement."

4. Two distinct funds are provided for the management, improvement, and protection of estates under the management of Government. These are—

I.—A fund of 12 per cent. deducted from the collections in the following classes of estates:—

(*a*) Government estates of all descriptions, whether held khas or farmed.

(*b*) Private estates managed direct by Government or let on farming lease.

Of the 12 per cent. set aside under the orders of the Government of India, 1 per cent. is intended to be devoted to purposes of education, which is made over to the Education Department, 1½ per cent. to communications, which is made over to District Boards, and 2 per cent. exclusively to sanitary improvements. The remaining 7½ per cent. is intended for the management proper and miscellaneous improvements in the estates. The rule is that only works of improvement which will benefit the estates, but cannot be expected to yield a direct return to Government as proprietor, should be charged against this fund.

II.—A separate fund, known as the Agricultural Public Works Grant, of which the amount is sanctioned yearly by Government on the estimates of the local officers submitted through the Board of Revenue. This grant is intended for such works as irrigation, drainage, or embankments, necessary for the increase or maintenance of the land revenue from Government or temporarily-settled estates.

The grant under this head, amounting to about Rs. 50,000 per annum, has recently been amalgamated with the 12 per cent. grant under head I.

5. The approved and frequently-enunciated policy of the Governments of India and Bengal in this matter, being as above described, the question may now be considered, what has been done to give effect to it? The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that very little has been or is being done in this direction, especially in Wards' estates. The following statements show the approximate rentals of Government and Wards' estates under the management of Government officers during the past ten years, and the expenditure on agricultural and other improvements:—

Government Estates, including Estates managed for Proprietors.

Financial year.	Total rental (current) in round numbers.	Expenditure on—		Percentage of total expenditure on improvements (columns 3 and 4), on rental (column 2).
		Miscellaneous improvements.	Sanitary improvements.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.		
1886-87	28,89,000	58,000		2·01
1887-88	27,96,000	53,000		1·89
1888-89	28,95,000	83,000		2·87
1889-90	27,73,000.	57,000		2 05
1890-91	29,18,000	37,000		1·26
1891-92	32,05,000	1,00,000		3·12
1892-93	33,98,000	79,000	46,000	
		1,25,000		3·67
1893-94	34,09,000	1,17,000	50,000	
		1,67,000		4·89
1894-95	34,84,000	56,000	54,000	
		1,10,000		3·15
1895-96	39,26,000	57,000	54,000	
		† 1,11,000		
Total ...	3,12,93,000	9,01,000		2·87

* The percentages have been calculated on the rental instead of on the collections, because, one year taken with another, the collections are nearly equal to the rental.

† Column 4, Appendix No. VIA. of the Board's Land Revenue Report for 1895-96, includes figures for Agricultural Public Works. The usual grant from Provincial revenues for this class of improvements is Rs. 50,000 per annum. This sum has therefore been deducted from the total of Rs. 1,07,000 shown in column 4 of Appendix VIA. of the Board's Report for the year 1895-96, in order to show the amount expended from the Improvement Fund in that year. For other years the figures given in the Board's Annual Reports are reproduced, as they did not include the expenditure from the Public Works grant.

Estates under the management of the Court of Wards.

Financial year.	Total rental.	Actual expenditure on improvements.	Percentage of expenditure on rental (*i.e.*, of column 3 on column 2).
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
1886-87	1,02,96,559	69,662	0·67
1887-88	1,02,46,459	43,259	0·42
1888-89	1,03,44,555	58,167	0·56
1889-90	1,00,15,159	66,930	0·66
1890-91	98,29,588	58,404	0·59
1891-92	91,53,100	92,864	1·01
1892-93	92,99,637	1,57,782	1 69
1893-94	97,32,203	1,58,406	1·62
1894-95	92,85,008	1,43,208	1·54
1895-96	93,44,103	1,83,880	1·96
Total ...	9,75,46,371	10,32,562	1·05

It thus appears that the total outlay on miscellaneous and sanitary improvements in Government estates during the past five years (from 1891-92 to 1895-96) was Rs. 6,13,000, or 3 6 per cent. of the current demand. This expenditure shows a great improvement on that of previous years, and is in itself sufficiently large in amount. All that is required in respect of these estates is to see that the works on which expenditure is incurred are of a suitable character, and that they are carried out with care and economy.

The expenditure on Wards' estates was only Rs. 10,32,562, or 1·05 per cent. on the total current demand. But it is to be remembered that this expenditure, in some cases, included outlay on construction of embankments, keeping up of water-courses, and similar works of protection which would ordinarily be carried out by every native landlord, and are absolutely necessary in order to prevent deterioration of the estates. Such works cannot properly be called improvements at all, being merely preventives against deterioration. If the expenditure on works for improving the condition of things that existed before the estates came under the management of the Court of Wards, as distinguished from expenditure necessary to prevent deterioration, were alone to be given, Sir Alexander Mackenzie fears the amount would be insignificant.

6. The orders quoted above in paragraph 3 were intended to give an impetus to the introduction of agricultural improvements in Government and Wards' estates, but His Honour fears that they have been often interpreted in the opposite sense; and that they have been appealed to, not as being authority for the introduction of improvements, but as a sufficient reason for refraining from doing or attempting to do anything in the direction contemplated by the Famine Commission. The orders of the Secretary of State were intended to discourage reckless innovation and undertaking of experiments for the mere sake of change, but did not prohibit the "utilisation of the results of science or the adoption of well-tested and clearly-demonstrated improvements." It is difficult to believe that any competent manager who has any real desire to introduce improvements can seriously maintain that he can find nothing in the estates under his charge that admits of improvement in such matters as irrigation, cattle-breeding, supply of good seed, supply of good drinking-water, and in sanitation generally, without at the same time laying himself open to the charge of wasting Wards' or Government funds on risky or useless experiments.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that some of the Wards' estates under the management of Government officers are encumbered with debt, and in such cases His Honour recognises that it is the primary duty of the manager to pay off such debt before attempting expensive improvements; but there are many

estates in these Provinces which are not in debt, in which, on the contrary, funds are being hoarded to little advantage, but in which little or nothing is being spent on such improvements as an enlightened and prudent landlord ought to and would undertake, and in such cases Sir Alexander Mackenzie apprehends that the failure of managers to propose and carry out works of improvement is due not so much to any difficulty in discovering suitable improvements to suggest as to misunderstanding of their duty, want of energy or unreasoning reluctance to depart from old grooves.

8. As the Government of India has more than once pointed out, enquiry and accurate ascertainment of the existing state of things should precede improvement; but when enquiry has been made by competent scientific experts, the time for action has come, and the results of such enquiry and the recommendations based upon them should not be cavilled at or set aside, without giving them a fair trial, by persons who are neither scientists nor experts. In the Reports referred to in the preamble, the results of elaborate investigations made by trained officers into the existing agricultural conditions in certain districts of Bengal were stated, and certain recommendations were made, but the Lieutenant-Governor understands that no action has been taken on them.

9. His Honour now desires that copies of the Reports noted in the margin be furnished to officers in charge of Government estates, and that the managers of all Wards' estates which are solvent and have a rental of Rs. 25,000 and upwards be directed to purchase copies of them, so that they may make themselves acquainted with the existing system of agriculture and with the suggestions made for the improvement of that system. In Dr. Voelcker's Report, and in the other Reports noted in the margin, will be found many suggestions for action which are beyond the region of experiment or speculation, and which may be acted upon with assured prospect of success.

(1) Dr. J. A. Voelcker's Report on Indian Agriculture (1893).
(2) Report on the Agriculture of the district of Burdwan, by Mr. A. C. Sen.
(3) Report on the Agriculture of the district of Dacca, by Mr. A. C. Sen.
(4) Report on the Agriculture of the district of Lohardaga, by Mr. B. C. Basu.
(5) Report on the Agriculture of the district of Cuttack, by Mr. N. N. Banerjee.
(6) Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture.

The special attention of managers should be given to the paragraphs of Dr. Voelcker's Report noted below, and the manager of every Government estate and of every solvent Ward's estate should be required to submit annually a scheme for the introduction of such of the suggested improvements as are suited to the particular estate under his charge. These schemes should be examined by the Director of the Agricultural Department in so far as they relate to agricultural improvements, by the Superintendent of the Veterinary Department, in communication with the Department of Agriculture, in so far as they relate to improvement of cattle-breeding, and by the District Engineer or Sanitary Board when they relate to engineering or sanitary works, and after approval by these authorities and sanction by the Board of Revenue, should in future be energetically and carefully carried out. The care and energy and tact displayed by managers in this important part of their duties should form an important factor in judging their efficiency, and no manager should receive promotion or be reappointed to the management of Wards' estates who neglects his duty in this respect.

10. For works of improvement of the kind now indicated, *i. e.*, for agricultural and sanitary improvements, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that at least 3 per cent. of the rental in Government estates be allotted in addition to the annual grant for Agricultural Public Works made from Provincial revenues, and that the expenditure under each of these heads be shown separately in the annual reports. In the case of solvent Wards' estates the same percentage on the rental, or such larger percentage on the surplus that remains after payment of Government revenue, cost of management, &c., as the Board may determine, should be set aside by the Board for similar purposes; and managers should invariably explain, in future annual reports, their failure or neglect to spend on improvements the amounts so allotted.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that copies of it be forwarded to the Board of Revenue, the Commissioners

of Divisions, the Financial Department of this Government, the District Officers, and to the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,

Paragraphs of Dr. Voelcker's Report referred to in paragraph 9 of the Resolution above.

Paragraphs 38 to 43, as to beneficial effects of planting trees and reservation of tracts for fuel and fodder reserves.

" 56 to 80. Increase of water-supply to dry tracts, and prevention of harm by over-irrigation in wet tracts, increasing manure-supply.

" 89, 94 to 96, on construction of reservoirs for water, and of tanks and wells.

" 100 and 101. Removal of superfluous water, draining of swampy land, and making of irrigation reservoirs.

" 103. Agency by which improvement of agriculture by better supply of irrigation may be effected.

" 104. Making of wells.

" 106. Repair of tanks.

" 107 to 113. Tuccavi advances.

Chapter VII, paragraphs 116 to 155, on manures.

" VIII, " 160 to 198, on importance of wood-supply for fuel and means of creating fuel reserves.

" IX, on increase of fodder-supply.

" X, fodder crops and hedges.

" XI, improvement of breed of cattle.

" XIII, selection of good seed, paragraph 308.
311, introduction of new varieties of seed.
312, " of new crops.
317, improvement of rice cultivation.
318, " of sugarcane cultivation.
319, " of potato cultivation.

Chapter XIV, paragraphs 330 to 336, on advantages of the Behesa mill and of evaporating pans, and extension of sugarcane cultivation.

ADMINISTRATION OF WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES FOR 1895-96.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 9th October 1896.

RESOLUTION No. 896T.R.

READ—

Report of the Board of Revenue on the Administration of Wards' and Attached Estates for the year 1895-96.

The Board's Report reached Government with commendable punctuality on the 29th of August, two days before it was due.

The total number of estates of all descriptions under the management of the Board during the year 1895-96 was 140 against 146 in the preceding year; the decrease of 6 was in the number of encumbered estates, that of wards' estates remaining the same. There were 74 wards' estates and 55 encumbered estates so managed; the remaining 11 were trust estates, or estates attached under the Bengal Tenancy Act. Ten wards' and 6 attached and encumbered estates were under management for part of the year only, having been taken in charge or relinquished during the year.

Revenue and cesses due to Government.

2. As desired by Government in the Resolution on the Report for 1894-95 the figures under the heads of rent and cesses due to superior landlords, and the collection and balances of rent and cesses due to the estates, have been shown separately for estates which were under management throughout the year from those which remained in charge for part of the year only. The total amount of revenue and cesses due by all estates to Government was Rs. 50,39,322, of which Rs. 49,97,899 were paid, leaving a balance, (after remissions amounting to Rs. 242,) of Rs. 41,181. The Pachete Estate in Manbhum, which was taken in charge during the year under the Encumbered Estates Act, was responsible for the greater part of the balance, namely, for Rs. 28,108, but this sum has been paid up since the close of the year. Of the seventeen other estates which are in arrears, nine owed very small sums. The causes of default are various; but only one of these estates, Barutter Hingly, was unable to pay from want of funds. There appears to have been no sufficient excuse for the failure of the Managers of the Burdhankotee and Ishan Chandra Rai Wards' estates in Rungpur and of the Satkhira estates in Khulna to pay up their Government revenue in due time, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that an expression of his dissatisfaction be conveyed to these officers for their neglect in this respect.

Rent and cess due to superior landlords.

3. The current demand of rent and cesses due to superior landlords by estates in charge throughout the year was Rs. 3,41,549, and the arrear demand was Rs. 62,859. The payments under both current and arrear demand amounted to Rs. 3,46,807, leaving, after remissions, a balance of Rs. 54,648, the payments thus being equal to 101·5 per cent. of the current and 85·7 per cent. of the gross demand. Rupees 33,931, or nearly two-thirds of the entire balance, was due by the Satkhira Estate, which defaulted in this respect in the year 1894-95 also, and was unfavourably mentioned in the Resolution on the Report for that year. It is explained that Rs. 10,298 out of the entire balance against the Satkhira Estate were only nominally in arrear, and were due to disputes of account with co-sharers, which have since been finally settled; Rs. 3,244 on account of patni tenures, held in joint tenancy, could not be paid in before the close of the year in consequence of the co-sharers not coming forward to pay their quota until the sale day; Rs. 20,389 could not be paid for want of funds. The general results, except in Satkhira, where, however, some progress was made in clearing up confusion in the accounts, were not unsatisfactory, as the arrears were reduced by Rs. 8,211, and Rs. 1,480 were paid for the ensuing year in advance. The rent and cesses due by estates in charge for only part of the year amounted to Rs. 1,351, of which Rs. 550 were paid.

Rent and cesses due to the estates.

4. The following statement shows the demand, collection and balances of rent and cesses due to all the estates during the last five years:—

YEAR.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS.			PERCENTAGE OF—		Remissions.	Balances.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Current collections on current demand.	Total collection on current demand.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
91-92 ...	77,67,017	91,53,100	1,69,20,117	30,69,365	60,69,371	91,38,736	66·3	99·8	12,12,179	65,69,202
92-93 ...	62,03,663	93,99,637	1,55,03,300	29,04,186	61,98,789	91,00,995	66·6	97·8	3,05,695	60,96,710
93-94 ...	66,78,027	97,32,203	1,64,10,230	29,84,402	64,12,911	93,97,313	65·8	96·5	4,35,740	65,77,177
94-95 ...	65,50,095	92,85,008	1,58,35,103	29,83,014	61,69,326	91,52,340	66·4	96·5	5,67,884	61,13,919
95-96 ...	61,59,879	93,44,103	1,55,03,982	29,16,194	59,93,431	89,09,625	64·1	95·8	5,90,112	60,04,245

The collections of rent and cesses in the year under report were worse than ı any of the preceding four years both in the aggregate and relatively to the emand. The percentage of current collections on the current demand for all states was only 64·1, and for estates in charge throughout the year 64·6, against ıe standard of 90 per cent. fixed by Government. The percentage of total ollections on the current demand was 95·3 for all estates and 96·4 for those states only which were in charge throughout the year. The Orissa Division ras again the only one that worked up to the fixed standard; there the current ollections were 98·5 per cent. of the current demand. The Presidency Division shows the worst results of all, the percentage of current collections on the urrent demand being only 42·1. In the Kasimbazar Estate in this Division ollections reached a percentage of only 26·1, and that estate is principally responsible for poor divisional results; its collections in the previous year also were xtremely poor. The low percentage of collections on the total demand in this state is due to an attempt that was made to settle rents in pargana Sarail by the pplication of soil class rates to survey areas, resulting in large enhancements and iolent disturbance of existing rentals without the consent of the raiyats. The ıtter adopted the tactics usual in such cases They kept away from the Settleıent Officer, and when called upon to pay the rentals settled behind their backs, efused to pay any rent at all. The case affords a strong illustration of the ıtility of settlement proceedings conducted on such principles. The mistakes ıat were made are now being rectified, and revised rents, it is reported, are being ealised. If Sarail is an instance of the evil results of a bad settlement, Kanika ı an equally forcible example of the benefits of a good one. There the rents ere moderately enhanced. The Settlement Officer carried the raiyats with im, and the result has been that the current collections amounted to 98·5 per ent. of the current demand and 98·1 on the total demand. There were ractically no arrears at the close of the year—only Rs. 2,783 out of a total emand of Rs. 1,78,372, and only the trifling sum of Rs. 428 was remitted during ıe year.

The general falling off in collections throughout the provinces as a hole is attributed by the Board to the unfavourable harvests of the year, ıused by the scanty rainfall in many parts of the country. The Lieutenıt-Governor does not think that this explanation, though true so far as goes, covers the whole ground. The gross collections fell short even of ıe current demand, and, as pointed out in previous Resolutions, but for missions arrears would go on increasing. The existence of such a state f things shows a defect in the generally excellent and beneficent adminisation of the Court of Wards, and vigorous measures should be taken to medy it. As the first step in this direction, the heavy arrears which a rge number of estates carry on from year to year should be carefully scrutized, in order to write off all irrecoverable or unjustifiable demands. This a matter to which Government has repeatedly called the attention of all fficers responsible for the management of estates. In the Resolution on the oard's Report for the year 1889-90, it was observed that—

"The Lieutenant-Governor considers that greater energy should be shown in the work of trenching from the accounts, at an early period of the management, demands which cannot e recovered, because they were never vested, or because they are barred by limitation. The

istence of such demands affords the inferior collecting agency an opportunity for embezzle-ent."

So also in the Government Resolution in the Report for the year 890-91:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor can only repeat what has often been previously said that very effort should be made to realize such amounts as are likely to be due and the bad ebts remitted."

And again in the Resolution on the Report for 1892-93:—

"The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor, while agreeing generally with the above remarks, ill thinks that much may be done in the direction of reducing arrear balances, by careful rutiny of them, by striking off such balances as are not recoverable by law, and balances hich, though recoverable by law, the raiyats were never likely to be able to pay."

The Report under consideration shows clearly that these orders have ot been fully carried out. The Kasimbazar Estate, with a current demand of s. 3,79,352, has arrears amounting to Rs. 5,37,894. The Satkhira Estate n the same Division has an arrear demand of 2¾ lakhs, although the current emand is less than a lakh and-a-half. In the Burdwan Division, estate arutter Hingly has an arrear demand of over Rs. 9,000 with a current emand of Rs. 5,877. In the Dacca Division, the Annada Chandra Roy and ishori Mohan Rai estates have each accumulated arrears exceeding twice eir annual rentals. The Shewhar Estate shows an arrear of more than two-old the current demand. In the Tikari Estate, where rent is paid on the haoli system, and should therefore be realised promptly when the crops are arvested, the outstanding arrear is still about 81 per cent. of the current annual emand.

It appears to Sir Alexander Mackenzie that satisfactory relations between andlords and tenants cannot exist where, owing to confusion in the accounts, xcessive and arbitrary demands or other causes, arrears are allowed to go on ccumulating from year to year. Nothing can, in the Lieutenant-Governor's pinion, tend more to discourage habits of thrift, industry, and self-reliance on he part of tenants than the knowledge that it is hopeless for them to expect to ay off the accumulated arrears kept hanging *in terrorem* over them in their land-rds' books. Under such circumstances they not unnaturally shirk payment of hat they admit to be due and are able to pay and would pay if they felt that hereby they would become free from debt. The retention of irrecoverable rrears demoralises the tenant, while the landlord himself receives less than e would if these irrecoverable arrears were once for all struck off. A manager ho shows accumulating arrears in his annual returns is self-condemned. Either he demand is fair and legally recoverable or it is not. If it is fair, a competent anager ought to be able to recover it in full or nearly in full year by year, nd if it is not fair or legally recoverable, his first duty should be to put it on n equitable and satisfactory footing. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that he Board have repeatedly issued injunctions to managers and local officers to act n these principles; but imbued, as local officers often are, with old traditions of amindari management, it is difficult to get them to obey orders in this matter. A fair example of what these traditions are is furnished by the Paigamberpore state with its arrear of more than four times the current year's rent, the reater part of which, it is observed with satisfaction, has at last been struck off. The statement given in paragraph 9 of the Board's Report shows that the bad and recoverable debts of estates in charge for the entire year, which amounted o Rs. 1,29,381 at the time of taking charge, have risen to Rs. 4,04,405; oubtful and disputed debts have similarly risen from Rs. 48,232 to Rs. 1,48,511. hese figures speak for themselves. The total amount of balances due to all states was Rs. 60,04,245, or over 64 per cent. of the gross current demand. ir Alexander Mackenzie now directs that the manager of every estate in which he arrear is more than 25 per cent. of the current demand be called upon uring the current year to prepare a statement classifying the arrears into—

(*a*) those barred by limitation;
(*b*) those for which the tenants deny liability, which should be sub-divided again into two sub-classes according as the tenants' objections are held to be (1) valid or (2) invalid;

(*c*) amounts admitted and legally recoverable, but impossible of realisation, because of the poverty of the tenants or other adequate cause;

(*d*) amounts which are legally recoverable and which the tenants are at the same time able to pay and ought to be made to pay.

Sums included in (*a*), *b* (2), and (*c*) should be struck off and prompt and effective measures should be taken to recover amounts included in *b* (1) and (*d*).

Where the tenants do not specify the year or kist to which payments are to be credited, they should be credited to arrears till the whole balance is cleared off, and only the surplus should be credited to the current demand; but before this is done, it is absolutely necessary that the manager should fully satisfy himself that the attested arrears are fairly and justly due, and that they are not, as they too frequently are, fictitious and arbitrary. Where tenants are able to pay and refuse to pay rents justly due from them, an example should be made of the more substantial defaulters by selling up their holdings and insisting on possession being given to the purchasers.

Debts due by estates.

5. Debts due by estates which were in charge for the whole year amounted at the commencement of the year to Rs. 28,02,870. Additional liabilities to the extent of Rs. 1,87,929 were ascertained or incurred during the year, the total liabilities of these estates being Rs. 29,90,799. The payments amounted to Rs. 7,23,458, including the repayment to Government by the Deo Estate of a loan of nearly 4½ lakhs. Reductions of debt to the extent of Rs. 35,193 were made by compromise, and the amount outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 22,32,148. The debts due by estates taken in charge during the year amounted to Rs. 16,47,508, out of which the Pachete Estate in Manbhum is responsible for over 9½ lakhs. Only Rs. 28,491 of these debts were paid during the year.

Management charges and rates.

6. The cost of management, excluding construction and repairs of office buildings, was 7·8 per cent. of the total current demand for rent and cesses, against 7·9 per cent. in the year 1894-95. As in that year, the percentage is highest in Orissa, viz., 15, but no explanation of the highness of the cost of management is furnished. It is probably due to the large commission allowed to sarbarahkars. In the Burdwan Division the percentage was as low as 3·9, as the Burdwan Raj Estate collects most of its large demand under the patni system. There is the less excuse for accumulation of arrears where that system prevails. In the Chota Nagpur Division the cost of management was 8·9 per cent. on the current demand; in all the other Divisions the percentage was above 10. In the Presidency and Patna Divisions, though the collections were bad, the cost of management was 12·7 and 13·9 per cent. respectively.

The amount estimated to be required from all estates on account of the management rate under Act X of 1892 for clerical labour in Government offices and for supervision by superior Government officers was Rs. 1,49,000. The rate fixed for the year was, however, calculated to yield only Rs. 1,45,638, or Rs. 3,362 less than what was required. As there was a surplus of Rs. 1,219 in the accounts of the preceding year, the net deficit would have been Rs. 2,143. The actual deficit was, however, Rs. 5,192, partly on account of increase in the charges in Government offices, and partly because the gross receipts from all estates, which, from the basis on which the rate is assessed, fell short of the estimated collections by over 4 lakhs of rupees. The rules under Act X of 1892 require that the management rate should be realized half-yearly in advance, but the arrear demand at the close of 1894-95 was Rs. 22,378, and at the end of 1895-96, Rs. 33,922. The greater portion of this balance has been recovered since the close of the year. If the rules had been followed, the balance would have been to the credit of the estates, and not against them. It appears doubtful whether the practice of carrying on a running account of the rate from year to year is correct because, when some estates are released and others taken in charge, balances due to the former on account of advance realizations swell the credit of the remaining estates. The Board's attention is requested to this point.

The rate for professional audit of accounts of estates having an annual demand of Rs. 50,000 and over had to be slightly raised during the year

under review, in order to avoid a deficit. The demand on account of this rate for the year was, however, increased by the inclusion of two estates liable to professional audit, which had previously been overlooked. The gross surplus of the year was Rs. 4,689; but there was an opening deficit of Rs. 4,125, so that the net surplus was only Rs. 564. The remarks made above regarding the objection to carrying on surpluses and deficits from year to year apply to this rate also.

Improvements.

7. The following statement shows the expenditure during the last five years on the various descriptions of improvements:—

	Subscriptions and donations to schools.	Subscriptions and donations to dispensaries.	Maintenance in efficient condition of estates, buildings, and other immovable property.	Improvement of land and property and benefit of ward.	Surveys and settlements.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	52,306	38,699	4,11,228	1,83,880	1,69,240	8,55,353
1894-95	50,217	38,564	1,68,808	1,43,208	1,64,705	5,65,502
1893-94	59,844	46,527	2,46,225	1,58,406	2,01,899	7,12,901
1892-93	64,059	36,524	2,16,870	1,57,782	97,104	5,72 339
1891-92	61,155	37,598	1,91,397	92,864	2,67,345	6,50,359

The total expenditure on all heads of improvements, inclusive of that on surveys and settlements, shows an increase of Rs. 2,89,851 as compared with the previous year, and is principally due to an increased outlay on buildings and remunerative works. The expenditure under both these heads was larger than in any of the preceding four years, nearly the whole of the increased outlay on buildings being in the construction by the Burdwan estate of new offices for Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company in Calcutta. This expenditure might more fittingly have been shown in the column relating to the improvement of property. Taking this item into account, the Burdwan Raj Estate appears to have spent by far the largest amount on reproductive works. The Bhawanipur Estate comes next, with an outlay of Rs. 21,974, and the Kasimbazar Estate spent Rs. 20,543 under this head. The nature of the works is not stated, except that it is reported experiments in crops, principally potatoes and sugarcane, were conducted in 12 estates. The Burdwan Raj Estate sets a good example in maintaining a farm, which is supervised by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. This farm is reported to have done useful work in teaching improved methods to cultivators and in introducing new staples; especially the Naini Tal potato appears to have become popular in the neighbourhood. The Manager who was at first doubtful of the utility of this farm now writes:—

"Whereas generally good potatoes could scarcely be had in the Burdwan market, now good Naini Tal potatoes are actually sent out of Burdwan. The farm has induced raiyats in the neighbourhood to adopt the method of planting sugarcane in trenches and of ratooning sugarcane."

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to see that the remarks of Government on the importance of improvements and the Board's endeavours in this direction have had the effect of increasing the amount spent in this manner. But there is clearly room for further advance, and His Honour would have been glad to have been furnished with more precise information regarding the nature of the improvements shown in column 5 of the above statement. Sir Alexander Mackenzie attaches great importance to the introduction of agricultural improvements in Wards' and Government estates, and has separately recorded his views on the subject in a Resolution of this date.

Now that surveys and settlements of the principal estates have been completed, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the work of introducing

suitable agricultural and sanitary improvements for the future benefit of th wards and their tenants will be taken seriously in hand, and that funds will nc be allowed to lie idle or be invested in Government paper which might b profitably utilised in lasting improvements on the estates.

Education.

8. The total amount of subscriptions and donations by wards' estates t schools was only Rs. 52,306, or a little more tha one-half per cent. on the annual demand. Gover ment contributes one per cent. of the annual demand on its own estates t education, and there appears to be no sufficient reason why the Court of Ward as a model landlord should not do so likewise.

Surveys and settlements.

9. The survey and settlement of the Talipabad, Kujang and Kanika an Dakhin Shahbazpur Estates were completed durin the year, but final reports of the first three only have been submitted to Government. Exclusive of those estates which come within the scope of the general operations in Orissa, Bihar and Chittagong, 17 estates were under survey and settlement; in 6 of these aggregating 1,107·61 square miles in area, the survey and settlement are under the supervision of the Director of Land Records.

Certificates and Civil Suits.

10. The following statement shows the working of the certificate procedure during the year 1895-96 and the previous four years :—

Divisions.		Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending more than six months.	Pending less than six months.	Total.	Amount of demand covered by the certificates.	Total amount realised by certificates.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	...	1,967	1,268	3,235	1,312	978	945	1,923	1,21,687	30,443
Presidency	...	948	1,679	2,627	1,361	790	456	1246	78,702	44,849
Rajshahi	...	516	688	1,204	1,003	84	117	201	29,353	10,514
Dacca	...	254	1,832	2,086	761	147	1,178	1,325	89,958	33,983
Chittagong	...	449	1,694	2,143	1,720	99	314	413	48,216	24,539
Patna	...	34	353	389	177	43	149	192	98,056	52,280
Bhagalpur	...	137	131	268	152	91	25	116	7,186	2,455
Orissa	...	46	182	228	180	45	3	48	4,665	3,601
Chota Nagpur	...	297	647	944	788	82	74	156	40,974	24,869
Total for ...	1895-96 ...	4,646	8,446	13,094	7,474	3,859	3,361	5,620	5,18,797	2,36,532
	1894-95 ...	7,813	7,961	15,774	10,287	2,955	2,532	5,487	5,24,792	1,92,711
	1893-94 ...	10,281	7,477	17,758	11,663	4,334	1,761	6,095	6,71,210	2,17,706
	1892-93 ...	13,210	8,648	21,858	11,765	2,053	1,040	10,093	8,58,414	3,41,256
	1891-92 ...	13,704	13,299	27,003	17,148	8,107	1,748	9,855	4,75,663	...

NOTE.—The difference between the number of certificates pending at the close of 1894-95 and the number shown as pending at the commencement of 1895-96 is due to the exclusion of 839 certificates on account of certain released estates.

The Board observe that "the number of certificates filed has increased, while the demand covered by them has decreased," but the total number of certificates for disposal, including both those filed during the year, and those which remained pending at the close of the previous year, was less than in 1894-95, and this explains the decrease in the total demand covered by the certificates. The average amount covered by each certificate was Rs. 39, as against Rs. 33 in the preceding year. The total amount realized by the certificates was 45·5 per cent. of the demand covered by them. The Board have during the year, with the approval of Government, issued a Circular relaxing previous orders so far as to allow the use of the certificate procedure in any unsurveyed estate in which there is no doubt as to the accuracy of the demand and which the Board may by a formal order declare to be ripe for the purpose. The number of disposals did not keep pace with the number of institutions in the Dacca, Patna and Presidency Divisions. The total number of certificates filed during the year and pending from previous years showed, however, a continuous and satisfactory decrease, being 13,094 at the end of the year under report against 27,003 in 1891-92.

11. The particulars of civil suits for the recovery of rent and cesses are shown in the following statement:—

Divisions.	Number of suits pending last from year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending more than six months.	Pending less than six months.	Total.	Amount of demand covered by the suits.	Amount decreed.	Amount recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
								Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	43	610	653	519	...	134	134	75,166	55,166	10,415
Presidency	19	777	796	772	13	11	24	62,824	53,976	12,943
Rajshahi	64	76	140	59	55	26	81	3,742	3,843	972
Dacca	68	101	167	61	56	50	106	24,051	23,826	4,944
Chittagong	...	21	21	21	...	...	...	1,380	500	...
Patna	134	1,607	1,741	1,585	150	26	176	1,76,581	1,48,226	1,29,976
Bhagalpur	20	203	223	106	113	4	117	32,025	12,788	1,513
Orissa	...	2	2	..	...	2	2	320	...	...
Chota Nagpur	87	289	326	211	2	114	116	14,014	7,269	5,923
Total for .. 1895-96 ...	383	3,686	4,089	3,314	389	366	755	3,91,009	3,05,603	1,65,686
Total for .. 1894-95 ..	309	2,564	2,873	2,425	235	213	448	3,04,445	...	...

NOTE.—The difference between the number of civil suits pending at the close of 1894-95 and the number shown as pending at the commencement of 1895-96 is due to the exclusion of 56 suits on account of two released estates and the omission of 9 suits in Saran, in respect of which an explanation has been called for.

There was an increase both in the number and the amount of civil suits. 42·6 per cent. of the demand covered by the suits was realized. The increase in the number of civil suits for rent is no doubt due to the restrictions recently imposed on the issue of certificates.

Certificates were filed and civil suits instituted for an amount equal to only 15 per cent. of the aggregate balances due to all estates.

Estates with a rent-roll exceeding Rs. 50,000.

12. There were 24 estates of this description in the charge of the Court of Wards during the year, of which the principal were the Burdwan Estate with a rent-roll of Rs. 45,91,373 and a charge on account of revenue and cesses due to Government amounting to Rs. 34,76,576; the Tikari Estate with a rent-roll of Rs. 7,15,806 and a Government demand of Rs. 2,54,106; and the Kasimbazar Estate with a rent-roll of Rs. 3,79,352 and a Government demand of Rs. 1,00,612 on account of revenue and cesses. The Burdwan Raj Estate continues to be successfully managed by Raja Banbihari Kapur. It maintains a college and a hospital at Burdwan, a higher class English school and a dispensary at Kalna and two smaller dispensaries at Sujamutha in Midnapore and Kujang in Cuttack. The amount spent on improvements was Rs. 21,494, exclusive of the outlay on building in Calcutta. Although the expenditure on agricultural improvements compares favourably with that of the preceding year, the amount is less than might well have been spent by such a vast and flourishing estate, even if due allowance be made for the fact that the bulk of the property is let out in patni tenures. The management charges in this estate on account of its exceptional conditions were only 3·6 per cent. of the current demand. The balance of rent and cesses due to the Tikari Estate is Rs. 5,07,701 after remitting Rs. 64,433 found to be unrealizable. Of these claims Rs. 3,54,235 are reported to be good and in process of recovery. It is noted that the Manager is engaged in scrutinizing this large balance, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that this work will be completed with reasonable expedition, that irrecoverable balances will be struck off and the good and recoverable balances realized. The Tikari Ward's Estate maintains a higher class English school and a charitable dispensary at Tikari. The arrear demand of the Kasimbazar Estate was extremely heavy, being Rs. 5,37,894 against a current demand of Rs. 3,79,352. The management charges were high in both the Tikari and Kasimbazar Estates. The expenditure of the latter estate on schools, dispensaries and improvements shows a satisfactory increase as compared with the preceding year. The rent-roll of the estate was increased during the year by Rs. 6,196 on account of the survey and settlement of the Sarail pargana in Tippera. In paragraph 17 of the Board's report it is stated that the revised rental exceeds the rental before settlement by Rs. 17,236; the apparent discrepancy is not explained, but it is probably due to the fact of the difference having been obtained in previous years. This increase was ultimately accepted by the raiyats, though they had combined for a time to oppose it. Taking the administration of the larger and richer estates collectively, the expenditure on improvements,

especially on drainage, sanitary and irrigation works, is far from adequate, and the Lieutenant-Governor would again invite the attention of the Board to the remarks made on this point in the Resolution on their Report for the preceding year and in the resolution on agricultural and sanitary improvements in Wards and Government estates of this date.

Estates taken in charge and released during the year.

13. Part III of the Board's Report deals with estates taken in charge and released during the year. It appears that five wards' estates and two encumbered estates were taken in charge, and five wards' estates and four encumbered estates were released. These figures do not agree with those given in paragraph 4 of the Board's Report regarding the number of estates of each class under management in the year, as compared with the year 1894-95. With the exception of the Pachete Estate in Manbhum, which was brought under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, VI of 1876, the estates taken in charge or released were of minor importance, and their management shows nothing that calls for special comment. The rent-roll of the Bhagwant Narain Sing Estate in Patna, on the date of assumption of charge, was Rs. 21,390, but had been reduced to Rs. 19,371 at the date of release by the commutation of produce-rents. On the other hand, the rent-roll of the Burway Encumbered Estate in Lohardaga was enhanced from Rs. 7,827 to Rs. 11,288 during the period of Government management The Board describe the principles which have guided them in taking charge of and managing estates in the following passage of their Report:—

"During the past year the Board have been much impressed by the necessity for the exercise on the part of local officers of a sound discretion in recommending that estates should be taken under the charge of the Court of Wards. Though there are many estates to which the Court's management is well adapted, and in which it produces excellent results, there are others in which it is unsuitable and cannot be successful. This is especially the case with small estates, insolvent or bordering on insolvency; here the system is neither cheap enough, nor elastic enough; and occasionally friends who would help a private manager will not come forward to assist the Court of Wards Another class of cases, of which it is often desirable not to assume charge, is those in which the title of the proposed ward is seriously in question; in such cases the family can undertake responsibilities and adopt expedients which the Court cannot. Mr. Stevens has thought that he has best consulted the interests of the wards themselves by refusing to assume charge, or by surrendering it speedily if assumed, in the case of unsuitable properties.

"In the management of wards' estates, the principle which the Board have desired to follow, and have wished their subordinates to follow, is that these are trust estates to be managed for the benefit of the disqualified proprietor, and that the Court may and ought to act as an intelligent and enlightened proprietor himself would act. Wards' estates are not to be made the means of working out theoretical 'fads' (to use a common but expressive word), but improvements are to be undertaken because they are really improvements to the estate, and of advantage to the proprietor and his tenants. For the Court of Wards or its subordinates to go beyond this would, in the opinion of the Board, be to abuse the control which the law has placed in their hands, and would make the department deservedly unpopular."

Sir Alexander Mackenzie fully agrees with these remarks, but thinks it necessary to add that he fears the natural and proper reluctance of the Board to spend money on "fads" is often interpreted by their subordinates as meaning unwillingness to spend money on real and substantial improvements which would be ultimately more beneficial to the proprietors and their successors than the accumulation of hoards which experience shows are only too often wasted when minors come of age for extravagant and useless purposes.

Encumbered estates in Chota Nagpur.

14. The number of these estates was 54 as against 58 in the preceding year. The collection of rent and cesses due to the estates is shown in the following statement:—

District.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections on current demand.	Remissions.	Balances.	Advance collections on account of the ensuing year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ...	28,558	1,17,343	1,04,463	89·0	5,524	35,914	32,719
Lohardaga ...	54,670	74,499	80,699	108·3	2,208	46,262	202
Palamau ...	3,670	19,379	16,973	87·5	18	6,058	.....
Manbhum ...	1,21,470	3,01,887	2,08,569	69·8	1,787	2,13,051	.....
Singhbhum ...	1,88,417	86,205	74,716	86·6	26,534	1,73,372	41

The following statement shows the progress made in paying off debts due by the estates :—

District.	Due at the commencement of the year.	Ascertained and incurred during the year.	Total.	Payments.	Reductions by compromise.	Balance due at the close of the year.	Total amount provided in the scheme for payment of debts as shown in the Commissioner's Annual Report
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ...	6,36,264	23,347	6,59,611	52,978	31,842	5,74,791	60,942
Lohardaga ...	2,61,806	9,741	2,61,547	28,790	3,108	2,29,649	27,412
Palamau ...	1,07,938	29,709	1,37,647	12,101	.....	1,25,546	16,052
Manbhum ...	1,68,529	10,74,671	12,33,200	33,482	.....	11,99,718	27,485
Singhbhum ...	1,35,602	3,579	1,39,181	29,962	.....	1,09,219	31,296
Total for 1895-96 ...	12,90,139	11,41,047	24,31,186	1,57,313	34,950	22,38,923	1,63,187
Total for 1894-95 ...	11,53,068	3,42,478	14,95,546	1,66,618	39,616	12,89,312	1,63,241

There was a falling off in payments in accordance with the sanctioned scheme, as compared with the preceding year, which is satisfactorily explained by the Commissioner.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank the Board for the care and efficiency with which they have supervised the management of estates in their charge. The names of the officers specially mentioned by the Board for efficient management will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FLOODS IN THE ORISSA DIVISION.

The 8th October 1896.—The following papers are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 17P.T., dated Camp Puri, the 21st September 1896.

From—R. C. DUTT, Esq., C.S., C.I.E., Offg. Commissioner of the Orissa Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

WITH reference to your No 3417Agri., dated 27th ultimo, and your telegram of the 5th instant, I have the honour to submit the following consolidated report on the effects of the late heavy floods in this Division, and the measures which have been taken to afford temporary relief, where such relief seemed to be urgently needed.

2. All the rivers of this Division rose after the 20th July last, and reached the maximum height on the 24th and 25th of that month, laying practically the whole country under water. Floods are more frequent in Orissa than in other Divisions, and when they subside within a few days, the damage done is easily repaired.

Floods frequent in Orissa.

The people of Orissa are accustomed to such visitations; they take shelter for the time being in comparatively high lands with their property and cattle, and after the subsidence of the water, they repair or rebuild their huts and transplant new seedlings in places where the crops are destroyed. In some years, however, the floods are so heavy and so prolonged that the country remains under water for weeks together, and the crops are utterly destroyed or very seriously damaged. The present year has been a year of such exceptionally heavy and prolonged floods; the country was under water for nearly a month after the 24th and 25th July, and the loss therefore has been exceptionally severe.

In some years, as in the present, they are exceptionally heavy.

BALASORE.

3. The Subarnarekha floods to the north of this district and the Baiturni to the south, while smaller streams, like the Barabalang and the Salendi, cross it in the middle. The flood in the Subarnarekha river began on the 22nd July, reached its maximum height on the 24th and began to subside slowly after the 25th. The whole country was still under water on the 3rd August last, when the Collector, Mr. De, paid a visit to these parts, and the higher lands did not emerge till about the 11th idem.

Northern parts of Balasore district.

4. On account of its rise on the 24th July, the Subarnarekha breached the Bhagrai embankment, the canal flood embankment, the Jumkunda embankment and the embankment No. 3, with the result that the whole tract from Bhagrai to Mirgoda was under deep water when the flood was at its highest on the 25th. The Executive Engineer also made two cuts in the Bhagrai embankment to drain out the water. The tract of the country known as the Sulsa Pant is specially low, and is thus described by Mr. De after his visit to this place—

"At Madhata the first signs of the flood were visible in the collapsed condition of a number of shops and godowns, which had been built at the foot of the Panchpali embankment. This embankment is the southern boundary of the Sulsa *Pant*, a low-lying tract about nine miles in length and one or one-half mile in width; bounded on the east and west by natural sandy ridges, and on the north and south by the Jamkunda and Panchpali

embankments maintained by the Public Works Department. This tract has formed the subject of a good deal of correspondence lately; surrounded as it is on all sides it is protected from ordinary floods, but as the level of the land in the *pant* is lower than that of the outside, owing to the latter being raised by successive deposits of silt, the question of draining the lower parts of the *pant* has become one of great difficulty."

The huts of the raiyats here had been mostly demolished by the floods, and they were living either in new huts erected on the embankments, or under the thatches of the old huts, the walls of which had disappeared. Small holes had been cut in the thatch to serve the purpose of doors.

5. Less damage had been done to the villages on the chars of the Subarnarekha, as the level of these villages is higher than that of the *Pant*; but nevertheless the crops in the low-lying lands had been submerged. Near the Bhagrai outpost the crops had been utterly destroyed in about sixteen villages, and seriously damaged in some fifty villages. The water of the tanks also had been spoilt by flood-water, and cholera had broken out in some places.

6. Eight villages in pargana Bhelorachaur, sixteen in pargana Jellasore, thirty-five in pargana Nampochaur, and eight villages in pargana Kamarda had lost nearly all the crops at the time of the flood. When the waters had subsided a little, endeavours were made to repair the damages done and to transplant fresh seedlings, when the Subarnarekha rose again in the last week of August. This second flood caused a great deal of damage, sweeping away nearly the whole of the newly-transplanted rice. There is little prospect of any rice crop being obtained from the low land of the parganas of Bhelorachaur, Jellasore, Nampochaur and Kamarda. But the loss is likely to be made good to some extent by the *rabi* crop which is expected.

7. All that it was possible to do appears to have been done to give immediate relief to the people of the affected tracts described in the last three paragraphs. At Bhagrai the head-constable rendered much assistance to the people, by removing them and their cattle to places of safety when the embankments were breached. On receipt of news that there was some difficulty in obtaining supplies of food in these parts, the Collector of Balasore, Mr. De, promptly sent to the spot 50 maunds of rice, 5 maunds of dál and 2 maunds of salt, purchased from the residue of a famine fund which is in his hands. Babu Kailash Chandra Rai Mahashoy, a liberal and respected zamindar, offered to provide all the rice, dál and salt required for distribution to his raiyats in taluk Madhupara, in the Sulsa *pant*; and Seth Karim Chand Premji, a Marwari merchant and contractor of Balasore, sent 20 maunds of rice for distribution to the people in distress. The Collector provided boats where communication was difficult on account of breaches. And after the second flood of the Subarnarekha river had subsided, he allotted Rs. 200 out of the amount placed at his disposal from Babu Ramlall Mukherjee's endowment for small grants, to the poorest raiyats for helping them towards re-building their houses and supporting their families.

8. I have taken every opportunity to instruct the Collector to help the raiyats, as far as possible, to transplant fresh seedlings where the crop on the ground has been destroyed; and indeed the raiyats of those parts, accustomed to such floods, have helped themselves to a great extent in this way, and have transplanted rice a second and a third time after the first plants were destroyed. The flood, however, about the latter end of August has done great injury by destroying the newly-planted rice, and in many of the low tracts of lands affected by the Subarnarekha floods very little rice will be obtained.

9. Instructions have also been given to grant loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and steps are being taken accordingly. And the Collector has also made a list of the tanks, the water of which has been spoilt by the flood-water, and in consultation with the Civil Medical Officer of Balasore has sent a sufficient quantity of permanganate of potash to disinfect the water kept for drinking purposes.

10. To sum up, the loss caused in the northern parts of the district has been severe, and the damages done in low tracts cannot be remedied.

But *rabi* crops are expected to be grown in these parts. In the higher lands new seedlings have been transplanted after the first plants were destroyed or damaged, and unless the late rains fail, some outturn, though considerably below the average, may be expected. Temporary help has been given to the most needy among the raiyats, in rice and pulse, and in money grants for re-building huts, and also in the shape of advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. There has been very little loss of life or live-stock, although the damage to crops has been exceptionally severe. I do not expect anything like a scarcity if the rains continue a few weeks longer.

Central parts of Balasore district.

11. The central parts of the district along the Barabalang and Salendi rivers have suffered much less than the northern parts. No detailed report with regard to these places is therefore required Fresh seedlings were transplanted after crops on the ground were damaged, and an outturn, less than the average, may be expected.

Southern parts of Balasore district, Bhadrak subdivision.

12. The southern parts of the district were seriously affected by the floods of the Baiturni river. The Collector went to Chandbally on the 15th August last and made enquiries from the Subdivisional Officer of Bhadrak, the Police Sub-Inspector, the Chakla kanungos and others. He also visited the country along the Coast Canal, the Matai and the Baiturni rivers. He found that the land on both sides of the Matai river, where it joins the Coast Canal, was under water, and the crops were destroyed. About a twelve-anna portion of the paddy crop had been destroyed in the parganas of Aukora, Bhera, Bayang, Kanika, and Kaima. Some lives had also been lost, and 10 or 12 corpses were found in the Matai and the Baiturni rivers. It is, however, not certain whence these dead bodies had been floated down, whether from the district of Cuttack, or from the Tributary State of Keonjhar. There was however no distress or scarcity of food, and the raiyats, except in Aukora and Bhera parganas, did not even want loans. The *bhadoi* crop is estimated at 10 annas.

13. Rai Hari Ballabh Bose, Bahadur, of Cuttack, who has estates in these parts, has come forward and expressed his willingness to stand security for his raiyats to the extent of the loans which may be advanced to them under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. In doing this, the Rai Bahadur has acted with his accustomed liberality, and his action will enable the Collector to effectually help the raiyats. In other instances, where the zamindars have not expressed such willingness, I have instructed the Collector to grant loans on the joint applications of raiyats, according to the Government rules on the subject. On the whole, though the loss in the southern parts of the district has been severe, there is no reason for anxiety, and if the rains continue a few weeks more, a crop, though considerably less than an average one, will be reaped.

CUTTACK.

14. The district of Cuttack has suffered from the floods of the Mahanadi, the Brahmini and the Baiturni, all of which rose simultaneously. The water was highest on the night of the 24th July last, and began to subside very slowly from the following day. It began to rise again a few days later on, and went down again. There were subsequent rises and falls till the latter part of August, and the floods did not finally subside till towards the close of that month.

15. The flood in the Mahanadi river was within a few inches of that in 1892, which is one of the highest on record; while the floods in the Brahmini and Baiturni rivers were higher than was ever known before. But it is rather to the duration than to the height of the floods that the damages in the present year are mainly due. The telegraph masts across the Mahanadi and Kathjuri rivers were swept down, and telegraphic communication was stopped for some days. Letters from Calcutta were also delayed for days, and thus for a time we were practically cut off from the outer world.

Kendrapara subdivision.

16. Kendrapara subdivision, which extends to the east as far as the Bay, has suffered most from these floods. In the Kanika estate they were higher than any previous flood since 1867. The Brahmini and the Baiturni unite and form the Dhamra river, which flows through the estate, and the overflowing of this river has done considerable damage to the estate. In about four-fifths of the estate, the standing crops and the seedlings in seed plots were wholly destroyed, while the loss was partial in the remaining portion. The damage was not less in the Kujang estate belonging to the minor Maharaja of Burdwan. There was a succession of high floods, with the result that the crops and seedlings in low lands were under water for about a month, and were of course utterly destroyed. The crops on the high lands which were not destroyed, bear a very small proportion to those destroyed. In the large and important parganas of Aul and Utikan the damages were not so great. The breach in the embankment of the Patamundi Canal did serious but not extensive damages, as the water passed away sufficiently quickly. Some lands were covered with sand, and altogether a 12-anna of the crops in this subdivision has been destroyed.

Jajpur subdivision.

17. The damages in the Jajpur subdivision were also considerable, and were most serious in those parganas which now form the basin of the Budha, the Kha-suah, the Brahmini and the Birupa rivers. The area of the tract is estimated at 150 square miles. The total loss in the Jajpur subdivision is estimated at an 8-anna portion of the standing crops.

Sadar subdivision.

18. In the Sadar subdivision the protected area was not materially affected by the floods. But in the unprotected areas the damage was very great, and things are much the same as in the Kendrapara subdivision.

19. Writing on the 4th August, Mr. Growse, the Collector of Cuttack, said:—

"Floods are so common in the district that as a rule people are prepared for them, and take steps at the first warning, but in some cases they made difficulties, and delayed in removing their families till the last minute. All over the country there are several families, indeed whole villages, bivouacing out in the open on canal banks and river embankments. This is not, however, unusual in years of high floods. In many cases there must be some difficulty in their getting and cooking food, but on the whole, I have no cause to fear deaths from starvation."

After visiting the interior, including some parts of the Kendrapara subdivision, Mr. Growse reported thus about the middle of August:—

"Generally speaking, however, I think I am safe in saying that, although considerable and unusual damage has been done to houses, a few cattle lost, and, in rare cases, damages done to stocks of grains which were not properly protected, there has been no general or wholesale destruction of houses and cattle, and only a few human lives lost by drowning while crossing flooded rivers in dug-outs."

20. Soon after the high flood of the 24th July, Mr. Growse was compelled to send a supply of *chura* and rice, and straw for bullocks, to some people who were stranded and rendered houseless to the south of the Kathjuri river. Similar relief was sent to two other places in the Sadar subdivision where the people were similarly circumstanced, and needed relief urgently. I have instructed the Collector to meet the expenses out of the sum of Rs. 500 which I placed at his disposal out of the Ramlall Mukherjee Endowment Fund. As a rule, however, such help was not needed; the raiyats relied on their stocks of paddy which had been left uninjured, and also received timely help from zamindars and well-to-do people in the interior. The Sub-Manager of Kujang distributed rice and salt to the great relief of those actually in distress during the high floods. A sum of Rs. 400 has been sanctioned in this estate for gratuitous relief, and a sum of Rs. 20,000 for taccavi advances. The Manager of Kanika has similarly got Rs. 200 for gratuitous relief and Rs. 5,000 for

taccavi advances. Everywhere great endeavours have been made to transplant fresh seedlings after the destruction caused by the floods, and seedlings were brought from long distances for this purpose. If the rains continue to be favourable, I do not apprehend any general scarcity in this district.

PURI.

21. This district is traversed by several branches of the Mahanadi river, of which the Daya, the Bhargovi, and the Kushbhadra are the most important. The district is subject to floods from these rivers in ordinary years, but in the current year the floods have been prolonged and heavy, and have, therefore, caused great damage. There were breaches in the embankments of the Daya and Kushbhadra rivers; the country was flooded, crops were destroyed, and the communication between villages and the nearest roads was cut off. Mr. Bell, the Collector of Puri, and Mr. J. N. Gupta, Joint-Magistrate of Khurda, went out immediately after the first floods, and did all that it was possible to do in establishing communication by boat with inolated villages, and in sending food-supply to places which were entirely cut off.

Khurda subdivision.

22. The Khurda subdivision is roughly divided by the Ganjam Road into two portions, which are entirely distinct in their character. The western portion is high and undulating, with jungles alternating with villages and cultivated low lands. As might be expected the damage done to this portion by the floods is very little, and I am not sure that some of the higher lands have not been benefited by the high floods. The people here, as elsewhere, reaped good harvests during the last two years, and while they have plenty of food-supply in stock, their crops on the field also promise a very good yield.

23. But the portion of the subdivision to the east of the Ganjam Road has fared worse. It is a tract which is subject to annual inundations, especially as it has been decided to abandon the right embankments of the Daya river.

Mr. Bell, writing on the 5th August, said :—

"The embankment on the right bank of the Daya is being gradually abandoned, and during my visit on the 28th and 30th ultimo (July) the flow through the breach at Palaspur was very strong; and both there and lower down, where the embankment has been abandoned, the flood was high and the crops of course covered. The Subdivisional Officer of Khurda has been in this tract. He has enquired carefully into causes of distress, and provided the boats required."

I may add that throughout the time of floods and later, the people here have been well looked after, that large taccavi advances have been made to enable them to transplant fresh seedlings after the standing crops had been destroyed, and I learn from the Subdivisional Officer that much of the lands which were desolated by the floods, are under rice again. If the rains be favourable during the next few weeks, we have no cause for anxiety.

Sadar subdivision.

24. The Sadar subdivision of the Puri district is also divided into two tracts, viz., the western, or the *protected area* between the Daya and the Bhargovi rivers; and the eastern, or *unprotected area*, between the Bhargovi and the sea. The former is called the protected area, because it has been decided to keep up the left embankments of the Daya and the right embankments of the Bhargovi, so as to protect this area from floods. I do not know that this does much good in the long run; the country protected from floods becomes a sort of a hollow in course of years, while the country outside rises with the deposit of silt. And the time eventually comes when the embankments burst or are abandoned, and the low country suffers more than the surrounding higher lands. These are questions, however, which do not admit of detailed treatment in the present report.

25. As a matter of fact, the left embankments of the Daya river burst this year.

Mr. Bell writes:—

"I visited the breach, which is about 200 yards wide, on the 28th ultimo (July), and the water was then rushing through with great force. The flood spreads out over the country, and empties itself eventually into the Chilka Lake."

The Collector satisfied himself, however, that there was no demand for immediate relief in this part of the country.

26. The country to the east of the Bhargovi is the unprotected area of the Sadar subdivision of Puri, and the Kushbhadra river runs through this area. The Kushbhadra had burst its embankments, and the whole country was under water.

Writing on the 5th August, the Collector said:—

"I passed through on the 31st ultimo (July). Bhaichuna and the surrounding villages were entirely cut off from the road, and the flood current was strong. The villagers have no boat, and therefore I persuaded the Zamindar's agent to expend a sum of Rs. 10. With this a boat has been hired for the present, so that the poorest villagers can get off to road for work."

I may add that the Collector subsequently sent his senior Deputy. Collector to visit the worst parts of this unprotected tract; that large taccavi advances have been made to help the raiyats to re-transplant seedlings, and this has been done over a large part of the country in which the crops had been utterly destroyed. I have myself travelled through this part lately, and found the young rice in a promising condition. The Deputy Collector tells me that, if the late rains do not fail, we may get a crop here nearly one-half of the average.

27. To prepare himself for the worst, Mr. Bell obtained a grant of Rs. 1,000 from the District Board of Puri for such immediate relief operations as might be necessary, and also raised about Rs 3,000 by local subscription at a meeting at Puri. I allotted to him Rs. 500 out of the Babu Ramlall Mukherjee's Endowment Fund which was placed in my hands by Government. Fortunately the state of things, as described above, has not required much immediate expenditure. The District Board grant remains untouched, and the small expenditure which has been incurred in the Sadar and Khurda subdivisions, has been met from the other sources.

Conclusion.

28. It will appear from what has been stated above that, although the floods in the current year have been exceptionally heavy and prolonged, and have caused much damage, hardship and suffering to the people of Orissa, there is no cause for anxiety in the future, if the rains do not cease prematurely. The District Officers and the Subdivisional Officers have been watchful and active from the commencement of the floods, and have done all that it was possible to do, both in affording temporary relief in places where it was urgently needed, and also in helping the raiyats to repair the damages done and to transplant fresh seedlings after the floods had subsided. I look upon this as a most efficacious form of rendering help to the raiyats; it is in fact helping them to help themselves; and instead of pauperising them by needless charity, we have assisted them in their endeavours to grow a fresh crop after the first and sometimes the second had been utterly destroyed in many places, and damaged in others. Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act have been made on an extensive scale, and much of the land which was desolated by the floods is once more under rice. I therefore share the opinion entertained by all the District Officers, that we need not anticipate anything like scarcity or distress, unless the rains stop untimely and unexpectedly.

29. For the rest we have two special circumstances in our favour. In the first place the raiyats all over Orissa reaped excellent harvests during the last two years, and in spite of unusual heavy exportations during the last cold

season, the stock of rice in the country ought to be richer than in ordinary years. In the second place the railway line is under construction in Orissa, and will give employment to as many thousands of people as will ever be in need of work, even if there be some distress in particular localities. Our anxiety to provide special relief works is greatly relieved when the railway authorities offer fair wages to all who may seek employment. The railway authorities have been trying, not with complete success, to get an adequate number of steady labourers for their earthwork during the last twelve months and more, and they will be glad to give employment to labour on a large scale, if some partial distress in some localities in Orissa brings thousands of willing labourers to their earthworks in the next cold weather.

30. I have submitted separate reports to Government with regard to the damages done by the floods in Angul and the Tributary States of Orissa. It is needless therefore to go into that subject in the present report.

No. 869T.—R., dated Darjeeling, the 6th October 1896.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Dept.,

To—The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 17P—T., dated the 21st September 1896, reporting on the effects of the recent floods in the Orissa Division, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the care and sound judgment with which you and the District Officers of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore met such local and temporary distress as was caused by them.

REPORT ON THE WINTER RICE CROP IN BENGAL, 1896.

THE following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,

The 12th October 1896. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

First Forecast of the Winter Rice Crop in Bengal, 1896.

1. *Explanatory.*—The first forecast of the winter rice crop is a report on the state of the crop about the middle of September. In many of the districts from which forecasts were received before or about the middle of September, the rice crop was reported to be suffering from want of rain. It was therefore thought necessary to enquire how the crop had been affected by the heavy rain which fell in the third week of September in most parts of Bengal. The result of the enquiry has been incorporated in the district forecasts, the majority of which now furnish information with regard to the state of the winter rice crop as late as the end of the third week of September. The date up to which information has been obtained has been noted below each district in the district forecasts appended to this note.

2. *Character of the season.*—The following is a brief description of the rainfall during the current season:—

The ante-monsoon showers which usually fall in April and May in East, North and Central Bengal, and are necessary to the cultivation of winter rice in lowlying areas, were on the whole favourable this year. The rainfall during these months is not of much importance to the cultivation of the winter rice crop in other parts of Bengal.

The month of June was marked by excessive rain, due to a series of cyclonic storms, in all districts lying to the south of the Ganges, viz., in Orissa; Chota Nagpur, South Bihar and the districts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. The rainfall during June was normal or nearly so in East Bengal and the southern districts of North Bengal, namely, Rajshahi, Pabna, and Bogra; while the remaining districts of North Bengal and the whole of North Bihar received very little.

Throughout July, August, and the first fortnight of September there was an unusually light rainfall insufficient for the requirements of the winter rice crop in most parts of the country, notably in Bihar and North Bengal, and only a few districts in the south of these Provinces received a full share of rain during these months. The rainfall in Orissa during this period was, on the other hand, excessive; and, combined with heavy rain in Central India, led to a series of floods which destroyed the standing crops over a large area.

The great deficiency of rain in July, August, and the early days of September, when heavy rain is needed for the uninterrupted progress of the transplanting operations and for the growth of the young crop, has resulted in a curtailment of the area brought under cultivation, and in great injury to the standing crop in most parts of Bengal. The heavy rain which set in about the middle of September and continued for nearly a week has improved the prospects of the crop to a certain extent, but it came almost too late to cause any material extension of the area transplanted with rice.

The winter rice crop is also reported to have suffered in parts of East Bengal from insufficiency of flood water due to the failure of the rivers to attain their usual level and to inundate the comparatively high-lying lands. In the important rice-producing tract bordering on the Sunderbans in the Khulna district, the crop is reported to have dried up or to have been killed by salt water, which the rainfall of the present year was insufficient to wash down.

It may be further noted that the comparatively favourable forecasts received from several districts in Bihar and Upper Bengal are dependent for realisation on favourable rain in the month of October, which they are by no means certain to receive.

3. *Area cropped.*—The total area cropped with winter rice this year is estimated at 29,597,900 acres against 30,402,500 acres in 1895. The decrease amounts to 804,600 acres, or 2·64 per cent. on the area cropped in 1895. The last year was, it will be remembered, a year of short rainfall which prevented the full area from being brought under cultivation. The shortcomings of the present year will be more apparent by comparing this year's areas with those of 1894, when the full normal area is believed to have been brought under cultivation. The total area cropped with winter rice in 1894 was estimated at 31,416,100 acres, or an excess of 1,800,000 acres over the estimated area for the current year. The decrease in area is almost general over the entire Province, but is most marked in the districts named in the margin, where it amounts to 50,000 acres and upwards. Only a few districts, *e.g.*, Midnapore, Darbhanga, and Palamau, appear to exhibit a considerable increase in this year's area as compared with the area cropped in either of the two preceding years. It is hardly necessary to point out that the present estimates of areas cannot be implicitly relied upon. There can be no doubt, however, that the short rainfall of the present year has prevented a large area from being brought under cultivation.

	Acres.
Burdwan ...	261,000
Birbhum ...	64,000
Hooghly ...	95,000
Murshidabad ..	77,000
Jessore ...	68,000
Dinajpur ...	279,000
Jalpaiguri ...	57,000
Bogra ...	75,000
Mymensingh ...	69,000
Monghyr ...	71,000
Bhagalpur ...	96,000
Purnea ..	163,000
Sonthal Parganas ...	55,000

4. *Estimated outturn.*—It will be seen on reference to the district returns that only one district—Palamau—has returned a bumper or 20-anna crop. The estimate is perhaps too high. The crop is expected to give an average or 16-anna outturn in eight districts,* a 12 to 15-anna crop in seventeen districts,† and an 8 to 12-anna crop in the rest of these Provinces, with the exception of Darjeeling and Saran, where the outturn is estimated at 6½ and 7 annas, respectively.

* Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Bogra, Chittagong, Angul and Khondmals, and Singhbhum

† Hooghly, 24-Pargunas, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dacca, Backergunge, Tippera, Noakhali, Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Sonthal Pargunas, Balasore, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga and Manbhum.

Taking these Provinces as a whole, the outturn of the present crop may be estimated at between 12 and 13 annas, the same as the estimated yield of the crop of the past year (1895). As noted above, the estimate is dependent on favourable rain being received in October. Should there be no rain between this and the 15th October, the estimated outturn will have to be much reduced, especially in Saran and Champaran.

5. *Areas of short outturn.*—A statement is annexed to this note, showing the districts and subdivisions where the outturn of the winter rice crop is estimated at or below 8 annas: the statement also shows the estimated outturn of the winter rice crop of last year as well as the average estimated outturn of the *bhadoi* food-crops of the current and the previous year. It will be seen that the *bhadoi* food-crops have been very poor in almost every district or subdivision where the winter rice crop has more or less failed through insufficiency of rain or through flood, and that in many of the affected areas, notably in Central Bengal, Shahabad, and Siwan, the winter rice crop of 1895 gave a generally poor outturn.

B. C. BASU,

Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

COUNTERSIGNED.

P. C. LYON,

Offg. Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

DARJEELING,

The 4th October 1896.

Statement showing areas of short outturn in 1896.

District.	Subdivision.	Outturn of winter rice crop in—		Outturn of *bhadoi* food-crops in— (District averages.)		Remarks.
		1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nadia	Kushtea	8	4	8	9	The estimates for Nadia are probably too low.
	Meherpur	5	4			
	Ranaghat	6	6			
Murshidabad ...	Jangipur	5	7	9	9	The estimate is probably too low.
Jessore	Sadar	7	8	8	10	
	Magura	7	10			
Khulna	South of district*	4	10	.....	.....	* Very little *bhadoi* is grown in the south of the Khulna district.
Rajshahi	Sadar	8	12	8	11½	
Dinajpur ...	Do.	8	14	7½	11	
	Alipur	8	13			
Darjeeling	Whole district ...	6½	14½	9	14	The estimate of winter rice for 1895, relates to the district as a whole.
Pabna	Sirajganj	8	16	9½	13	
Faridpur	Goalundo	8	12	14	12	
Shahabad ...	Sadar	8	8	7½	12	
	Buxar	9	10			
	Sasaram	8	9			
	Bhabua	8	10			
Saran	Sadar	6	12	8	16	
	Siwan	6	16			
	Gopalganj ...	8	14			
Purnea	Sadar	8	10	8	16	
Cuttack	Jajpur	8	16	5	18	
	Banki	8	14			

Preliminary Forecast of the Winter Rice Crop of 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District, with date of submission of forecast.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year, in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year, in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented the outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Burdwan 22-9-96.	Sadar	794,980	635,500	434,300	217,100	247,900	6	16	Burdwan, Satgachia and Jamalpur thanas have been greatly benefitted by the canal water, but the rest of the Sadar subdivision has suffered from insufficient rain. In Kalna, the rainfall was not altogether seasonable; the full normal area could not, therefore, be cultivated. In Katwa, the deficiency of rainfall during the sowing time prevented more lands being cultivated, but the outturn is expected to be much better than that of last year, if more rain falls later on. Owing to seasonable rainfall, a greater area than last year's has been sown in Raniganj and the outturn is expected to be better. The recent rain since the middle of September has improved the prospects of the crop in the district, and the outturn will not be far below the average.	
	Kalna	276,480	224,000	128,000	96,000	96,000	5			
	Katwa	225,280	169,600	140,800	105,600	123,200	6			
	Raniganj	429,440	254,760	225,300	169,800	220,600	10			
	District Total ...	1,726,060	1,233,800	928,400	587,700	687,100	7	16		
Birbhum 15-9-96.	Sadar	709,120	900,000	413,900	320,800	320,800	12	16	Owing to insufficient rain at the time of transplanting, the normal area could not be cultivated. There has lately been abundant rain; and if the rain continues, there is no reason why an average crop should not be obtained.	
	Rampur Hat ...	412,800		241,800	150,000	220,000	13	16		
	District Total ...	1,121,920	900,000	654,000	510,300	590,000	12½	16		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District, with date of submission of forecast.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year, in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year, in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented the outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Bankura ... 16-9-96.	Sadar	1,229,440	428,800	364,800	321,700	356,900	10	16	The rainfall of the year throughout the whole district was copious during the sowing season, and in consequence the acreage under winter rice well nigh reached the average. A full average outturn may also be looked for.	
	Vishnupur ...	448,000	214,000	185,600	70,000	180,000	7	16		
	District Total ...	1,677,440	642,800	550,400	391,700	536,900	9⅓	16		
Midnapore 22-9-96.	Sadar	2,120,960	1,229,100	760,000	700,000	758,500	12	16	Owing to seasonable rainfall, the area brought under cultivation this year has been considerably increased, and except in Contai, the outturn is likely to be better for the same reason. In Contai, and in a small area in the Sadar and Ghatal subdivisions, the crops have partially suffered from floods. The shorter outturn in Contai is due principally to less caused by flood. The estimate is too low.	
	Tamluk	390,400	279,600	232,500	179,000	233,500	10	16		
	Contai	543,360	456,300	269,700	304,500	365,300	16	14		
	Ghatal	268,080	146,500	131,800	85,800	131,800	6	16		
	District Total ...	3,322,800	2,111,500	1,501,000	1,329,300	1,495,100	12	15¾		
Hooghly ... 15-9-96.	Sadar	282,360	176,800	141,400	82,900	52,500	16	14	The decrease in the area sown, as well as in the expected outturn in the Sadar subdivision, may be accounted for by the want of timely rainfall which prevented to some extent the transplantation of the seedlings. As regards the other subdivisions, there has been a considerable increase in the area sown this year owing to favourable rainfall, and to the same cause may be attributed the expected increase in the outturn.	
	Serahpore ...	219,520	160,000	100,500	49,000	100,000	10	14		
	Jahanabad ...	258,560	167,700	83,800	75,200	80,000	6	14		
	Howrah	110,720	69,800	61,800	32,700	37,800	9	16		
	Ulubaria	215,680	128,000	108,800	67,000	80,000	8	14		
	District Total ...	1,087,360	702,300	495,300	276,800	350,300	8	14⅔		

24-Parganas 16-9-96.	Sadar	338,700	468,700	308,800	203,000	250,000	10	12	The difference between the normal area and the area sown this year is due partly to want of sufficient rain at the sowing time, and partly to floods in the south. But the subsequent rains did much good to the winter rice crop, and the outturn is expected to be better than that of the last year.			
	Barasat	314,600	189,600	117,100	57,000	100,000	8	14				
	Bashirhat	338,400	198,500	148,500	142,500	142,500	13	16				
	Diamond Harbour ...	356,600	243,900	232,900	246,100	245,000	13	13				
	District Total ...	1,344,640	1,096,900	796,300	678,600	737,500	10½	13½				
Nadia ... 22-9-96.	Sadar	497,920	393,600	65,200	65,200	60,000	10	10	Insufficient rain is the cause of decrease in the area under cultivation as also of the unfavourable outturn. If there be sufficient rain shortly, the crop is likely to be an eighanna one, otherwise it will provably be much less.			
	Kushtia	362,880	278,400	93,000	31,000	28,000	4	8				
	Meherpur	624,880	465,600	24,400	24,400	17,500	4	5				
	Ranaghat	273,280	190,500	12,800	11,000	11,000	6	6				
	District Total ...	1,758,160	1,308,000	130,400	129,600	116,500	7½	8				
Murshidabad. 23-9-96.	Sadar	886,240	391,100	82,000	67,400	58,900	8	10	The rainfall has not been sufficient, but it has been more favourable than it was last year.			
	Kandi	495,760	278,800	189,900	142,400	147,400	8	12				
	Jangipur	381,440	310,600	40,340	32,000	30,000	7	5				
	District Total ...	1,873,440	985,500	312,200	231,800	236,300	8	11				
Jessore ... 22-9-96.	Sadar	568,960	394,000	166,400	150,000	130,000	8	7	Scanty rainfall is responsible for the decrease in the area sown, and the poor outturn anticipated.			
	Jhenida	394,000	394,800	64,000	64,000	64,000	3	9				
	Magura	273,000	171,500	89,600	89,600	89,600	10	7				
	Narail	311,080	187,200	126,000	122,000	125,000	14	13				
	Bangaon	415,960	249,000	130,000	73,000	55,000	5	9				
	District Total ...	1,873,000	1,116,500	576,000	508,600	465,600	8½	9				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District, with date of submission of forecast.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year, in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year, in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented the outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Khulna ... 15-9-96.	Sadar	1,006,336	293,400	228,600	228,600	228,600	10	12	Owing to insufficient rain in August, the paddy sown or planted in the tract of land bordering on the Sundarbans has dried up or been killed by the salt water. Hence though a 13 or 14 anna crop may be expected in the northern part of the district, not even a 4-anna crop can be expected in the south of the district, unless there is heavy rain in the next few days which will allow the land to be replanted.	There was heavy rain in this district after the date on which the forecast was submitted.
	Satkhira	814,643	299,500	232,400	210,000	150,000	10	10		
	Bagerhat	965,523	277,100	214,100	214,100	275,800	14	9		
	Area of boundary khals and rivers of the Sundarbans in this district.	317,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	It is not known if the recent rainfall since the 15th September will affect the present estimate of outturn.	
	District Total ...	3,103,942	870,000	675,100	652,700	645,400	11¼	10¼		
Rajshahi... 25-9-96.	Sadar	581,425	386,700	199,300	187,800	187,800	12	10	The short outturn is due to deficiency of rain all over the district.	
	Nator	523,520	402,100	249,300	189,700	189,700	14	14		
	Nangaon	385,920	297,100	224,300	223,500	223,500	10	12		
	District Total ...	1,490,865	1,085,900	672,900	601,000	601,000	12	9¼		

Dinajpur... 22-9-96.	Sadar	2,080,640	1,377,600	1,090,400	1,003,400	754,100	20	8	The decrease in the area under winter rice is estimated at a quarter, and is due to the great deficiency of rainfall, which prevented transplantation. More rain is urgently required, which may improve the state of things both as regards area transplanted and outturn.	The forecast was dated 12th September. In reply to an enquiry about the effect of the recent rain, the Collector reported on the 22nd to the effect that the outturn of the transplanted area might be estimated at 12 annas.
	Thakurgaon ...	554,880	367,400	218,100	216,100	190,800	16	12		
	District Total ...	2,635,520	1,745,000	1,308,500	1,223,500	944,900	19½	9		
Jalpaiguri 24-9-96.	Sadar	1,072,000	557,500	313,000	307,400	252,400	14	8	(*a* & *b*) These exclude 1,080 and 700 acres respectively on account of Chota Guma, transferred to Assam. The decrease in outturn is owing to want of rain.	
	Alipur	(*a*)822,600	(*b*)446,700	159,800	151,700	130,600	13	8		
	District Total ...	1,894,600	1,004,200	472,800	458,100	383,000	13½	8		
Darjeeling 18-9-96.	Whole district ...	744,960	189,400	67,800	69,100	69,100	14½	6½	Want of rain affected the outturn this year.	
Rangpur ... 22-9-96.	Sadar	730,240	486,800	365,100	365,100	255,000	16	12	The decrease both in area sown and in the estimated outturn is due to abnormal want of rain from the middle of July to the end of August. Although the recent rain has improved the agricultural prospects, the Collector does not anticipate more than a 12-anna crop. The final outturn will depend on the rainfall during the rest of the season, and on the stock of seedlings available for transplanting.	
	Kurigram	599,680	468,900	234,500	234,500	225,000				
	Gaibanda ...	486,400	371,200	281,600	253,000	105,600				
	Nilphamari ...	414,720	275,800	92,800	90,000	75,000				
	District Total .	2,231,040	1,602,700	974,000	942,600	660,600	16	12		
Bogra ... 22-9-96.	Whole district ..	929,280	421,000	280,000	300,000	225,000	12	16	The continued drought since August last prevented the cultivation of the normal area. The recent rainfall has improved the prospects of the crop, and a 16-anna outturn may be expected.	
Pabna ... 5-9-96.	Sadar	564,480	423,000	350,000	400,000	400,000	16	10	Insufficient rainfall and low flood caused the area under winter rice to be less and the outturn smaller than last year's.	The forecast for Pabna was dated the 5th September. An enquiry was made as to the effect of the heavy rain which fell after the middle of September.
	Sirajganj	612,480	479,500	300,000	216,200	189,200	16	8		
	District Total .	1,176,960	882,500	650,000	625,200	589,200	16	9½		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District, with date of submission of forecast.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year, in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year, in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented the outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Dacca ... 22-9-96.	Sadar	810,240	405,100	243,500	243,500	243,900	Annas. 14	Annas.	The increase in the area sown is due to the fields, in which jute could not be sown and in which jute plants withered for want of rain, having been sown with paddy, and the less outturn to the insufficiency of the flood water. The recent rainfall has improved the prospects of the crop by a little over one anna all round; the outturn is now estimated at 13 annas.	
	Manikganj ...	312,960	234,200	203,200	180,000	200,000	8			
	Munshiganj ...	247,040	123,000	61,000	61,000	69,000	16	13		
	Naraingan ...	410,240	230,400	70,400	69,000	69,000	12			
	District Total ...	1,780,480	997,700	577,100	553,500	572,900	12½	13		
Mymensingh. 22-9-96.	Sadar	1,153,280	697,600	222,200	222,200	225,600	10		Owing to the deficiency of rain during the months of June, July and August, the area that was cultivated last year could not be brought under cultivation this year. Owing to the same cause, the plants were not healthy, hence the outturn is expected to be less than that in the previous year. The recent rainfall has much improved the prospects of the crop, and the outturn is now estimated at between 11 and 12 annas.	
	Netrakona ...	697,600	234,500	180,000	189,000	150,000	10			
	Kishoreganj ...	697,520	234,000	135,200	135,200	90,100	14	11½		
	Jamalpur	894,960	697,200	204,000	204,000	266,000	16			
	Tangail	679,040	532,000	205,000	205,000	205,000	14			
	District Total ...	4,032,480	2,405,700	1,106,400	1,106,400	936,900	13	11½		

Faridpur... 22-9-96.	Sadar	550,400	385,300	289,000	280,000	280,000	14	12	Want of sufficient rainfall and flood water have greatly damaged the paddy on high land, and the growth of paddy in low land has also been hindered to a certain extent owing to the same reason.
	Madaripur... ...	536,160	416,800	324,000	324,000	324,000	16	21	
	Goalando	373,920	205,400	137,000	137,000	137,000	12	8	
	District Total ...	1,460,480	1,007,500	750,000	741,000	741,000	14	11	
Bacaergunge. 22-9-96.	Sadar	711,040	446,700	256,000	256,000	256,000	14	12	The outturn is expected to be short owing to insufficient rainfall at the time of sowing and transplanting. The rain of the last few days has, however, done much good.
	Patuakhali ...	787,840	320,200	224,000	224,000	224,000	16	16	
	Pirojpur	442,880	320,200	236,800	236,800	236,800	14	12	
	Jhalkati Shahbazpur.	383,600	256,100	160,000	160,000	160,000	10	12	
	District Total ...	2,335,360	1,343,200	876,800	876,800	876,800	13½	13	
Tippera ... 24-9-96.	Sadar	730,880	547,800	383,300	345,300	329,500	16	13	The decrease in area under cultivation this year in the Sadar subdivision is due to some lands not having been sown for want of timely rainfall. The decrease in the estimated outturn is due to want of seasonable rainfall throughout the district.
	Brahmanbaria ...	492,160	353,900	229,700	250,000	250,000	16	12	
	Chandpur ...	371,200	265,600	192,000	192,000	192,000	18	16	
	District Total ...	1,594,240	1,167,300	805,000	787,300	771,500	16½	13	

1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District, with date of submission of forecast.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year, in acres	Estimated area under winter rice this year, in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented the outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Noakhali 28-9-96.	Sadar	830,720	640,000	426,200	426,200	426,200	10	12	The whole area has not yet been sown for want of rain. Owing to insufficient rainfall, the crop of the area already sown has suffered in many parts of the district. Owing to the recent rainfall, the estimate of outturn has been raised from 8 to 12 annas in the Sadar and from 12 to 14 annas in the Fenny subdivision.	
	Fenny	232,080	178,800	137,900	137,900	137,900	14	14		
	District Total ...	1,062,800	818,800	564,100	564,100	564,100	12	12½		
Chittagong, 16-9-96.	Sadar	1,022,281	416,900	401,300	401,300	401,300	14	16	The recent rainfall has proved highly beneficial to the crops, as it has facilitated the transplantation of winter rice which was delayed for want of sufficient rain.	
	Cox's Bazar ...	571,560	90,900	85,600	85,600	85,600	14	18		
	District Total ...	1,594,841	507,790	486,900	486,900	486,900	14	16½		

Patna ... 22-9-96.	Sadar	392,960	993,500	108,800	108,100	114,600	12	12	Owing to the deficient rainfall in the sadar subdivision, the outturn will be less than last year's. In the other three suddivisions rain fell in time, and not much damage was done to the crop. The present estimate of outturn is subject to rain falling early in October.
	Barh	356,640		76,800	57,600	54,700	10		
	Bihar	507,520		225,500	225,500	225,500	10		
	Dinapore	91,520		33,300	33,300	33,300	12		
	District Total ...	1,338,640	993,500	444,200	424,400	423,100	11	12	
Gaya ... 19-9-96.	Sadar	1,219,200	917,900	496,000	496,000	496,000	8	12	
	Nawada	611,200	469,600	366,700	370,000	370,000	8	12	
	Jahanabad ...	337,640	321,900	208,000	210,000	209,000	12	14	
	Aurangabad ...	797,440	478,100	215,000	227,000	234,509	8	14	
	District Total ...	3,015,680	2,207,500	1,285,700	1,303,000	1,299,500	9	13	
Shahabad 21-9-96.	Arrah	585,600	487,400	373,200	209,600	200,000	8	8	The decrease in area sown, as shown against Arrah, Buxar, and Sasaram is due to the scanty rainfall this year as compared with that of the preceding year.
	Buxar	426,240	217,900	126,600	128,000	120,000	10	8	
	Sasaram	955,520	382,500	242,500	241,000	225,000	9	8	
	Bhabhua	832,640	624,600	312,300	212,000	225,000	10	8	
	District Total ...	2,800,000	1,712,400	1,054,600	782,200	770,000	9½	8	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District, with date of submission of forecast.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year, in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year, in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented the outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Saran ... [illegible]-96.	Sadar ...	658,560	561,500	144,000	144,000	144,000	12	8	Owing to absence of rain in July 1896, the transplantation was late. Many of the seedlings have since dried up. The break of rain in August and beginning of September and the prevalance of west winds has injured the crop. If the rain continues at intervals, the outturn estimated may be obtained. The recent rain (since the 15th September) was not sufficient to do permanent good to the crop, and more rain is required.	
	Sirsan ...	[illegible]	460,000	170,000	180,000	170,000	10	6		
	Gopalganj ...	307,520	371,000	117,600	117,600	117,600	14	8		
	District Total ...	1,696,640	1,382,500	431,600	441,600	431,600	12	7		
Champaran 21-9-96.	Sadar	971,520	654,000	229,000	229,000	200,000	15	11	The reduction in area this year is due to want of rain for 4 weeks from July 20th to August 18th, which caused many of the seedlings to wither and curtailed the season for transplantation. The low estimated yield is due to late transplantation and want of rain in the end of August and first half of September. Good rain will still be required to secure even this yield.	
	Bettiah	1,288,320	768,000	448,000	448,000	360,000	16	11		
	District Total ...	2,259,840	1,422,000	677,000	677,000	560,000	15½	11		
Muzaffarpur. 22-9-96.	Sadar	780,800	614,000	272,000	272,000	272,000	10	12	There was almost no rain for some time, and the crops suffered a great deal. The outturn is therefore expected to be less than normal. The Collector reported on the 22nd September that more rain was still wanted, and that unless there was good rain, the outturn would be largely reduced.	
	Hajipur	493,440	338,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	9	12		
	Sitamarhi	648,960	493,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	12	12		
	District Total ..	1,923,200	1,445,000	722,000	722,000	722,000	10½	12		

Darbhang 16-9-96.	Sadar	782,080	594,600	375,000	281,300	300,000	12	12	The figures received from the Police show a reduced area as compared with last year's. I believe this to be incorrect, and have altered the figures. Late rain for transplantation and subsequent drought account for the low outturn. Very good rain is now falling, but much is still required.
	Samastipur ...	488,960	391,000	165,800	125,000	150,000	10	14	
	Madhubani ...	863,360	834,500	651,700	630,000	630,000	12	10	
	District Total ...	2,134,400	1,820,100	1,192,500	1,036,300	1,080,000	11½	11¼	
Monghyr 22-9-96.	Sadar	997,760	698,200	279,000	279,000	209,300	12	10	Owing to want of sufficient and timely rain, the area sown was about ¼th less than that of the last year. The outturn this year will also be low. The recent rainfall has improved the prospects of the crop from 8 to 10 annas in the Sadar and from 9 to 12 annas in the Begusarai subdivision.
	Jamui	1,019,520	515,300	364,300	364,000	363,000	4	12	
	Begusarai	492,160	369,300	14,700	14,700	14,700	12	12	
	District Total ...	**2,509,440**	**1,582,800**	**658,000**	**657,700**	**587,000**	**7¾**	**11¼**	
Bhagalpur 21-9-96.	Sadar	597,760	464,000	250,000	250,000	200,000	12	14	Scanty rainfall accounts for the figures in columns 7 and 8.
	Banka ..	756,480	588,000	527,400	527,400	500,000	11	12	
	Madhipura .	752,640	598,400	318,800	378,800	300,000	12	14	
	Supaul	597,760	447,000	202,000	202,000	202,000	12	14	
	District Total ...	2,704,640	2,097,000	1,298,200	1,298,200	1,202,000	11¾	13⅓	
Purnea .. 22-9-96.	Sadar	1,645,440	790,000	280,000	282,000	200,000	10	8	The decrease in the area sown is due to the fact that transplantation of winter rice seedlings could not be effected on high lands on account of drought. The decrease in the estimated outturn is due to scanty rainfall. The recent rain will not affect the estimate of outturn.
	Kishanganj ...	861,440	530,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	12	10	
	Araria	688,640	410,000	320,000	320,000	240,000	14	10	
	District Total ...	3,195,520	1,730,000	840,000	842,900	680,000	12	9½	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District, with date of submission of forecast.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year, in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year, in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented the outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Malda ... 22-9-96.	Whole district ...	1,216,000	811,500	265,000	265,000	260,000	12	10	Owing to the deficiency of rainfall, the area sown this year is less than the normal area and the area sown last year. The outturn is expected to be low for the same reason.	
Sonthal Parganas. 22-9-96.	Dumka	914,560	422,200	181,800	181,800	840,000	12	13	The distribution of rainfall has not been favourable, consequently the area cultivated is less than that of last year. In consequence of the recent rainfall, a larger area has been transplanted, and the prospects of the crop have improved from 9 to 13 annas.	
	Deoghar	510,560	165,100	69,100	65,000		8			
	Godda	618,880	432,900	74,300	40,000		8			
	Jamtara	445,440	124,800	64,000	48,000		10			
	Pakour	437,120	327,000	262,400	262,400		10			
	Rajmahal	473,600	355,200	243,800	243,000		12			
	District Total ...	3,500,160	1,827,200	895,400	840,200	840,000	10	13		
Cuttack ... 16-9-96.	Sadar	901,120	393,100	389,400	341,900	341,900	14	12	Heavy floods in July and August last submerged large cultivated areas, and destroyed the crops, hence the outturn, in spite of every attempt at transplantation, cannot equal that of last year. The floods also have caused a considerable decrease in the area under cultivation, but it is so difficult to estimate the amount of the decrease that the figures in column 7 have been left the same as last year's. If further reliable figures can be obtained, they will be submitted hereafter. The estimated outturn depends on favourable rain during the next six weeks.	
	Jajpur	706,560	390,700	288,000	288,000	288,000	16	8		
	Kendrapara ...	648,200	410,200	327,700	300,000	300,000	16	12		
	Banki ...	74,240	37,200	23,000	23,000	23,000	14	8		
	District Total ...	2,325,120	1,161,200	1,028,100	952,900	952,900	15	10		

Balasore ... 15-9-96.	Sadar	741,120	448,000	409,600	353,100	311,100	16	12	The decrease in area and outturn is due to heavy floods.
	Bhadrak	581,120	389,100	300,800	300,800	300,800	16	2	
	District Total ...	1,322,240	837,100	710,400	653,900	611,900	16	13	
Angul and Khond-mals. 3-9-96.	Whole district ...	1,075,840	346,300	123,600	126,500	126,500	12	16	The rainfall has up to date been favourable to winter rice, which may yield a full harvest if occasional showers be received in October and November.
Puri ... 30-9-96	Sadar	979,200	460,800	323,800	320,000	309,000	14	10	The slight decrease in area in due to the rainfall being somewhat irregular at the sowing time. In a large portion of the district, the lowlying lands were affected by the floods of July and August. Replantation is, however, rapidly going on; and if the weather continues as favourable as it is now, the outturn may be a little more than that estimated. In high lands the state of paddy is good. In Khurda the work of transplantation is going on in parts where the seedlings were washed away by the flood, and the crops in other parts are in a flourishing state owing to the favourable condition of the present weather.
	Khurda	603,520	351,500	180,600	150,600	180,600	16	14	
	District Total ...	1,582,720	812,300	504,400	500,600	489,600	14½	11½	
Hazaribagh 10-9-96	Sadar	3,210,880	1,659,300	666,000	666,000	666,000	12	14	The better outturn this year is due to more seasonable rain.
	Giridih	1,282,560	819,200	448,600	448,600	448,600	8	14	
	District Total ...	4,493,440	2,478,500	1,114,600	1,114,600	1,114,600	10	14	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District, with date of submission of forecast.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision, in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year, in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year, in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented the outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Lohardaga 14-9-96.	Whole district ...	4,569,600	2,583,300	1,491,700	1,491,700	1,491,700	10	12	Owing to more seasonable rain, the outturn is expected to be better than last year's.	
Palamau ... 1-9-96.	Whole district ...	3,139,200	768,000	320,000	300,000	330,000	10	20	Timely rainfall accounts for the increase in area and outturn.	It is hardly probable that the crop should be a bumper one in this district, while its neighbours report a more or less short outturn.
Manbhum 24-9-96.	Sadar	2,140,160	784,200	354,304	354,300	354,300	10	15	The recent rain has improved the prospects of the winter rice crop by 3 annas, and the outturn may be estimated at 15 annas.	
	Gobindpur ...	513,920	171,300	114,200	114,200	107,200	10	15		
	District Total ...	2,654,080	955,500	468,500	468,500	461,500	10	15		
Singhbhum 10-9-96.	Whole district ...	2,401,920	1,182,100	895,200	895,200	895,200	14	16	The increase of outturn this year is due to seasonable rainfall.	
	Total for all Bengal	95,255,487	56,644,000	32,634,100	30,402,500	29,597,900	12⅓	12¾		

N.B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

STATEMENT OF RAINFALL FROM MAY 1896 TO 15TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

Statement of Rainfall from May to 15th September 1896.

Division and District.	May 1896.		June 1896.		July 1896.		August 1896.		Up to 15th September 1896 (at Head-Quarters).	
	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Burdwan. — Burdwan	5·01	6·68	9·18	14·22	11·88	8·19	11·86	8·38	4·51	6·45
Burdwan. — Birbhum	4·03	3·76	10·73	14·47	12·57	7·83	12·52	5·36	.....	.....
Burdwan. — Bankura	4·73	3·99	10·55	11·93	12·67	14·93	12·70	10·54	4·39	4·01
Burdwan. — Midnapore	5·13	5·39	9·59	12·95	12·19	15·00	12·85	12·85	4·12	3·63
Burdwan. — Hooghly	5·32	4·56	9·70	14·95	12·00	12·74	12·51	8·78	.....	.....
Burdwan. — Howrah	5·55	5·05	10·16	14·82	11·99	16·19	12·38	11·79	.....	.....
Presidency. — 24-Parganas	5·66	5 23	10·75	16·20	12·37	14·06	13·06	10·35	5·54	4·69
Presidency. — Nadia	6·48	8·14	9·82	10·85	10·51	6·69	11·22	4·05	3·93	3·73
Presidency. — Murshidabad	5·07	3·20	9·32	11·60	11·27	8·86	11·12	8·34	5·13	4·66
Presidency. — Jessore	7·08	7·65	11·40	12·77	10·54	7·96	10·91	5·85	4·37	5·76
Presidency. — Khulna	6·49	4·47	12·65	15·73	12·82	10·45	11·78	5·82	.....	.....
Rajshahi. — Rajshahi	6·15	8·58	10·28	10·28	12·02	11·35	10·15	4·01	5·44	.....
Rajshahi. — Dinajpur	7·41	9·32	15·32	9·42	14·29	6·58	12·53	3·99	6·49	4·79
Rajshahi. — Jalpaiguri	13·14	14·41	28·09	5·56	26·80	25·70	25·82	8·08	11·80	3·53
Rajshahi. — Darjeeling	8·24	7·99	22·16	19·26	30·28	22·64	25·52	18·32	9·72	13·09
Rajshahi. — Rangpur	10·51	19·13	19·26	8·08	15·56	14·31	12·37	6·33	7·41	7·96
Rajshahi. — Bogra	7·98	9·94	13·11	12·06	13·23	13·30	11·90	3·25	5·45	2·11
Rajshahi. — Pabna	7·75	9·63	10 85	14·58	11·13	6·75	11·17	5·01	4·85	4·39
Dacca. — Dacca	9·57	12·84	12·91	13·61	13·31	7·42	12·26	6·61	4·49	6·05
Dacca. — Mymensingh	10·48	14·67	17·87	17·51	15·55	13·23	15·20	4·82	6·36	10·43
Dacca. — Faridpur	8·57	8·65	12·33	9·90	11·93	6·62	11·70	6·47	5·10	.....
Dacca. — Backergunge	7·96	7·74	17·23	18·01	18·64	11·74	15·30	9·39	5·13	8·94
Chittagong. — Tippera	10·38	12·94	13·97	16·25	13·36	10·79	15·02	4·18	5·47	13·09
Chittagong. — Noakhali	10·48	13·39	23·65	18·74	23·47	22·93	24·20	18·10	7·86	10·37
Chittagong. — Chittagong	10·84	9·18	25·67	24·42	29·80	16·91	22·25	10·72	7·39	7·92
Chittagong. — South Lushai Hills	11·38	7·06	17·87	11·06	18·58	13·00	18·03	7·30	.....	.....

PATNA.	Patna	...	...	3·04	0·70	6·70	7·65	12·40	8·71	11·10	9·96	3·64	.....	3·70
	Gaya	...	...	1·36	0·22	5·79	5·90	12·37	10·71	12·27	9·46	4·18	.....	0·73
	Shahabad	...	...	1·09	0·33	5·44	6·43	11·65	9·41	12·08	10·73	3·98	.....	2·35
	Saran	...	...	1·75	0·76	6·89	2·80	12·14	5·72	10·85	8·63	3·52	.....	1·62
	Champaran	...	...	2·32	1·59	9·94	4·20	14·17	10·67	12·77	10·19	4·70	.....	0·95
	Muzaffarpur	...	...	2·24	2·26	7·49	6·62	13·40	12·14	10·95	8·17	4·66	.....	.....
	Darbhanga	...	...	2·59	3·57	7·76	4·46	12·94	13··4	12·30	9·83	4·80	.....	1·97
BHAGALPUR.	Monghyr	...	...	3·53	2·64	6·96	5·50	13·31	12·83	11·90	9·75	.....	.....	.....
	Bhagalpur	...	...	3·38	4·70	8·33	6·66	12·73	9·37	11·67	6·86	4·51	.....	1·39
	Purnea	...	...	5·39	8·65	12·57	5·01	17·01	14·97	15·29	7·15	8·28	.....	1·27
	Malda	...	...	4·30	5·21	9·33	6·70	12·28	13·23	10·53	7·06	6·01	.....	3·09
	Sonthal Parganas	...	...	3·66	3·42	9·01	12·14	13·44	10·52	12·15	8·75	5·35	.....	2·61
ORISSA.	Cuttack	...	...	4·84	3·11	10·14	15·60	11·69	13·03	12·45	13·32	6·19	6·40	.....
	Balasore	...	...	5·45	3·61	8·83	16·28	12·20	15·33	11·18	13·04	6·29	6·20	.....
	Angul and Khondmals	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Puri	...	...	3·25	2·46	8·47	13·20	10·39	12·06	11·71	20·13	5·45	2·93	.....
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Hazaribagh	...	...	2·46	0·74	7·90	11·09	13·98	17·70	13·05	13·18	4·72	1·75	.....
	Lohardaga	...	...	2·17	1·07	8·14	10·51	13·05	11·24	13·20	8·08	5·78	2·23	.....
	Palamau	...	...	1·19	Nil	6·24	9·81	13·53	8·73	13·31	11·04	.....	.....	.....
	Manbhum	...	...	3·17	1·78	9·23	11·30	15·38	13·34	13·00	10·66	.....	.....	.....
	Singhbhum	...	...	3·53	3·53	8·83	14·98	13·76	22·70	13·28	16·73	4·74	3·33	.....

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ORISSA PORTS FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

No. 1659Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 10th October 1896.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Orissa Ports for the year 1895-96.

The following statement shows the receipts of the year, as compared with those of the previous year :—

Particulars.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Port dues on vessels ...	1,675	3,515	1,840	...
Port dues on mail steamers ...	11,626	16,477	4,851	...
Miscellaneous ...	489	170	...	319
Total receipts ...	13,790	20,162*	6,372	...

* NOTE.—Excludes Rs. 12,000 on account of contribution from Government to the Balasore Port Fund.

There was an increase in the receipts from port dues at all the ports. At False Point the increase is attributed to the larger export of rice, consequent on its cheapness in the district during the year, while at Balasore the increase is said to have been caused by the levying of the port dues once in 30 days instead of once in 60 days, as was formerly the practice.

2. The expenditure during the year under review, as compared with that of the year previous, is shown in the table below :—

Particulars.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment ...	10,428	8,978	...	1,450
Light-house establishment ...	3,952	4,274	322	...
Vessels and boats establishment ...	2,762	2,135	...	627
Dockyard services and supplies ...	7,981	7,695	...	286
Miscellaneous	184	791	607	...
Other charges	604	144	...	460
Total charges ...	25,911	24,017	...	1,894

3. As in previous years, the expenditure has exceeded the receipts, but from the figures given above, it will be noticed that while the receipts have increased, the expenditure has been reduced. The largest item of increased expenditure, as compared with that of the previous year, was at False Point,

where, under the head of "Dockyard Services and Supplies," a sum of Rs. 3,738 was expended as compared with Rs. 900 in the previous year. At Balasore under this head there was a large decrease, the expenditure being Rs. 3,957 against Rs. 7,081 in 1894-95. This decrease is attributed to the curtailment of the supply of stores to the Port Fund Department, but it is probably due also in some measure to the amalgamation of the appointments of Port Officer and Customs Officer at Balasore which was effected in November.

4. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared during the year, as compared with those of 1894-95:—

	Year.	Entered.		Cleared.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
False Point	1894-95	46	74,220	47	75,694
	1895-96	54	97,459	54	97,459
Balasore	1894-95	312	80,743	325	82,834
	1895-96	373	1,13,012	387	1,12,989
Puri	1894-95	21	26,224	21	26,224
	1895-96	32	42,831	31	40,674

Four hundred and fiftynine vessels in all entered the ports during the year, of which 381 were steamers, and of these all except two were engaged in the coasting trade. Of the 78 sailing vessels, 11 were engaged in foreign and 67 in the coasting trade.

At all the ports there was an increase both in the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared.

5. The following figures show the value of the trade of the ports during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

	Private Trade.		Government Stores.		Total.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports	55,11,034	90,02,970	7,584	7,252	55,18,618	90,10,252
Imports	62,36,499	62,93,114	2,39,009	2,61,807	64,75,508	65,54,921
Total	1,17,47,533	1,52,96,084	2,46,593	2,69,059	1,19,94,126	1,55,65,173

There was a total increase in the value of both exports and imports. The increase in the exports was due to the expansion of the rice trade. The increase in imports at False Point is said to be due to the introduction of kerosine oil from New York, while at Puri the increase is attributed to the importation of treasure for the purchase of rice.

6. A regular steam service was maintained between Calcutta and Chandballi during the year. Up to the 11th February 1896, five steamers belonging to the India General Steam Navigation Company and to Messrs. Macneill and Company were employed on the run, and after that date another steamer was put on by the former company.

7. Communication between Cuttack, Chandballi and Balasore was kept up throughout the year by the canal steamers of the India General Steam Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company, as in the previous year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. D. McARTHUR, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

LIBERALITY OF RAJA RAM NARAIN SINGH BAHADUR OF KHAIRA, DISTRICT MONGHYR.

No. 910T.M., dated Darjeeling, the 9th October 1896.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 158P.W.—Ct., dated the 24th September 1896, in which you report that Raja Ram Narain Singh Bahadur of Khaira, in the district of Monghyr, made over to the Magistrate of the district a sum of Rs. 15,000 to be applied to public purposes at his discretion.

2. In reply, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to convey to the donor the thanks of His Honour for his liberality and public spirit. This letter will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

MEASURES FOR PREVENTION OF PLAGUE.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.—MUNICIPAL.

Darjeeling, the 10th October 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 937T.—M.

READ—

Letter from Chairman, Corporation of Calcutta, No. 4042, dated 25th September 1896.

Letter from Chairman, Corporation of Calcutta, No. 4056, dated 26th September 1896.

Telegram to Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated 28th September 1896.

Telegram from Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department (repeated), dated 29th September 1896.

Telegram from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, dated 30th September 1896.

Letter to Chairman of Corporation of Calcutta, No. 770T.—M., dated 30th September 1896.

Telegram to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, dated 1st October 1896.

Telegram to Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, dated 1st October 1896.

Telegram to Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, dated 1st October 1896.

Telegram from Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, dated 1st October 1896.

Telegram from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, dated 2nd October 1896.

Telegram from Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, dated 5th October 1896.

Telegram from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, dated 5th October 1896.

Telegram from Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, dated 5th October 1896.

Letter to Magistrate of Burdwan, No. 884T—M., dated 6th October 1896.

Telegrams, dated 6th October 1896, to—

(1) The Secretary to Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

(2) The Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta.

Letter No. 887T.—M., dated 6th October 1896, to the Agent, East Indian Railway.

Letter No. 888T.—M., dated 6th October 1896, to the Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway.

Telegram from Chairman, Corporation of Calcutta, dated 7th October 1896.

Telegram from Chairman, Corporation of Calcutta, dated 8th October 1896.

Telegram to Chairman, Corporation of Calcutta, dated 8th October 1896.

Telegram from Magistrate of Howrah, dated 9th October 1896.

Telegram to Magistrate of Howrah, dated 9th October 1896.

Telegram from Corporation of Calcutta, dated 9th October 1896.

Telegram from Magistrate of Howrah, dated 9th October 1896.

Telegram from Corporation, Calcutta, dated 9th October 1896.

Telegram to Chairman, Corporation of Calcutta, dated 10th October 1896.

Telegram to Chairman, Howrah Municipality, dated 10th October 1896.

In the Government letter No. 770T.—M. of the 30th September, a copy of which is annexed to this Resolution, the Corporation of Calcutta were addressed on the subject of the reported outbreak of plague in Bombay, and it was suggested that the following measures should be taken under sections 321 to 334 of the Calcutta Municipal Act:—

(1) To declare bubonic plague or any form of typhus fever with glandular swellings to be a dangerous disease, regarding any case of which information should at once be communicated to the Commissioners or their Health Officer under section 321.

(2) To select a site for a temporary Plague Hospital away from the main thoroughfares, and to arrange for its prompt erection should the need arise.

(3) To provide special carts for the conveyance of cases to Hospital, and to arrange for the disinfection of both carts and drivers.

(4) To divide the Town into Sanitary Circles of manageable size, and to place in charge of each a Medical Inspector with full powers to carry out the measures ordered by the Commissioners or Government for preventing the spread of the disease.

(5) To draw up Regulations under section 334 of the Act, in order to give effect to such special measures as might be necessary to prevent, check or mitigate an outbreak of plague.

The Corporation were further informed that the Government would be prepared to appoint a Medical Board to assist the Corporation in devising measures to deal with the disease.

2. While trusting that no necessity for the above measures would arise, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his entire approval of the steps taken under the Commissioners' orders to give special attention to the cleansing and sanitation of Calcutta. A copy of the letter was sent to the Commissioner of Burdwan, who was directed to instruct the Magistrate of Howrah to move the Municipality to take the necessary action to cleanse and sanitate the town.

3. A case of mild bubonic plague is now reported to have occurred in Howrah, the patient being a Eurasian lad of 17, who arrived from Bombay on the 26th September, and is believed (though this is not certain) to have brought the disease with him. It may be hoped that the case is an isolated one, and that no general outbreak of the disease will take place. But the occurrence of even a single case in a crowded area where the sanitary conditions are such as to favour the spread of contagion, if not actually to generate the disease, convinces the Lieutenant-Governor that the time has now come to adopt further preventive measures.

4. It has accordingly been decided to appoint the following gentlemen to form a Medical Board for the purpose of determining the action to be taken by all executive authorities, whether official or municipal, with the object of preventing and checking the plague throughout Bengal:—

Hon'ble H. H. Risley, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Financial and Municipal Departments	*President.*
Hon'ble P. Playfair, C.I.E.	*Members.*
Hon'ble J. G. H. Glass, C.I.E., Chief Engineer	
Surgeon-Colonel Ross, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals ...	
Surgeon-Captain Dyson, Sanitary Commissioner	
Dr. Mahendra Lal Sirkar, C.I.E.	
Surgeon-Captain Robson-Scott, Officiating Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Presidency Circle	*Secretary.*

5. All cases of illness which are believed to be plague should at once be reported to the Board by the Magistrate of the district where they occur, and in Calcutta by the Health Officer of the Corporation. The orders issued by the Board on matters affecting health and conservancy should be deemed to be the orders of Government and carried out with all possible despatch by all executive authorities. Steps will hereafter be taken, if necessary, to legalise all action taken during the present emergency. Nothing should meantime prevent the Board from ordering, or the executive authorities from carrying out, any reasonable measure of precaution, segregation or disinfection which may appear called for.

6. The areas which the Board will have in the first instance to deal with in order to arrest the spread of the plague, are the following:—

(1) The Town of Calcutta.
(2) The Port of Calcutta.
(3) The Municipality of Howrah.
(4) The small Municipalities adjacent to Calcutta and Howrah.
(5) The lines of railway.

7. *The Town of Calcutta.*—The plague has already been declared to be a dangerous disease under section 321 of the Municipal Act, and it is further understood that the measures indicated in the Government letter of 30th September have already been adopted, or are in course of adoption by the Corporation. The Commissioners have asked the Government to select for them a Chief Superintendent to organise and control the conservancy and nuisance branch of the Health Department for three months on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month. Dr. Banks, Civil Medical Officer of Puri, who possesses in a high degree the requisite qualifications, has been appointed to the post, and directed by telegram to join at once. Sites have been selected in Maniktola for an isolation hospital and a special burning-ghat and burial-ground for plague patients. The Town is being divided by the Health Officer into Sanitary Circles, and Regulations under section 334 of the Act are about to be submitted for the sanction of Government. The Lieutenant-Governor feels sure that the Commissioners, the Executive Officers of the Corporation, and their subordinates will work

cordially with the Medical Board and carry out promptly and fully all the recommendations of that body.

8. *The Municipality of Howrah.*—The Chairman of the Municipality has been instructed by telegram to isolate the patient now suffering from the plague, to destroy his clothes, and to disinfect the house in which he has been living. The Municipality have asked by telegram for the appointment of an officer of the rank of Surgeon-Captain as Health Officer of the town on a salary of Rs. 1,500 a month and carriage allowance; but the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the needs of Howrah can best be met by transferring the present Civil Surgeon, who is in weak health, to a lighter station, and deputing a younger officer, Surjeon-Major Walsh, to carry on the combined duties of Civil Surgeon and of Health Officer with the assistance of an experienced supervisor of the Public Works Department, who will receive Rs. 500 a month with horse allowance and house rent. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the Western Circle was ordered to Howrah to assist in sanitary measures two days before the case of plague was reported to Government.

9. *The adjacent Municipalities.*—The Chairmen of the Municipalities noted in the margin should now report to the Medical Board, through the Magistrate of the district, what steps they propose to take to prevent the plague spreading to their jurisdictions. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioners will be directed to visit these Municipalities as soon as possible, and to explain to the Chairmen personally what ought to be done.

Hooghly-Chinsurah	...	In Hooghly district.
Serampur	...	
Uttarpara	...	
Baidyabati	...	
Bhadreswar	...	
Kotrang	...	
Bansberia	...	
Bally	...	In Howrah district.
Cossipore-Chitpur	...	In the 24-Parganas.
Maniktola	...	
Baranagar	...	
South Suburban	...	
South Dum-Dum	...	
North Dum-Dum	...	
South Barrackpore	...	
North Barrackpore	...	
Baraset	...	
Naihati	...	

10. *The Port of Calcutta.*—The Government of India have been moved by telegram to sanction the introduction, with such modifications as may be necessary, of the revised rules for quarantine against plague which were introduced in August 1894 for the protection of Calcutta from the importation of plague from Hongkong. It has also been suggested that under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act the export of rags and second-hand clothing from Bombay should be prohibited. Steps are being taken to provide accommodation for plague patients near the quarantine anchorage at Diamond Harbour, and all suspected vessels will be carefully examined and disinfected by the Port Health Officer before communication with the shore is permitted.

11. *The lines of Railway.*—Under section 71 of the Railway Act IX of 1890, a railway administration may refuse to carry persons suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, and under section 117 any such person may be removed by a railway servant from the carriage in which he is travelling. On the 1st October, the Governor of Bombay was asked by telegram whether, in event of the disease increasing, he would be prepared to move the Railway Company to prevent suspected persons from leaving Bombay by rail; and on the next day, His Excellency replied that the Municipal and Railway authorities were in consultation, and that if the disease increased the necessary measures would be taken. The East Indian Railway have already posted native doctors at Asansol, Allahabad and Tundla to scrutinise all passengers, especially those coming from Bombay, while tickets are being checked. The Assistant Superintendent of Emigration at Raniganj and Asansol has been instructed to give all possible assistance to the railway officials in the matter. The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Administration of the Central Provinces, have also been addressed on the subject.

ORDER—Ordered that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to the members of the Medical Board named in paragraph 4, the Chairman, Calcutta Corporation, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association, Calcutta, all Commissioners of Divisions, all Magistrates (direct), and to the Marine Department.

Ordered also—That the Resolution be communicated to the Government of India, Home Department.

Ordered further—That the Resolution be communicated to newspapers and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 770T.—M., dated Darjeeling, the 30th September 1896.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Dept.,
To—The Chairman of the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letters noted on the margin, regarding the reported outbreak of plague in Bombay, and in reply to forward, for the information of the Commissioners, copies of a telegram despatched by this Government to the Government of Bombay, and of the replies thereto. The telegram of to-day's date from His Excellency the Governor shows that the character of the disease is still open to question; that active measures are being taken by the Bombay Government to deal with it; and that all unnecessary panic or excitement regarding it is much to be deprecated. At the same time it is obviously desirable to take every reasonable precaution to prevent any outbreak of the disease in Calcutta, and to detect at the earliest possible moment any cases that may occur. Under the provisions of section 37 (5) (*h*) of Bengal Act II of 1888, the preventing or checking the spread of dangerous disease is one of the obligatory duties of the Municipality, and sections 321 to 334 of the Act contain the detailed provisions of law on the subject. The Lieutenant-Governor will be quite ready to sanction any measures which the Commissioners may desire to initiate under those sections. To begin with, it appears desirable to declare that bubonic plague or any form of typhus fever with glandular swellings is a dangerous disease, regarding any case of which information shall at once be communicated to the Commissioners or their Health Officer under section 321.

No. 4042, dated the 25th September 1896.
No. 4056, dated the 26th September 1896.

2. The next step is for the Commissioners to select a site for a temporary Plague Hospital away from the main thoroughfares, and to arrange for its prompt erection should the need arise. The Hospital should be built of matting and T-iron or bamboos in blocks to contain 10 patients each. Provisional contracts could no doubt be arranged for the rapid construction of such a building if required.

3. I am to say, with reference to a query irregularly addressed by the Health Officer to Government direct, that the Campbell Hospital cannot be used for the purposes of a Plague Hospital.

4. The Commissioners should, if the disease breaks out, have special carts (drawn by bullocks and specially marked) provided, one at each police-station, for the conveyance of cases to Hospital. Provision for disinfecting both carts and drivers in the vicinity of the Hospital after each journey would be necessary.

5. If the disease appears, the Town will have to be divided into Sanitary Circles of manageable size, and a Medical Inspector placed in charge of each, with full powers to carry out the measures that may be ordered by the Commissioners or Government for preventing the spread of the disease. Action under section 334 of the Act will then be necessary, and the Government will be prepared to appoint a Medical Board to assist the Municipality in devising measures to deal with the outbreak.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts, however, that no necessity for such measures will arise. Meantime he entirely approves of the steps that are being taken under the Commissioners' orders to give special attention to the cleansing and sanitation of the Town. The Municipality of Howrah will be directed to to take similar steps.

7. It is premature at present to propose any interference with, or medical inspection of railway passengers. Orders on the subject of arrivals by sea will be issued by the Marine Department.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CALCUTTA FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.—MUNICIPAL.

Darjeeling, the 10th October 1896.

RESOLUTION No. 927T.M.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Commissioners of Calcutta for the year 1895-96.

Read again—

The Report for the year 1894-95, and the Resolution recorded by Government thereon.

The Report which was due to Government on the 31st July was not received till the 14th September, a delay of six weeks, of which no explanation is given. This omission is the more to be regretted, as the delay in the submission of the Annual Report of the Commissioners has often been commented upon, and was specially noticed in the Resolution on the Report for the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor is constrained to repeat what was then said that with the means at their disposal the Commissioners ought to be able to submit their Report in proper time, and he trusts that they will endeavour to do so in future.

2. Mr. J. G. Ritchie held the post of Chairman of the Corporation throughout the year, having been confirmed in it on the death of Mr. H. Lee. Since the close of the year he resigned the appointment, and was succeeded by Mr. H. C. Williams, by whom the present Report is submitted. Changes have also taken place in the offices of Vice-Chairman and Engineer. Babu Gopal Lall Mitter, who for many years held the post of Vice-Chairman, retired in January last, and was succeeded in that office by Babu Nilamber Mukerji. Mr. Kimber, who held the post of Engineer to the Corporation since the 1st July 1876, retired in April 1896, and Mr. Hughes, late Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, has been appointed to succeed him. Since the close of the year the Hon'ble Prince Sir Jehan Kadir Mirza Muhammad Wahid Ali Bahadur, K.C.I.E., one of the appointed Commissioners, has died, and the Lieutenant-Governor shares the regret expressed by the Commissioners at the loss of one of their most esteemed colleagues.

3. *Meetings and attendance of Commissioners.*—The total number of meetings of all kinds held by the Commissioners was 215 against 183 in the previous year. This total included 51 general meetings against 27 in the previous year, 53 meetings of the General Committee, 72 of Standing Committees, 13 of Special Committees, and 26 of Sub-Committees. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice an improvement in the attendance of Commissioners at meetings. The number of Commissioners attending more than 50 meetings rose from 17 to 33. The most regular attendants were Babu Radha Churn Pal, 136 meetings; Babu Norendra Nath Sen, 126; Maulvi Badruddin Haider, Khan Bahadur, 118; Babu Priya Nath Mullik, 113; Babu Jadoo Nath Sen, 111; Babu Nolin Behary Sircar, 109; Babu Devapersad Sarvadhikari, 108; Babu Lal Behary Bysack, 100; and Babu Joygobind Law, 100. The average percentage of attendance among the elected Commissioners was 58 against 55 in the previous year, that among appointed Commissioners 43 against 46 last year, the attendance of those representing the Port Commissioners, the Trades Association and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce combined being 43 against 46 in 1894-95.

4. *Proceedings of Commissioners.*—The principal subjects which came before the Commissioners in general meeting were the temporary scheme for connecting

the Suburbs with the Town system of sewers, the disposal of the sewage of Fort William, the establishment of a dhobikhana, the improvement of cow-sheds, and the final settlement of the question of the statutory three lakhs to be expended annually on suburban improvements. Some delay occurred in the adoption of Mr. Baldwin Latham's temporary scheme for dealing with the sewage of the Suburbs, but towards the close of the year the estimates were passed and the works were commenced. Pending their completion, the night-soil of the Suburbs was trenched up to the 1st March 1896, on certain land belonging to the Port Commissioners, and since then at the Bhatchala ground near the Budge-Budge road, a site which was abandoned in July 1895 in consequence of flooding. The disposal of the sewage from the Fort is a question of some moment, owing to the inconvenience and danger to the health of the Town of the existing system of carting the sewage through the streets to the depôts at Sealdah and Hastings, and it is satisfactory to know that the Commissioners have taken the matter into consideration. The suggestion to construct a sewer which will connect the Fort with the Town system of sewage seems to offer the best solution of the difficulty. Besides obviating the necessity of carting the sewage through the streets, this will prevent the discharge of liquid sewage into the Hooghly, a source of pollution of the river which has long been complained of. The scheme for the establishment of a dhobikhana or Public Wash-house, which was initiated by Sir Henry Harrison in 1889, has at length been sanctioned, and the work is said to be progressing. The insanitary condition of many of the cow-sheds in the town has for years past been a source of danger to the public health, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Sub-Committee appointed to enquire into the subject will lose no time in devising some effective means of dealing with a state of things which has a constant tendency to disseminate epidemic diseases. The question of the adjustment of the three lakhs to be spent annually on the Suburbs has been finally settled, and the following statement shows how the account has been made up from the year of the amalgamation up to the close of the year 1895-96:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
During 1889-90—						
Interest on water-supply expenditure ...	78,390	0	0			
Improvements in suburbs from revenue ...	28,853	8	10			
Cost of new lamps	10,055	0	0			
				1,17,298	8	10
During 1890-91—						
Interest on water-supply expenditure ...	1,36,026	0	0			
Improvements in suburbs from revenue ...	89,104	15	11			
Cost of new lamps	17,975	0	0			
				2,48,105	15	11
During 1891-92—						
Interest on water-supply expenditure ...	1,68,304	0	0			
Do. on expenditure on improvements incurred from capital Rs. 1,00,289 at 5½ per cent.	5,516	8	0			
Improvements in suburbs from revenue ...	2,08,401	2	0			
Cost of new lamps	2,520	0	0			
				3,84,741	10	0
During 1892-93—						
Interest on water-supply expenditure ...	1,74,239	0	0			
Do. on expenditure on improvements incurred from capital Rs. 2,71,727 at 5½ per cent.	14,943	8	0			
Improvements in suburbs from revenue ...	52,762	0	9			
Cost of new lamps	15,115	0	0			
				2,57,059	8	9
During 1893-94—						
Interest on water-supply expenditure ...	1,83,735	0	0			
Do. on expenditure on improvements from capital Rs. 2,71,727	14,943	8	0			
Improvements in suburbs from revenue ...	1,65,761	15	1			
Cost of new lamps	7,357	8	0			
				3,71,797	15	1

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
During 1894-95—							
Interest on water-supply expenditure	...	1,86,147	0	0			
Do. on expenditure on improvements from capital Rs. 1,43,040 ...	...	7,868	0	0			
Improvements in suburbs from revenue	...	1,92,863	5	2			
Cost of new lamps	...	21,379	7	9			
					4,08,257	12	11
During 1895-96—							
Interest on water-supply expenditure	...	1,86,580	0	0			
Do. on improvements from capital—							
Rs. 1,43,040 at 5½ per cent. ...	...	7,868	0	0			
„ 1,81,360 at 5 „ ...	...	9,068	0	0			
Improvement in suburbs from revenue	...	1,70,227	15	5			
Cost of new lamps	...	3,060	12	6			
					3,76,804	11	11
Total	...				21,59,066	3	5

5. *Loans.*—The loan liability of the Corporation at the commencement of the year was as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unpaid balance of 6 per cent. debenture loan of 1866	5,000	0	0
5 per cent. debenture loans	1,44,01,900	0	0
4½ ditto ditto	30,48,300	0	0
	1,74,55,200	0	0
Balance of consolidated loans from Government ...	48,61,793	0	4
Total ...	2,23,16,993	0	4

A new loan of 18 lakhs, bearing interest at 4 per cent. and repayable in 15 years, was raised by the Commissioners during 1895-96 and devoted to the following purposes:—

	Rs.
For Harrison Road	4,50,000
„ drainage (miscellaneous)	4,00,000
„ extension of water-supply	9,00,000
„ town and busti improvement	50,000
Total ...	18,00,000

Rupees 2,60,425-7-8 of the consolidated loans from Government were repaid during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,38,56,567-8-8 as the loan liability of the Corporation at the close of the year. Against this they had in their reserve funds and in the special fund for the repayment of the loan of 1866 a total sum of Rs. 15,61,606-5-4. Since the close of the year the Corporation have, with the sanction of the Government of India, raised a further loan of 20 lakhs bearing interest at 3½ per cent. and repayable after 15 years.

6. *Income and Expenditure.*—The following statement compares the receipts and expenditure of the Municipality for the past two years:—

Receipts.

	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
General rate at 9½ per cent. ...	16,93,235	17,45,295
Sewage rate at 2 „ ...	3,56,618	3,67,683
Water rate at 6 „ ...	10,69,443	11,02,295
Lighting rate at 2 „ ...	3,56,483	3,67,437
Total of consolidated taxation at 19½ per cent.	34,75,779	35,82,710
Taxes on trades and professions, carriages and animals, &c.	5,41,531	5,45,274
Municipal market receipts	1,30,823	1,36,996
Receipts from the sale of water ...	1,06,905	1,25,541
Conservancy receipts	65,003	67,759
Road Department receipts	35,621	36,477
Slaughter-house receipts	44,522	45,062
All other receipts	1,12,293	1,30,964
Total ...	45,12,477	46,70,783

Expenditure.

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on loans	5,35,717	5,45,761
Contribution for repayment of loans ...	2,10,777	2,15,517
General establishment	3,82,427	4,01,893
General office expenditure	87,494	1,02,469
Road Department	4,36,533	4,28,744
Street watering	90,583	86,874
Gowkhana	2,10,665	1,93,343
Conservancy	1,43,909	1,59,152
Busti cleaning	97,978	98,261
Sewer cleaning and relaying charges ...	71,957	97,553
Hospital and vaccination charges ...	69,908	71,421
Suburban improvements	1,22,170	1,70,228
All other expenditure from the general fund	2,58,257	4,15,759
Sewage rate charges	2,62,439	2,72,309
Water rate charges	10,63,845	11,50,578
Lighting rate charges	4,28,277	4,17,297
Total ...	44,72,936	48,27,159

The total income exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 1,58,306, the increase being shared by all funds, especially the general fund and the water-rate fund, which showed increases of Rs. 84,335 and Rs. 52,062 respectively. The increase in all the funds is ascribed to enhancement on revaluation and better collections. The total expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 3,54,223. The increases were chiefly under office establishment, Rs. 18,559; general office expenditure, Rs. 14,982; Conservancy, Rs. 15,242; Sewer cleaning, Rs. 25,596; Town improvements, Rs. 50,000; Suburban improvements, Rs. 48,058; and working water-works pumping stations, Rs. 68,665. In all cases the excess expenditure has been satisfactorily explained.

7. *Financial position.*—The year opened with a net cash balance after adjustment of Rs. 4,18,315 at credit of the Revenue Funds and a deficit in the Capital Fund. During the year the total receipts of the Revenue Funds, as shown in paragraph 6 above, amounted to Rs. 46,70,783, and the expenditure to Rs. 48,27,159, leaving a net balance of Rs. 1,56,376 to be carried to account; while the receipts of the Capital Funds, including a new loan of Rs. 18,00,000, amounted to Rs. 21,19,530, and the expenditure to Rs. 17,74,868, leaving a net credit balance on the capital account of Rs. 3,44,662. Excluding advances and the value of stores, the net cash balance at credit of the Revenue Funds was Rs. 2,86,819, or Rs. 1,31,496 less than at the close of the previous year.

8. *Assessment and collection of the consolidated rate.*—The revaluation of houses, lands and bustis in the town after the disposal of appeals filed under section 135 of the Calcutta Municipal Act resulted during the year in a net increase of Rs. 2,99,557. The assessed annual valuation of the town on the 31st March 1896 therefore stood at Rs. 2,01,40,565 against Rs. 1,98,41,008, the figure at which it stood on the 31st March 1895. Considerable progress was made in the disposal of objections against enhanced assessments, with the result that out of a total of 1,996 cases, including 1,382 remaining over from the previous year, 1,105 were disposed of, leaving 891 pending at the close of the year.

The current demand of the consolidated rate was Rs. 38,15,233 against Rs. 37,61,513 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 53,720 due to the revision of assessments, but there was an outstanding balance of Rs. 5,88,845 remaining from the previous year, so that the gross demand for the year was Rs. 44,04,078. The gross collections amounted to Rs. 35,85,192, or a percentage of 81·40 on the gross demand, against a percentage of 81·50 in the previous year. The incidence of the consolidated rate per head of the population was Rs. 5-14 against Rs. 5-12-8 in the previous year, and that of the total municipal taxation Rs. 6-15 against Rs. 6-11-6.

9. The following statement shows the progress of demand and collections during the past five years:—

YEARS.	OUTSTANDING BALANCE OF CONSOLIDATED RATE BILLS ON 1ST APRIL.				Total.	Current demand for the year.	Gross demand, including balance.	Gross collection.	Percentage on gross demand.	Arrears, i.e., column 8—column 9.
	Collector.	Joint-Collector.	Warrant Officer.	Assessor.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1891-92 ...	1,14,649	42,667	1,71,032	65,050	3,93,398	34,04,933	37,98,331	32,16,046	84·67	5,82,285
1892-93 ...	57,701	38,270	2,52,971	73,345	4,21,287	35,44,144	39,65,431	33,12,021	83 52	6,53,410
1893-94 ...	66,175	15,238	2,78,880	99,504	4,59,797	36,80,275	41,40,072	33,97,891	82·07	7,42,181
1894-95 ...	82,745	24 496	3,23,463	75,260	5,06,066	37,71,513	42,67,579	34,79,917	81·50	7,87,662
1895-96 ...	1,08,607	28,475	3,64,255	87,508	5,88,845	38,15,233	44,04,078	35,86,128	81·40	8,17,950

Out of the total arrears shown in column 11, Rs. 2,11,148 were remitted or cancelled during the year, leaving uncollected a sum of Rs. 6,06,802, the bills for which were distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Collector	84,436
Joint Collector	27,687
Warrant Officer	3,81 568
Assessor	1,13,111
Total ...	6,06,802

Of the total collections made in each department, 85·44 per cent. of the demand were received in the Collector's department, 83·09 per cent. in the Joint-Collector's department and 33·10 per cent. in the Warrant Department, against 85·33, 82·54 and 32·50, the percentages of the previous year. The work of the Collector's department continued to improve, although the amount transferred to the Warrant Department exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 30,342. The collections amounted to Rs. 27,40,685 against Rs. 26,76,776 in the previous year, and the balance outstanding at the close of the year after adjustments was Rs. 84,436 against Rs. 1,08,607. The work of the Joint-Collector's department also shows some improvement. During the year Rs. 6,25,358 were realised against Rs. 6,09,413 in 1894-95, Rs. 73,939 was transferred to the Warrant Department against Rs. 75,503, and Rs. 27,687 remained outstanding at the close of the year against Rs. 28,476. The general question of the efficacy of the present methods of collecting municipal dues in Calcutta has been raised by the Corporation in a separate letter which is being considered in communication with the Government of India. In that letter the Commissioners show that the outstanding balance of the consolidated rate has risen within the last seven years from Rs. 2,92,198 to Rs. 6,06,024; while the annual reports show that during the last three years the amounts remitted and cancelled have come to Rs. 6,36,330, or an average of Rs. 2,12,077 per annum. A system under which a proportion of the total demand varying from 5·26 to 6·17 has to be remitted as irrecoverable every year, can hardly be supposed to be free from serious defects; and the Commissioners themselves admit that the organization of the Warrant Department "has not been as complete and efficient as it should be." It is understood that a Sub-Committee has been appointed to inquire into this branch of the question, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that they will not stop short there, but will seriously consider whether a large proportion of the arrears which have accrued cannot be traced to the practice of deferring the issue of notices of demand until after the close of the quarter on the first day of which the rates became due.

10. *License and Registration Department.*—The following statement compares the gross receipts under the several heads in this department during the past two years:—

	1894-95. Rs.	A.	P.	1895-96. Rs.	A.	P.
I.—Tax on trades and professions ...	3,44,183	14	9	3,45,564	12	2
II.—Tax on carriages and animals ...	1,44,004	4	1	1,44,739	8	7
III.—Cart registration fees ...	72,760	8	0	77,616	8	0
IV.—Fees for the removal of trade refuse	61,351	2	0	64,537	2	0
V.—License fees for cow-sheds, &c. ...	53	0	0	53	8	0
VI.—Registration fees for hackney carriages, &c.	19,382	2	0	19,354	6	0
VII.—Miscellaneous receipts ...	688	14	0	1,031	6	0
VIII.—Fines under section 90 of the Calcutta Municipal Act ...	8,027	11	4	7,283	2	9
XI.—Fines under section 80 of the Calcutta Municipal Act ...	1,043	0	0	1,220	8	0
Total ...	6,51,494	8	2	6,61,400	13	6

There was an increase of Rs. 10,000 in the total receipts to which all heads, except VI and VIII, contributed. The total number of licenses for professions, trades and callings issued during the year was 27,562 against 25,098 in the previous year. The number of licenses issued for carriages was 5,245 against 5,236, and that for animals 6,877 against 6,785. The number of hackney carriages registered was 3,607 against 3,594, the increase being in the number of second class carriages. During the year an attempt was made to bring about an improvement in the style and condition of hackney carriages by offering prizes of different values for the best turn-out in each class, but the competition does not appear to have been very keen, as there were only 16 competitors, all of whom obtained prizes.

11. *Survey.*—The work of the Surveyor's Department is satisfactorily reported on. Fifty-nine surveys were made during the year in connection with proposed improvements and boundary disputes, and about 229 cases of encroachments and demarcation of properties abutting on public grounds, besides 378 miscellaneous cases, were enquired into and reported on.

12. *Market, lighting, printing.*—The total receipts from the Municipal Market during the year amounted to Rs. 1,33,833 against Rs. 1,31,033 in the previous year, and the profit derived by the Commissioners from this source, after paying all expenses, was Rs. 1,13,049 against Rs. 1,11,933 in the previous year. A desirable addition to the market in the shape of a new poultry range, which is estimated to cost Rs. 44,000, is now under construction. The numbers of gas and oil lamps in Calcutta at the close of the year were 6,254 and 2,046, respectively, against 6,079 and 1,953 in the previous year. The actual cost of lighting was Rs. 3,91,460 against Rs. 3,86,159, showing an increase of Rs. 5,301 due to the increased number of lamps. The electric lighting of Harrison Road is stated not to have been a success, and the subject will be re-considered in connexion with the general scheme for lighting Calcutta by electricity. The Printing Department continued to work well, and yielded a net profit to the Corporation of Rs. 4,488.

13. *Litigation.*—The number of fresh civil suits for the recovery of dues in which the Corporation appeared as plaintiff during the year was 80, the total amount involved being Rs. 32,327. They also appeared as plaintiff in 52 cases pending from the previous year. Of the 52 pending cases decrees were obtained in 49 cases, 1 was compromised and 1 was dismissed; the remaining case is expected to be amicably arranged. Of the 80 new suits instituted during the year, 49 were decreed, 5 were compromised, and 26 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of civil suits in which the Corporation appeared as defendant was 4. Of these, 1 was compromised, and the remainder were undisposed of during the year. There

were 15 appeals to the Small Cause Courts under section 137 of the Municipal Act against assessments of houses and lands, with the result that in 6 cases the assessment was reduced by the Court, 3 were arranged out of Court, 1 was withdrawn by the appellant, 4 were dismissed with costs, and 1 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of cases instituted by the Corporation in the Police Court was 19,785 against 16,941 in the previous year, showing an increase of 2,844, which was contributed by all departments, especially the License Department, which showed an increase of 2,227 in the number of cases instituted by it over the number of the previous year. Of the total number of cases instituted, 10,064 were successful, 796 were unsuccessful, 5,328 were withdrawn or struck off, and 3,597 remained pending at the close of the year. The cost of litigation undertaken by the Corporation during the year amounted to Rs. 22,413 against Rs. 33,203 in the previous year.

14. *Education.*—A sum of Rs. 3,250 was spent by the Commissioners in aid of primary education during the year, the money being distributed among 63 schools in several wards of the town. In view of the large expenditure which the Commissioners will now be required to incur for the improvement of the sanitary condition of Calcutta, the Lieutenant-Governor does not desire at present to press them to make any substantial addition to their contribution to the cost of primary education.

15. *Town and busti improvement.*—The total amount expended on town and busti improvements during the year was Rs. 74,084 against Rs. 76,138, Rs. 92,102, and Rs. 1,41,730 in the three preceding years. The Capital Fund from which this expenditure is met opened the year with a balance in hand of Rs. 12,139. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,03,589, and the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 41,663. Of the total amount expended Rs. 53,041 represents expenditure on town improvements which consisted chiefly in the widening of Council House Street and Dalhousie Square, south, and opening several new roads, and Rs. 21,043, expenditure on busti improvements, such as the construction of roads and sewers, construction of bathing platforms, tank filling, &c. Rupees 15,441 was spent in the improvement of the bustis in Hastings. Towards the close of the year a destructive fire broke out at Kidderpore, which reduced some 11 blocks of bustis to ashes. In reconstructing these the opportunity has been taken by the Commissioners to remodel the bustis and introduce sanitary improvements, and they have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 from the municipal fund for filling hollows and cutting drains.

16. *Engineer's Department.*—The supply of filtered water was increased by 585,683 gallons a day, and that of unfiltered by 885,201 gallons. About three and a half miles of pipe were added to the distribution system for filtered water, making the entire length of water main 310½ miles. The number of premises connected was 26,312. The average daily supply of filtered water was 20,284,181 gallons, giving a daily consumption per head of the population of 50·09 gallons for the Town proper and 20·11 gallons for the added area. The length of the unfiltered water mains was increased by one and a half miles, and the total length of these mains is now a little over 75 miles, with which are connected 1,216 premises, 151 public conveniences, 86 bathing platforms, 289 sewer flushing chambers, and 2,911 ground hydrants for road watering and sewer flushing purposes. The daily supply of unfiltered water was 5,692,151 gallons, giving a daily consumption per head of 13·43 gallons.

17. *Health Department.*—The number of births recorded during the year 1895 was 10,945, which is the lowest on record since 1889. The ratio per mille of population was 16·0 against 16·8 in 1894 and 18·4, the average of the previous five years. The number of deaths on the other hand rose from 22,441 in 1894 to 27,031 in 1895, and was the highest on record since 1889. The ratio of deaths was 39·6 against 32·9 in 1894 and 29·82, the average of the quinquennium 1889 to 1893. The increase in the mortality is said to be due to an exceptional rise in fevers and small-pox and an increase of cholera and bowel-complaints. Of the total number of deaths recorded 11,345 were from fevers against 8,963 in 1894, 2,099 from cholera against 1,955, 2,220 from small-pox against 405, 3,269 from dysentery and diarrhœa against 3,136, and 8,098 from all other causes against 8,242. The

Health Officer ascribes the high rate of mortality from fevers in the town proper to the defective condition of the sewerage system, and in the suburban area to the naturally waterlogged condition of the soil, which is rendered worse by the existence of numerous tanks and dhobas, the waste of water consequent on the introduction of the water-supply, and the want of drainage, all of which causes indicate the direction in which remedial measures are required. Of the 2,099 deaths from cholera 1,302 occurred in the town proper and 797 in the suburbs. The mortality was highest in March and April, in which months the numbers of deaths were 326 and 394 respectively.

Every precaution was taken to prevent the use of water found to contain *coma bacilli* and to check the spread of the disease in infected localities. Monsieur Haffkine's method of inoculation as a prophylactic against cholera was carried on during the year, and 2,038 operations were performed. In a note appended to the health report for the year, Dr. Simpson examines the evidence as to the efficacy of this process, and expresses his opinion that "by precise observations it has been proved that the anti-choleraic inoculations reduce the mortality in the first four days by an average of 3·24 times, and that the people inoculated after this period acquire a protection which for a year at least renders them 22·62 times safer than the uninoculated." There was a severe epidemic of small-pox in Calcutta during the year under report. The disease which had taken its rise at the latter end of 1894 continued to rage till it reached its climax in March and April 1895, the numbers of deaths in these months being 770 and 564, respectively. Of the 2,220 deaths recorded 420 were reported as inoculated, 501 as vaccinated, 3 as previously having had small-pox, and 1,217 as unprotected. During the epidemic additional medical aid was employed by the Corporation and all necessary measures were adopted to arrest the progress of the disease. Vaccination was vigorously pushed on in infected localities, and houses in which cases of small-pox had occurred were promptly disinfected, the bedding and clothes of patients being destroyed. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 54,982 against 17,335 in 1894, 88·88 per cent. of the primary vaccination cases proving successful. The mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa was higher than that of any year since 1889, but no explanation is given of the supposed causes.

18. *Drainage.*—The important question of the drainage of Calcutta and the Suburbs has only within the last few months passed out of the stage of preliminary discussion between the Corporation and the engineering experts whom they have consulted from time to time. For this reason, although the subject has been discussed in the newspapers and incidentally referred to in the administration reports of the Commissioners for the last five years, no continuous history of the various phases of the discussion, and no final expression of the views of the Corporation as a whole, has yet been laid before Government. Had such a record of facts and opinions been before Sir Charles Elliott, when he recorded his Resolution of the 8th November 1895, it seems to the present Lieutenant-Governor to be doubtful whether the general condemnation of the supposed inaction of the Commissioners in respect of the drainage question, which is contained in the first paragraph of the Resolution, would not have been qualified by some reference to the intrinsic difficulty of the problem, and the conflicting opinions expressed by the technical advisers of the Corporation. The Report on the Calcutta Drainage Works, by Messrs. Hughes and Kimber, makes it clear that the drainage question, in its present form, dates from October 1890, when Mr. Baldwin Latham, a Sanitary Engineer of high reputation in England, was invited to inspect and report on the drainage of Calcutta. He arrived in Calcutta on the 11th February 1891, and left on the 3rd March, after submitting a report in which he made certain proposals the cost of carrying out which was estimated by Mr. Kimber at Rs. 1,70,69,000. From that time till the present, Mr. Latham's suggestions, as further developed by himself in 1891 and 1895, and supplemented by Mr. Hughes's report on the Suburbs in September 1894, have been under examination and the Corporation now have before them what may be taken to be the final conclusions of their professional advisers. In their joint report on the drainage question, Messrs. Hughes and Kimber, after full consideration, and with a knowledge of the facts necessarily much more

minute than Mr. Latham could have acquired during his brief visit to Calcutta, reject, as based upon incomplete or erroneous data, the main feature of his scheme, and conclude that it is impossible to construct an open low-level reservoir for the discharge, by gravitation, of the combined sewage and rainfall of Calcutta. In the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion this fact, taken with the reduction of the estimate made by Mr. Kimber from 170 lakhs to less than 79 lakhs, is, in itself, sufficient to show that, so far as the drainage question is concerned, neither the Corporation nor their Chairman can fairly be charged with unreasonable delay in arriving at a decision on an engineering problem of exceptional difficulty. Had they accepted and proceeded to carry out Mr. Baldwin Latham's scheme, with no more deliberation than was enjoined on them by irresponsible opinion in Calcutta, they would have committed themselves to a project which would have cost more than double of that now put before them, and which might not in certain essential features have fully met the circumstances of the case. It may be added that many of the attacks which have been made on the supposed dilatoriness of the Commissioners in this matter, owe their origin to the widespread belief in Mr. Baldwin Latham's statement that—

"Sewers like the Calcutta sewers, that are likely to be gorged with mixed sewage and rainfall, must let the sewage out into the sub-soil, which becomes a reservoir for its reception when the flow increases in the sewers. This constant interchange of sewage, rainfall, sub-soil water, and tidal water between the sewers and the ground is, in by judgment, extremely prejudicial to the health of Calcutta, and energetic means should be at once taken to remedy this evil."

The accuracy of this opinion has all along been disputed by Mr. Kimber, who replied to it, in 1891, that he had stripped sewers of all sizes in Calcutta, and had never found any indication whatever of the penetration of sewage into the adjacent soil. Messrs. Hughes and Kimber at present find no reason whatever to accept Mr. Latham's statement, that the interchange of sewage and ground water takes place on a scale which can he measured at the outfall, and they say that this statement is based on incorrect data supplied to him in Calcutta. If their conclusion is correct, it bears out the opinion expressed in paragraph 17 of the Government Resolution on the report for 1894-95, that the hypothesis that leakage from the sewers is the cause of the increased death-rate from fevers does not seem to have been established.

The project drawn up by Messrs. Hughes and Kimber has not yet been submitted for the sanction of Government under section 71 of the Act; but the Lieutenant-Governor understands that the Commissioners approve of it generally and are anxious to commence work as soon as possible. During the five years over which the discussion of the general drainage question has extended, the Commissioners have undertaken several works urgently required in connexion with the drainage of the area added to Calcutta in 1889, which admitted of being carried out independently of the main scheme, and were, it is understood, designed so as to form part of it. Of these works, which cost altogether nearly four lakhs, the most important were the temporary project for draining the Suburbs, the drainage of the Entally block, the sluices at Chetla, Garden Reach and Chowlputty, and several large sewers.

19. The Health Officer again draws attention to the urgent need there is for suitable building regulations for Calcutta in the following remarks which are taken from paragraph 7 of his report:—

"The pressing necessity of proper building laws for Calcutta has not been referred to in the body of this report, much of my last annual report amounting to 22 pages being taken up with this subject. The omission is not because the framing and carrying out of these laws is less urgent this year than last year, but because there is nothing more to say on the subject. In previous reports beginning with that of 1886, I have, in a most prominent manner, drawn attention to the irreparable injury which is being done to the public health of Calcutta by the continuous growth of the city without the control of laws and bye-laws to effectively regulate the building of healthy houses and the formation of healthy streets. The present laws and bye-laws only accentuate the evil, and I do not think Calcutta could be worse off if there were no regulations. It is impossible for a city to grow up in a healthy state in a haphazard manner such as is permitted in Calcutta, where areas have sprung up and are springing up all over the town in defiance of every canon of sanitary law. If 10 years ago the law had been amended on sound principles, Calcutta would have been a

very different place from what it is now; for, notwithstanding the improvements which have been effected by the construction of Harrison Road at a great cost, I have no hesitation in saying that, as regards crowding and unhealthy areas generally, the town is in a worse condition in 1896 than it was in 1886, and must continue to retrograde in this respect until active and effective measures are taken to prevent the creation and perpetuation of insanitary localities. Time without the application of a remedy merely increases the evil, and the only possible way to stop this retrogression is the adoption and enforcement of a Building Act based on the lines found necessary in other large metropolitan towns inhabited by civilised communities. It is idle to imagine that a city will grow up without laws regulating its growth. If a town has its breathing space contracted more and more as years go on, and if by absence of controlling laws the development of abnormal growths renders it an impossibility for its waste products to be carried away efficiently by sewerage and scavenging, the result must be a decline in health.

"There are difficulties no doubt in the way of framing suitable laws, and I would repeat the advice I gave last year that, before a Building Act is passed, a searching and preliminary enquiry should be made as to laws on which such an Act should be framed, which, while securing a healthy city, shall be in conformity with the customs of the people and with tropical requirements. This seems to me to be a subject for the Government to enquire into, aided perhaps by a few Commissioners. I laid down in my last Annual Report certain principles for guidance which would no doubt be helpful to a Commission such as that which I suggest."

These remarks, and the observations recorded by Sir Charles Elliott in paragraph 19 of the Resolution on last year's report, deserve, more especially at the present time, the most serious consideration on the part of the Commissioners. The extracts from Dr. James's report on the outbreak of plague at Hongkong in 1894, which are annexed to this Resolution, bring out very clearly the intimate connexion which exists between crowded and insanitary buildings and the growth and dissemination of the germs of deadly epidemics. If after considering the subject, which has now been before them for several years, the Commissioners come to the conclusion that a special Building Act for Calcutta is called for in the interests of the health of the town, the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared during the cold weather to appoint a representative Commission to formulate the principles upon which such an Act should be based.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extracts from a report on the epidemic of Bubonic Plague, which occurred in Hong-Kong in the months of May, June and July, 1894, by SURGEON-MAJOR H. E. R. JAMES, F.R.C.S., *Army Medical Staff.*

THE plague now under consideration is undoubtedly the Bubonic Plague of history; and such deviations from type and modifications as have occurred in it are probably racial and climatic.

It seems to have certain favourite visiting places, and to have almost invariably recurred in every place which it has once visited.

Certain peculiarities of meteorological conditions have generally preceded outbreaks, and epizootic diseases of (generally) domestic animals have often been previous to, or coincident with, the epidemic.

The prolonged drought had reduced the water supply to a minimum, there was as yet no sign of rain, and the temperature was gradually rising. Thus local conditions tended to favour the spread of the disease, and it was not surprising to learn two or three days later that it had assumed an epidemic form. The fall of rain within a week failed to produce the expected result; the disease still continued to claim new victims, and to increase in virulence with the increasing moisture of the atmosphere and with the stirring up of the soil caused by the flow of storm water.

The first historical notice of the plague refers to an epidemic in Libya, A.D. 98; but there are references in much more ancient writings to pestilences whose nature is not described, but which were rapid and destroyed large numbers of people in a few days. It occurred in Egypt and Syria and extended to Asia and Europe in the 6th century, and was established in Europe for 1,300 years. A variety called the "Black Death," supposed to have originated in North China, was rife in the 14th century. In the 15th century the plague occurred frequently in North Africa, Egypt, West Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Persia, India, China, and Europe. In the 17th century it lessened in area, disappearing from Italy, England, West Germany, Switzerland, Netherlands, and Spain. In

the 18th century it continued to decrease, only two outbreaks occurring, one in 1708 in Turkey, Hungary, Russia, Poland, Austria, Bohemia, and East Germany, and the other in Provence.

In 1841 it ceased in Europe.

In 1843 it had ceased in Africa, except Egypt, and in 1844 it ceased in Egypt.

The later records are:—

1853.	West Arabia.
1858=59.	Tripoli in North Africa.
1863.	Persian Khurdistan.
1867.	Right bank of Euphrates.
1870.	Persian Khurdistan.
1871=73.	Yunnan.
1873=74.	Left bank of Euphrates.
1874—77.	Bagdad, Euphrates Valley, West Arabia, Tripoli.
1876.	Persia, S. E., near Persia Caspian, N.-W. India.
1877.	S. W. Caspian, Transcaucasia, Astrakhan.
1878.	Persia, Khurdistan, Astrakhan.

From this list it will be seen that it shows a tendency to recur in places where it has been once rife, and to be carried by trade routes from these centres. The considerable communication by crusades and pilgrimages between Christian Europe and Palestine on the one hand, and Mahommedan Asia and Arabia on the other, the former during the Middle Ages and the latter later, have probably served to convey the germs to the homes of pilgrims, as is the case with cholera. A careful consideration of the events of the various epochs would, I think, trace its carriage in every case to the affected district from one or two spots where it is, or has been, endemic, *e.g.*, the Euphrates Valley and Southern China. It appears to be confined to the northern hemisphere and only to flourish between 20° and 40° north of the equator, and not to have existed in the new world at all hitherto.

* * * * * * * * *

Every step of its course here has been corroborative of its contagiousness and its choice of the poorest classes as victims; and of the great preventive power of good ventilation, good food supply, and absence of overcrowding.

As proofs of its being contagious and not atmospheric, conveyed by persons and not originating *de novo* in the soil, and finally due to a microbe which decreases in virulence by continuous cultivation from the parent stock, I adduce the following facts:—

1. The disease is endemic in the province of Yunnan and cases occur every year there, those attacked having buboes with but little constitutional disturbance, and all recovering. After a prolonged drought it assumes a more virulent form, and then becomes epidemic, the persons attacked generally dying. People residing in the same house as the victims very generally contract the disease.

Therefore it is of varying virulence, and generally contagious.

2. Other provinces not having communication with an affected place, but similarly suffering from drought, and subject to the same atmospheric conditions, do not suffer, though their geological conditions are identical, and places with very different atmospheric and geological conditions do suffer if there is personal communication between them and an affected place.

There was an epidemic at Pakhoi in the present year.

There was a prolonged absence of rain at Pakhoi, Canton, and Hong-Kong simultaneously.

The plague made its appearance first at Pakhoi, then at Canton and its vicinity, then at Hong-Kong, and then in the dependencies of Hong-Kong in the order given.

Persons trade between Pakhoi and Canton, between Canton and Hong-Kong, and between Hong-Kong and its dependencies.

The first cases occurring in Hong-Kong were traced to Canton without exception.

The first cases occurring in the dependencies of Hong-Kong were traced to Hong-Kong without exception.

These facts prove that the disease is not atmospheric, that it is not telluric, and that it can be conveyed by persons and be communicated to those with whom they have intercourse.

3. At the commencement of the epidemic, and as it spread, the cases were almost without exception fatal. As the number of cases lessened the symptoms became much modified; death occurred later in fatal cases, and the proportion of deaths to cases was not nearly so large as at first.

This shows a decreasing virulence of the poison.

Professor Kitasato and his colleagues and Dr. Yessin discovered an organism in 25 out of 30 cases in the blood examined, and in all cases in the spleen and buboes of those affected by plague. This organism was a bacillus, the inoculation of a pure cultivation of which was fatal to all animals inoculated, the symptoms and pathological appearances being identical

with those of the persons affected; these bacilli multiplied, and were discovered in the blood, spleen, and solid organs of the animals experimented upon.

In those cases where a history was obtained the origin of the attack was generally traced to intercourse with affected persons, or visits to, or sojourns in, their dwellings.

The dry season of 1894 was a very long one and water ran low everywhere (it was only turned on for two hours in the 24 in Victoria).

In the month of April no rain had fallen, and the plague broke out in Canton. There was an epizootic at the same time among the rats and pigs.

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Numerous recommendations had been made by the medical staff collectively and individually to the Sanitary Committee to (1) close all houses in which the plague had occurred; (2) to form a temporary town of matsheds or junks into which the former occupants of the infected houses might be sent, and where they would be under observation, and their movements be restricted by a cordon or patrols; (3) that every house in the town should be searched daily, the town being divided into districts and sub-districts for the purpose; (4) that the Tung Wa hospital should no longer be used as a receiving place for plague patients, as, owing to the instigation of certain members of its committee (Chinese), every art was being practised there to smuggle corpses and patients away without their being detected.

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The houses in which cases of plague had occurred were disinfected by chlorine gas obtained by acting on chloriated lime with dilute sulphuric acid, and this disinfection was carried out, under supervision of the Government analyst, by the soldiers. The burying party and their operations were supervised by Captain Hastings, and, as the Chinese were not trustworthy, and took advantage of the flight of coolies from Hong-Kong to demand exorbitant wages, six Europeans from the Sailors' Home volunteered and carried out the burials. The corpses were removed from the Tung Wa in a waggon which carried from six to ten at one time. All were coffined in lime, and their mats, &c., were burned. By this time the organisation was fairly complete, and the disinfecting parties were able to disinfect every house on the same day as a case occurred. The amount of rubbish found in a Chinese house is very great. All that was not good or useful to the Chinese, and that was likely to contain plague germs, was burned on the spot, if the street was wide enough, and if not, taken to some waste ground and burned in a furnace.

Empty houses were rented by the Permanent Committee, and such people as could not afford, or did not wish to leave the colony, whose houses had been shut, were put into them. The great majority of the cases came from the district of Taiping-Shan, and out of about 20 blocks of houses, until a period was reached at which only a few of these houses were open, the remainder having yielded three cases of plague and being closed for that reason. It was decided then to examine and close all such houses in this district as were objectionable on sanitary grounds, and the result was that they were all closed, and the streets were built up and the inhabitants removed to other houses. This proved a most salutary measure, for out of about 600 families removed, only nine cases of plague have since been found, those admitted within eight days (the period of incubation) having been excepted.

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The things to be undertaken are:—

I. The evacuation of all basements as dwelling-houses.
II. The redraining of such houses as are defective in that respect (this will take more time).
III. The increase of water supply, which is promised to be complete by May 1895.
IV. The laying down of imperishable and non-absorbent floors in all basements and ground floors.
V. The inspection and closing of wells which are not protected.
VI. The removal of all mezzanine floors, which are contrary to regulations (this is already being done).
VII. The registration of coolie-houses, an order to bring them under frequent inspection.

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Symptoms.—*Fever*, ushered in by chills, occasionally running to 104° or above it. *Constipation* the rule, but *diarrhœa* occasional, giving place to former. *Vomiting* not unocmmon. *Headache* often severe and referred to various regions, temporal more especially. *Tongue* furred—at first white, then yellow, then brown to black, and very dry. Sordes on teeth. Pain in the region of a group of *lymphatic glands* generally femoral, inguinal, cervical or axillary, occasionally mesenteric or bronchial, in the order of frequency above, and generally confined to one group. The cervical glands are most commonly affected in children in my experience. The pain is acute, and of a stabbing character, and the region is very intensely tender. The site is determined in some instances by a wound or scratch; but this is, of course, often wanting. The gland or group next becomes enlarged (the affection of the glands may precede, accompany, or follow, in one case by as much as six days, the onset of the fever), and great local infiltration takes place. *Cerebral symptoms* are generally marked, and in fatal cases very severe; delirium, convulsions, and coma following one another in

quick succession. Sleeplessness is a frequent and very exhauting symptom. I have seen *hæmorrhages* from nose, stomach, vagina, and bowel, and in a very few cases subcutaneous extravasations and petechiæ. The *pulse* is at first rapid, and in a severe case soon becomes running, and the heart fails very suddenly, often giving rise to a fatal syncope. The patient may be walking in the street and suddenly reel and fall, and be found to be dead.

The *blood* is rapidly deprived of hæmoglobin, and after a few days becomes thick and tarry. After death it is liquid. There is sometimes *staining* of the skin and *conjunctivæ*, as in jaundice. The *spleen* is always somewhat enlarged, the *liver* sometimes *Urine* contains albumen in some cases. There is involuntary micturition in cases of comatose or semi-comatose people, occasionally retention. The *appearance* of a plague-stricken person is suggestive. In some cases the face is anxious, in the majority apathetic, the eyes fixed and staring, saliva dribbling from the mouth, and often incontinence of urine. The skin is dusky or yellowish, and the patient may be rather wildly delirious or with clonic spasms, or comatose. A cursory glance at a patient with the more common apathetic countenance is somewhat deceptive, as he may look as if nothing were the matter, and yet die a moment later. Latterly in this epidemic there have been cases in which the bubo does not exist, but which have been proved to be cases of plague both by the finding of Kitasato's plague bacillus and by the high rate of mortality.

Complications are pericarditis and myocarditis, congestion of lungs, and abscesses other than glandular, some cases of hypopion have been seen.

COURSE.—The temperature rises somewhat suddenly and is unaffected by quinine or other antipyretics. The tendency to hyperpyrexia is not very great.

The bubo, if any, may have commenced before the fever, or may be coincident with, or follow it. The appetite is lost, and there is much thirst, diarrhœa or vomiting may appear, the diarrhœa generally ceasing shortly and being succeeded by obstinate constipation. On the second day the symptoms are well established and the patient is probably delirious. It is not uncommon for death to occur at this time. In some cases it has happened within 12 hours of seizure, but these are not common, and it is difficult to get a correct history from the relatives. But I have a personal knowledge of one case, that of a chair coolie, who was to all appearance quite well, and at his occupation till 4-30 P.M., felt ill at 5 and lay down, was sent to hospital with a well-marked bubo and high fever on the next morning at 9 A.M., and was dead at 10 A.M. on the third day. The temparature remains high for a variable period, unaffected by quinine and antipyretics and falls gradually on about the sixth day. Delirium may be very violent, and give place to convulsions and coma, but in the cases of apparently sudden death the patient is quite sensible throughout to all appearance, and in many of these cases it has been impossible to detect any bubo after death. (The opportunities of *post-mortem* examination are few, and it is unknown whether some of the visceral lymphatic glands have been the seat of affection in such cases.) The pulse often begins to fail after two or three days, and the blood loses its hæmoglobin very quickly When once the bubo has commenced, it swells up very rapidly, but the amount of peripheral effusion and the tenderness of the part prevent an accurate estimate of the size of the gland or glands. It appears to be as large as a hen's egg in some instances. If incised at this time, there is found to be a bloody extravasation in and around it, and much serious infiltration in the tissues about. The pain and tenderness gradually subside as the case goes on.

Buboes suppurate in about 78 per cent. of cases if they survive.

About the fourth or fifth day the patient is at his worst, and the symptoms are most intense. The tongue is dry and black, the pulse running, the head-ache or other cerebral symptoms intense, the hæmoglobin down perhaps to 35 per cent. Semi-consciousness, or convulsions, or coma; the temperature 104° to 105°, and death most frequently happens on the 6th day. There may have been hæmatemesis or epistaxis or hæmorrhages from other cavities, and the skin may show petechiæ or extravasation. There may be hypostatic congestion of the lungs and dyspnœa. If recovery is to take place the temperature gradually subsides, and the bubo may suppurate. Favourable signs are: moderate fever, maintenance of pulse, mild cerebral symptoms, absence of complications, and tiding over the 10th day; gradual return of appetite, and perhaps suppuration of bubo, but this is a matter generally of lapse of time. When opened it is very slow of healing, and the glands are often caseous; the discharge is bloody at first, and thin and ichorous later on.

There has been no time to know what sequelæ may occur, but strength returns very slowly, and the patient has to be kept isolated for a month at least from date of attack, as the blood contains bacilli for three weeks in almost all cases.

TREATMENT.—This is adapted to combat symptoms. In the beginning a calomel purge, and if fever is high antipyrine or phenacetin are generally given, though their effect is very slight. Bromide of potassium or ammonium is generally necessary to procure sleep, as insomnia is a most common and distressing symptom. A free use of stimulants is absolutely necessary, and the recumbent position must be strictly maintained, as death in apparently promising cases has occurred more than once or twice on the patient getting up when the nurse's back was turned.

There was in the Alice Memorial branch an experimental treatment adopted, the injection hypodermically of iodide of mercury, according to the formula of Dr. Sims Woodhead, for which success is claimed.

Musk has been given, but it is more costly and not more effibient than alcoholic

The patients is placed on a milk and beef tea diet and carefully watched. Ice is allowed to allay thirst, and ice-bags, &c., applied to head.

On its suppurating the bubo is opened, but it is unnecessary to made incisions previous to its suppurating as recommended by some, and in cases where this has been done, no benefit has accrued, and it is to be deprecated as it only increases the exhaustion of the patient.

Poultices and applications of belladonna to the bubo allay the pain, and other symptoms must be treated as they arise.

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Diagnosis.—This, during an epidemic is a matter of little or no difficulty when the case is a well marked one, but towards the end of this epidemic very atypical and anomalous cases occurred whose nature was proved by the finding of bacilli and by their generally fatal issue.

The diseases which may be confounded with it are *typhus fever*, *malarial fever*, and cases of *bubo* due to other causes and accompanied by fever. Doubtful cases should be placed under observation and examinations of the blood for bacilli should be made, as the finding of these is the only proof absolute of the disease being plague.

The leading symtoms are great gravity of constitutional disturbance, bubo, and furred tongue, the latter very typical.

The period of incumbation is from three to five days, or possibly seven.

The mortality differed in Europeans and Chinese, in the former 2 out of 13 attacked, in the latter 9 out of 13 nearly dying, or 15 and 70 per cent. respectively.

The characters of the plague bacillus are as follows, as described by Professor Kitasato, its discoverer :—

They are one of three organisms of the nature of bacilli which are found *in the blood*, the others being that of anthrax, and relapsing fever.

They have capsules, and the poles are more easily stained than the middle part.

The first *cultivations* showed bacilli differing only from the original ones in being slightly longer, and staining better in the middle.

Mice *inoculated* from spleen and blood died in two days, with œdema around the point of inoculation, and the same bacilli reproduced in the blood and internal organs.

All animals inoculated from cultivations died in from 1 to 4 days, according to size, with the same symptoms.

These bacilli were found in all persons examined who had died of plague, in the buboes, spleen, lungs, liver and blood in the heart, in fact everywhere, and every cultivation from them produced the same bacilli.

They show very little *movement*, and are strongest in blood serum, which they do not liquefy.

The colonies in tube cultivations have a globular appearance, and are like glass wool.

They *grew* best at a temperature of 28° to 30° C. They were not seen by Professor Kitasato to form *spores*.

The disease was produced in mice, rats, and guinea pigs by *inoculation*, and in mice and guinea pigs by *feeding* with pure cultivations of bacillus, and small pieces of spleen of persons dead of plague.

The dust in houses where cases of plague had occurred was introduced by inoculation into mammals, and produced plague in the case of one mouse, and tetanus in the majority.

Trismus is a very common cause of death here, and tetanus bacilli very frequent in the dust of all houses.

The bacilli die on *desiccation* and exposure to the sun after four hours.

Heat.—At 80° C. those heated for 30 minutes were destroyed; at 100° C. they were dead in a few minutes.

Carbolic Acid.—½ per cent. and ¼ per cent. solution for one hour did not kill; a 1 per cent. solution killed in one hour.

Quicklime.—½ per cent. retarded growth; 1 per cent. killed.

Here it may be stated that Dr Yersin, the French bacteriologist, discovered that at a depth of seven inches sufficient plague bacilli to produce a very large cultivation were obtained from the floor of a house in Taiping-shan infected with plague.

The animals inoculated with these bacilli did not die, but the characters of appearance of the bacilli were identical with those of the plague bacilli. They were evidently not virulent. They have been found again in other houses, but produced no symptoms on animals inoculated with them.

Whether they are attenuated cultivations of the real plague bacillus or a distinct bacillus is a matter hitherto of conjecture.

Further results are expected of Professor Kitasato's researches, which will doubtless appear in due time.

He recommends disinfection of houses attacked by 2 per cent. solution of carbolic acid or quicklime, of clothing by steam at 100° C. Burial of dead at 3 metres from surface, disinfection of fæces with quicklime. Removal of dead rats and mice with proper precautions, and isolation of plague patients for one month after apparent recovery. Cure in the obtaining of food to avoid infected sources.

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There are many houses built *back to back* to economise space, and this arrangement is a very bad one, as it leads to certain insanitary conditions:—

1st. Obstruction of ventilation.
2nd. Obstruction of light.
3rd. To the drains necessarily passing under the floor of the house; 60 feet being a frequent length of piping required for the house drains.

In high houses the light and air are almost entirely excluded from the lower storeys, and people who live in the houses contract the ventilating shaft by roofing it partly over, either to gain in floor space above or keep the rain from falling into the small yard below.

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Personal Prophylaxis.—The bacillus, so far, is known to gain access by (*a*) *respiration*, (*b*) *inoculation*, and (*c*) *food*. It is, therefore, a sufficiently remarkable fact that only one person in attendance on the sick or burying the dead has been attacked, though very many have had a day or two of indisposition, *e.g.*, sore throat, vomiting, diarrhœa, while the hospitals were full, and of the working parties when the work of house cleaning and disinfection was going on. The person who had been in attendance on the sick, and who contracted plague and died of it, was a nun, who developed slight fever five days after the branch of the hospital at which she was working had closed. It is a slightly doubtful case as to its real origin, but probably the disease was contracted in nursing. No doubt, all of us who were in constant communication with the sick inhaled germs continually, and Captain Vesey certainly got his attack in consequence of inhaling dust charged with bacilli during his work of house cleaning, at which he was indefatigable. The disease was practically confined to people who lived in ill-ventilated and dark rooms, and had poor food, and cohabited with infected persons or lived in infected surroundings, and to those having an unusually close contact with the sick—(certain of the Europeans attacked had had sexual intercourses with prostitutes, a good many of whom suffered from plague)—and these cases would be under cause (*b*). People who were (*a*) well fed and housed generally escaped, unless they happened to get a concentrated dose and were in a receptive conditon; (*b*) people who had a knowledge of the conditions of reception, and who took precautions, such as washing with antiseptics, avoiding direct inhalation, and who worked in well-ventilated apartments, and inhaled fresh air at intervals, also escaped.

It is, therefore, indicated that these are the conditions to observe, viz, :—

I. To avoid contact and direct inhalation of a patient's breath, as far as duty permits.
II. To wash the hands and mouth with proper antiseptics after work, and change the clothes.
III. To avoid work in connexion with the sick and their surroundings, if not in good health.
IV. To have hospitals and abode well ventilated, and to get fresh air as much as possible. These precautions are sufficient to prevent any likelihood of contracting disease by respiration.
V. If working on dwellings and clothing of patients to cover mouth and nostrils with a handkerchief dipped in carbolic acid solution, 1 in 40.

Inoculation.—Professor Kitasato and Dr. Yersin proved the inoculability of the disease upon rabbits and guinea pigs. It has also been noticed that the site of the bubo seems to be determined by the existence of a scratch or cut of the area from which the affected glands absorb. The Chinese coolies always go barefoot or with grass shoes, and abrasions and cuts are very common on their feet. The vast majority of buboes were in the femoral region. It is possible that these, or some of them, got their attack by inoculation.

The precautions for prevention of this mode of contraction are sufficiently obvious.

By Food, including water. The affection of human beings by this mode of access of the germ has not been proved, but it is highly likely. Professor Kitasato fed mice, guinea pigs, &c., on cultivations of the bacillus, and also on buboes, portions of spleen, &c., of affected animals and persons, and produced the disease in this way.

The precautions against attack thus may be as follows:—

I. To boil all water.
II. To eat no uncooked food.
III. To be sure of the impossibility of contamination of all food matters by servants, shop-keepers, or merchants.

General Prophylaxis.—The drainage, water supply, food-supply, ventilation of streets and dwellings, removal of dust have to be most particularly looked after. In this place night-soil and urine are used for the manuring of fields and market gardens by the Chinese. This may be a source of danger to consumers of vegetables.

All wells not protected from contamination should be closed.

The source of food-supply, as bakeries, butcheries, &c., should be carefully watched.

Overcrowding of dwellings should be prevented. Streets should be kept scrupulously clean, and rubbish of any description must be removed and not allowed to accumulate.

All combustible rubbish should be burned, and incombustible rubbish taken out to sea The sewers should be flushed at frequent intervals.

Dead rats and other animals should be treated as possible sources of infection, as the bacteriologists have found plague bacilli in them; and as large numbers of them had died, first previously to the epidemic among human beings, and since then during its continuance it is reasonably imaginable that the epizootic among them may be the effect of the same bacillus, as is beyond doubt the cause of the plague.

(In most epidemics of this disease there has been an epizootic among rats and sheep preceding it. An epizootic occurred among pigs in Canton.) The floors of all dwelling-houses should be of material impervious to gas or water, as it is possible that the bacillus thrives in the ground, at all events near the surface in infected houses, and it is probable that it regains its virulence there, and in favourable seasons flourishes and gives off quantities of germs and spores, hence the floors should be made incapable of absorbing fluid from above and permitting the egress of gases carrying microbes from the ground beneath. House drains should be trapped and well constructed.

It is probable that the germs may be carried by the clothing of persons sick of plague, and such absorbent articles as are in contact with them or have received their dejecta and breath. Such articles when possible should be destroyed or disinfected by heat.

The patients should be immediately isolated and segregated in hospital and the apartment occupied by them thoroughly disinfected, their clothing, &c., being dealt with as described above.

The other occupants of an affected house should be watched, and if several cases occur in a house the remainder of the persons, if any there, should be removed from such house to temporary quarters to be under observation. The period of observation should be eight days.

All obstructions to ventilation should be summarily removed from houses.

If there are houses which have contained patients in such numbers and sequence as to make it likely that the plague is indigenous there by reason of the germs multiplying in its structure, such houses should be evacuated and closed, and the woodwork destroyed and burned within the walls: the floor or the ground should be disinfected by quicklime and re-cemented, and it should stand empty with doors and windows open for fourteen days at least. The woodwork may then be renewed and the house reoccupied.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 12th October, 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil all over the district. Weather fair and hot. Harvesting of *aus* and jute and sowing of *rabi* going on. Prospects of *aman* bad in Raniganj thana for want of rain. Rain badly wanted in all the thanas. Sugarcane doing well. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	11½ to 17	per rupee.
Kalna	12	
Katwa	12 to 13½	
Raniganj	12 to 14	

Midnapore.—No rain during the week. Weather seasonable and cool for this time of the year. Indigo has been sown. Jute is being reaped. Sugarcane hopeful, but paddy is withering in places for want of moisture. Outlook anxious. Cattle-disease reported from town, Garbeta and Binpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Coarse rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Contai	16 to 17	
Tamluk	13	
Ghatal	13 to 15	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot in the day and cool in the night. Steeping of jute continues. Prospect of *aman* paddy favourable. Rain is badly wanted. Ploughing for *rabi* crops is going on in the Barasat and Basirhat subdivisions. Stray cases of small-pox among cattle reported from thana Port Canning. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	10 to 12	8	per rupee.
Diamond Harbour	11	6	
Barasat	9	0	
Basirhat	10	0	

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable Sowing of *kalai* and indigo going on. Harvesting of *aus* continues. Rain wanted for *aman*. State of sugarcane good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	11	per rupee.
Kandi	12¾	
Jangipur	11½	

Khulna.—No rain. Weather fine and cool. *Aman* paddy not yet transplanted in south of district for want of rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Khulna	10	0	per rupee.
Bagirhat	9	13	
Satkhira	9	8	

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Common rice selling from 10 to 12 seers a rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall ·05. Transplantation of *aman* finished. Washing of jute still going on. Preparation of land for tobacco has begun. Prospects fair. Common rice selling from 9 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Pabna.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot and dry. *Aman* crop very poor. Rice selling at 7 to 8 seers at Sirajganj and 8 to 9 seers per rupee at Pabna. Fodder available.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* fair. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 9 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 1·08. Weather very hot. Prospects of *aman* fair; but a little more rain is needed. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice sells at 11 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rain urgently wanted for the rice crop and *rabi* sowings, which are being retarded in high lands. Prices stationary since last report. Common rice selling in Patna at 10½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Gaya.—Prospects fair. Rain urgently wanted. *Rabi* lands being prepared. Common rice sells at 9½ seers, against average of 14 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—No rain. Winter rice withering on high land. Rain in a week will give a six or seven-anna crop. *Bhadoi* harvest well advanced with 8 to 9 annas' outturn. Price of common rice at Sadar 11 seers, against average of 15¾ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darbhanga.—No rain during the week. Rain badly wanted for paddy. Fields are being prepared for *rabi*. Prices high as last week.

Bhagalpur.—Report not received.

Purnea.—No rain. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy finished. Prospects of winter rice fair. More rain would be beneficial. Steeping of jute in progress. Land is being prepared for winter crops. Cattle-disease abating. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	11	per rupee.
Araria	11	
Kishenganj	9	

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather getting cool. Rain very badly wanted. *Laghu* rice ripening. *Sarad* rice is still being transplanted. *Rabi* being sown. *Laghu* rice damaged by insects. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	21	0	

Hazaribagh.—Days warm; nights cool; cloudless sky. Rain urgently wanted at Sadar to save higher lands. Giridi reports fair prospects. Price of rice varies from 6 to 12 seers per rupee according to local demand. Goladars laying in supplies for a rise in prices.

General Summary.—With the exception of a shower at Chittagong, there was practically no rain in any other reporting district during the week. Rain is urgently wanted for the winter rice crop, which is beginning to wither on high lands in the Patna Division and in other parts. The reports from North and East Bengal continue satisfactory. In Cuttack insects have done damage to the *laghu* rice, which is ripening. The harvesting of early rice and the washing of jute are still going on in some districts. The preparation of lands for *rabi* crops is proceeding. Cattle-disease is still reported from Midnapore. It is abating in Purnea. The price of common rice continues abnormally high throughout the Province; but there has been no material rise since last week.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 13th October, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

Names of Marts.	Stock in hand as compiled on—												
	1st week of Oct. 1895.	1st week of Nov. 1895.	1st week of Dec. 1895.	1st week of Jan. 1896.	1st week of Feb. 1896.	1st week of March 1896	1st week of April 1896.	1st week of May 1896.	1st week of June 1896	1st week of July 1896.	1st week of August 1896.	1st week of Sept. 1896.	1st week of Oct. 1896.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Kaliaghata	3,40,000	2,92,000	2,57,000	2,79,000	4,83,000	5,74,000	6,23,000	6,63,000	6,27,000	5,84,000	3,67,000	3,27,000	2,46,000
Hatadanga	76,500	77,000	70,600	57,900	69,700	69,000	70,300	61,500	66,000	65,000	61,500	53,400	47,900
Shitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Oulpi Ghat.	6,06,700	5,85,000	5,38,000	5,70,900	6,06,900	6,05,800	6,03,000	6,33,000	5,51,400	5,90,500	6,03,000	5,17,800	4,25,000
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	3,000	2,000	1,500	2,500	3,000	5,000	4,000	6,000	2,000	2,500	1,000	1,000	900
Collygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	2,10,200	1,92,000	1,66,900	1,65,200	2,04,900	2,67,300	2,24,000	2,28,000	2,38,500	2,26,500	1,99,500	1,55,100	24,500
11 Minor bazars (estimated) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 2,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Baidyabati, Nowabganj, Bhadreshwar, and Chandernagore.	18,000	4,756	7,963	6,425	8,120	15,241	8,241	1,836	27,089	29,584	50,215	27,499	10,130
Total ...	17,39,400	16,44,656	15,31,362	15,72,525	18,65,620	20,26,341	20,22,541	20,80,936	20,01,989	19,88,084	17,73,615	15,71,799	12,44,430
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	4,354 (on 5th Oct. 1895.)	3,628 (on 3rd Nov. 1895.)	16,459 (on 3rd Dec. 1895.)	15,795 (on 3rd Jan. 1896.)	11,392 (on 3rd Feb. 1896.)	15,249 (on 3rd March 1896.)	10,594 (on 3rd April 1896.)	8,650 (on 3rd May 1896.)	8,448 (on 3rd June 1896.)	8,060 (on 3rd July 1896.)	3,996 (on 3rd August 1896.)	14,861 (on 3rd September 1896.)	4,804 (on 3rd Oct. 1896.)
On boats unloaded ... By Port Commissioners' returns.	44,752 (5th to 7th Oct. 1895.)	30,979 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1895.)	38,121 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1895.)	49,170 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896.)	48,105 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1896.)	43,350 (1st to 3rd March 1896.)	28,496 (1st to 3rd April 1896.)	16,438 (on 3rd May 1896.)	25,935 (1st to 3rd June 1896.)	29,764 (1st to 3rd July 1896.)	24,905 (1st to 3rd August 1896.)	62,342 (1st to 3rd September 1896.)	64,196 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1896.)
On boats unloaded ... By Canal returns	31,788 (5th to 7th Oct. 1895.)	36,627 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1895.)	20,431 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1895.)	77,941 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896.)	77,264 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1896.)	71,506 (1st to 3rd March 1896.)	26,981 (1st to 3rd April 1896.)	7,283 (1st to 3rd May 1896.)	5,817 (1st to 3rd June 1896.)	12,830 (1st to 3rd July 1896.)	12,457 (1st to 3rd August 1896.)	9,219 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1896.)	19,169 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1896.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	18,20,294	17,15,890	16,06,373	17,15,431	20,02,381	21,56,448	20,88,612	21,13,306	20,42,189	20,38,738	18,14,973	16,58,221	13,33,539
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	7½ lakhs	6½ lakhs	5½ lakhs	6½ lakhs	9½ lakhs.	11 lakhs.	10½ lakhs.	10½ lakhs	10 lakhs	9½ lakhs.	7½ lakhs.	6 lakhs	2½ lakhs

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT
The 8th October, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Provi

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative stations.	Station Observations.										
				Air Pressure.					Wind.		Temperature.				
				Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·865	29·488	29·648	29·697	—·011	S55°W	74	96·2	74·2	91·1	78·8	85·0
			Raniganj	29·630	29·236	29·515	29·697	?	N84°W	62	97·2	73·9	92·1	77·2	84·7
		Birbhum	.....												
		Bankura	Bankura	29·638	29·260	29·423	29·671	?	S86°W	41	96·6	74·6	91·9	77·8	84·9
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·814	29·404	29·601	29·697	—·006	S79°W	27	96·3	75·1	91·5	78·0	84·7
		Hooghly	.....												
		Howrah	.....												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·935	29·478	29·713	29·682	—·011	S81°W	233	91·9	75·0	89·0	80·2	84·6
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·946	29·555	29·728	29·695	—·003	S45°W	70	92·9	72·7	88·3	77·9	83·1
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·925	29·550	29·702	29·697	?	S54°W	108	96·2	74·7	91·6	77·6	84·6
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·905	29·513	29·676	29·691	—·015	S25°W	82	95·2	74·8	90·1	78·3	84·2
		Jessore	Jessore	29·939	29·573	29·714	29·694	—·021	S18°W	46	96·0	75·3	90·4	78·1	84·3
		Khulna	.....												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·895	29·522	29·670	29·689	—·015	S18°W	87	95·1	75·1	90·1	78·5	84·3
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·852	29·485	29·618	29·696	—·018	S63°E	123	95·3	70·7	89·7	77·1	83·4
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·632	29·319	29·447	29·689	—·051	N68°E	93	91·9	70·1	88·2*	75·5	81·8*
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·115	22·865	22·959	—	—·041	N89°E	80	66·6	50·7	64·6	55·1	59·9
			Gnatong(a)	19·405	19·187	19·316	—	—	S49°E	95	57·9	32·6	53·5	41·3	47·4
		Cooch Behar	.....												
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·865	29·491	29·634	29·712	—·017	S18°E	55	94·2	70·7	88·7*	76·2*	82·3§
		Bogra	Bogra	29·897	29·550	29·675	29·688	?	S23°E	40	95·2	74·7	89·6	77·9	83·8
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·934	29·555	29·699	29·698	—·016	S5°W	58	93·8	74·7	87·5	77·4	82·5
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·954	29·583	29·738	29·712	—·007	S18°E	135	94·1	74·2	88·5	78·8	83·7
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·923	29·555	29·704	29·714	—·011	S79°E	46	92·7	73·6	87·3	76·9	82·1
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·939	29·571	29·722	29·716	—·012	S6°E	65	94·3	75·4	89·3	77·9	83·6
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·956	29·588	29·742	29·700	—·015	S27°E	25	94·3	74·4	89·1	78·1	83·6
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·946	29·573	29·736	29·720	?	S45°E	115	93·8	71·3	89·0	76·8*	82·9*
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·931	29·566	29·727	29·717	?	S65°E	113	92·0	73·8	86·6	77·6	82·2
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·936	29·529	29·699	29·734	—·015	S74°E	118	91·7	75·1	80·5	76·6	81·5
		South Lushai Hills	.....												
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·767	29·422	29·558	29·693	—·002	S69°W	89	96·5	73·2	92·4	78·8	85·6
		Gaya	Gaya	29·573	29·238	29·373	29·702	+·015	S61°W	165	98·0	73·8	93·0	78·0	85·5
		Shahabad	Dehri	?	?	?	?	?	S51°W	172	90·3	74·0	93·2	78·6*	85·9*
			Buxar	29·692	29·377	29·502	29·696	+·007	S84°W	78	96·5	72·3	93·1	78·0	85·6
			Arrah	29·778	29·424	29·563	29·705	?	S58°W	40	97·9	74·0	93·7	77·9	85·8
		Saran	Chapra	29·770	29·412	29·564	29·698	?	S39°W	57	96·8	74·1	95·1†	78·5†	86·8
		Champaran	Motihari	29·733	29·352	29·514	29·695	?	S72°W	130	97·0	67·8	92·5	75·7	84·1
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·780	29·422	29·558	29·689	?	N66°W	72	95·2	72·2	91·4	77·7	84·6
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·794	29·410	29·569	29·688	—·016	N34°W	73	95·5	74·5	90·8	78·6	84·7
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·794	29·434	29·567	29·680	—·010	S76°W	109	97·7	71·6	90·9‡	77·6‡	84·3‡
		Purnea	Purnea	29·854	29·474	29·612	29·691	—·016	N22°E	108	94·7	70·2	90·1	77·8*	83·9
		Malda	Malda	29·883	29·527	29·659	29·683	?	S41°W	56	96·6	74·0	90·6	77·9	84·3
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·850	29·055	29·236	29·682	—·018	N83°W	36	96·5	71·8	90·5	76·7	83·7
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·897	29·514	29·683	29·706	+·023	N78°W	65	95·2	75·2	91·2	78·3	84·8
			False Point	29·068	29·557	29·746	29·709	+·023	N80°W	139	94·0	74·1	89·1	77·6*	83·4*
		Balasore	Balasore	29·927	29·477	29·704	29·696	+·020	S63°W	88	93·4	74·8	90·1	77·8	84·0
		Puri	Puri	29·903	29·606	29·761	29·723	—	N53°W	203	94·2	74·0	89·9	79·5*	84·8*
			Gopalpur	29·948	29·616	29·764	29·725	?	N38°W	156	93·2	73·1	89·3	78·4	83·9
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·953	27·578	27·759	29·712	+·014	N60°W	196	89·2	65·3	86·0	73·6	79·3
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·841	27·470	27·654	29·720	+·033	N60°W	148	89·7	68·4	86·3	73·0	79·2
		Palamau	Daltonganj	29·237	28·903	29·042	29·739	—	S63°W	120	96·3	63·5	93·0	75·3	83·6
		Manbhum	.....												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·192	28·808	28·994	29·702	?	S67°W	39	93·9	73·5	91·5	76·2	83·9
		Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·646	29·293	29·444	29·735	—·032	S50°E	73	90·7	73·0	86·9	76·2	81·6
Miscellaneous.	.....	Goalpara	Dhubri	29·877	29·503	29·650	29·720	—·032	N79°E	122	90·2	70·8	85·8	76·7§	81·3§

...engal for the month of September 1896.

...UMIDITY.		CLOUD.			DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										
					RAINFALL—										
					Of month.					Since 16th May 1896.					
...EMBER, 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A. M.	Rainfall.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	DISTRICT.
12	—4	6·7	—1·1	9·33	7·09	7·76	—0·67	8·40	11·03	39·81	43·56	—3·75	54·80	56·62	Burdwan.
14	—	4·4	—	5·45											
					9·01	9·90	—0·89	9·25	11·92	38·79	48·17	—9·38	51·25	59·73	Birbhum.
14	—	5·3	—	6·14	4·82	8·15	—3·33	7·70	11·13	42·91	46 83	—3·92	59·30	56·85	Bankura.
15	—	4·3	—	4·27	6·37	9·04	—2·67	9·33	12·13	51·70	47·72	+3·98	65·33	56·09	Midnapore.
					6·37	8·06	—1·69	9·67	12·00	45·70	45·03	+0·73	64·00	60·64	Hooghly.
					4·70	8·07	—3·37	8·50	12·16	49·16	45·28	+3·88	65·50	62·59	Howrah.
16	—4	8·8	+1·3	8·59	8·08	9·10	—1·02	10·14	12·46	51·27	48·39	+2·88	63·14	61·94	24-Parganas.
18	+1	7·0	—1·2	9·05	9·05	9·33	—0·28	10·00	13 73	50·43	48·50	+1·93	67·00	66·31	Calcutta.
16	—	6·1	—	5·98	8·45	8·12	+0·33	10·20	10·98	34·35	43·24	—8·89	50·00	58·63	Nadia.
10	+4	6·9	—1·6	9·47		9·45			12·06		43·65			58·13	Murshidabad.
10	+3	6·7	—1·7	9·45	10·30	7·73	+2 57	13·60	10 96	38·28	43·84	—5·56	58·80	60·30	Jessore.
					10·46	8 85	+1·61	14·00	12·36	43·62	40·36	—5·74	61·00	67·25	Khulna.
17	—	4·9	—	7·01		10 21			11·52		45·76			57·86	Rajshahi.
19	—	6·9	—	15·35	13·08	11·31	+1·77	10·20	11 39	40·17	53·29	—13·12	48·80	59·98	Dinajpur.
17*	—	4·3	—	17·93	16·28	19·04	—2·76	12·50	13 29	71·53	104·04	—32·51	63·25	74·20	Jalpaiguri.
13	+1	?	?	26·14	24·42	19·53	+4 89	16·00	16 93	101·79	117·49	—15·70	81·25	91·52	Darjeeling.
18	—	5·5	—	14·02											
					23·01	19·38	+3·63	13·00	13·85	73 45	103 98	—30·53	65·30	76·64	Cooch Behar.
10	—	6·8*	—	28·18	22 08	13 33	+8·75	13·40	11 53	63 16	67·08	—3·92	59·40	60·36	Rangpur.
10	—	6·1	—	8·02	12·28	10·60	+1·68	13 25	11·72	40·13	52·11	—2·98	57·75	61·27	Bogra.
18	—	8·7	—	7·19	5·99	9·34	—3·35	12 00	11·70	37·70	46·97	—0·27	57·00	59·86	Pabna.
10	+1	8·0	+0·8	10·91	12·07	8·69	+3·38	13 00	11·68	46·33	52 72	—6·39	64·00	67·70	Dacca.
12	—	7·7§	—	20·25	16·07	12·34	+3·73	14·50	12·3	59·47	68·10	—8·63	63·25	67·39	Mymensingh.
19	—	6·4	—	13·65	10·64	8·06	+2·58	10·33	11 02	38·06	48 16	—10·10	53·33	62 85	Faridpur.
19	—	7·6	—	15·74	13·32	10·57	+2 75	14·67	13 80	55·35	65·12	—9·77	70·51	75·01	Backergunge.
15	—	7·4*	—	16·10		9·23			11·23		54·42			62 08	Tippera.
11	—	4·6	—	15·18	16·31	13 98	+2·33	17·00	14·24	77·77	90·57	—12·80	81 00	78·93	Noakhali.
19	+1	8·0*	+0·9	9·73	10·28	11·64	—1·36	11·80	14 08	66·11	90·60	—24·49	67·80	78·78	Chittagong.
					10·04	11·50	—1·46	16·00	15·84	45·01	71·59	—26·58	77·00	85·54	South Lush Hills.
15	—10	4·0	—3·0	3·42	3·70	7·09	—3·39	3·83	9·33	30·72	38·92	—8·20	35 00	46·12	Patna.
12	—9	3·8	—3·6	2·03	3·93	6·45	—2·52	3·76	8·53	33·00	37·05	—3·15	36·82	44·53	Gaya.
11	—	3·6	—	1·50											
13	—	3·1	—	2·09	2·30	6·83	—4·53	3·17	9·69	29·32	36·82	—7·50	29·90	44 47	Shahabad.
10	—	1·9	—	3·44											
17	—	3·1	—	2·27	1·28	7·60	—6·32	3·00	8 60	22·27	38·57	—16·30	35·34	44·71	Saran.
11	—	3 3	—	1·74	2·35	9·50	—7·15	2·75	8·55	27·94	48·28	—20·34	32·25	47·80	Champaran.
13	—	3·4	—	2·26		7·57			8·02		39·98			42·99	Muzaffarpur.
13	—5	3·5	—2·4	5·30	6·21	9·91	—3·70	5·60	9 31	34·97	44·16	—9·19	36·00	47·41	Darbhanga.
					11·20	7·99	+3·27	5·40	8 48	39·72	41·77	—2·05	36·20	44·64	Monghyr.
12	—	4·9	—	9·01	9·47	9 27	+0·20	7·80	9 00	35·02	44·89	—9 87	39·66	51·60	Bhagalpur.
13	—3	0·4	—0·1	11·48	13·73	12·92	+0·81	7·40	11·34	53·70	63·26	—9·56	50 80	61·13	Purnea.
11	—	4·0	—	14·04	10·49	11·19	—0·70	8·00	11·71	40·90	48·63	—7·73	46·00	57·97	Malda.
10	—	6·0	—	8·39	7·97	9·17	—1·20	7·50	11·52		44·83			57·86	Sonthal Parganas.
11	0	6·2	—0·4	8·34	9·49	10·26	—0·77	11·38	12·48	56·09	47·61	+8·48	59·74	56·23	Cuttack.
11	0	7·7	+0·6	7·24											
11	—	4·5	—	8·93	10·90	11·22	—0·32	10·14	12·05	58 98	47·08	+11·90	62·86	56·81	Balasore.
13	—	5·7	—	5·13		10 74			13·06		44·58			52·91	Shortt's Island.
11	—	3·9	—	5·44											Puri.
10	—8	0·8	—1·5	5·27		8·79			11·85		46·93			58·64	Hazaribagh.
11	—	2·9	—	8·05	3·28	8·76	—5·54	4·33	11·60	42·54	45·77	—3·23	53·00	57·67	Lohardaga.
11	—	2·1	—	4·23	4·28	7·82	—3·54	4·25	8·81	32·71	43·42	—10·71	41·75	49·48	Palamau.
					5·20	7·79	—2·59	4·83	11·25		45·43			57·38	Manbhum.
10		5·4		7·87	6·59	7·86	—1·27	9·25	12·06	61·78	45·43	+16·35	65·00	57·96	Singbhum.
14	+3	8·9§	+0·5	4·65											Sibsagar.
15	+1	9·4	+1·7	19·64											Dhubri.

Table of Rainfall recorded at stat

sion.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	0·55	0·11	0·84	...	...	0·15	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	2·65	3·20	0·27	0·93	0·22	0·08
			Burdwan	0·27	...	2·54	...	0·50	0·44	...	...	...	...	...		...	1·99	0·71	0·73	2·03	0·06	...
			Katwa	0·44	...	...	...	0·09	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	1·37	0·96	0·42	0·03	0·73	0·01	0·04
			Raniganj	0·36	...	..	0·02	...	1·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·18	1·91	0·61	0·52	0·02	...
			Mankur	0·49	...	...	...	...	0·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·81	1·19	1·00	...	...	...
		Birbhum	Suri	0·03	0·36	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	..	...	0·02	1·09	1·66	0·82	1·05	0·08	...
			Hetampur	1·26	...	...	...	...	0·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	2·09	1·49	2·67	0·40	0·01	...
			Rampur Hât	0·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·55	2·90	1·10	0·35	2·50	0·25	0·51
			Bolpur	0·15	0·38	...	...	...	1·30	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	0·70	0·70	0·65	2·05	0·02	...
			Murari	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	..	0·03	...	...	...	...	1·53	1·91	0·85	1·87	0·46	...
			Labpur	1·30	0·17	...	...	..	0·38	...	..	..	...	...	0·68	...	0·43	0·85	0·34	1·62	0·04	...
		Bankura	Bankura	0·35	..	..	...	1·88	0·24	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·28	1·11	0·71	1·00	...	...
			Vishnupur	0·11	...	...	...	0·82	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	0·11	...	0·54	0·84	1·09	0·61	...	...
			Maliara	0·24	...	..	0·30	0·99	1·22	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·39	1·17	0·61	0·36	0·21	...
			Khatra	0·20	...	...	...	0·12	2·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	1·39	0·33	...	...	...
			Indas	0·18	0·36	0·71	...	0·04	1·62	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	..	0·30	0·36	1·37	0·89	0·02	...
			Kotalpur	2·50	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	2·40	1·09	0·24	...	...
			Onda	...	...	...	0·82	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	0·40	0·78	0·25	...	...	...
			Gangajalghati	...	...	...	0·70	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·85	0·62	0·16	...	...
			Raipur	...	0·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	1·45	0·51	...	...	...
			Sonamukhi	0·96	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·91	0·31	0·48	0·27	...	...
		Midnapore	Contai	0·43	0·65	...	...	...	0·34	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·03	0·71	0·67	0·31	0·30	...	0·04	0·18
			Tamluk	0·50	0·35	...	...	0·83	0·49	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·92	0·62	0·62	...	0·07	...
			Midnapore	0·13	0·50	...	0·03	0·79	0·89	...	0·51	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	0·16	0·40	0·14	...	...
			Ghatal	0·76	0·86	...	...	0·08	0·07	...	...	2·27	...	...	0·01	0·17	1·00	0·20	2·05	0·65	0·02	...
			Kukrahaty	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·33	0·46	0·12	...	0·14	0·04
			Garhbeta	2·00	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·74	0·10	...	...	...
			Panskura	1·65	0·65	...	0·41	0·96	0·03	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	2·22	0·61	1·55	0·03	0·05	0·11
			Dantoon	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	0·68	0·87	0·60	0·15	0·22	0·12	...
	Presidency.	Hooghly	Serampore	0·07	...	0·23	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·08	2·62	0·59	0·60	0·61	0·02	...
			Hooghly	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	0·04	1·89	0·69	0·65	0·07	0·58	0·02
		Howrah	Jahanabad	0·11	0·21	1·64	...	0·02	0·66	...	...	0 01	0·15	...	0·06	0·09	0·54	0·19	0·67	0·09	0·25	0·03
			Howrah	0·07	...	0·36	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·09	0·05	0·07	1·35	0·60	0·90	1·25	...	...
			Mohesreka	0·08	0·03	...	...	0 15	0·07	0 19	...	0·05	...	...	0·06	0·09	0·54	0·19	0·67	0·09	0·25	0·03
			Ulubaria	0·17	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·09	0·12	1·18	0·88	0·47	0·19	0·06
			Saugor Island	0·03	0·28	...	...	...	0·70	0·13	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·44	0·72	0·45	0·03	0·13	0·02	...
		24-Parganas	Diamond Harbour.	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	1·66	0·53	0·98	0·35	0·13	...	...
			Canning Town	...	0 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75		1·00	0·35	0·30	0·35	0·15	0·50
			Alipore (Observatory).	1·67	0·57	0·34	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·02	0·02	0·30	0·94	0·76	1·28	1·67	0·01	...
			Barrackpore	...	...	0·68	...	0·04	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·17	2·34	0·62	0·63	0·49	0·06	...
			Dum-Dum	...	...	0·93	...	0·05	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	1·93	0·60	0·83	0·50	...	...
			Barasat	...	...	0·90	...	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	2·50	0·55	1·05	0·05	...	...
		Nadia	Basirhat	0·97	...	2·07	...	..	0·83	...	...	1·98	...	...	0·16	...	...	2·83	0·61	1·10	...	...
			Ranaghat	3·14	0·10	2·20	...	0·30	0·49	0·08	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·07	0·97	1·52	0·52	0·10	0·06	0·04
			Krishnagar	0·05	0·01	0·20	...	...	0·69	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·10	2·18	0·48	0·24	0·03	0·13	0·01
			Chuadanga	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·72	...	...	...	0·80	...	1·16	1·02	...	...	...
			Meherpur	1·42	0·04	...	...	0·21	...	0·59	0·01	0·50	...	...	...	1·28	1·75	1·45	0·47	0·78	0·14	0·10
			Kushtia	1·70	3·59	0·06	...	0·01	0·53	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·77	0·10	0·07	0·18	0·02
		Murshidabad	Kandi	1·24	...	...	...	0·51	1·10	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	0 12	0·43	1·75	0·11	0·94	0·03	0·16
			Berhampore	0·71	0·04	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	0·50	1·71	1·22	0·24	0·81	0·12	0·09
			Lalbagh	...	...	1·72	...	...	...	1·58	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	1·90	0·90	0·31	0·80	0·20	0·07
			Azimganj	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	0·95	0·53	0·68	0·05	...
			Jangipur	1·31	0·59	...	0·10	...	0·29	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·66	0·75	1·19	1·52	0·75	0·34
			Lalgola	0·25	0·45	...	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	2·50	0·40	1·20	0·15	1·25
			Akriganj	1·58	1·28	...	0·05	...	0·12	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·78	1·05	0·90	0·28	0·26	...
			Patkabari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Jessore	Dumkal	0·50	0·34	...	...	...	0·63	..	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·90	0·90	0·35	0·35	0·10	0·08
			Narail	0·04	2·26	0·44	...	0·11	0·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·07	1·07	2·04	1·43	0·38	0·44	0·34
			Jessore	0·99	0·08	0·71	...	...	0·49	..	...	1·18	...	...	0·01	...	1·62	0·74	0·54	0·32	0·66	0·27
			Jhenidah	0·03	0·85	0·03	0·06	...	1·19	..	..	...	...	...	...	0·12	2·62	1·79	0·36	0·45	0·71	0·04
			Magura	0·73	0·50	1·03	...	0·74	0·39	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	1·30	1·56	1·15	0·27	0·55	0·20
		Khulna	Bangaon	..	...	0·43	...	...	2·42	...	...	0·07	...	0·01	...	0·10	0·01	0·96	0·62	1·03	...	0·14
			Satkhira	3·00	2·25	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	...	...	...	...	1·10	0·48	0·70	...	...	0·32
			Bagerhat	0·08	0·43	0·80	0·01	1·49	0·46	...	0·74	0·02	...	...	0·17	0·10	0·86	1·66	0·73	0·19	0·25	0·63
			Khulna	0·95	0·50	0·14	1·45	0·03	0·40	0·04	0·13	0·33	...	0·30	0·09	...	0·43	1·33	0·35	0·40	0·66	0·05
			Nakipur	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	0·98	0·18	...	0·38	0·15	1·25	0·60	0·32	...	0·66	0·50
		Rajshahi	*Rampál*	0·19	0·09	0·30	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·16	0·11	1·15	1·75	0·26	0·10	1·00	0·56
			Boalia	0·76	1·00	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·74	0·56	0·70	0·24	0·33	...
			Nator	0·19	0·38	...	...	...	0·08	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·28	0·98	0·21
			Naugaon	...	1·60	...	...	...	0·02	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	0·24	0·55	0·80	0·18	2·65	0·35
			Lalpur	1·30	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	1·10	0·30	0·20	0·30	0·20	0·10
		Dinajpur	Manda	0 13	1·59	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	1·08	1·13	0·12	0·04
			Mahadebpur	0·17	2·12	0·30	...	...	0·32	1·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	0·06	0·22	0·90	0·70	2·05	0·32
			Churaman	0·32	1·20	...	...	...	0·32	1·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	0·71	2·69	2·79	...
			Raiganj	0·32	...	1·60	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	2·55	2·80	2·95	0·05
			Dinajpur	0·75	2·02	0·86	0 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·13	0·27	1·53	2·81	7·99	0·32
			Baloorghat	..	4·62	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·20	1·75	1·78	3·12	...
			Thakurgaon	0·45	0·04	0·28	0·93	0·04	...	0·85	...	...	...	...	0·62	...	...	0·90	1·14	4·00	6·68	0·10
		Jalpaiguri	Setabganj	...	2·80	0·83	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	1·60	3·80	10·30	0·10
			Jalpaiguri	...	0·15	1·19	0·75	0·05	...	...	...	0·14	1·09	...	0·65	...	0·23	0·14	1·06	3·49	6·63	0·71
			Alipore Duar	...	0·28	0·30	1·20	0·57	...	...	...	0·19	1·59	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·90	2·60	5·79	0·21
			Fallacotta	...	...	...	0·88	0·10	...	...	...	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·85	1·35	3·64	0·10
			Debiganj	0·49	1·21	0·19	4·16	0·80	...	0·06	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·91	1 09	3·48	6·07	0·12
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).	2·45	1·60	0·08	...	0·03	...	2·60	5·60	...	0·90	...	...	0·50	0·35	0·25	1·90	1·00	5·00	1·19
		Darjeeling	Buxa	0·15	0·46	0·33	0·41	0·06	0·40	3·74	0·05	0·03	0·19	...	0·44	...	0·08	0·17	1·13	0·56	4·47	1·03
			Siliguri	0·17	2·15	0·69	1·35	...	0·27	1·72	0·60	1·50	0·30	1·13	...	...	...	...	1·40	2·73	5·73	2·51
			Darjeeling	0·12	1·52	2·64	0·28	0·84	...	0·53	0·78	0·58	0·09	0·66	0·27	0·21	1·70	2·77	1·81	3·43	6·41	1·30
			Kalimpong	0·18	2·82	0·13	0·05	0·01	0·01	0·13	...	0·01	...	...	0·02	...	1·33	3·68	0·72	1·77	3·85	2·09
			Mungpoo	0·24	4·89	0·79	0·98	...	...	0·95	0·10	2·70	0·03	...	...	...	0·71	2·25	0·79	5·67	4·96	2·38
			Kurseong	0·37	1·10	0·26	1·32	0·26	0·06	1·09	0·38	0·86	0·13	0·05	2·13	0·30	1·14	0·80	2·05	2·64	5·70	2·80
		British Bhutan	*Pedong*	0·39	0·37	0·17	0·11	0·61	0·04	0·14	0·03	0·14	0·03	...	0·45	0·01	0·94	0·93	0·69	1·51	4·39	1·37
		Tibet	Gnatong	0·29	0·71	0·96	0·03	0·20	0·04	0·09	0·40	0·95	0·50	0·21	0·37	0·11	0·26	1·25	1·65	1·35	2·96	0·96
		Cooch Behar	Yatung	0·13	0·13	0·25	0·01	...	0·07	0·03	0·10	0·02	0·08	...	0·10	0·02	0·05	0 56	0·71	0·97	3·70	0·44
			Dinhatta	0·21	3·65	0·20	1·41	2·51	...	...	0·36	0·07	...	...	1·45	0·03	...	3·94	1·81	3·91	14·55	0·53
			Cooch Behar	0·33	0·03	...	1·34	1·05	...	...	0·05	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	1·08	1·40	2·32	10·51	0·55
			Mickliganj	0·10	0·95	0·06	0·45	1·09	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·60	...	...	...	0·32	1·56	2·78	7·06	0·81
			Mathabhanga	0·13	0·10	0·12	1·89	0·15	...	...	0·07	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	0 38	1·55	2·65	5·98	0·61
		Rangpur	*Fulbari*	0·72	0·29	0·08	0·82	0·54	...	...	1·42	1·25	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·60	1·02	3·49	3·32	0·33
			Bhawaniganj (*Gaibunda*).	0·15	1·23	2·34	1·87	0·28	0·03	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·27	1·17	0·39	2·60	4·30
			Rangpur	0·23	1·06	0·41	3 32	0·68	0·27	0·45	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	0·48	1·12	1·21	14·84	2·60
			Peerganj	0·50	1·47	1·13	1·00	0·07	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90	1·33	7·06	1·43
			Kurigaon	0·33	1·38	1·30	3 25	0·62	...	...	...	0·69	...	...	...	...	0·50	1·66	2·35	10 00	0·53
			Gobindganj	0·16	4·04	0·80	...	0·03	...	0·16	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	1·40	0·42	1·20	2·10
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	0·46	1·96	2·03	3·80	0·56	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	1·03	2·26	7·76	0·23
			Ulipur	0·72	0·96	1·95	7·42	0·32	0·48	...	...	1·22	0·09	...	...	...	0·42	0·99	0·86	3·38	0·49
			Sundergunj	...	0·85	1·12	1·85	2·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·84	1·12	1·23	2·86	2·86
		Bogra	Sherpur	0·91	1·10	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·38	1·36	1·75	0 35
			Nowkhilla	0·29	1·80	1·12	...	0·28	0·13	0·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·34	1·04	1·07	0·04
			Bogra	0·36	0·07	...	...	...	0·05	0·18	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·50	0·33	0·71	1·60	0·16
			Panchbibi	0·43	5·54	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	2·21	2·55	5·89	0·10
		Pabna	Pabna	0·33	0·80	0·21	...	...	0·55	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·27	0·77	1·66	0·11

in Bengal in September 1896.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May to 30th September 1896.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 30th September.	Station.	District.	Division.
...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	0·52	11	9·42	10·26	6·65	3·20	45·27	40·74	Kalna ...	Burdwan.	Burdwan.
0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	8	12·19	9·33	8·04	2·54	47·46	43·45	Burdwan.		
0·15	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·26	10	11·15	5·61	7·92	1·37	34·71	43·40	Katwa.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·08	7	11·76	5·45	7·33	1·01	30·58	45·36	Raniganj.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	6	10·84	4·80	6·84	1·19	38·02	45·77	Mankur.		
...	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·35	0·18	9	12·92	5·97	9·95	1·66	35·22	50·09	Suri ...	Birbhum.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	2·02	0·09	9	9·73	11·56	9·87	2·87	44·59	48·64	Hetampur.		
...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	1·91	...	...	10	12·95	11·18	10·83	2·90	43·61	47·09	Rampur Hát.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	9	12·09	7·58	9·16	2·05	30·07	46·80	Bolpur.		
...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	8	?	7·45	?	1·91	40·52	?	*Morari.*		
...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·27	10	?	6·18	?	1·62	31·02	?	*Lalpur.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	10	12·69	6·14	8·03	1·88	49·05	46·23	Bankura ...	Bankura	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	9	13·11	4·36	8·95	1·09	49·59	48·39	Vishnupur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11·31	5·09	6·67	1·22	38·11	44·79	Maliara.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	0·05	0·24	6	11·81	4·34	8·79	2·12	47·43	49·92	Khatra.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10·55	6·50	8·43	1·62	43·76	44·56	Indas.		
...	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	6	9·00	6·78	6·51	2·50	40·94	46·36	Kotalpur.		
...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·20	7	10·73	4·20	9·02	1·29	42·24	42·85	Onda.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10·64	3·50	8·54	0·85	31·08	49·65	Gangajalghati.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12·55	3·38	8·80	1·47	46·58	52·64	Ralpur.		
0·14	0·78	...	...	...	...	...	1·18	0·30	0·15	6	9·21	3·31	7·75	0·96	37·40	42·96	Sonamukhi.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·72	...	...	14	13·03	6·56	11·00	1·18	51·71	50·43	Contai		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·05	9	10·52	6·17	8·47	1·05	53·34	40·02	Tamluk. ...	Midnapore.	
0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12·07	4·74	7·66	1·20	45·81	41·46	Midnapore.		
...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	10	12·50	8·81	9·21	2·27	40·16	48·08	Ghatal.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·83	0·42	0·80	9	13·11	7·55	9·03	1·83	57·67	?	*Kukrahaty.*		
...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11·56	4·36	8·83	2·00	61·82	50·02	Garhbeta.		
0·20	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·13	10	?	8·60	?	2·22	56·15	?	*Panskura.*		
...	0·06	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	9	?	3·01	?	0·43	32·15	?	*Dantoon.*		
...	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·14	0·87	0·33	10	11·76	6·45	8·06	2·02	55·25	41·54	Serampore ...	Hooghly.	
0·08	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	0·80	0·19	9	11·76	6·99	7·33	1·99	41·37	42·02	Hooghly.		
...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	10	12·48	5·08	8·79	1·64	43·69	48·53	Jahanabad.		
0·25	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	0·41	7	12·80	5·84	8·07	1·35	42·26	44·82	Howrah ...	Howrah.	
...	1·13	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·18	...	0·12	10	11·52	3·52	8·06	0·67	56·05	45·70	Mohesreka		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	...	0·05	11	?	5·74	?	1·18	44·60	?	*Ulubaria*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	4·30	1·23	0·04	0·04	9	13·53	8·59	11·23	4·30	53·40	54·38	Saugor Island		
...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	2·30	...	0·48	9	13·46	6·68	10·21	2·35	58·46	51·54	Diamond Harbour.	24-Parganas.	South-West Bengal.
0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·75	0·75	0·31	12	13·18	7·93	8·75	2·75	43·83	51·15	Canning Town.		
...	0·03	0·06	...	...	...	0·04	0·96	...	0·39	10	13·73	9·05	9·33	1·67	50·43	48·50	Alipore (Observatory).		
0·65	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·95	0·05	11	10·92	7·15	7·74	2·34	55·70	48·74	Barrackpore.		
0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	0·26	11	12·92	7·33	8·99	1·93	46·90	46·40	Dum-Dum.		
...	0·16	...	0·37	...	...	...	0·42	0·81	...	8	11·92	7·10	8·48	2·50	43·70	41·27	Barasat.		
...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	11	11·26	11·50	8·30	2·83	56·88	48·31	Basirhat.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·09	...	0·23	11	10·65	11·07	7·14	3·14	36·83	42·40	Ranaghat		
...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·86	0·98	9	10·31	5·98	7·31	2·18	32·00	40·89	Krishnagar. ...	Nadia.	
...	0·08	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	0·32	8	11·72	5·78	8·88	1·72	30·88	43·30	Chuadanga.		
0·30	1·44	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·03	1·08	0·38	12	10·09	9·22	7·86	1·75	33·84	42·92	Meherpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·17	11	11·50	10·19	9·42	3·59	29·15	46·51	Kushtia.		
...	1·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	11	12·47	6·89	9·12	1·75	38·55	43·77	Kandi		
0·33	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	1·98	12	12·61	9·47	10·13	1·93	36·70	45·30	Berhampore. ...	Murshidabad	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·79	11	12·03	9·24	9·79	1·90	47·10	44·03	Lalbagh.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		12·88		9·24			44·07	Asimganj.		
...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	13	12·16	8·61	10·04	1·52	40·15	44·24	Jangipur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	10	12·39	8·35	10·25	2·50	36·19	45·73	Lalgola.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	10	11·10	7·88	8·79	1·78	41·73	44·17	Akriganj.		
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	0·61	1	10·39	?	?	?	?	?	Patkabari.		
02	...	...	0·02	...	...	0·02	1·55	...	0·07	18	10·09	5·45	8·24	0·30	19·19	43·05	Dumkal.		
...	0·35	1·76	...	...	...	0·08	0·10	...	0·06	12	11·06	8·43	8·09	2·26	36·80	30·97	Narail ...	Jessore.	
...	0·70	...	0·25	...	...	0·02	...	...	0·10	11	11·33	10·46	8·53	1·62	47·08	47·65	Jessore.		
33	0·78	0·65	0·46	...	...	...	1·80	...	0·62	10	10·48	11·96	7·36	1·80	33·68	45·44	Jhenidah.		
...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·02	0·01	11	10·42	8·32	8·05	2·43	38·17	43·13	Magura.		
...	...	0·23	0·31	...	...	...	0·68	0·10	...	12	12·00	12·80	8·20	3·09	31·99	43·72	Bangaon		
...	...	0·03	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	10	12·36	10·09	9·11	1·66	42·80	47·23	Satkhira		
...	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	15	13·72	9·48	9·94	1·63	47·33	53·45	Bagerhat. ...	Khulna.	
...	...	...	0·27	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·35	12	?	6·22	?	1·25	40·69	47·40	Khulna.		
...	0·13	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	15	?	7·38	?	1·75	34·10	?	*Nakipur.*		
...	...	0·38	...	...	...	0·06	0·26	0·05	1·15	11	12·12	6·55	10·38	1·15	38·63	?	*Rampal.*		
6	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	18	11·92	4·12	11·14	1·28	35·05	48·00	Boalia ...	Rajshahi.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10·92	8·14	11·13	2·65	39·47	50·41	Natur ...		
...	0·12	0·04	...	...	1·10	...	...	...	...		11·64		8·95		40·01	48·24	Naugaon.		
...	1·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	10	11·00	6·84	9·44	1·59	36·46	49·43	Lalpur.		
3	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	2·85	...	15	11·33	13·44	11·14	2·85	38·85	43·42	Manda.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11·38	10·06	13·49	2·79	35·15	50·14	Manadebpur...	Dinajpur.	
7	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11·40	11·18	11·11	2·95	37·86	52·55	Churamon.		
...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	12	12·31	17·92	11·33	7·98	44·47	55·55	Raiganj.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10·33	12·80	10·44	4·02	44·46	58·60	Dinajpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	?	16·60	?	6·68	44·46	49·60	Balughat.		
2·39	1·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	20·05	?	10·30	70·90	?	*Thakurgaon.*		
0·38	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15·04	18·70	22·37	6·65	66·20	?	Setabganj.		
1·65	2·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	13·40	15·29	20·83	5·79	70·04	111·40	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13·30	11·97	18·60	3·65	79·04	118·40	Alipore Duar.		
...	0·18	1·20	0·30	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	12	12·40	19·15	14·35	4·16	69·77	105·06	Fallacotta.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	?	27·77	?	5·60	67·25	81·08	Debiganj.		
9·83	1·67	0·86	2·62	...	...	...	...	...	0·07						102·33	?	*Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).*		
1·00	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	19·54	29·66	30·97	9·83	141·75	190·72	Buxa ...	Darjeeling.	
0·01	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·76	17	15·38	25·71	15·80	5·72	97·39	107·89	Siliguri.		
0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18·04	26·14	17·21	6·41	105·39	103·91	Darjeeling.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14·75	16·15	11·34	3·58	63·15	77·45	Kalimpong.		
0·80	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	?	25·46	?	5·67	97·04	?	Mungpoo.		
...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	?	24·38	?	5·70	126·66	?	*Kurseong*		
0·11	0·20	...	0·09	0·02	...	0·02	0·03	0·03	0·02	15	?	13·78	?		72·33	?	*Pedong*		
0·09	0·07	0·01	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	18	?	18·82	?		94·62	?	Gnatong. ...	British Bhutan.	
...	1·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	?	7·51	?	2·96	36·38	?	Yatung		
0·15	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	15	13·47	35·66	18·89	3·70	75·57	92·61	Dinhatta ...	Tibet.	
2·00	2·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14·00	21·21	20·38	14·35	71·63	111·99	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar.	
0·04	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	13·91	20·68	18·85	10·51	75·70	193 38	Mickliganj.		
0·75	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14·00	14·47	19·38	7·06	70·97	108·85	Matabhanga.		
0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	?	19·25	?	5·98	66·13	?	*Fulbari.*		
...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	13	10·80	10·29	12·51	4·30	54·14	57·89	Bhawanigunj (*Gaibandá*).	Rangpur.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	15	13·04	28·18	13·72	14·84	66·25	67·42	Rangpur.		
...	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	12	?	17·55	?	7·06	46·53	?	*Peerganj.*		
0·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	13	11·14	23·66	13·15	10·00	65·34	70·16	Kurigram.		
0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	?	13·02	?	4·04	40·53	?	*Gobindganj.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12·00	22·16	14·48	7·76	70·58	78·19	Sagdogra.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	15	10·09	20·08	18·82	7·42	59·47	61·73	(*Nilphamari.*)		
0·07	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	11	?	16·76	?	2·88	56·54	?	Ulipur.		
1·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	13	11·90	8·27	19·07	1·75	44·00	51·32	*Sundarganj.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·10	15	11·65	9·10	9·95	1·60	46·86	50·07	Sherpur ...	Bogra.	
0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·96	1·36	0·03	12	12·04	8·62	10·95	1·60	43·57	54·90	Nowkhilla.		
0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·75	...	10	11·30	23·12	11·69	5·80	62·02	52·08	Bogra.		
							0·09		0·32	12	12·08						Panchbibi.		

North Bengal. Rajshahi. Presidency.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Statio

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
Dacca.	Dacca ..	Munshiganj	0·34	0·83	0·85	...	0·25	...	...	0·07	0·03	...	...	...	...	2·28	0·60	0·03	1·34	0·41	0·55	1
		Dacca ...	0·09	0·88	2·16	...	...	...	3·33	1·31	...	...	...	...	0·13	1·02	0·89	0·05	1·63	0·32	0·80	0
		Narailganj	0·80	1·19	0·71	...	0·76	...	...	1·87	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·66	0·05	1·54	0·31	1·63	0
		Manikganj	1·45	2·65	1·06	...	0·85	0·96	0·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	0·43	0·32	0·40	0·50	0·04	0
		Jaydebpur ...	..	1·73	3·35	...	0·08	...	1·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·95	0·25	...	0·87	0·74	1·31	0
	Mymensingh.	Kishoreganj	0·82	1·20	1·33	0·40	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·32	1·25	...	1·15	0·80	1·02	
		Atia (*Tangail*)	0·20	1·70	1·40	...	...	...	0·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·32	0·40	0·88	0·90	0·30	
		Mymensingh	0·60	3·04	2·50	0·83	0·10	...	0·20	...	...	1·12	...	0·02	...	0·38	1·05	0·18	2·03	1·42	1·00	0
		Jamalpur ...	..	2·05	2·72	0·74	...	...	0·21	1·05	...	...	...	...	0·27	0·23	0·20	0·12	0·73	0·30	3·85	0
		Netrokona ...	0·28	0·26	1·44	3·11	0·37	...	0·36	...	...	0·49	...	...	...	...	0·63	0·45	1·41	1·05	0·80	0
		Subarnakhali	2·50	0·16	...	...	0·05	3·15	..	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·50	0·13	1·00	0·50	0·75	...	
		Durgapur ...	3·26	...	2·20	2·25	...	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	1·02	2·15	1·80	0·50	
		Sherpur Town	0·20	0·85	3·68	1·45	...	...	0·00	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·07	0·16	...	1·30	0·80	2·40	
		Diwangani ..	0·15	1·90	2·75	0·98	...	...	1·24	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·75	1·03	0·66	
	Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	0·95	0·33	...	...	0·32	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	0·07	1·20	1·56	0·07	0·12	0·08	1·77	
		Faridpur ..	0·11	2·70	0·40	...	0·09	0·09	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·78	1·10	0·36	1·59	0·18	0·05	
		Goalundo ...	...	2·57	1·30	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·82	0·04	0·30	0·38	...	
	Backergunge...	Patuakhali ...	0·10	0·12	...	...	...	1·18	1·19	0·50	6·02	...	...	0·50	0·58	1·45	1·25	0·18	1·00	1·45	...	
		Pirojpur ...	...	1·95	0·78	...	...	0·15	...	0·80	0·54	...	...	0·19	0·36	1·89	1·76	0·50	1·05	0·15	0·30	
		Barisal ...	0·74	...	1·18	...	1·35	0·45	...	0·15	1·40	...	...	0·37	0·36	0·04	1·47	0·74	1·12	1·72	0·15	
		Gaurnadi ...	0·13	0·48	0·52	...	0·06	0·48	..	0·07	0·04	...	...	0·03	0·15	0·53	1·40	1·08	0·28	1·08	1·44	
		Bhola ...	...	0·20	0·97	...	0·41	2·70	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·88	2·04	0·98	0·60	1·63	0·17	0·98	
		Doulatkhan ...	0·68	1·23	0·35	...	...	0·40	...	...	0·23	...	...	0·47	0·26	0·75	0·91	0·71	1·10	1·81	0·45	
		Bauphal ...	...	...	1·21	0·91	0·06	0·81	1·21	...	1·01	0·68	...	1·22	3·07	1·03	1·23	0·13	1·03	0·13	0·72	
	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	0 50	1·50	...	...	0·25	...		0·05	0·10	...	...	...	0·33	0·47	0·80	...	...	...	0·20	
Chittagong.	Tippera ...	Comilla ..	0·32	3·41	5·23	0·05	1·65	0·03	..	0·02	0·23	...	...	...	0·12	1·55	1·52	0·10	0·14	0·02	0·06	
		Chandpur ...	...	2·19	2·16	...	0·06	...	0·06	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·30	2·14	0·02	0·51	1·30	0·43	0·52	
		Brahmanbaria	0·02	0·65	2·47	0·02	0·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	1·17	0·88	...	0·19	0·15	0·10	
		Ramchandrapur.	...	...	4·52	...	...	...	...	...	0 61	...	...	...	1·53	...	...	0·50	0·68	0·82	...	
		Nasirnagar ...	...	...	2·55	0·35	1·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	0·66	..	...	0·45	...	
		Daudkandi ...	0·30	0·90	0·50	0·06	1·00	1·50	..	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	0·69	1·00	...	2·52	0·74	0·69	
		Kasba ...								0·40	...	0·20	...	...	0·35	0·29	...	...	0·17	0·15	0 35	
		Laksam ...	4·10	0·50	0·15	2·00	0·03	...	0 25	...	...	...	...	0·40	2·00	0·70	0·70	0·80	0·70	0·50	0·90	
	Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	0·16	3·23	0·09	0·05	0·44	0·61	..	...	0·82	...	...	1·46	0·52	3·43	0·04	0·56	1·32	0·12	0·84	
		Feuny ...	1·54	1·75	0·04	...	2·57	1·27	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·17	0·20	1·83	0·06	0·43	..	...	0 17	
		Harishpur ...	0·42	1·47	0·90	0·30	0·54	2·20	...	...	0·26	0·70	...	2·63	4·07	0·69	0·47	0·14	0·06	0·44	0·03	
	Chittagong ...	Ramganj ...	0·42	3·10	0·58	...	2·56	0·61	...	0·77	0·11	...	...	0·31	0·23	2·22	0·09	0·21	1·38	1·35	0·72	
		Cox's bazar ...	0·32	4·02	0·26	0·74	0·82	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·08	0·30	0·46	2·96	0·09	0·06	1·00	0·60	0·11	
		Chittagong ...	1·87	1·35	0 60	...	0·49	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·12	2·14	1·45	0·17	0·15	...	0·04	0·03	
		Kutubdia ...	2·30	...	0·07	...	1·60	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	2·16	0·55	1·30	...	...	0·78	0·13	...	
		Satkunya ...	1·12	0·45	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·51	0·13	0·83	2·16	...	...	...	0·26	...	
		Kodala ...	1·02	0·87	1·67	0·87	0·09	0·03	...	...	0·10	0·07	0·47	1·13	1·09	0·01	...	0·07	0·03	0·05	...	
		Fenoa ...	1·85	1·21	1·46	1·80	1·75	...	0·08	...	0·13	...	0·08	0·65	3·95	...	0·7	0·12	...	..	...	
		Mirsarai ...	2·22	3·45	0·04	0·56	4·19	0·15	0·14	...	...	0·18	...	0·22	1·31	3·79	...	...	0·07	...	1·56	
		Chandpur ...	0·45	2·20	0·12	0·08	...	...	0·14	...	...	1·72	0·40	3·50	1·15	...	0·03	0·05	...	0·05	0·23	
	South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia ..	0·60	0·47	0·14	0·29	2·43	0·56	0·12	0·18	...	...	...	0·99	0·18	1·93	0·05	...	0·26	...	0·07	
		Bandarban ...	0·58	0·73	0·17	...	0·07	0·30	...	1·87	...	0·08	0·10	0·30	1·61	3·41	0·03	0·11	...	0·45	0·32	
		Demagiri ...	0·47	0·36	0·33	0·67	...	1·11	0·03	2·09	0·21	...	...	0·15	0·41	0·19	0·30	...	0·42	0·10	0·27	
Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	2·60	0·40	0·20	0·03	...	
		Dinapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·70	0·21	0·11	...	...	...	
		Bihar ...	0·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	2·57	0·62	1·80	0·45	...	
		Barh ...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·07	1·37	0·41	1·35	0·07	...	
		Bickram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·42	0·72	0·06	...	...	
	Gaya ...	Hilsa ...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·16	0 95	0·18	...	...	
		Aurungabad...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	1·19	1·44	0·23	...	...	
		Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·48	0·42	0·66	0·02	...	
		Nawada ...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·19	1·68	3·65	0·30	...	
		Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·89	1·25	0·38	...	...	
		Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·50	0·03	...	...	
		Daudnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	1·18	0·24	...	...	
		Sherghati ...	...	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·21	0·69	1·22	0·43	0·15	...	
		Rajauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	1·09	1·31	0·71	...	...	
		Pakri Barawan.	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	1·20	3·20	0·15	...	
	Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·03	0·14	0·42	1·03	0·12	0·20	
		Dehri ...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0 08	0·53	0·72	...	...	
		Bhabhua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·54	0·34	...	...	
		Sasaram ...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	2·17	0·81	1·22	...	0·15	
		Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·94	0·94	0·16	...	...	...	
		Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	...	...	
		Khiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·50	1·50	..	...	...	...	...	
		Ageaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·50	1·50	...	...	
		Ramagar ...																				
		Koath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·84	0·34	...	...	
		Sikroul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·82	0·33	0·43	...	...	
		Bassawan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·14	0·61	...	0·13	
	Saran ...	*Monaharpur* ...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	1·50	...	...	
		Gopalganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	0·48	...	...	
		Siwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·07	0·04	0·37	...	...	
		Ekma ...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	0·75	...	...	...	
		Chapra ...	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·62	0·32	0·33	...	...	
		Seerecpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	
		Amnour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·50	0·42	0·55	...	
	Champaran ...	*Basantpur* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Motihari ...	0·84	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·99	0·14	0·65	...	...	
		Bettiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·57	...	...	...	...	
		Bagaha ...	...	0·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	0·30	...	1·27	...	
	Muzaffarpur	Burhurwa ...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·09	...	0·19	...	...	
		Sitamarhi ...	0·49	...	...	0·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·69	0·80	0·12	...	
		Muzaffarpur ...	0·85	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·23	0·14	...	...	
		Hajipur ...	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·92	3·46	0·71	0·20	0·50	...	
		Paru ...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·84	0·50	0·35	...	...	
		Mahuwa ...																				
	Darbhanga ...	Shuhar ...	1·39	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	0·07	...	0·50	0·46	0·05	
		Pupri ...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·66	...	0·21	...	
		Lajpur ...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·73	0·16	1·24	0·62	0·05	
		Darbhanga ...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·07	0·28	1·57	1·05	0·87	0·44	
		Madhubani ...	1·97	0·18	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	1·35	1·02	1·04	0·10		
		Bahera ...	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	3·84	3·15	0·10	
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Rosera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	2·00	2·80	1·15	...	
		Begusarai ...	0·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·08	0·46	3·10	0·25	0·01	
		Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·67	0·29	7·14	2·03	0·0	
		Jamui ...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·04	1·80	2·80	...	...	
		Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	0·80	14·15	3·50	0·1	
		Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	1·12	8·70	3·73	0·1	
		Shaikhpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·75	2·25	3·30	3·80	0·2	
		Chaksi Bamda	2·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·65	3·96	7·30	0·50	0·0	
		Chupreon ...	...	1·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·36	0·69	3·10	4·30	0·3	
		Gidhour ...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	1·23	3·02	5·13	0 93	0·0	
			0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	2·15	1·65	3·55	1·27	0·2	

Bengal in September 1896—*continued.*

1	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1896 to 30th Sept. 1896.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 30th September.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	10	12·41	8·68	10·86	2·28	44·34	59·39	Munshiganj.	Dacca.	Dacca.	East Bengal.
	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·59	0·61	..	13	11·50	14·61	8·85	3·33	48·53	51·96	Dacca.			
53	0·16	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·02	0·16	0·21	15	11·61	11·25	8·51	1·87	51·07	53·44	Narainganj.			
	0·01	0·05	0·87	...	...	0·02	0·25	1·23	0·09	14	10·70	12·44	7·26	2·65	42·39	44·93	Manikganj.			
17	...	0·19	...	...	...	1·07	...	0·53	0·02	13	12·20	13·36	7·07	3·35	45·30	53 80	Jaydebpur.			
	1·98	1·13	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·00	...	18	13·50	13·03	12·48	1·98	52 63	64·94	Kishorganj.	Mymensingh.		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·16	1·88	0·36	13	9·40	10·53	8·50	1·88	43·84	48·02	Atia (*Tangail*)			
	0·85	0·17	...	...	...	0·15	0·15	3·69	0·21	19	14·84	20·25	12 91	3·60	67 32	67·04	Mymensingh.			
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4·34	...	15	13 15	17·80	12·88	4·54	61·85	60·10	Jamalpur.			
11	...	...	...	...	...	1·04	...	0·66	0·51	17	14·61	15·07	13·32	3 11	70·60	79·99	Netrokona.			
	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	2·50	0·06	...	11	11·40	12·02	9·71	3·15	37·94	49·67	Subarnakhali.			
10	1·10	...	...	...	...	0·20	1·30	2·30	...	14	13·00	25·73	18·44	5·80	89·28	114·23	Durgapur.			
	...	..	...	...	...	...	0·24	5·60	0·10	13	?	18·15	?	5·60	64·35	?	*Sherepur Town.*			
38	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·20	0·20	14	9·70	14·74	10·42	2·75	52·27	59·81	Diwanganj.			
	3·27	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	...	0·50	12	11·23	11·69	7·68	3·27	34·06	47·90	Madaripur	Faridpur.		
	0·59	0·89	...	...	...	...	0·43	...	...	12	11·76	13·09	8·96	1·73	43·18	50·93	Faridpur.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	...	...	7	10·08	6·55	7·54	2·57	36 33	45·69	Goalundo.			
2	0·08	...	1·20	...	..	...	...	0·12	2·05	17	14·29	13·96	12·04	2·64	67·17	84·08	Patuakhali ...	Backergunge.		
38	...	...	0 75	..	...	...	...	..	1·20	16	14·00	13·40	10·93	1·95	45·01	60·03	Pirojpur.			
38	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	...	..	17	14·61	15·04	10·79	2·38	58·20	59·45	Barisal			
	...	0·03	0·31	0·10	...	0·43	0·06	...	0 03	15	12 72	9·57	7·35	1·68	43·41	49·47	Gauruadi.			
07	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	14	15 05	12 10	10·07	2·70	55·76	67·99	Bhola			
	...	0 51	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	15	?	10·22	?	1·81	63·69	?	*Doulatkhan.*			
	...	...	0·69	...	0·09	...	...	...	0·52	15	12·10	15·85	11·02	3·07	67·52	69·68	Bauphal.			
0	...	0·80	...	...	...	0·25	0·05	0·30	...	13	13·53	7·60	10·05	1·80	38 84	55·32	Agartola	Hill Tippera.		
3	..	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	14	13·12	16·08	10·51	5·23	55·61	60·50	Comilla	Tippera.		
5	..	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	10	14·33	10·25	10·05	2 10	49 35	64·02	Chandpur.			
5	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12·40	7·35	10·77	2·47	33 58	55·21	Brahmanbaria			
	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·02	7	9·55	9·58	7·62	4·82	42·46	46·35	Ramchandra-pur.			
5	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	2·24	9	10·80	9·15	9·47	2·55	36·07	47·38	Nasirnagar.			
	0·50	0·03	...	...	...	0·06	0·20	0·01	...	14	8·10	11·21	6·50	2·52		45·05	Daudkandi.			
5	0 31	...	...	...	...						10·36		8·49			50·01	Kasba.			
5	...	0·35	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·75	16	8·82	15·03	9·19	4 10		61·89	Laksam.			
5	0·02	...	0·52	...	0·59	0·07	...	...	0·47	16	15·42	16·16	15·77	3·43	87·40	94·19	Noakhali ...	Noakhali.	Chittagong.	
1	...	0·17	0·33	...	...	0·36	..	...	...	16	14·65	13·26	13·41	2·57	71 96	91·76	Feni.			
2	0·22	0·17	...	0 08	2·61	0·08	..	...	...	21	14·50	21·19	17·21	4·67	93 11	110·01	Hariskhur.			
9	0·02	...	...	..	...	0·01	...	...	0·50	15	12·40	15·98	9·53	3·10	58·55	66·34	Ramganj.			
	0·36	0·49	0·42	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	16	14·30	13·83	14·34	1·92	103·50	120·38	Cox's Bazar	Chittagong ...		
2	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	10	13·76	8·91	12·91	2·14	67·68	84·37	Chittagong.			
	0·13	0·29	0·17	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	11	11·64	9·92	10·08	2·30	71·16	98·13	Kutubdia.			
	0·03	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·20	1·16	12	14·10	8·38	10·18	2·16	50·84	78·91	Satkanya.			
5	...	0·08	0·01	0·08	2·13	...	...	0·05	0·08	10	10·62	10·56	10·70	2·13	47·38	70·20	Kodala.			
	...	...	0·70	...	2·20	0·63	...	..	0·15	15	?	17·46	?	3·35	85·90	?	*Penoa.*			
4	...	0·16	0·13	0·05	...	0·78	...	...	0·65	17	?	22·69	?	4·53	72·82	?	*Mirsarai.*			
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	11	?	10·82	?	3·50	50·71	?	*Chandpur.*			
5	...	0·46	...	0·77	...	0·33	...	...	0·06	16	15·84	10·04	11·50	2·32	45·01	61·59	Rangamati	South Lushai Hills.		
3	0·60	...	0·41	0·61	0·28	0·06	...	0·10	...	18	?	13 25	?	3·41	49·78	?	*Bandarban* ..			
	...	...	0·82	0 08	0·22	0·74	0·03	...	...	18	?	9·60	?	2·00	54·24	?	*Demagiri.*			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9·56	3·42	7·40	2·60	32·44	39·12	Patna.	Patna.	Patna.	Bihar.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9·54	2·02	7·29	1·70	22·84	39·26	Dinapore.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9·35	5·16	6 47	2·57	33·00	38·93	Bihar.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8·81	4·41	7·55	1·37	23·18	36·90	Barh.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9·30	2·20	6·78	1·42	30·71	39·36	Bikram.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	3·89	?	2·16	29·80	?	Hilsa.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9·08	2·94	6·80	1·44	32·38	39·49	Aurungabad...	Gaya.		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9·31	2·09	6·89	0·86	27·29	40·08	Gaya.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8·88	6·90	6·43	3·65	43·33	37 17	Nawada.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8·13	2·58	5·87	1·25	39·44	37·72	Jahanabad.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8·27	1·53	6·93	1·00	26·62	36·90	Arwal.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7·45	1·39	6·07	1·18	29·70	34·78	Daudnagar.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8·00	3·02	7·49	1·22	30·70	34·12	Sherghati.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9·67	7·81	5·97	4·31	39·04	36·27	Rajauli.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8·00	7·06	5·01	3·29	30·05	36·94	Pakri Barawan.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9·19	2·80	7·17	1·63	27·39	35·95	Buxar ...	Shahabad.		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10·07	1·50	6·81	0·72	26·38	37·74	Dehri.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9·46	1·03	6·01	0·54	24·84	37·01	Bhabhua.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9·78	4·51	6·76	2·17	34·56	35·98	Sasaram.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9·91	3·94	7·19	1·91	27·23	38·05	Arrah.			
	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8·30	1·05	6·12	1·05	35·57	36·17	Mohanea.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	4·00	?	2·50	24·15	?	*Khirs.*			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	4·80	?	2·50	27·16	?	*Ageaon.*			
											?		?			?	*Ramagar.*			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·41	?	0·81	22·11	?	*Koath.*			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	2·58	?	1·52	21 42	?	*Sikroul.*			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	0·98	?	0·41	17·07	?	*Bassawan.*			
											?		?			?	*Monaharpur.*			
											7·78		?			38·88	Gopalganj	Saran.		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9 65	0·58	8·57	0·37	22 38	40·29	Siwan.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·36	?	0·75	26·48	?	Ekma.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8·38	2·27	6·94	0·90	22·15	36 58	Chapra.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·10	?	0·10	20·80	?	*Seeresepur*			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	3·47	?	2·50	37·11	?	*Amnour.*			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil		?	*Basantpur*			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9·04	1·74	9·45	0·84	30·43	46·13	Motihari ..	Champaran.		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8·60	2·67	9·58	2·57	27·11	40·12	Bettiah.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8·82	4·20	10·09	1·80	31·00	58·52	Bagaha.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	...	...	3	7·75	0·27	7·08	0·37	23·17	42·35	Burhurwa.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8·28	2·03	8·07	0 93	25·51	41·85	Sitamarhi .	Muzaffarpur.		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8·86	2·33	6·92	1·93	44·77	40·45	Muzaffarpur			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9·32	6·27	7·48	3 46	33·48	38·02	Hajipur.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8·27	1·99	8·27	0·54	25·93	40·90	Paru.			
											8·10		6·12			38·97	Mahuwa.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6·80	0·07	7·42	1·39	20·39	38·21	Shiuhar.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6·38	1·14	5 84	0·36	25·49	?	Pupri.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9·20	3·41	8·10	1·24	36·74	39·87	Tajpur. ..	Darbhanga.		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9·16	0·90	8·94	1·67	35·28	42·61	Darbhanga			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9·08	3·13	9·52	1·97	35·38	43 58	Madhubani.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8·45	3·35	12·09	3·31	38·30	49·68	Bahera.			
	...										10·64		10·90			46·08	Kosera.			
	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9·46	6·38	7·56	3·10	35·63	37·52	Begusarai ...	Monghyr ...	Bhagalpur.	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	4	10·65	10·61	8·85	7·14	41·97	43·87	Monghyr.			
	1·46	...	...	...	...	...	1·55	...	...	6	9·54	7·39	6·89	2·80	36·03	40·02	Jamui.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9·09	10·07	9·95	14·15	44·61	49·09	Gogri.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	5	?	13·38	?	8·70	48·24	?	Jamalpur.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8·73	11·06	6·08	3·30	39·40	39·35	Shaikhpura.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	14·93	?	7·30	44·40	?	*Chakai Bamdu.*			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	11·30	?	4·50	33·56	?	Chupraon.			
	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	0·99	...	...	7	?	13·45	?	5·18	34·10	?	Gidhour.			
							0·15			7	?	9·27	?	3·55	34·49	?	Khargapur.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stat

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	0·31	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·08	...	0·11	5·23	4·03	0·18
		Bongaon ... (*Sufabad*).	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·15	0·24	6·20	3·71	0·29
		Supaul ...	...	0·37	0·31	...	...	0·76	0·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·18	4·30	2·05	0·18
		Pratabganj ...	2·30	0·33	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·46	0·02	0·16	3·54	2·05	0·24
		Bhagalpur ...	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·09	0·06	0·42	4·88	2·16	0·18
		Banka ...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	1·45	3·05	0·35	0·10
		Colgong ...	1·21	0·53	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·38	0·01	0·30	5·50	1·22	0·06
		Bansil ...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	1·05	2·05	0·12	0·08
	Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	0·28	1·51	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 41	...	5·42	8·06	0·07
		Araria ...	...	0·21	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	1·17	0·37	4·32	5·04	0·55
		Purnea ...	...	0·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·52	0·83	4·26	4·73	0·28
		Goodwara (Korah).	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·66	0·03	0·22	4·79	3·20	0·20	0·18
		Barsoe ...														0·50	0·54	...	3·15	3·25	...
		Forbesganj ...	...	0·80	0·45	...	0·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·30	5·32	2·18	0·50
		Kaliaganj ...	0·22	0·56	...	1·90	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·79	0·24	5·00	6·50	...
	Malda ...	Malda ...	1·25	1·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·61	4·18	4·43	0·35
		Chanchal ...	0·15	1·71	...	...	...	...	0·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	1·02	2·76	3·95	0·03
		Gajol ...	1·30	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·75	1·80	3·15	0·05
		Sibganj ...	1·05	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	1·01	3·42	0·35	0·07
	Southal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	0·32	0·94	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·10	0·63	2·24	2·40	0·28
		Godda ...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	0·30	0 70	3·50	0·53	0·05
		Pakour ...	1·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·82	0·79	2·83	0·39	0·10
		Naya Dumka	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	2·25	1·51	4·20	0·42	0·05
		Deoghur ...	0·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·77	0·64	2·80	3·33	0·05	0·05
		Jamtara ...	0·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	2·60	1·90	1·15	0·02	...
		Belbodda ...														1·50	...	1·50	...	1·00	1·00
		Nanhat ...														0·06	1·25	1·05	1·15	0·16	...
		Assenboni																			
		Katikund ...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	1·56	1·16	4·87	0·03	0·07
		Madhupur ...	0·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·05	1·22	3·03	2·54	0·02	...
		Sarwan ...	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	1·38	3·56	2·95	0·04	0·04
		Sarath ...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 15	3·50	2·03	0·05	...	...
		Barkope ...	1·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	1·25	0·38	0·80	3·55	0·39	...	...
		Bhagya ...	1·40	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·01	3·04	0·80	0·23
		Mohespore ...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	1·06	0 75	1·85	0·21	...
		Barharwa ...	1·55	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·40	0·25	0·51	0·13
		Sahibganj ...	0·97	0·50	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·96	5·50	2·95	0·07
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jajatsingpur ...	2·02	...	...	1·75	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·79	0·44	...	0·20	...	...	1·02
		Banki ...	0·04	0·06	0·29	0·42	1·12	0·30	1·55	...	...	...	0·01	0 02	3·02	0·58	...	...	...	...	0·55
		Cuttack ...	0·07	0·93	...	0·02	0·16	0·01	1·07	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	1·55	1·30	0·60	0·38	...	0·39
		False Point ...	0·49	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·11	2·15	2·41	0·28	...	...	0·12
		Kendrapara ...	1·31	...	...	1·89	1·97	...	...	...	...	...	1·03	0·02	0·02	1·63	3·41	0·60	0·03	...	0·35
		Jajpur ...	0·60	...	0·41	0·05	0·10	0·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·65	3·05	...	...	0·35	0·07
		Dharmsala ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	1 94	2·13	...	...	...	...
		Salipore ...	1·92	...	...	0·30	0·30	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·20	1·14	0·90	0·05	...	...	0·25
		Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	0·22	0·13	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	0·80	0·80	2·01	0·12	0·06	0·12	...
	Balasore ...	Akhyapada ...	0·67	...	...	0·18	0·07	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	2·02	0·46	...	0·10	...
		Chandbali ...	...	...	...	0·59	0·75	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·04	...	2·05	10·30	...	0·14	...	0·10
		Bhadrak ...	0·17	0·34	...	...	1·00	0·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	1·20	3·10	0·40	0·21	0·29	0·30
		Soro ...	0·29	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·08	0·18	0 78	4 70	0·15	...	...	...	1·07
		Balasore ...	...	0·21	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·04	...	1·39	0·17	...	1·40	1·05	3·02	0·16	...	0·80	...
		Jellasore ...	0·02	...	...	...	0·42	1·94	0·03	...	0·04	...	0·11	0·01	1·25	1·13	0·19	0·30	1·82	...	...
		Baripada ...	0·02	...	...	0·07	0·22	...	...	...	0·26	0·10	0·09	0·37	3·03	7·24	0·01	...	...	...	...
	Puri ...	Puri ...	...	0·04	0·03	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	0·01	1·74	0·09	0·07	0·31	...	0·83
		Khurda ...	2·90	0·12	...	1·18	0·54	0·36	0·44	...	...	...	...	0·56	2·10	...	0·45	0·04	...	0·05	...
		Bhanpur ...	0·04	0·02	0·04	0·48	0·06	...	2·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·76	0·02	1·50	...	...	...
		Gop ...	...	...	0·12	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·45	1·20	...	...	...	...	0·02
		Satpara ...	0·18	...	...	...	0·15	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	...	...	0·40	...	...
		Pipli ...	0·08	0·12	...	0·20	1·62	0·48	0·98	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	2·50	0·92	...	0·05	0·16	0·50
		Nayagarh ...	1·35	...	1·20	...	...	...	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ranpur ...	0·09	...	0·05	1·50	0·40	0·63	1·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·89	0·11	...	0·10	...	...
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	0·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	1·07	7·06	0·97	0·11	...
		Hazaribagh ...	...	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·78	0·58	3·07	0·33	0·12	...
		Semtagurah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·05	2·55	0·14	0·05	...	...
		Mahudi Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	2·65	0·40	0·07	...	...
		Jhoomrah Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	1·40	3·80	3·40	0·10	0·30	...	...
		Parhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	1·50	3·13	1·74	0·06	...
		Chatra ...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·18	0·76	1·78	0·82	0·11	...
		Karagdeha ...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·50	1·00	4·20	0·10	...
		Ramgar ...																			
	Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·70	...	1·92	...	...	...
		Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	1·17	0·84	1·55	0·05	...	...
		Silli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	1·25	0·50	0·02	...	...
		Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·50	1·20	...	...	...	...
		Tamar ...	0·10	0·25	0·15	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1·23	4·95	1·25	0·28	...	...
		Champur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·80	...	...
		Sirguja ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0 70	...	...	...
		Jashpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·35	0·28	...	...	...	...
		Gangpur ...	...	...	1·15	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	2·17	0·04	...	...	0·08
	Palamau ...	Palamau ... (*Daltonganj*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	2·03	0·93	0·94	0·03	0·03
		Balumath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	1·55	0·33	1·85	0·45	0·15	...
		Husainabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·98	1·40	1·55	...	0·08
	Manbhum ...	Garhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	1·10	1·07	1·86	0·06	...
		Purulia ...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	1·48	0·25	0·06	...
		Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·80	3·65	0·72	...	...
		Raghunathpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·32	0·45	1·07	...	...
		Barabhum ...	0·19	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	0·82	0·82	0·70	2·03	4·32	0·19	...	...
		Jhalda ...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·10	0·90	0·96	...	...	...
		Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	1·25	2·35	0·11	...	...
		Pandra ...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	3·50	1·91	1·06	0·07	...
	Singabhum ...	Chaibassa ...	0·13	0·90	0·73	...	0·01	0·57	0·15	...	...	0·07	...	...	0·01	0·69	0·06	3·20	0·85	...	...
		Chakardharpur.	0·32	1·53	0·79	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	1·23	1·56	0·04	0·48	0·94	0·16	...	...
		Ghatsila ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	2·20	1·42	0·15	...	0·45
		Baharagora ...	0·50	0·16	...	...	0·40	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	1·45	1·66	1·64	0·04	0·04	0·05
		Gadkura ...	...	...	0·02	...	1·22	0·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·16	0·17	3·70	0·10	0·12	0·06
		Kolkaur ...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
		Monahorpur																			
	Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonthar ...																			
		Anandpur ...	...	0·28	0·32	...	...	0·25	1·15	...	...	...	0·95	...	...	1·50	1·85	0·08	0·40	...	0·84
		Talchar ...	...	...	0·81	0·07	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·14	0·41	0·06	0·16	...	0·04
		Narsingpur ...	...	...	0·47	0·64	0·30	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·80	0·10	...	...	...	...	...
		Angul ...	...	...	...	0·17	1·00	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·89	1·26	...	...	...	...	...
		Dhenkanal ...	...	0·03	...	0·11	...	1·55	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·45	1·78	1·50	0·08	0·14	0·05	0·06
		Bispara ...	...	...	...	...	0·61	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·95	0·35	0·02	0·05	0·27
		Kunjabongarh	...	...	0·02	0·22	0·42	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·68	0·34	0·08	0·24	...	...	...
		Baramba ...	1·27	...	...	0·80	0·90	0·09	0·97	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	1·51	0·52	0·62	...	...	...

Bengal in September 1896—*concluded*.

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1896 up to 30th September 1896.	Average rainfall from 16th May up to 30th September.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division
0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9·65	10·52	10·22	5·23	30·20	46·10	Madhipura	Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur—*concluded*.	Bihar—*contd*.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	11·40	?	6·29	30·73	?	Bangaon. (*Syabad*).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9·88	9·95	9·39	4·30	32·30	45·34	Supaul.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8·82	10·80	11·04	3·54	44·08	54·10	*Protabganj*.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9·42	9·01	7·37	4·88	28·45	40·13	Bhagalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	1·30	...	...	...	7	11·35	7·79	8·36	3·05	37·56	40·25	Banka.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10·64	9·34	9·01	4·50	31·48	43·45	Colgong.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	5·59	?	2·05	24·75	?	Hansil.			
5	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	7	11·36	12·25	13·46	5·04	51·94	61·81	Araria.			
0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12·28	16·51	14·04	8·03	59·40	68 57	Kishanganj	Purnea		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11·16	11·48	13·28	4·73	38·02	55·83	Purnea.			
...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9·30	10·12	9·06	4·79	28·91	46·94	Gondwara (Korah).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Barsoe.*			
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	10·92	?	5·32	43·07	?	*Forbesganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12·60	18·27	14·76	6 50	61·70	81·15	Kalliagauj.			
1·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 50	11	11·35	14·94	10·85	4·13	44·45	45·96	Maldá	Malda		
1 0·23	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	1·47	...	6	10·95	10·79	10·50	3·95	44·21	51·78	Chanchal.			
8 ...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12·91	9·41	12·78	3·16	44·19	50·70	Gajol.			
...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	1·37	...	6	11·64	6·31	10·62	3·42	50·74	46·02	Sibganj.			
0 ...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10·40	8·10	11·13	2·40	38 31	40·42	Rajmahal	Santhal Parganas.		
...	...	...	...	...	1·11	...	0·35	...	8	11·00	8·52	8·87	3·50	35·77	41·72	Godda.			
0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	8	13·50	6·88	12·28	2·84	41 15	51·78	Pakour.			
2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	7	13·32	8·99	9·53	4·20	51·23	48·46	Maya Dumka			
4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12·42	6·73	8·25	3·33	36 90	44·30	Deoghur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	6	11·57	6·62	7·69	2·60	37·13	40·45	Jamtara			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Balbadda.*			
										8·40		8·45			34·64	Nanihat.			
										?		?			?	*Assenboni.*			
4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	7	?	10·27	?	4·87	55·80	?	*Katikund.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	8·42	?	3·62	45·09	?	*Madhupur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	8·87	?	3·56	38·41	?	*Sarwan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	...	8	?	9·14	?	3·50	42·49	?	*Sarath.*			
7 ...	...	...	...	...	1·30	...	...	...	8	?	7·95	?	3·35	41·31	?	*Barkops.*			
7 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	8·55	?	3·64	?	?	*Bhagaya.*			
7 0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	6·94	?	2·17	32 27	?	Moheshpur,			
0 0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	9	?	11·56	?	6·25	45·14	?	*Harharwa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	11·89	?	5·50	42·48	?	*Sahibganj.*			
														38·33					
...	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·18	...	0·16	11	11·95	9·03	10·18	2·92	55·90	43·18	Jagatsingpur.	Cuttack		
8 ...	0·20	...	1·58	0·13	...	...	0·85	...	13	13·69	11·20	9·72	3 02	63·29	44·59	Banki.			
...	...	0·17	1·32	...	...	0·12	0·96	0·14	15	13·15	9·58	11·07	1·55	59·75	50·94	Cuttack.			
7 0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·09	...	10	13·23	7·34	11·56	2·44	60·09	51·47	False Point.			
0·04	...	...	1·53	...	...	0·11	0·15	...	11	12·36	14·20	10·05	3·41	54·04	47·31	Kendrapara			
...	0·28	...	0·44	...	...	0·30	0·10	0·06	12	12·34	9·00	9·80	3·05	60·76	47·50	Jajpur.			
9 ...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	7	11·27	6·63	9·95	2 13	45·34	48·40	Dharmsala.			
...	...	0·85	1·75	...	...	0·10	0·90	...	12	11·91	9·06	9·72	1·92	49·82	48·06	Salipore.			
...	0·66	0·08	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	10	?	6·09	?	2·01	81·05	?	Pal Lahara.			
...	0·16	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·52	...	11	13·33	7·96	10·14	2 62	55·88	45·26	Akhyapada	Balasore.	Orissa	Orissa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 43	2·40	...	8	12·78	16·76	11·36	10 30	72 63	45·50	Chandbali.			
...	...	...	0·42	...	...	0·98	...	...	13	12·19	10·05	10·44	3 10	65·80	46·57	Bhadrak.			
...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12·90	7·63	10·58	4·70	44·75	44·43	Soro.			
1·40	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·20	...	...	12	14·00	10·19	12·95	3 02	61·44	50·88	Balasore.			
3 0·40	0·01	0·13	0·01	...	...	0·37	0·09	0·06	12	12·13	10·92	11·16	1 94	48·91	46·82	Jellasore.			
5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	1·33	...	7	13·64	12·76	11·64	7 24	63·42	50·01	Baripada			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	...	...	7	13·11	5·12	10·36	1·74	43·20	40·63	Puri	Puri		
...	0·19	...	0·07	...						14·15		10·92			48·41	Khurda.			
3 ...	0·06	...	0·03	...	0·02	0·18	...	0·60	8	13·94	6·78	10·16	2 12	39 66	41·70	Banpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12·18	3·09	11·65	1·30	38·42	45·86	Gop.			
...	...	1·73	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	7	?	3·59	?	1·80	27·92		*Satpara.*			
...	2·19	0·31	0·35	...	...	0·08	0·14	...	15	11·90	12·93	10·59	2·50	75 78	46·26	Pipli.			
3 0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	8	?	5·58	?	1 35	54·24	?	*Nayagarh.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·31	10	?	7·91	?	1·85	51·55	?	*Ranpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13·42	10·13	8·42	7 06	43·16	44·03	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	Hazaribagh		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12·35	5·37	8·76	3·07	57·37	45·16	Hazaribagh.			
										12·83		8·02			41·19	Semtagurah.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11·83	4·52	8·73	2·05		44·30	Mahudi Hills.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14·13	7·80	11·33	3·30	52·80	54·61	Jhoomrah Hill.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11·00	7·11	7·79	3·13	42·02	41·94	Barhi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11·00	5·90	8·12	2·18	43·39	44·81	Chatra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10·78	6·20	9·46	4·20	41·63	40·47	Karaudeha.			
										9·35		8·81			47·83	Ramgur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	4	13·00	3·01	9·45	1·99	30·15	44·84	Lohardaga	Lohardaga.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	5	14·50	3·94	9·62	1·55	56·33	48·10	Ranchi.			
...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	4	7·30	2·72	7·32	1·25	41·15	44·41	Silli.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	2·70	?	1·20	51·98	?	*Palkot.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	5·31	?	1·95	56·52	?	*Tamar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·87	?	0·80	40·30	?	*Chainpur.*			
0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10·36	1·79	7·40	1·00	54·45		Sirguja.			
									3	13·14	2·35	10·39	1·35	57·96	57·21	Jashpur.			
									4	11·36	5·12	8·58	2·17	59·51	55·74	Gangpur.		Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10·73	4·25	7·79	2·03	34·98	51·31	Palamau	Palamau.		
															39·97	(*Daltonganj*)			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8·73	4·23	9·43	1·65	32·86		Balumath.			
...	...	...	...	...						7·80		7·20			48·45	Husainabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8·27	4·54	6·88	1·68	31·70	43·01	Garhwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11·93	3·51	8·04	1·50	43·65	42·24	Purulia	Manbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	4	11·15	7·35	7·42	3·65	34·44	45·87	Gobindpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·08	3	11·36	4·47	7·74	2·32	22·87	45·16	Raghunathpur,			
															46·56				
										11·00		8·89				Barabhum.			
...	0·03	...	...	...	0·16	...	0·13	...	5	9·27	2·42	7·65	0·79	47·06	42·62	Jhalda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12·82	4·17	4·97	2·35		46·70	Chas.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	6·68	?	3·50	30·31	45·92	*Pandra.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12·31	7·37	8·05	3·20	64·18	?	Chaibasa	Singhbhum		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13·00	7·73	5·51	1·56	66·77	45·51	Chakradharpur.			
															41·34				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10·91	5·15	8·61	2·20	60·26		Ghatsila.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	9	12·00	6·10	9·27	2·10	55·85	49·18	Baharagura.			
...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	3·03	?	1·66	73·21	45·65	*Galikura.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	4·55	?	3·70	64·25	?	*Kolhapur.*			
5 0·03	...	...	...	...						?		?			?	*Monoharpur.*			
															?				
...	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·36	...	...		9·79		6·36							
...	0·13	0·06	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	11	?	3·17	?	1·65	45·45	28·32	Keonjhar	Orissa Tributary Mahals.		
9 0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10·67	4·33	8·33	2·14	48·19	?	Anandpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10·80	4·06	8·41	0·80	30·83	44·09	Talcher.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12·20	3·73	9·12	1·26	46·96	37·93	Narsingpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12·67	7·05	10·46	1·78	49·17	43·61	Angul.			
0·05	...	0·03	0·21	...	...	0·40	...	...	6	13·20	4 11	10·06	1·55	46·22	49·49	Dhenkanal.			
...	0·27	0·46	...	...	...	...	1·55	...	9	10·92	3·41	10·79	0·88	43·17	46·95	Sispara.			
...	0·25	...	1·63	...	0·06	...	0·54	...	9	?	3·11	?	1·63	35 98	46·06	Kanjahangarh			
															?	Baramba.			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1896.

DURING August unusually settled weather prevailed over the Bay, and the most important disturbances were due to the land depressions, not because they gave rise to stormy weather, but because of the general and at times heavy rain which accompanied them.

There have been even fewer disturbances in September, and the pressure distribution which had become established towards the end of August, was maintained with little interruption throughout the month. The most prominent feature of the pressure distribution was the relatively high readings in west of the Bay compared with the north-east of the province and Assam, an arrangement which caused continuous westerly winds in the western districts. In consequence of these westerly winds the monsoon current was to a large extent confined to the eastern half of the province, and over that part rainfall has been above the normal. In the central districts very nearly the normal fall was received, but towards the west rainfall became much more scanty, especially is the west of Behar, where only about 2 inches fell during the whole month.

The rainfall in all districts would have been much below the normal, but for a depression which occurred about the middle of the month. It began in the east of the Bay and moved northwards until it reached the Sunderbans, after which its course was more erratic. Being a shallow depression, a moderate rise of pressure in Burma and Assam caused it to move towards the west, slowly for two days, the centre passing close to Saugor Island and Balasore. It then turned to the north-west, then north, and finally it moved eastward into North Bengal, where it filled up before reaching the Himalayas.

As the depression remained shallow and did not give rise to strong winds, conditions were favourable for rainfall, and during the five days which elapsed from the time when it was over the Sunderbans till it filled up in North Bengal, every part of the province was affected by it, except the extreme western districts, where winds remained westerly and very little rain fell.

After the depression filled up the pressure distribution of the early part of the month was renewed, westerly winds became general, and such rain as fell was confined to the east and centre of the province. The rainfall was chiefly due to the local thunderstorms which are of frequent occurrence towards the end of monsoon season.

On the Ist of the month the area of lowest pressure extended along the foot of the hills from Bihar over north Bengal into Assam. Readings increased more rapidly towards the south than is usual at the beginning of September, and the isobars ran almost east and west. The distribution over the Bay differed very little from the normal, but inland defect increased towards the north-east, varying from a few thousandths of an inch in Orissa to more than a tenth of an inch in North Bengal and Assam. In effect this was the same as if a shallow depression lay over the province with the area of lowest pressure in North Bengal. Westerly winds prevailed over the Bay and the province, except in the extreme north, where they blew from the east or north-east. Very little rain was falling and temperature was above the normal, most so in the west.

Though pressure was rising during the three following days, changes were uniform and the distribution retained the same features. The only change of importance was the increasing rainfall in the eastern districts. It began in Arakan and South-East Bengal on the 2nd, and extended northwards, being most marked in North Bengal on the 4th. This rainfall caused lower temperatures at eastern stations, but elsewhere excess had increased, and varied from 2° in the central districts to 5° in the west.

The steady slow rise of pressure ceased on the 5th, when the difference from the normal varied from excess of a tenth of an inch in the circars to a small defect in the extreme north-east. The fall which followed continued for two days only, the 6th and 7th, after which there was a slow rise for two days. Then a fall began and led to the depression which a a few days later caused the heavy rainfall about the middle of the month.

On the 12th barometric readings were very uniform over the province and the north of the Bay, and the chief sign of the commencing disturbance was the steepening gradient in the south of the Bay. Heavy rain had began in the south of Burma, but though the low pressure area extended northwards into North Bengal and Assam, as shown by the variation from the normal, fine weather prevailed in Bengal with light westerly winds and high temperature. The shallow depression was more to the north on the 13th, pressure being lowest in Arakan, the Sunderbans and the north-east of the Bay. The cyclonic circulation was more regular, but even over the Bay wind force was not more than moderate.

Up to this time the depression had been very shallow and diffused, with the gradient moderately steep towards the south. On the 14th a brisk rise of pressure, occurred in Burma and Assam, by which the depression became better defined, and was forced westwards. The

centre was near Saugor Island, where there was defect of ·166 inch, and rainfall became rather heavy and general in East Bengal. During the following 24 hours considerable development occurred, owing to the double change which obtained. The brisk rise of pressure continued in the east and extended to the north of the province, and a slow rise had prevailed elsewhere, except in the south-western districts, where there had been a slow to brisk fall. The disturbance having concentrated and deepened, a much more regular cyclonic circulation of winds followed, and cloudy showery weather became general over the whole province. Over the Bay also weather became more disturbed, but it was not felt to any great extent at the coast stations.

On the 14th and 15th the depression moved westward across the north of the Bay; it then began to recurve: on the 16th it was moving north-westward towards Chota Nagpur with the centre not far from Chaibassa, and on the 17th to the north-east, when the area of lowest pressure was over the centre of the province. The cloudy showery weather had continued during these days over the whole province, but there had nowhere been very heavy falls of rain. With the change of motion to the east, however, very heavy rain set in at first in the west of Bihar and afterwards in North Bengal. On the 17th the average rainfall reported from stations in the west of Bihar was 4 inches, and on the 18th the greater part of North Bengal received an average fall of 6 inches, very nearly a half of the normal fall for the whole month.

The depression was filling up on the 18th and moving slowly to the east or north-east. By the 19th it had almost disappeared, and though a regular cyclonic system of winds remained with a centre near Rampur Boalia, weather in North Bengal was much more settled and rainfall had to a large extent ceased.

With the clearing skies, temperature rose, and westerly winds soon became general, as the pressure distribution tended to become similar to what prevailed in the early part of the month. It was established on the 22nd and became more marked on the 23rd, when the differences from normal pressure varied from excess of ·05 inch in the circars to defect of ·08 inch in North Bengal and the north of Assam.

During the remainder of the month pressure steadily rose over Bengal, a rather large excess accumulating. The effect of this rise at first, especially as a slow fall was at the same time going on in the south of the Bay, was to give the distribution greater uniformity. But as the rise continued more rapidly over the land than over the sea, a shallow depression formed in the Bay. The depression remained diffused, and was gradually forced southwards till it filled up and disappeared about the end of the month.

Though a steady rise of pressure continued in Bengal during the last few days, and readings were very high, the light changeable winds interacted, with the result that thunderstorms and local showers were of frequent occurrence, especially in South-West Bengal and Orissa, where rainfall was almost general. There was also a fall of temperature, which was confined chiefly to the eastern half of the province, where there was defect of about 2° on the 30th.

Pressure as there was only one shallow depression during the month, there were no large changes of pressure. The distribution, which was a marked feature of the early part of the month, and was renewed later, has, in consequence, affected to a considerable extent the average values. These averages are above the normal by ·02 inch in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and below elsewhere by amounts increasing towards the north-east, where defect is ·03 inch.

Temperature has generally been above the normal over a great part of the province, excess always increasing towards the north-west, where at times it was as much as 6°. From the 14th to the 16th, when cloudy rainy weather prevailed, there was a large fall of temperature at all stations, but especially in the north of the province, at first in Bihar and afterwards in North Bengal, where, owing chiefly to the low day readings, defect was between 5° and 10° for several days. At other times comparatively cool weather prevailed in the east of the province, where showers were more frequent, most so during the first few and the last few days of the month. Owing to the very low temperatures in the middle of the month, means are not affected to such an extent as might be expected from the continuous excess at other times. Mean maximum temperatures are normal in the extreme east, and 1° or 2° above in all other districts, except Bihar, where there is excess of 4°. Average night readings are practically normal. The mean daily temperature for the month is normal in Assam, half a degree above in North and East Bengal, 1° above in South-West Bengal and Orissa, and nearly 2° above in Chota Nagpur and Bihar.

Rainfall.—Owing to the heavy rainfall in the middle of the month, the total amounts for the month do not differ much from the normal, except in a few districts in the west of Bihar and Chota Nagpur, where only a small fraction of the usual amount was received. The fairly uniform distribution of the rainfall was due to the unusual course taken by the depression, its slow motion and absence of strong winds, all of which circumstances were favourable for heavy general rain. As it moved from the north-east of the Bay and the adjacent part of East Bengal westwards as far as the north of Orissa, then north-westward

towards Chota Nagpur, and from there north-eastward into North Bengal, there was no part of the province which did not come under its influence, except the north-western districts. General rain fell for four or five days, but the heaviest falls occurred in the west of Bihar and in North Bengal, when the depression was filling up.

The pressure distribution at other times caused the weak monsoon current to tend towards the east of the province, and the showers which fell with moderate frequency caused the slight excess in the east of the province as compared with the western and central districts.

The average fall in Chota Nagpur is 5·36 inches, in Bihar 6·4, South-West Bengal 7·45, and in Orissa 9·48. These are all below the normal, the first two by rather more than 2 inches and the last two by about 1 inch. The fall in East Bengal is 12·66 and in North Bengal 14·63 inches, both amounts being between 1 and 2 inches in excess.

As will be seen in a table given below, the average fall from the beginning of the year up to the end of September is below the average in all districts except Orissa, where there is 15 per cent. excess. Bihar has received 78 per cent. Bengal proper from 81 to 89 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 93 per cent.

During September Champaran and Saran districts received on an average about 2 inches only, and several of the rainfall stations in these districts reported only a fraction of an inch. Over almost the whole of the western half of Bihar defect was more than 3 inches and increased towards the west to 8 inches. In Chota Nagpur, defect varied from 2 to 5 inches, and in the central parts of Bengal proper there was a variable defect generally under 2 inches. The area of excess falls includes the greater part of East and North Bengal and the east of Bihar, the difference from the normal being small except in Rangpur, Cooch Behar and some of the hill stations, where there was excess of from 5 to 15 inches. In Orissa there was a small defect, except in the Cuttack and Puri districts, where there was a moderate excess.

The following table gives a condensed summary of the rainfall statistics of the present year up to date for each meteorological division, the first nine columns giving the actual average falls in each division for each month expressed as a percentage of the normal, while the tenth column gives the actual rainfall of the first nine months as a percentage of the normal rainfall for that period:—

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Actual rainfall of first nine months of 1896 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	31	18	18	36	97	128	95	71	86	89
North Bengal ...	8	5	2	63	142	49	106	39	109	81
East Bengal ...	48	110	43	94	115	99	72	46	118	85
Bihar ...	16	5	0	26	102	84	85	75	75	78
Orissa ...	3	0	50	31	78	162	131	128	88	115
Chota Nagpur ...	6	9	0	0	49	139	112	89	65	93

The following tables contains full data for the comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of September in all districts of the Province. The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of the rain-recording stations in each district, due allowance or weight being made for the area which each station represents. This gives a more accurate average than the arithmetical means given in the monthly meteorological tables. The first column gives the normal or average district rainfall as determined from the rainfall observations of the past 25 years; the second column gives the actual district rainfall as determined from the weighted actual rainfalls of the month at the reporting stations in each district; the third column expresses the ratio of the actual district fall of the past month to the normal rainfall as a percentage, and the fourth column states as a percentage how much the district rainfall for the month varied from the normal:—

Percentage Table for September 1896.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for September.	Actual district rainfall for September 1896.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage excess (+), deficit (−).
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	7·62	7·82	103	+ 3
	Birbhum	10·18	8·09	79	− 21
	Bankura	8·51	4·52	53	− 47
	Midnapore	8·51	5·52	65	− 35
	Hooghly	8·06	6·37	79	− 21
	Howrah	8·06	4·46	55	− 45
	24-Parganas	8·94	8·25	92	− 8
	Calcutta	9·33	9·05	97	− 3
	Nadia	8·15	8·45	104	+ 4
	Murshidabad	9·82	8·58	87	− 13
	Jessore	7·81	9·92	127	+ 27
	Khulna	8·85	10·46	118	+ 18
North Bengal	Rajshahi	10·56			
	Dinajpur	11·38	17·73	156	+ 56
	Jalpaiguri	21·71	17·24	79	− 21
	Darjeeling	15·67	22·70	145	+ 45
	Cooch Behar	19·69	22·95	117	+ 17
	Rangpur	13·45	22·80	170	+ 70
	Bogra	10·92	10·60	97	− 3
	Pabna	9·34	5·99	64	− 36
East Bengal	Dacca	8·84	12·59	142	+ 42
	Mymensingh	12·37	16·45	133	+ 33
	Faridpur	8·16	11·46	140	+ 40
	Backergunge	10·91	13·47	123	+ 23
	Tippera	10·00			
	Noakhali	14·82	14·81	100	0
	Chittagong	13·18	10·58	80	− 20
	South Lushai Hills	11·50	10·04	87	− 13
Bihar	Patna	7·01	4·38	62	− 38
	Gaya	6·69	3·25	49	− 51
	Shahabad	6·89	2·83	41	− 59
	Saran	7·55	1·35	18	− 82
	Champaran	9·81	2·56	26	− 74
	Muzaffarpur	7·97	3·15	40	− 60
	Darbhanga	9·58	5·87	61	− 39
	Monghyr	7·91	10·61	134	+ 34
	Bhagalpur	9·18	9·32	102	+ 2
	Purnea	13·28	13·14	99	− 1
	Malda	11·04	13·42	122	+ 22
	Sonthal Parganas	9·48	8·23	87	− 13
Orissa	Cuttack	10·21	10·12	99	− 1
	Balasore	11·87	10·11	89	− 11
	Puri	10·67		99	
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	8·65	6·44	74	− 26
	Lohardaga	9·37	3·08	33	− 67
	Palamau	7·81	4·27	55	− 45
	Manbhum	7·74	5·09	66	− 34
	Singhbhum	7·81	6·69	86	− 14

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province for the month of September 1896:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th May 1896.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	97·2	72·7	90·7	76·2	84·5	+1·1	7·45	8·62	−1·17	9·86	11·72	−1·86	43·38	46·38
North Bengal	95·3	70·1	89·0	77·1	83·0	+0·5	14·63	13·41	+1·22	11·76	12·10	−0·34	55·18	67·75
East Bengal	94·3	71·3	88·0	77·6	82·8	+0·5	12·06	10·69	+1·37	13·34	12·62	+0·72	55·58	66·34
Bihar	96·0	67·8	92·1	77·8	85·0	+1·6	6·40	8·59	−2·19	5·33	9·53	−4·20	34·76	43·32
Orissa	95·2	72·1	89·9	78·3	84·2	+0·9	9·43	10·72	−1·24	10·45	12·79	−2·34	56·39	46·67
Chota Nagpur	93·9*	68·3*	87·9*	73·6*	80·8*	+1·7*	5·36	8·26	−2·90	5·71	11·25	−5·54	44·11	45·34
Assam	97·6	70·8	87·6	76·5	82·1	−0·1								

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 13th October 1896.

C. Little,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

Areas leased for irrigation up to end of August 1896.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased.							Rainfall, 1896-97.		Rainfall, 1895-96.		Remarks.
								Long-term leases.	Season leases.					Grand Total.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.	
									Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi	Hot-weather.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,342	328	115	10,055	9,751	9,987	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	19	10,006	15·45	46·30	24·45	55·75	
		Ditto, 2nd ,,	566	124												14·15	43·71	13·55	45·20	
		Machgaon	766	197	197	15,125	15,575	15,184	13	6	33	.....	.....	52	15,236	17·20	45·53	16·90	44·29	
		Kendrapara	1,067	718·16	548·45	47,225	46,452	46,606	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,606	24·53	48·98	11·10	36·67	
		Gobri	372·82	42	18·03	1,362	1,271	1,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,209	12·60	46·55	15·51	54·23	
		Do. Extension	545	30·77	12·03	846	420	1,055	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,055	10·05	41·26	No gauge fixed.		
		Patamundi	885	56·61	25·84	6,908	8,849	9,118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,118	11·44	42·67	19·05	65·90	
		High Level, Range I	608	257·30	116	13,838	13,914	13,771	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	13,775	11·62	39·05	13·44	42·69	
		Ditto, do. II	727·16	.....	.....	513	580	353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	353	11·25	41·46			
		Jajpur Canal	700	7·27	6·40	1,993	2,364	886	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	48	934	08·22	37·26			
	Balasore	High Level, Range III	727·16	74·44	74·44	7,351	9,529	7,316	.....	.....	268	.....	.....	268	7,584	No gauge.		No gauge fixed.		
		Total	.....	.....	.....	105,218	111,002	105,485	13	25	353	.....	.....	391	105,876	13·32	51·34	Ditto.		
																15·95	49·67	18·74	55·28	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,314	.....	7,914	466	.....	.....	8,380	115,694	.....	.....	.....	.....	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	119	85·93	11,754	53,164	41,315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,315	14·20	42·47	8·50	34·50	26 days discharging.
		Panchkura	522	11·76	6·35	1,089	6,060	6,255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,255	11·30	50·33	6·90	25·41	7 days discharging.
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	.....	.....	.....	.....	819	1,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total	.....	.....	.....	12,843	59,043	48,578	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,578	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,748	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,748	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Soné	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	3,341	286	18,099	13,305	10,782	7,690	.....	.....	60	601	8,351	19,143	7·39	24·99	16·31	38·62	
		Buxar	1,226	1,007	856	69,297	45,698	31,101	37,171	.....	.....	161	3,368	40,694	71,795					
		Arrah	2,000	2,019	1,948	141,343	114,780	96,043	37,065	.....	.....	.....	12,510	49,575	145,618	6·35	22·79	10·18	26·34	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	1,345	1,230	2,124	1,946	1,472	697	.....	.....	.....	3	700	2,172	11·15	31·68	16·53	45·54	
		Patna				72,371	71,404	43,389	23,553	.....	.....	74	4,678	25,305	73,694					
		Total	.....	.....	.....	303,234	247,133	187,797	106,176	.....	.....	295	18,154	124,625	312,422	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219,087	25,442	.....	.....	120	13,585	39,147	258,234	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand total	.....	.....	.....	421,295	417,178	341,860	106,189	25	353	295	18,154	125,016	466,876	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	338,149	25,442	7,914	466	120	13,585	47,527	435,676	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Soné Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th October 1896.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the five weeks ending 29th August 1896, as compared with the same period of 1895.

Staples.	1895.		1896.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	52,47,548	7,90,486	69,50,940	9,73,905	17,04,392	1,83,419	..	...
Cotton, raw	42,693	33,483	48,566	32,988	5,873	...	...	495
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	5,589	6,054	6,579	7,634	990	1,580	...	...
2.— Ditto, Indian	30,865	18,261	36,028	24,092	5,163	5,831	...	...
3.—Piece-goods—European	87,926	86,318	77,273	82,361	...	...	10,653	2,957
4.— Ditto —Indian	18,518	11,006	15,698	8,265	...	...	2,820	2,801
Drugs and chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating other than opium	650	691	405	209	...	...	245	482
2.—Non-intoxicating	9,496	6,527	9,714	8,894	218	2,367	...	...
Dyes and tans—								
1.—Indigo	3,089	838	393	351	...	...	2,696	487
2.—Myrabolams	4,927	1,053	5,042	995	115	...	...	58
3.—Cutch	2,408	1,470	2,419	1,119	11	...	...	360
4.—Turmeric	8,355	7,412	5,024	3,483	...	...	3,331	3,929
5.—Aniline dyes	113	102	64	54	...	...	49	48
6.—Others	534	394	2,330	210	1,796	...	...	184
Grain & Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	4,63,529	1,39,432	2,86,725	94,709	...	...	1,76,804	43,723
2.—Rice in the husk	28,240	8,815	27,233	10,810	68,903	6,995	...	...
3.—Rice not in the husk	4,25,773	82,159	5,31,597	95,701	1,05,824	13,542	...	...
4.—Jowar and bajra	41,330	8,674	5,770	750	...	...	35,560	7,924
5.—Gram & pulse	4,72,302	1,31,706	6,32,328	1,77,462	1,60 026	45,746	...	...
6.—Others	1,18,821	15,393	1,31,077	30,069	12,256	14,726	...	...
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	55,608	42,401	35,108	23,127	...	...	20,500	19,274
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	24,920	13,059	14,207	4,862	...	...	10,713	8,197
Horns	3,569	2,807	2,959	1,754	...	...	610	1,053
Jute—								
1.—Raw	42,998	8,344	73,336	12,094	30,338	3,750	...	...
2.—Gunnybags and cloth	56,743	34,528	59,383	43,153	2,640	8,625	...	...
Lac—								
1.—Stick	30,127	12,286	32,856	11,907	...	...	3,271	379
2.—Shell	9,073	5,992	19,656	10,640	10,583	10,657	...	...
Leather, manufactured	4,441	4,860	3,896	4,590	...	...	545	270
Liquors—								
1.—Beer	14,373	8,117	15,623	7,533	1,250	...	...	784
2.—Spirits	3,419	3,884	2 340	3,099	...	...	1,079	785
3.—Wines	4,280	4,396	3,422	5,208	...	812	857	...
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	259	180	1,035	969	776	789	...	...
2.—Brass, ditto	4,059	2,367	2,028	1,170	...	...	2,031	1,188
3.—Copper, wrought	1,536	1,400	798	835	...	...	798	565
4.—Brass, ditto	12,409	6,020	14,228	5,949	1,729	...	...	71
5.—Iron	1,54,572	68,233	1,41,209	54,577	...	...	13,363	13,656
6.—Others	8,318	6,537	9,222	6,712	909	175	...	...
7.—Zinc & spelter	1,605	3,397	1,579	929	...	...	86	2,468
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	1,29,050	52,731	1,13,681	40,705	...	...	15,369	12,026
2.—Castor	5,169	1,635	3,258	878	...	...	1,911	757
3.—Cocoanut	4,063	1,321	3,549	1,479	...	158	414	...
4.—Others	12,397	7,087	12,870	6,795	473	...	...	292
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed	1,08,206	52,946	4,39,710	1,37,483	2,41,504	84,537	...	...
2.—Rape and mustard	1,29,732	60,440	1,41,006	40,578	11,274	...	...	19,871
3.—Til or jinjili	3,435	610	3,199	1,028	...	418	236	...
4.—Poppy	22,922	7,055	35,479	9,472	12,557	2,417	...	...
5.—Earthnuts	...	...	10	2	10	2	...	...
6.—Castor	38,112	6,368	24,694	5,424	...	..	13,488	944
7.—Others	5,971	1,392	1,434	134	...	...	4,537	1,158
Opium	559	630	527	520	...	...	32	100
Paper and pasteboard	22,948	8,458	18,446	8,294	...	...	4,502	144
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	30,691	29,755	35,869	34,879	4,978	5,124	...	...
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	10,987	6,394	1,012	1,341	...	..	9,375	5,053
3.—Others	66,729	29,712	63,831	23,588	...	...	2,898	6,124
4.—Potatoes	44,225	15,635	43,535	15,817	...	192	690	...
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	384	100	...	...	...	...	384	100
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	8,580	2,781	...	...	...	...	8,580	2,781
3.—Steel rails & fish plates	4,876	1,972	51,180	2,134	46,313	162	...	...
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron	672	53	...	...	...	...	672	53
5.—Other sorts	35,537	3,148	77,209	16,940	41,672	13,792	...	...
Salt	5,10,656	86,431	6,90,607	78,662	1,79,951	...	...	10,769
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	37,347	17,652	40,369	17,774	3,022	122	...	...
2.—Other saline substances	27,689	8,722	26,300	7,434	...	...	1,389	1,288
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian	1,279	788	1,609	946	330	158	...	...
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian	338	311	299	241	...	...	39	100

Staples.	1895.		1896.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betelnuts	17,752	14,104	18,557	13,387	805	...	...	717
2.—Pepper	1,896	1,204	1,515	1,146	119	...	...	1,058
3.—Ginger	1,462	624	1,458	663	...	39	4	...
4.—Chillies	4,802	2,805	3,949	2,092	...	...	913	713
5.—Cardamoms	421	634	603	616	182	...	...	18
6.—Others	931	493	456	278	...	...	475	215
Stone and lime	3,39,102	50,980	3,69,968	58,218	30,866	7,238	5,448	...
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	16,304	8,226	10,856	4,757	...	...	...	3,469
2.—Unrefined	1,31,200	20,292	1,42,042	18,615	10,842	...	...	1,677
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
2.—Indian	6,459	3,637	6,348	2,572	...	...	111	65
Timber	88,262	16,685	84,151	15,543	...	...	4,111	1,142
Tobacco	57,525	23,961	51,696	20,667	...	...	5,829	3,294
Wool, raw	1,718	936	2,809	1,809	1,091	873	...	...
Wool, manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European	199	479	845	1,490	646	1,011	...	...
2.— ,, Indian	4,912	5,464	3,577	4,288	...	...	1,335	1,176
3.—Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood	22,435	1,082	13,923	740	...	...	8,512	342
2.—Indigo seed	19,774	8,378	8,143	3 171	...	...	11,631	5,207
3.—Mowah flower	19,474	2,810	27,958	5,918	8,484	3,108	...	...
4.—Oil-cake	46,427	7,760	48,346	9,227	1,919	1,467	...	...
5.—Paints & colours	5,582	2,280	6,424	3,230	1,842	950	...	...
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	33,351	10,3 5	31,683	9,890	...	...	1,668	415
7.—Wooden articles	16,108	7,184	17,014	6,092	906	...	...	1,092
8.—Others	4,92,116	1,71,380	5,11,643	1,20,825	19,527	...	...	50,555
Total	1,01,31,739	23,39,750	1,24,73,317	25,17,751	23,41,578	1,78,001	...	...
Military stores	20,158	32,252	20,238	40,905	80	8,653	...	...
Coal for Railway	8,78,464	66,884	7,69,056	56,069	...	...	1,09,408	10,815
Railway materials	24,45,381	57,357	18,13,541	52,060	...	...	6,31,840	5,315
Live-stock	...	15,682	..	10,578	...	...	...	5,104
Total	1,34,75,742	25,11,943	1,50,76,152	26,77,363	16,00,410	1,65,420	...	...

C. W. Clarke, *Assis'ant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 7th October 1896.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd October 1896, on 1,699·70 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	293,725	3,18,034 8 0	3,526,289 20	7,25,473 1 0	15,328 0 0	10,59,335 9 0	85,713	125,434	211,147
Or per mile of railway ..	.....	187 1 10	.....	426 13 2	9 5 0	623 4 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 12½ weeks of half-year	*3,617,156	*35,31,305 3 0	†38,106,072 30	†69,58,325 9 0	‡2,16,382 0 0	1,07,06,012 12 0	§1,022,629½	§1,450,449½	2,473,079
Total for 13∫ weeks ...	3,910,881	38,49,339 11 0	41,632,361 10	76,83,798 10 0	2,32,210 0 0	1,17,65,348 5 0	1,108,342½	1,575,883½	2,684,226
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	289,592½	3,30,667 9 1	3,116,537 0	4,94,546 1 2	15,233 1 5	8,40,446 11 8	79,968	98,068	178,036
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	194 10 2	.....	291 1 6	8 15 5	494 11 1	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 13∫ weeks of previous year ...	4,023,907	40,97,220 3 5	38,594,540 30	75,64,898 11 0	2,22,169 4 0	1,18,84,288 2 5	1,102,979	1,518,118	2,621,097

* Deducted number of passengers 848 and Rs. 130
† Ditto maunds 8,167 and ,, 8,837 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 22nd August
‡ Added ,, 902 } 1896.
§ Miles 2,872 deducted from coaching and 2,945½ added to merchandise on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from week ended 22nd August to 19th September 1896.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd October 1896, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P	Mds. s.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	21,003	5,090 12 0	11,086 20	481 8 0	9 0 0	5,581 4 0	1,133	56	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	229 0 0	.....	21 10 7	0 6 6	251 1 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 12½ weeks of half year	*249,140	*58,328 9 0	†88,394 20	†3,927 4 0	‡121 0 0	62,376 13 0	14,349	699	15,048
Total for 13½ weeks ..	270,143	63,419 5 0	99,481 0	4,408 12 0	130 0 0	67,958 1 0	15,481	755	16,236
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year...	19,764½	4,926 3 1	2,484 0	112 14 6	19 3 9	5,058 4 10	943	25	968
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	221 9 7	.....	5 1 3	0 13 10	227 8 8	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 13½ weeks of previous year ...	272,717½	64,392 15 11	66,773 20	2,709 7 8	171 5 3	67,213 12 10	15,806	581	16,387

* Added number of passengers 1,317 and deducted Rs. 111
† Ditto maunds 968 and ,, 201 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 22nd
‡ Ditto ,, 2 } August 1896.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd October 1896, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	14,839	14,588 3 0	70,904 0	9,829 10 0	42 0 0	24,459 13 0	6,531	4,416	10,947
Or per mile of railway	.....	90 6 2	.....	60 14 5	0 4 2	151 8 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 12½ weeks of half-year	*216,940	*1,73,930 2 0	†363,851 10	†94,529 1 0	‡676 0 0	2,69,135 3 0	83,105	39,442	122,547
Total for 13½ weeks ...	231,779	1,88,518 5 0	734,755 10	1,04,358 11 0	718 0 0	2,93,595 0 0	89,636	43,858	133,494
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,663	15,509 15 1	79,402 10	9,208 14 0	51 12 0	24,680 9 1	7,086	3,219	10,305
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	96 1 6	.....	57 6 10	0 5 2	153 13 6	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 13½ weeks of previous year ...	277,314½	2,01,366 15 0	1,109,921 10	1,25,737 3 4	620 5 0	3,27,721 7 4	92,035	49,573	141,608

* Deducted number of passengers 862 and Rs. 1,497
† Added maunds 26,105 and ,, 1,518 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 22nd August 189
‡ Ditto ,, 5 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd October 1896, on 814 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Traffic for the week ...	197,870	98,970 0 0	1,300,200 0	2,92,530 0 0	13,030 0 0	4,04,530 0 0	30,320	49,264	9,784
mile of railway	243	122 0 0	1,608 0	359 0 0	2 0 0	†483 0 0	.....	.....	.....
previous 13 weeks of half-	2,436,026	10,42,530 0 0	11,871,241 0	25,94,852 0 0	1,83,213 0 0	38,20,595 0 0	389,739	498,983	888,724
Total for 14 weeks ..	2,633,896	11,41,500 0 0	13,180,441 0	28,87,382 0 0	1,96,243 0 0	42,25,125 0 0	420,259	548,249	968,508
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week previous year	167,177	80,934 0 0	990,031 0	2,41,542 0 0	12,232 0 0	3,34,708 0 0	29,227	43,618	72,843
e of railway correspond- eek of previous year ...	206	99 0 0	1,218 0	297 0 0	2 0 0	398 0 0	.....	.....	.....
o corresponding date of ous year	2,533,825	11,05,501 0 0	12,448,010 0	24,86,920 0 0	1,92,350 0 0	37,85,371 0 0	412,922	474,306	887,228

* Audited up to 22nd August 1896.
† Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd October 1896, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
affic for the week' ...	33,530	11,800 0 0	129,480 0	12,600 0 0	100 0 0	24,500 0 0	4,300	3,348	7,648
ile of railway	268	94 0 0	1,036 0	101 0 0	1 0 0	196 0 0	.....	.....	.....
vious 13 weeks of half-	401,192	1,27,198 0 0	1,169,489 0	1,14,185 0 0	1,942 0 0	2,43,325 0 0	46,693	40,636	87,329
otal for 14 weeks .	434,722	1,38,998 0 0	1,298,969 0	1,26,785 0 0	2,042 0 0	2,67,825 0 0	50,993	43,984	94,977
COMPARISON.									
corresponding week ous year	27,356	8,495 0 0	86,166 0	9,235 0 0	232 0 0	17,692 0 0	3,767	3,038	6,805
of railway correspond- k of previous year .	219	68 0 0	689 0	74 0 0	2 0 0	144 0 0	..	..	.
corresponding date of s year	443,296	1,44,059 0 0	1,116,738 0	1,11,603 0 0	3,036 0 0	2,58,698 0 0	50,707	40,113	90,820

* Audited up to 22nd August 1896.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd October 1896, on 76 miles open

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A. P	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
c for the week	19,120	7,440 0 0	66,510 0	5,110 0 0	70 0 0	12,620 0 0	2,487	1,623	4,110
of railway ..	222	87 0 0	773 0	59 0 0	1 0 0	147 0 0	.....	.....	.....
s 13 weeks of half-year*	278,802	83,517 0 0	493,988 0	29,506 0 0	2,530 0 0	1,15,553 0 0	31,832	12,437	44,269
tal for 14 weeks ...	292,922	90,957 0 0	560,498 0	34,616 0 0	2,600 0 0	1,28,173 0 0	34,319	14,060	48,379
OMPARISON.									
corresponding week s year	13,278	5,040 0 0	38,445 0	3,592 0 0	55 0 0	8,687 0 0	2,274	1,055	3,329
railway corresponding evious year	154	59 0 0	447 0	41 0 0	1 0 0	101 0 0	.....	.....	.....
rresponding date of ear	278,289	90,089 0 0	520,495 0	27,986 0 0	3,643 0 0	1,21,718 0 0	33,843	12,121	45,964

* Audited up to 22nd August 1896.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd August 1896, on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	9,174	4,795 1 5	139,000 0	3,226 6 0	196 4 0	8,217 11 5	1,656	2,618	4,274
Or per mile of railway	57·69	30·16 0 0	874·21 0	20·29 0 0	1·23 0 0	51·68 0 0	10·41	16·47	26·88
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	69,655	34,346 3 6	714,305 0	24,638 9 0	958 14 3	59,943 10 9	9,156	19,328	28,484
Total for 7 weeks ...	78,829	39,141 4 11	853,305 0	27,864 15 0	1,155 3	68,161 6 2	10,812	21,946	32,75
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,299	1,296 0 3	285,338 0	4,043 12 0	63 9 0	5,443 5 3	430	5,702	6,132
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	57·66	28·74 0 0	2,329·20 0	31·59 0 0	·81 0 0	55·14 0 0	7·54	44·55	52·09
Total to corresponding date of previous year	27,274	11,263 10 0	2,195,560 0	34,417 10 0	648 9 0	46,349 13 0	4,048	38,158	42,206

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 22nd August 1896.			Receipts for week ending 24th August 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 22nd August 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 24th August 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	8,218	51·68	128	5,443	55·14	159	2,20,337	1,398·08	128*	46,350	471·90	1,74,007	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 26th September 1896, on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	11,382	5,702 0 0	99,742 0	3,531 0 0	226 0 0	14,459 0 0	1,167	3,428	4,595
per mile of railway	71·58	35·86 0 0	627·31 0	22·66 0 0	1·42 0 0	90·94 0 0	7·34	21·56	28·90
previous 11 weeks of half-ear (a)	116,906	58,433 3 6	1,169,022 0	42,421 9 0	2,035 14 3	1,02,890 10 9	15,659	32,331	47,990
Total for 12 weeks ...	128,288	64,135 3 6	1,268,764 0	45,953 9 0	2,261 14 3	1,17,349 10 9	16,826	35,759	52,585
Comparison.									
al for corresponding week of revious year	6,078	3,723 1 6	286,686 0	3,984 7 0	80 7 0	7,792 15 6	641	5,377	6,018
mile of railway correspond-g week of previous year ...	47·48	29·13 0 0	2,239·73 0	31·13 0 0	·62 0 0	60·88 0 0	5·01	42·01	47·02
l to corresponding date of evious year	49,426	22,678 14 9	3,781,950 0	57,390 0 0	1,196 3 0	81,165 1 9	6,442	71,344	77,786

(a) Includes audited figures for week ending 15th August 1896.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 26th September 1896.			Receipts for week ending 28th September 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 26th September 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 28th September 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
an ge ed.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
59	14,459	90·94	128	7,793	60·88	159	2,62,713	1,653·71	128*	81,165	754·34	1,81,548	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 26th September 1896, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	99,790	33,520	311,730	(a)35,470	(b)12,450	81,440	13,475	(c)15,571	29,046
Per mile of railway	132·00	44·34	412·08	46·91	16·47	107·72	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11½ weeks of half-year(d)	1,098,564	3,86,081	3,916,590	4,91,336	1,19,498	9,96,905	161,637	196,890	358,527
Total for 12½ weeks ...	1,198,354	4,19,601	4,228,320	5,26,796	1,31,948	10,78,345	175,112	212,461	387,573
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	96,431	36,045	210,454	45,123	17,124	98,292	15,763	(c)14,076	29,839
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	127·55	47·68	278·38	59·69	22·65	130·02	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,124,294	4,64,184	3,170,190	4,45,330	1,20,634	10,30,148	193,695	195,595	389,290

(a) Decrease is due to arrears on account of freight of local railway materials having been adjusted in the corresponding period of last year.
(b) Decrease is due to recovery of Gunduk bridge tolls and increased ferry charges having been included in corresponding period of last year.
(c) Includes 400 miles ballast trains run on open line.
(d) Includes audited figures up to first 11 days of July 1896.
(e) Includes 1,426 miles ballast trains run on open line.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 3rd October 1896, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	101,920	37,800	377,767	48,490	10,080	(a)96,160	12,961	(b)16,353	29,317
Per mile of railway	134·81	49·74	499·69	64·13	13·33	127·20	.....	.....	.....
For previous 12½ weeks of half-year(c)	1,193,082	4,20,644	4,285,437	5,27,881	1,27,194	10,75,719	173,181	215,102	388,283
Total for 13½ weeks ...	1,295,002	4,58,244	4,663,204	5,76,361	1,37,274	11,71,879	186,145	231,455	417,600
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	93,934	36,282	348,391	30,217	6,562	73,061	16,703	(d)13,845	30,548
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	124·25	47·99	460·83	39·97	8·68	96·64	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,318,228	5,00,466	3,518,581	4,75,547	1,27,196	11,03,209	210,398	209,440	419,838

(a) The increase under coaching is due to passengers going to Cawnpur for Mela, and under goods is due to brisker traffic under grain and seeds.
(b) Includes Nil miles Ballast Trains run on open line.
(c) ,, audited figures up to week ending 1st August 1896.
(d) ,, 1,852 miles Ballast Trains run on open line.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 3rd October 1896	14,423	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	12,033	1	9
Increase	2,389	14	3
Receipts per mile for the week ending 3rd October 1896	282	12	10
Corresponding period of 1895	235	15	1
Increase	46	13	9
Receipts from 1st July to 3rd October 1896	1,85,876	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	1,85,358	0	0
Increase	518	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 14th October 1896.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 43 of 1896.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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FINANCIAL RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—FINANCE.

Darjeeling, the 10th October 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 769 T.—F.

THE Lieutenant-Governor is now in a position to review the actual financial results of the year 1894-95, the revised estimate for the year 1895-96, and the budget estimates for the year 1896-97. The final accounts of the first year, with the Accountant-General's memorandum thereon, have been received; and although the accounts of the second year have not yet been finally closed, the approximate unadjusted figures for twelve months given in his accounts for March 1896 are sufficient for practical purposes. The figures of the first four, and in some cases five, months of the current year have also been received, and these afford sufficient materials for a revised forecast of the probable financial position of the Province in the last year of the contract. In the Financial Resolution No. 5191F., dated the 27th December 1892, the financial and administrative results of the working of the Provincial contract for the five years 1887-88 to 1891-92 were reviewed. The existing contract came into force on the 1st April 1892, and will expire with the current year. As a new financial contract with the Government of India will

now be made, it will be convenient, after reviewing the budget estimate for 1896-97, to examine the general results of the working of the present contract during the five years covered by it.

PART I.

Accounts of 1894-95.

2. The actuals of 1894-95, furnished by the Accountant-General in his Memorandum on the accounts of the year, are compared in the following table, with the approximate actuals adopted in the Financial Resolution No. 5583F., dated the 5th November 1895:—

Receipts.		Heads.	Outgoings.	
Figures adopted in November 1895.	Actuals reported by the Account-ant-General.		Figures adopted in November 1895.	Actuals reported by the Account-ant-General.
1	2	3	4	5
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
3,21,02,634	3,20,99,829	Principal heads of revenue ...	59,94,314	59,94,583
1,99,471	2,03,787	Interest	1,69,009	1,69,463
4,402	4,402	Post Office and Telegraph ...	9,247	9,247
38,73,963	38,74,080	Civil Departments	2,43,44,985	2,43,45,910
12,18,222	12,18,900	Miscellaneous	31,29,918	31,32,865
43,32,224	43,32,224	Railways	353	353
24,01,000	24,01,000	Irrigation and Navigation ...	52,93,060	52,93,058
4,76,306	4,77,469	Buildings and Roads ...	27,29,837	27,29,837
11,500	11,500	Contributions	12,49,917	12,49,917
4,46,19,722	4,46,23,191	Total ...	4,29,20,640	4,29,25,233
26,24,038	26,24,038	Opening balance	.....	.....
.....	... ..	Closing do.	43,23,120	43,21,996
4,72,43,760	4,72,47,229	Grand Total	4,72,43,760	4,72,47,229
.. ...	.....	Provincial surplus ...	16,99,082	16,97,958

3. The approximate actuals adopted in the Financial Resolution of the 5th November 1895 assumed that the year 1894-95 had opened with a balance of Rs. 26,24,038, and closed with a balance of Rs. 43,23,120; that the total amount available for expenditure was Rs. 4,72,43,760, and that Rs. 4,29,20,640 had been spent. The actual result was less favourable by Rs. 1,124 only. The amount available for expenditure was Rs. 4,72,47,229, and the amount actually expended Rs. 4,29,25,233. The closing balance was Rs. 43,21,996.

4. There was an increase of Rs. 3,469 on the revenue side, and of Rs. 4,593 on the expenditure side. The following statement shows the chief differences in respect of which the accounts were better (+) or worse (—) than the approximate actuals:—

	Revenue side.	Expenditure side.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	—2,458	+17,745
Stamps	+1,110	— 1,020
Provincial Rates	—1,471	—17,105
Interest	+4,316	.....
Stationery and Printing	.....	— 2,701
Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers	+1,163	.....

5. The decrease on the revenue side under *Land Revenue* was due to no adjustment having been made in the Accountant-General's final accounts of the share of the Government of the North-Western Provinces in the cost of a prison van constructed for the conveyance of convicts, for which a credit for Rs. 2,234, being a moiety of the charge, was taken under Land Revenue in the revised

estimate. The adjustment has, however, been made by a debit to that Province in the Exchange Accounts Current with Bengal. The increase under *Stamps* was in the sale of plain paper for use with court-fee stamps, while that under *Interest* was owing to the recoveries from the Howrah Municipality on account of advances made to it for drainage works having exceeded the estimate. The increase under *Civil Works* was in the receipts from ferries.

6. On the expenditure side the decrease under *Land Revenue* was partly under Land Records and Agriculture, owing to an adjustment of part of the cost of the office establishment of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture against the Imperial head of Bihar settlement operations, but chiefly under Management of Government estates in consequence of smaller outlay having been incurred on improvements. The increase under *Provincial Rates* was in valuation and revaluation charges, owing to no provision having been originally made for revaluation work in the district of Patna, while that under *Stationery and Printing* occurred in the Stationery Office at the Presidency.

PART II.

Approximate Actuals of 1895-96.

7. The following table compares the approximate actuals of 1895-96 with the revised estimates adopted by the Government of India:—

RECEIPTS.	Revised estimates adopted by the Government of India.	Approximate actuals.	EXPENDITURE.	Revised estimates adopted by the Government of India.	Approximate actuals.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	43,92,000	43,21,996	Direct demand on the Revenues—		
			1. Refunds and Drawbacks	1,59,000	1,52,925
Principal Heads of Revenue—			2. Assignments and Compensations ...	1,68,000	1,72,772
I.—Land Revenue { Proper	1,00,60,000	1,01,33,460	3. Land Revenue	36,20,000	37,26,732
{ Adjustments ...	—7,27,000	—7,16,840	5. Salt	52,000	52,946
	1,75,000	1,78,408	6. Stamps	4,79,000	4,91,927
III.—Salt	1,25,85,000	1,25,78,790	7. Excise	1,64,000	1,67,588
IV.—Stamps	33,25,000	33,44,624	8. Provincial Rates	85,000	60,794
V.—Excise	43,10,000	42,74,453	9. Customs	7,92,000	7,97,930
VI.—Provincial Rates	81,000	91,193	10. Assessed Taxes	92,000	92,093
VII.—Customs	23,25,000	23,30,040	11. Forests	2,05,000	2,33,034
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	4,50,000	4,59,355	12. Registration	4,00,000	4,01,271
IX.—Forests	6,70,000	6,70,746			
			Total ...	63,06,000	63,49,912
Total ...	3,32,54,000	3,33,44,159			
			Interest—		
	2,40,000	2,13,995	13. Interest on ordinary debt	2,01,000	1,91,772
XII.—Interest					
Post-office, Telegraph and Mint—			Post-office, Telegraph and Mint—		
XIII.—Post-office	5,000	5,286	15. Post-office	8,000	4,774
Receipts by Civil Department—			Salaries and expenses of Civil Department—		
XVI.—Law and Justice—			16. General Administration	17,36,000	17,49,026
Courts of Law	8,55,000	8,41,219	19. Law and Justice { Courts of Law ...	88,55,000	88,25,616
Jails	9,35,000	8,57,187	{ Jails	21,95,000	22,58,387
XVII.—Police	1,98,000	1,89,891	20. Police	60,07,000	60,38,648
XVIII.—Marine	9,90,000	9,48,026	21. Marine	8,84,000	8,73,766
XIX.—Education	5,75,000	5,68,406	22. Education	26,15,000	26,07,827
XX.—Medical	2,15,000	2,09,667	23. Medical	18,35,000	18,25,686
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	2,37,000	2,35,489	24. Political	17,000	16,743
			26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	5,34,000	5,26,594
Total ...	40,05,000	38,69,875	Total ...	2,46,78,000	2,47,22,293
			Miscellaneous—		
Miscellaneous—	70,000	76,008	29. Superannuation, &c.	18,28,000	18,47,054
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	1,27,000	1,34,685	30. Stationery and Printing	12,28,000	10,88,080
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	10,21,000	10,03,469	32. Miscellaneous	2,50,000	2,81,856
XXV.—Miscellaneous					
Total ...	12,18,000	12,13,162	Total ...	33,06,000	32,16,990
			Railways (Revenue Accounts)—		
Railways—			40. Subsidized Companies—Land, &c. ...	1,000	564
XXVI.—State Railways (net earnings of Eastern Bengal State Railway) ...	41,13,000	43,53,005	Irrigation—		
			42. Major Works—		
Irrigation—	14,50,000	15,13,315	Working Expenses	13,50,000	12,98,405
XXIX.—Major Works (direct receipts) ...			Interest on debt	24,66,000	24,64,956
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—	7,35,000	7,10,547	43. Minor Works and Navigation—		
By Public Works Department ...	1,30,000	84,257	By Public Works Department ...	17,00,000	15,64,533
„ Civil Department			„ Civil Department	5,000	4,110
Total ...	23,15,000	23,10,119	Total ...	55,21,000	53,32,004
			Buildings and Roads—		
Buildings and Roads—			45. Civil Works—		
XXXII.—Civil Works—	2,45,000	2764,594	By Public Works Department ...	30,54,000	30,89,753
By Public Works Department ...	2,44,000	2,53,825	„ Civil Department	1,25,000	1,36,378
„ Civil Department			Total ..	31,79,000	32,76,130
Total ...	4,89,000	5,18,419	Contributions	12,10,000	12,65,504
Contributions ...	.....	76	Total ...	4,44,10,000	4,43,59,943
Total ...	4,56,39,000	4,58,27,096	Closing Balance	55,51,000	57,89,149
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,99,61,000	5,01,49,092	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,99,61,000	5,01,49,092
			Provincial Surplus (+)	+ 12,29,000	+ 14,67,188

8. Taking the Civil and Public Works heads together, the Provincial receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 4,58,27,096 against the revised estimate of Rs. 4,56,39,000, and the Provincial expenditure to Rs. 4,43,59,943 against the revised estimate of Rs. 4,44,10,000; so that the year closed with an approximate credit balance of Rs. 57,89,149 against Rs. 55,51,000 anticipated when the revised estimate was framed. The main cause of the improvement in the financial position of the Province was the increase in the Provincial share of the net earnings of the Eastern Bengal State Railway system, as shown below:—

	Revised estimate. Rs.	Actuals. Rs.
Receipts	1,39,00,000	1,43,15,686
Working expenses	56,75,000	56,09,676
Net receipts	82,25,000	87,06,010
Provincial share	41,13,000	43,53,005

The increase was due to the heavy jute traffic during the last quarter of the year.

Receipts, 1895-96.

9. The chief fluctuations on the Receipt side, besides those under Railways, are explained below:—

Land Revenue.—The revised estimate of total Land Revenue receipts for 1895-96 was placed at Rs. 3,88,85,000, which included Rs. 75,000 for recoveries from landholders on account of survey charges, which are met from Imperial funds; but although only Rs. 22,692 were recovered on this account, the actual collections amounted to Rs. 3,90,19,438. The 12 per cent. on collections from Government estates came to Rs. 5,02,365 against Rs. 4,77,000 adopted in the revised estimate passed by the Government of India. The Provincial share of land revenue was therefore one-fourth of Rs. (3,90,49,438—22,692—5,02,365) + Rs. 5,02,365=Rs. 1,01,33,460. The adjustments between Imperial and Provincial revenues will, when the account is finally closed, probably result in a net deduction of Rs. 7,16,840 from the Provincial share, as shown below:—

	Revised estimate passed by the Government of India. Rs.	Approximate actuals. Rs.
From Imperial to Provincial—		
(*a*) Grant for the Hijili Canal ...	1,53,000	1,46,000
(*b*) Grant for transfer of Imperial buildings to local authorities	36,000	34,181
(*c*) Assignment for Gnatong Police ...	16,000	16,000
(*d*) Towing charges of *Rhotas*	10,000	10,000
(*e*) Cost of transfer of Mackillop's Hill to Lebong Cantonment	11,000	11,000
(*f*) Cost of additional Customs establishment ...	2,12,000	2,31,008
(*g*) Refund of special contribution	3,00,000	3,00,000
(*h*) Salary of Mr. Davis, probationer gardener ...	.....	584
	7,38,000	7,48,773
From Provincial to Imperial—		
(*j*) Lump contribution under the contract ...	14,39,000	14,39,000
(*k*) Interest on advances for the Hijili Canal ...	26,000	25,863
(*l*) Charges for recalculating certain meteorological data	.....	750
	14,65,000	14,65,613
Net transfers from Provincial to Imperial ...	7,27,000	7,16,840

Provincial Rates.—The budget estimate of total revenue from Provincial Rates for 1895-96 was originally passed for Rs. 42,81,000, but in the revised estimate this was raised to Rs. 43,10,000. The approximate actuals, however, amounted to Rs. 42,74,453, thus:—

	Budget.	Revised.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works Cess	41,46,000	41,70,000	41,36,985
Rates for the management of private estates	1,35,000	1,40,000	1,37,468
Total ...	42,81,000	43,10,000	42,74,453

Interest.—The actuals amounted to Rs. 2,12,995 against the revised estimate of Rs. 2,40,000, as shown below :—

	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
Class I.—Interest on advances to cultivators ...	23,000	23,344
„ II.— Ditto under special laws	30,000	34,746
„ III.—Interest on loans to landholders and other notabilities	30,000	21,809
„ IV.—Interest on loans to Municipalities, District Boards and other public bodies	1,08,000	82,833
Interest on Government securities ...	14,000	11,654
Miscellaneous	35,000	38,609
Total ...	2,40,000	2,12,995

Marine.—The Pilotage receipts show a falling off of Rs. 20,000, and the total receipts under Marine amounted to Rs. 9,68,026, against Rs. 9,90,000, the revised estimate passed by the Government of India.

Irrigation—Major Works.—The total receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 15,15,315, against Rs. 14,50,000, the revised estimate, and Rs. 15,00,000, the budget estimate for the year, as shown below :—

	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Project ...	3,28,000	3,28,000	4,17,222
Midnapore Canal ...	2,77,000	2,77,000	2,63,994
Tidal Canal ...	60,000	60,000	61,976
Sone Project ...	8,35,000	7,85,000	7,72,123
Total ...	15,00,000	14,50,000	15,15,315

The actual receipts came to Rs. 15,15,315, or Rs. 65,315 in excess of the revised estimate, owing principally to the recovery within the year of water-rates from the Orissa project, which, but for a change in the canal rules, would have been collected in 1896-97.

Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation.—A sum of Rs. 7,25,000 was included in the budget estimate as the probable receipts from canals and works under the Public Works Department, but this was subsequently raised to Rs. 7,35,000 in the revised estimate. The actuals aggregated Rs. 7,10,517, or Rs. 24,453 less than the revised estimate. The anticipated revenue was not realized, owing to the very unsatisfactory state of the Nadia rivers, and to the Eastern Bengal State Railway tapping some of the marts which had hitherto used the Circular and Eastern Canals route.

Expenditure, 1895-96.

10. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,43,59,943 against a revised estimate of Rs. 4,44,10,000, showing a saving of Rs. 50,057. The chief fluctuations are explained below :—

Forests.—The total charges of the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 4,66,068, against Rs. 5,90,000, the revised estimate for the year. The Provincial share of the charges was Rs 2,33,034. The saving was mainly due to the reduction of the grant made to the Conservator of Forests, towards the end of the year, to arrange for the supply of sleepers to the Rai Bareli-Benares Railway.

Jails.—The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 22,58,387 against Rs. 21,95,000, the revised estimate for the year. The increase was chiefly under jail manufactures, the charges under this sub-head amounting to Rs. 7,82,905 against Rs. 6,82,000 included in the revised estimate.

Stationery and Printing.—The cost of stationery supplied from Central Stores in 1895-96 was Rs. 5,15,359, against Rs. 6,50,000 provided for in the revised estimate, and this is the main cause of the reduction in the aggregate expenditure of the Department from Rs. 12,28,000 to Rs. 10,88,080.

Irrigation—Major Works.—The total charges under this head were Rs. 12,98,405, against Rs. 13,50,000 provided for in the revised estimate. The decrease occurred on the Midnapore and Sone Canals.

Minor Works and Navigation.—A sum of Rs. 16,22,000 was originally provided for the cost of additional works and up-keep of canals and works in charge of the Public Works Department; but this estimate was subsequently raised to Rs. 17,00,000 by the transfer of the suspense balances, amounting to Rs. 1,06,760, of the Brahmini-Baiturni Division from Major Works, Imperial, to Minor Works and Navigation, Agricultural, Provincial. The actual total expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,64,533, or Rs. 1,35,467 less than the revised estimate. The decrease was due (1) to the provision for establishment not having been fully utilized, (2) to a reduction in the suspense balances of the Circular and Eastern Canals Divisions, and (3) to the inability of the Irrigation Department to spend the whole of the grant for remodelling the Hijili Tidal Canal.

Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department.—The increase of Rs. 35,752 under this head is partly under original works, and partly under establishment, due to short outlay on works and repairs executed with other than Provincial Funds, and to the adjustment, under this head, of the pay of the Sanitary Engineer, Bengal.

Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers.—The charges under this head came to Rs. 1,86,378 against Rs. 1,25,000 passed by the Government of India in the revised estimate. The increase was due to (1) an additional grant made to the Calcutta Municipality on account of the Marcus Square Recreation Ground, (2) to the adjustment in the Civil Department of all Public Works charges in Angul, and (3) to the cost of fitting up the Chemical and Physical Laboratory of the Sibpur Engineering College, which was taken under this head.

PART III.

Budget Estimate, 1896-97.

11. Turning now to the estimates of the current year, and making use of the latest information available, the following table compares the figures which

were passed by the Government of India with those which the Lieutenant-Governor has now decided to adopt :—

Receipts.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate now adopted.	Expenditure.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate now adopted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	55,51,000	57,89,000	Direct demand on the Revenues—		
			1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	1,69,000	1,69,000
Principal heads of Revenue—			2. Assignments and Compensations	1,52,000	1,52,000
I.—Land Revenue { Proper ...	1,00,54,000	1,00,54,000	3. Land Revenue	37,29,000	37,43,000
I.—Land Revenue { Adjustments	−12,00,000	−13,82,000	5. Salt	1,03,000	53,000
III.—Salt	1,75,000	1,70,000	6. Stamps	5,01,000	5,01,000
IV.—Stamps	1,25,85,000	1,26,00,000	7. Excise	1,77,000	1,79,000
V.—Excise	33,25,000	33,75,000	8. Provincial Rates	85,000	85,000
VI.—Provincial Rates	43,20,000	43,20,000	9. Customs	8,02,000	8,22,000
VII.—Customs	81,000	81,000	10. Assessed Taxes	95,000	95,000
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	23,25,000	23,75,000	11. Forests	3,85,000	3,97,000
IX.—Forests	6,35,000	6,65,000	12. Registration	4,30,000	4,30,000
X.—Registration	6,82,000	6,90,000	Total ...	66,28,000	66,26,000
Total ...	3,29,82,000	3,29,48,000			
			Interest—		
XII.—Interest	2,07,000	2,07,000	13. Interest on ordinary debt ...	2,36,000	2,38,000
Post-office, Telegraph and Mint—			Post-office, Telegraph and Mint—		
XIII.—Post-office	5,000	5,000	15. Post-office	10,000	10,000
Receipts by Civil Department—			Salaries and expenses of Civil Department—		
XV.—Law and Justice—			18. General Administration	17,09,000	17,09,000
Courts of Law	8,80,000	8,30,000	19. Law and Justice { Courts of Law	89,81,000	89,88,000
Jails	8,58,000	8,58,000	19. Law and Justice { Jails	22,36,000	22,36,000
XVII.—Police	2,01,000	1,80,000	20. Police	60,40,000	60,40,000
XVIII.—Marine	9,35,000	9,35,000	21. Marine	9,21,000	9,21,000
XIX.—Education	5,69,000	5,69,000	22. Education	27,76,000	27,76,000
XX.—Medical	2,05,000	2,10,000	24. Medical	19,63,000	19,67,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	2,34,000	2,45,000	25. Political	28,000	28,000
			26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	4,49,000	4,58,000
Total ...	38,82,000	38,27,000	Total ...	2,51,03,000	2,51,23,000
Miscellaneous—			Miscellaneous—		
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	70,000	60,000	29. Superannuation, &c.	18,90,000	19,07,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	1,32,000	1,32,000	30. Stationery and Printing ...	12,22,000	12,22,000
XXV.—Miscellaneous	8,75,000	8,75,000	32. Miscellaneous	2,47,000	2,56,000
Total ...	10,77,000	10,67,000	Total ...	33,59,000	33,85,000
Railways—			Irrigation—		
XXVI.—State Railways (net earnings, Eastern Bengal State Railway)	36,63,000	40,00,000	42. Major Works—		
			Working expenses	14,65,000	14,65,000
			Interest on debt	24,67,000	24,67,000
			43. Minor Works and Navigation—		
Irrigation—			By Public Works Department	18,03,000	18,33,000
XXIX.—Major Works (direct receipts)	15,00,000	15,50,000	,, Civil Department	4,000	4,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—			Total ...	57,39,000	57,69,000
By Public Works Department	7,30,000	7,00,000			
,, Civil Department	1,09,000	1,09,000			
Total ...	23,39,000	23,59,000	Buildings and Roads—		
			45. Civil Works—		
Buildings and Roads—			By Public Works Department	43,00,000	40,33,000
XXXII.—Civil Works—			,, Civil Department	2,30,000	2,47,000
By Public Works Department	1,80,000	1,80,000	Total ...	45,30,000	42,80,000
By Civil Department ...	2,41,000	2,41,000			
			Contributions	11,42,000	13,16,000
Total ...	4,21,000	4,21,000	Total ...	4,67,47,000	4,67,47,000
Contributions	.....	.....			
			Closing balance	34,40,000	39,36,000
Total ...	4,46,36,000	4,48,94,000			
			Grand Total ...	5,01,87,000	5,06,83,000
Grand Total ...	5,01,87,000	5,06,83,000	Provincial deficit (−)	(−)21,11,000	(−)18,53,000

Receipts.

12. *Land Revenue.*—The Government of India accepted the estimate of total collections under this head, as passed by the Local Government for 1896-97, amounting to Rs. 3,89,47,000, which included Rs. 2,00,000 for anticipated recoveries on account of Bihar Survey and Settlement charges, which are wholly Imperial. The collections in the first five months of the current year were Rs. 68,85,000, against Rs. 69,48,000 in the corresponding period of last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 63,000. The average receipts for the past five years, excluding recoveries of Survey and Settlement charges, amounted to Rs. 3,87,63,000, while the corresponding receipts of 1895-96 were Rs. 3,90,26,746. These recoveries during the current year are estimated at Rs. 3,51,000, and this would justify a higher estimate; but looking to the prospects of the season,

the Lieutenant-Governor is doubtful whether the forecast of recoveries will be realised, and whether even the Land Revenue receipts proper for the year will come up to the amount collected last year. At present, however, it seems probable that the moderate estimate passed by the Government of India will be reached, and this will accordingly be retained. The adjustments between Provincial and Imperial will probably result in a net reduction of Rs. 13,82,000 in the Provincial share of revenue under this head, as shown below:—

	Budget estimate.	Estimate now adopted.
	Rs.	Rs.
From Imperial to Provincial—		
(*a*) Advance for the Hijili Tidal Canal ...	24,000	24,000
(*b*) Grant for transfer of Imperial buildings to the charge of local bodies	10,000	27,000
(*c*) Assignment for Gnatong Police	16,000	16,000
(*d*) Grant to meet the cost of additional Customs establishment	2,12,000	2,12,000
(*e*) Salary of a probationer gardener for the Royal Botanic Gardens	2,000	1,000
(*f*) Towing charges of the *Rhotas* ...	10,000	10,000
(*g*) Grant for the transfer of Observatory buildings to the charge of the Provincial Public Works Department	.....	1,000
Total ...	2,74,000	2,91,000
From Provincial to Imperial—		
(*h*) Lump contribution under the contract ...	14,39,000	14,39,000
(*i*) Interest on advance for the Hijili Tidal Canal	30,000	29,000
(*k*) Contribution towards the cost of a clock for the General Post Office	5,000	5,000
(*l*) Half of the deferred interest payable by the Port Commissioners, Calcutta, on the Kidderpore Dock loans	.....	2,00,000
Total ...	14,74,000	16,73,000
Net transfer from Provincial to Imperial ...	12,00,000	13,82,000

(*b*) The Government of India, while passing orders on the budgets for 1896-97, allowed a credit of Rs. 10,000 on account of the maintenance charges of certain Imperial Civil and Military Works transferred to the management of local agencies. Since then the construction, maintenance, and repairs of several other Imperial buildings have been entrusted to local bodies, with an aggregate grant of Rs. 18,417; but against this grant has to be set Rs. 1,400, the amount of savings effected by certain District Boards in their grant for annual repairs, and Rs. 115, the amount by which the annual grant to the district of the Sonthal Parganas has been reduced. On the whole, therefore, a credit for Rs. 27,000 will be provisionally taken under this head, subject to further adjustment on completion of the works.

(*e*) There is no probationary gardener at present in the Royal Botanic Gardens; but in case an officer should arrive from England later on in the year, a provision of Rs. 1,000 has been made on this account.

(*g*) The Government of India, in the Public Works Department Resolution No. 105B., dated the 20th March 1896, sanctioned the transfer of certain 2nd and 3rd class Meteorological Observatories from the charge of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India to that of the Bengal Public Works Department with an assignment of Rs. 1,491 from the Imperial revenues. A credit of Rs. 1,000, in round numbers, has therefore been taken under this head.

(*l*) The Government of India have offered to remit the Rs. 4,00,000 due from the Port Commissioners of Calcutta as deferred interest on the Kidderpore Dock loans, provided that half of the sum is charged to Provincial revenues. The Lieutenant-Governor has accepted this offer; but as the Dock loans are an Imperial undertaking, it is understood that the Provincial contribution will be

adjusted under Land Revenue, and the Provincial share of the concession has accordingly been entered under this head.

13. *Salt.*—The Provincial receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 1,41,291 in 1894-95 and Rs. 1,78,408 in 1895-96. The receipts in the first four months of the current year show a falling off of Rs. 3,000 as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year. It is doubtful whether the total receipts for the year will exceed Rs. 1,70,000, and the estimate has accordingly been reduced from Rs. 1,75,000 to Rs. 1,70,000.

14. *Stamps.*—The Comptroller-General's latest statement shows that the receipts during the first five months of the current year exceeded those of the corresponding period of last year by Rs. 94,000. The actual receipts in 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 1,67,72,000, and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the estimate for 1896-97 may safely be raised from Rs. 1,67,80,000 to Rs. 1,68,00,000. The Provincial share will be Rs. 1,26,00,000.

15. *Excise.*—The estimate for 1896-97 amounts to Rs. 1,33,00,000 against Rs. 1,33,78,000, the actuals of 1895-96. The results of the settlement of excise licenses for 1896-97 up to the 31st May 1896 show an increase of Rs. 2,32,807 as compared with the figures of last year, and the receipts in the first five months of the current year were Rs. 1,03,000 in excess of those of the corresponding period of 1895-96, notwithstanding the fact that the closing of all madak and chandu shops from the 1st April last reduced the settlements by about Rs. 1,26,972. In view of these figures, the estimate of total revenue under this head will be raised from Rs. 1,33,00,000 to Rs. 1,35,00,000. The Provincial share will stand at Rs. 33,75,000.

16. *Assessed taxes.*—The Government of India placed both the revised estimate for 1895-96 and the estimate for 1896-97 at Rs. 46,50,000. The receipts in 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 46,60,080, and the collections in the first five months of the current year show an increase of Rs. 2,62,000 as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year. The increase is attributable partly to better assessments and partly to prompter payments. In view of these circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor would raise the estimate from Rs. 46,50,000 to Rs. 47,50,000. The Provincial share will stand at Rs. 23,75,000.

17. *Forests.*—The Eastern Bengal State Railway System having indented for 30,000 sleepers, at Rs. 2 each, from the Forest Department, the Conservator of Forests has undertaken to supply them by the 1st February 1897. The estimate will therefore be raised from Rs. 12,70,000 to Rs. 13,30,000. The Provincial share will be Rs. 6,65,000.

18. *Registration.*—The total receipts of the Registration Department for 1896-97 were originally estimated at Rs. 13,65,000 against Rs. 13,41,493, the actuals of 1895-96. The collections in the first four months of the current year show an increase of Rs. 36,000 over those of the corresponding period of last year. The estimate will be raised from Rs. 13,65,000 to Rs. 13,80,000. The Provincial share will stand at Rs. 6,90,000.

19. *Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*—The actuals in 1894-95 were Rs. 8,72,850, and in 1895-96, Rs. 8,41,219. The collections in the first four months of the current year show a falling off of Rs. 7,000, as compared with those of the corresponding period of 1895-96. The estimate will be reduced from Rs. 8,80,000 to Rs. 8,80,000.

20. *Police.*—The approximate actuals in 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 1,89,891, and the receipts during the first four months of the current year show a falling off of Rs. 13,409, as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year. The estimate will be reduced from Rs. 2,01,000 to Rs. 1,80,000.

21. *Medical.*—The original estimate under this head amounted to Rs. 2,05,000 against Rs. 2,09,657, the approximate actuals of 1895-96. The receipts during the first four months of the current year amounted to Rs. 58,955, against Rs. 57,180 obtained in the corresponding period of last year. The estimate will be raised to Rs. 2,10,000.

22. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—The receipts under this head in 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 2,35,489, and the realizations in the first four months of the current year show an increase of Rs. 20,000 over those of the corresponding period of last year. The estimate will be raised from Rs. 2,34,000 to Rs. 2,45,000.

23. *Superannuation.*—The receipts under this head in the first four months of the current year amounted to Rs. 10,097, against Rs. 20,750 realized in the corresponding period of last year. The falling off is under Contributions for pensions and gratuities. The actuals in 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 76,008, and the estimate for 1896-97 has been reduced from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 60,000.

24. *State Railways.*—The following statement compares the estimate passed by the Government of India for 1896-97 with the actuals of 1895-96 :—

	Actuals, 1895-96.	Budget estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate now adopted.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts ...	1,43,15,686	1,30,00,000	1,45,00,000
Working expenses ...	56,09,676	56,75,000	60,00,000
Net receipts ...	87,06,010	73,25,000	85,00,000
Provincial share ...	43,53,005	36,63,000	42,50,000

The approximate gross earnings of the Eastern Bengal State Railway system, from the 1st April to the 29th August 1896, amounted to Rs. 51,30,000, against Rs. 48,59,167 obtained from the 1st April to the 31st August 1895, showing an improvement of Rs. 2,70,833. If the average receipts of two days are added to this, the total increase in five months will be about Rs. 3,74,000. The large receipts in 1895-96 were due to a favourable jute crop; but in view of the increase in the first five months of the current year, and of the brisk demand for jute in Calcutta, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the estimate may fairly be raised from Rs. 1,30,00,000 to Rs. 1,45,00,000. The Provincial share of these receipts has therefore been taken at Rs. 42,50,000.

25. *Irrigation—Major Works.*—The latest returns received from the Examiner of Public Works Accounts show that there has been an increase of Rs. 1,20,219 in the actual collections of the first four months of the current year, as compared with the receipts of the corresponding period of last year. The increase is chiefly in water-rates of the Sone Canals, due to the large increase in the area under *rabi* crops, the water-rates on which did not fall due till April 1896. The actuals in 1895-96 aggregated Rs. 15,15,315, and in 1894-95, Rs. 15,24,040; but as the *rabi* rates for the current year will not be fully realized before April of next year, the estimate for the current year can only be safely raised from Rs. 15,00,000 to Rs. 15,50,000.

26. *Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation.*—The returns from the Examiner of Public Works Accounts show that there has been a falling off of Rs. 11,669 in the receipts during the first four months of the current year, as compared with those obtained in the corresponding period of last year. The total receipts in 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 6,95,613, and those in 1895-96 to Rs. 7,10,547. The estimate for 1896-97 will be reduced from Rs. 7,30,000 to Rs. 7,00,000.

27. *Summary of Receipts.*—The total estimated revenue of 1896-97 is now estimated at Rs. 4,51,44,000, against Rs. 4,46,36,000 anticipated by the Government of India in March last, showing an improvement of Rs. 5,08,000, which is more than covered by the actual increase under Eastern Bengal State Railway receipts.

EXPENDITURE.

28. *Land Revenue.*—The original estimate under this head will be raised by Rs. 10,468 to meet the charges on account of the pay and establishment of the Deputy Collector in charge of the tea and waste lands settlements in Jalpaiguri, wrongly included in the original estimates under the Imperial head of Settlement charges, and by Rs. 4,035 for temporary establishment employed under the special officer deputed to check the *tauzi* accounts of the Shahabad Collectorate. The estimate will be raised from Rs. 37,29,000 to Rs. 37,43,000.

29. *Salt.*—The estimate under this head, amounting to Rs. 1,03,000, includes Rs. 50,000 for the creation of a preventive establishment for the protection of salt revenue outside Orissa. The scheme has not yet been approved by the Government of India, and there is no prospect of any establishment being appointed during the current year. The provision has therefore been struck out, and the estimate will now stand at Rs. 53,000.

30. *Excise.*—Since the budget estimate for 1896-97 was passed, a temporary establishment for one year has been sanctioned for the prevention of the smuggling of garjat ganja into the districts of Cuttack, Balasore, and Puri, at an estimated cost of Rs. 290 a month for salaries, Rs. 800 a year for travelling allowance, and of Rs. 120 for contingencies. A small increase in the establishment of the Stamp Department of the Calcutta Collectorate, the whole cost of which is charged against Excise under the rules of the Accounts Department, has been sanctioned, and the salaries of the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of the Department have also been raised. It is also proposed to employ a new detective staff, under the Excise Commissioner, to check the smuggling of contraband opium and liquor to and from French Chandernagore, in place of the police force now abolished. In view of these facts, the total grant under this head will be raised from Rs. 7,11,000 to Rs. 7,18,000. The Provincial share will then stand at Rs. 1,79,000.

31. *Customs.*—The estimate under this head will be raised by Rs. 16,000 for the construction of a new steam-launch sanctioned for the Calcutta Customs House, and by Rs. 4,000, the immediate increase of salaries which is expected to be paid during the current year in consequence of the regrading of the ministerial establishment of the Calcutta Customs House, and the substitution of fixed pay for incremental salaries. A scheme for giving effect to these changes has been submitted to the Government of India. The total grant will stand provisionally at Rs. 8,22,000.

32. *Forests.*—The total grant under this head, amounting to Rs. 7,70,000, will be raised by Rs. 25,000 to meet the cost of preparing and delivering 30,000 sleepers to the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The Provincial share of the estimate will now stand at Rs. 3,97,000.

33. *Interest on ordinary debt.*—At the request of the Local Government, the Government of India have recently sanctioned an additional grant of one lakh under Class I of the Provincial Loans Account for advances to landholders for the excavation of tanks and wells. An additional provision of Rs. 2,000 will be required to meet the interest payable to the Imperial Government on this sum. The estimate will now stand at Rs. 2,38,000.

34. *Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*—The estimate under this head, amounting to Rs. 89,81,000, will be raised by Rs. 2,400 to meet the salary of an additional Munsif sanctioned since the passing of the budget, and by Rs. 5,000 on account of the increase in the pay of peons, for which a proposal has been submitted to the Government of India. The total estimate will therefore stand at Rs. 89,88,000.

35. *Police.*—The estimate under this head will be reduced by Rs. 3,000, the amount which has been transferred to the Public Works Department for certain minor works in police buildings, and by Rs. 1,294 in consequence of the abolition of the detective staff in the district of Hooghly, referred to in paragraph 30 above. Against these reductions some provision is necessary for the grant of station charge allowance to the officers in charge of certain town police-stations, and also for increase to the pay of peons, for which a general proposal has been submitted to the Government of India. On the whole, the grant will stand at Rs. 60,40,000, as originally sanctioned by the Government of India.

36. *Education.*—The estimate under this head, amounting to Rs. 27,76,000, will be raised by Rs. 12,500, granted for the promotion of scientific research, and reduced by Rs. 12,552 on account of the following transfers from this to other heads:—

	Rs.
(*a*) To Public Works Department for erecting two wings and erecting a gallery in the Chapra Zilla School ...	8,496
(*b*) For constructing an additional boarding-house in the Purulia Zilla School	628
(*c*) For the conversion of the south part of the compound of the Patna College into a cricket-ground	1,000
(*d*) For the completion of the work of additions and alterations to the Puri Zilla School building	790
(*e*) To the District Board of Bhagalpur for the erection of iron gates, with necessary pillars, &c., for the Bhagalpur Zilla School	1,638
	12,552

37. *Medical.*—The grant under this head will be raised by Rs. 1,704 on account of increase to the pay of peons, and by Rs. 2,500 promised to the Calcutta Municipality for M. Haffkine's method of inoculation against cholera. The estimate will thus be raised from Rs. 19,63,000 to Rs. 19,67,000.

38. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—An additional grant of Rs. 5,000 has been promised for improvements in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and a further sum of Rs. 5,000 for a third disintegrator in the Cinchona Factory. Against these additions the provision of Rs. 2,000, for the salary of a probationer gardener, will be reduced to Rs. 1,000 for the reasons stated in paragraph 12 above. The total grant will now stand at Rs. 4.58,000.

39. *Superannuation.*—The following table shows the Provincial charges under this head during the past six years:—

	Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	15,13,000	.....	
1891-92	16,00,000	87,000	
1892-93	17,03,000	1,03,000	
1893-94	17,40,000	37,000	
1894-95	17,80,000	40,000	
1895-96	18,47,000	67,000	3,34,000

The increase during the last five years averaged Rs. 67,000 a year. The actuals in the first four months of the current year show an increase of Rs. 24,000, as compared with the payments during the same period of last year. The estimate will be raised from Rs. 18,90,000 to Rs. 19,07,000.

40. *Miscellaneous.*—The estimate under this head will be raised by Rs. 9,000, or from Rs. 2,47,000 to Rs. 2,56,000, to meet the increased charges of the Khedda establishment in Angul and Jalpaiguri.

41. *Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation.*—An additional grant of Rs. 30,000 has already been sanctioned under this head for expenditure on the construction of two distributaries from the Eden Canal, a corresponding reduction being made in the grant of the Public Works Department for Provincial Civil Works. The estimate under this head will therefore stand at Rs. 18,33,000.

42. *Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department.*—The grant for Provincial Civil Works for the current year was originally fixed at Rs. 43,00,000. It has since been reduced to Rs. 39,89,450 by the following additions and deductions:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Original grant		43,00,000
Add—	Rs.	
For erecting two wings and a gallery in the Zilla School at Chapra ...	8,496	
For constructing an additional boarding-house in connection with the Purulia Zilla School	628	
For converting the south part of the compound of the Patna College into a cricket-ground	1,000	
For additions and alterations to the Puri Zilla School building	790	
For transfer of Observatory buildings ...	1,491	
For minor works of the Police Department	3,000	
		15,405
Deduct—		
Amount transferred to the Irrigation Department	30,000	
Grants to District Boards for Provincial Civil Works	1,94,609	
Grants to District Road accounts for Provincial Civil Works	69,021	
Grants to District Road Funds for Provincial Civil Works	8,111	
Grants to the district of Angul for Provincial Civil Works	24,214	
		3,25,955
Net deduction ...		3,10,550

An additional grant of Rs. 6,703 will have to be made for percentage charges for establishment, tools and plant on the Imperial Civil and Military works transferred to the management of Local Funds in 1895-96, and a further sum of Rs. 33,800 will probably be required for the purchase of a building for the accommodation of the Watgunge Police force in Calcutta. An extra grant of Rs. 2,840 has also been sanctioned for providing tauzi desk in the Alipore Collectorate. The total grant will now stand at Rs. 40,33,000 in round numbers.

43. *Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers.*—It has been decided that the Public Works charges in the district of Angul shall be adjusted in the Civil Department, and a grant of Rs. 24,214 has already been made for expenditure in that district by a corresponding reduction in the grant of the Public Works Department for Provincial Civil Works. A grant of Rs. 2,455 has also been sanctioned for the construction of a coolie hospital at Demagiri. Against these additions, a saving of Rs. 10,000 will probably be effected in the provision of Rs. 50,000 made for grants to Excluded Local Funds and Municipalities. The total grant will now stand at Rs. 2,47,000.

44. *Contributions.*—The grant to Local Funds for the current year was originally fixed in January 1896 at Rs. 9,40,157. To this were added special grants amounting to Rs. 2,01,843, and the total was passed for Rs. 11,42,000 in the budget. The additional grants since made to these Funds amount to Rs. 3,06,944 as shown below, while Rs. 4,979 have been refunded by them as the unexpended balances of the grants made in the previous years:—

		Rs.
To Local Funds for	Imperial Works ...	18,302
	Provincial Works ...	2,87,430
	Irrigation Works ...	312
To District Board of Puri for Primary Education	...	900
	Total ...	3,06,944

These raise the total to Rs. 12,42,122. There are several applications pending for the restoration of the balances at credit of the Chaukidari Reward Funds, which were started as separate funds from the 1st April 1895. The transactions of these funds were formerly included in the Provincial account, and no separate balances were shown. The Accountant-General is in correspondence with the District Officers on the subject of the amount of these balances, and when this question has been settled, the amounts due, less any sums already paid as rewards in excess of local receipts, will be granted from the Provincial revenues. The claims of some District Boards for the unadjusted Government share of revaluation charges deducted from their cess collections have also been accepted. To meet these and other unforeseen demands, the estimate under this head will be placed at Rs. 13,16,000.

45. *Closing balance.*—According to the estimates passed by the Government of India, it was expected that the year would close with a balance of Rs. 34,40,000. According to the estimates now adopted, the closing balance will be Rs. 41,86,000.

PART IV.

Working of the Provincial Contract of 1892.

46. The current contract is based upon the assumption that, taking one year with another, the sum required by the Government of Bengal to meet the reasonable demands of the Province on heads of expenditure classed as Provincial is Rs. 4,07,91,000; and as the average annual income was estimated by the Supreme Government, in March 1892, at Rs. 4,22,30,000, the difference of Rs. 14,39,000 is the sum which the Local Government has to contribute to the Imperial Exchequer every year, the Province being thus left with an estimated income and expenditure exactly equal. The receipts under some heads are credited entirely to Provincial revenues, while the revenue under others is shared in varying proportions by the Imperial and Local Governments. The same system is applied to heads of expenditure, the general principle

being observed (with a few exceptions) that the proportion of receipts and of expenditure made over to the Local Government should be the same.

47. On the receipt side of the account, the Provincial Government gets the whole of the following items:—Twelve per cent. on the land-revenue collected from Government estates; rents of Salt Warehouses, fines and other minor receipts of the Salt Department; Provincial Rates; minor Customs receipts; interest on local loans; receipts from Courts of Law, Jails, Police, Marine, Education, Medical, Botanic Gardens, Cinchona, Fairs, and Emigration, and receipts in aid of superannuation; also receipts from Stationery and Printing, except the value of supplies to Railways and local bodies, and all receipts from Irrigation, Navigation, and Civil Works. It receives one-half of Assessed Taxes, Forest and Registration receipts, and of the net earnings of the Eastern Bengal Railway system after deducting the working expenses; one-fourth of Excise and Land-Revenue heads, and three-fourths of the important head of Stamps.

48. On the expenditure side the Government of Bengal is required to meet all charges under the head of Land-Revenue, except Survey and Settlement; the Government share of expenditure on Provincial Rates, and all expenditure under the transferred heads of Customs, Salt, and Interest; also charges arising under the heads Courts of Law, Jails, Police, Marine, Education, Medical, and, with certain exceptions, Political; the whole of Scientific and Minor Departments, except Census, Ancient Manuscripts, and certain Veterinary charges; the whole of Stationery and Printing, except purchases of stationery for central stores; working expenses of Irrigation and Navigation Canals, and Civil Works, with the exception of Imperial Buildings. It is also responsible for one-half of the expenditure under Assessed Taxes, Forest, and Registration, for three-fourths of Stamp expenditure, and a quarter of Excise.

49. Concurrently with the settlement of this contract, the general rules regulating Provincial finance were republished with the modifications they had undergone up to date, and it was also laid down that, if any considerable charge of an exceptional nature, which ought ordinarily to be borne by one Province, were paid in another Province, the question of a corresponding adjustment between the two would be specially dealt with. This latter provision was rendered necessary by the decision to stop inter-provincial adjustments. It was further arranged that on the score of the technical character of the work and the necessary uniformity in the working of all State Railways, the Provincial Government should not exercise any administrative or financial powers in regard to the Eastern Bengal State Railway; but that in order to provide for the construction of feeder roads and the general development of communication in the tracts served by the railway, half the net earnings should be Provincial; that the capital expenditure required to complete the Hijili Canal should be advanced on certain terms from Imperial funds; that the expenditure on Survey and Settlement operations during the term of the contract, being in its nature liable to great variations, and difficult to reduce to a uniform yearly average, should be met by Imperial revenues; and lastly, that if the recoveries on account of the Survey and Settlement operations in Bihar should fall short of the expenditure which is recoverable from the zamindars and raiyats, the difference should be charged to Provincial revenues.

50. The following statements illustrate the progress of the Provincial receipts and expenditure during the five years from 1892-93 to 1896-97:—

Revenue.	Actuals, 1892-93.	Actuals, 1893-94.	Actuals, 1894-95.	Approximate actuals, 1895-96.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	23,55,481	22,55,172	26,24,036	43,21,696	57,89,000
Principal heads of Revenue—					
I.—Land-Revenue { Proper ... ... / Adjustments	99,79,223 / —13,46,666	1,00,35,483 / —14,56,418	1,00,90,306 / —15,38,107	1,01,35,460 / —7,16,840	1,00,54,000 / —13,82,000
II.—Salt	84,536	77,573	1,41,291	1,78,408	1,70,000
IV.—Stamps	1,16,59,275	1,19,23,533	1,25,26,970	1,25,78,720	1,26,00,000
V.—Excise	28,98,646	30,37,041	31,40,587	33,44,624	33,75,000
VI.—Provincial Rates	46,16,267	46,13,081	43,07,679	42,74,453	43,20,000
VII.—Customs	59,494	58,590	75,380	91,193	81,000
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	21,15,962	21,75,207	22,31,635	22,30,040	23,75,000
IX.—Forests	3,72,481	4,00,806	3,97,836	4,59,355	6,65,000
X.—Registration	7,16,901	6,94,569	6,78,253	6,70,746	6,91,000
Total ...	3,11,46,803	3,16,16,455	3,20,99,889	3,33,44,159	3,29,48,000
XII.—Interest	1,42,570	1,36,187	2,03,787	2,12,995	2,07,000
XIII.—Post Office	2,423	3,902	4,403	5,286	5,000
Receipts by Civil Department—					
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law ... / Jails	8,09,905 / 9,13,126	8,26,825 / 8,66,117	8,72,850 / 8,52,066	8,41,219 / 8,37,187	8,20,000 / 8,58,000
XVII.—Police	2,41,519	2,41,020	2,26,677	1,98,891	1,80,000
XVIII.—Marine	3,16,761	3,33,730	3,33,659	3,26,026	3,35,000
XIX.—Education	5,69,681	5,69,214	5,70,681	5,64,466	5,69,000
XX.—Medical	1,70,205	1,89,873	2,00,153	2,09,657	2,10,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	1,69,905	1,66,883	2,04,645	2,45,489	2,45,000
Total ...	33,68,642	33,24,841	33,74,080	33,69,575	33,27,000
Miscellaneous—					
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	78,018	78,947	75,639	76,008	60,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	1,14,612	1,25,573	1,30,540	1,34,685	1,32,000
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	8,27,175	8,63,006	10,12,731	10,03,469	8,75,000
Total ...	10,19,806	10,67,526	12,18,910	12,13,162	10,67,000
Railways—					
XXVI.—State Railways (net earnings) ...	31,06,368	35,34,841	43,32,224	43,53,005	43,50,000
Irrigation—					
XXIX.—Major Works (direct receipts)	13,87,670	14,74,686	15,84,040	15,15,315	15,50,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—					
By Public Works Department ...	7,54,227	7,44,667	6,96,613	7,10,547	7,00,000
By Civil Department	1,24,702	1,28,971	1,81,347	94,257	1,09,000
Total ...	22,66,599	23,48,324	24,61,000	23,10,119	23,59,000
Buildings and Roads—					
XXXII.—Civil Works—					
By Public Works Department ...	1,65,089	3,07,169	2,35,308	2,64,594	1,80,000
By Civil Department	3,30,137	2,38,000	2,42,161	2,53,825	2,41,000
Total ...	3,93,197	5,45,209	4,77,469	5,18,419	4,21,000
Contributions	.....	.....	11,800	76	.....
Total ...	4,24,45,566	4,33,78,325	4,46,23,191	4,58,23,696	4,51,44,000

Expenditure.	Actuals, 1892-93.	Actuals, 1893-94.	Actuals, 1894-95.	Approximate actuals, 1895-96.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.
7	8	9	10.	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct demand on the Revenues—					
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	1,61,649	1,57,238	1,64,779	1,82,925	1,80,000
2. Assignments and Compensations	1,83,560	1,59,859	1,57,446	1,73,773	1,82,000
3. Land-Revenue	33,76,419	35,29,502	35,63,127	37,28,733	37,43,000
5. Salt	1,24,595	26,833	52,220	52,846	53,000
6. Stamps	4,46,666	4,73,780	4,89,418	4,91,257	5,01,000
7. Excise	1,64,166	1,62,136	1,58,584	1,67,858	1,79,000
8. Provincial Rates	4,33,923	4,37,711	85,348	200,204	95,000
9. Customs	5,40,120	5,42,498	6,45,749	7,00,980	8,22,000
10. Assessed Taxes	92,045	89,394	99,535	98,005	96,000
11. Forests	1,99,646	2,01,955	1,98,697	2,33,634	2,97,000
12. Registration	3,63,101	3,92,749	4,02,580	4,01,271	4,26,000
Total ...	60,77,190	61,62,920	59,94,583	63,40,912	66,26,000
13. Interest on ordinary debt	1,21,599	1,43,289	1,69,463	1,91,772	2,23,000
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—					
15. Post Office	7,109	8,817	9,247	4,774	10,000
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Department—					
18. General Administration	16,35,512	17,04,753	17,20,501	17,49,086	17,98,000
19. Law and Justice { Courts of Law ... / Jails	35,21,933 / 21,13,512	38,19,530 / 24,75,478	39,10,389 / 23,07,225	38,23,616 / 22,58,287	39,68,000 / 22,36,000
20. Police	58,45,845	55,92,975	59,04,351	60,33,648	60,40,000
21. Marine	9,44,397	9,41,139	8,93,083	8,73,766	9,21,000
22. Education	25,37,481	25,72,080	26,37,605	24,07,827	27,76,000
24. Medical	16,12,491	17,13,897	18,13,054	18,26,680	19,37,000
25. Political	12,501	16,291	26,525	16,742	25,000
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	3,49,665	4,51,998	4,23,967	5,36,504	5,23,000
Total ...	2,15,63,157	2,26,88,931	2,43,43,919	2,47,32,233	2,61,39,000
Miscellaneous—					
29. Superannuation, &c.	17,02,563	17,89,629	17,80,491	18,47,054	19,07,000
30. Stationery and Printing	13,58,309	13 60,155	11,23,324	10,88,080	12,22,000
31. Miscellaneous	2,11,650	2,86,171	2,29,060	2,81,836	2,56,000
Total ...	32,72 27	32,86,155	31,32,865	32,16,990	33,85,000
Famine Relief and Insurance—					
33. Famine Relief	1,118	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railways (revenue account)—					
40. Subsidized Companies—Land, &c.	25,857	2,585	359	560	.....
41. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	.....	1,207	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	3,792	.....	.....	.....
Irrigation—					
42. Major Works—					
Working expenses	13,95,843	14,65,178	13,72,972	12,98,466	14,68,000
Interest on debt	24,23,853	24,41,874	24,58,305	24,64,966	24,87,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation—					
By Public Works Department	13,94,161	14,81,075	14,57,829	15,64,533	15,89,000
„ Civil Department	5,284	4,971	4,053	4,110	4,000
Total ...	52,18,141	53,79,698	52,93,488	53,32,004	55,48,000
Buildings and Roads—					
45. Civil Department—					
By Public Works Department	27,23,923	25,30,460	24,90,919	30,89,762	40,23,000
„ Civil Department	1,81,201	1,21,558	2,38,919	1,86,376	2,47,000
Total ...	29,05,129	26,51,008	27,29,837	32,76,139	42,70,000
Contributions	13,50,207	13,56,179	13,49,917	13,65,504	13,16,000
Total ...	4,25,43,825	4,29,09,459	4,29,25,233	4,43,89,943	4,67,47,000
Closing balance	22,55,172	26,24,036	43,21,996	37,89,149	41,26,000
Grand Total ...	4,47,98,997	4,55,33,497	4,72,47,229	4,81,79,092	5,08,73,000

51. According to the above statement, the Provincial revenues have increased from Rs. 4,24,45,566 in 1892-93 to Rs. 4,32,78,325 in 1893-94, Rs. 4,46,23,191 in 1894-95, Rs. 4,58,27,096 in 1895-96, and Rs. 4,51,44,000 in 1896-97; while the expenditure on all accounts in each year has been Rs. 4,25,43,825, Rs. 4,29,09,459, Rs. 4,29,25,233, Rs. 4,43,59,943 and Rs. 4,67,47,000, respectively.

52. It would be misleading, however, to say that the revenue during the five years has increased from Rs. 4,24,45,566 to Rs. 4,51,44,000, or by Rs. 26,98,434, while the expenditure has risen from Rs. 4,25,43,825 to Rs. 4,67,47,000, or by Rs. 42,03,175, during the same period. Nearly one-half of the difference (Rs. 15,04,741) between the increase in receipts and the increase in expenditure is due to a new charge imposed on the Provincial revenues, in consequence of the payment of exchange compensation allowance sanctioned by the Secretary of State with effect from 1st April 1893, for which no corresponding assignment has been received from the Imperial revenues. There are other disturbing elements which vitiate any comparison of the total transactions of one year with those of another. Thus the reimposition of the import duties from 1894-95, and the consequent increase of Customs establishments, have swollen both sides of the account, for although the Province has no share in the duties reimposed, it has obtained an additional assignment to meet the cost of collecting them. Again, the special contribution of 3 lakhs made to the Imperial revenues in 1894 95, and its restoration to Provincial in the following year, affected the receipts of those years. Lastly, the contribution of 2 lakhs made to the Port Commissioners of Calcutta in 1896-97 for payment of deferred interest due by them on account of the Kidderpore Dock loans, referred to in paragraph 12 above, has reduced the total revenues of that year by adding 2 lakhs to the minus head of land-revenue adjustments. The fluctuations of exchange have also affected the exchange compensation allowance during the last four years it has been paid, to the extent shown in the following table:—

	Actuals, 1893-94.	Actuals, 1894-95.	Actuals, 1895-96.	Estimate, 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land-Revenue	58,937	1,07,000	1,12,000	95,000
Salt	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Stamps	1,774	2,000	2,981	3,000
Excise	124	.....	268	.....
Customs	9,795	19,000	31,035	26,000
Assessed Taxes	383	1,000	844	1,000
Forest	4,065	9,000	9,488	7,000
Registration	625	.....	146	1,000
General Administration ...	49,228	90,000	93,863	81,000
Courts of Law	1,60,449	3,02,000	2,96,987	2,58,000
Jails	11,493	22,000	23,381	19,000
Police	51,313	1,14,000	1,11,136	98,000
Marine	6,195	19,000	21,973	19,000
Education	31,195	57,000	55,769	45,000
Medical	41,970	89,000	94,384	79,000
Minor Departments ...	6,681	13,000	13,927	13,000
Stationery and Printing ...	1,326	4,000	2,891	3,000
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	1,494	.....
Irrigation and Navigation Works	25,340	44,000	39,540	43,000
Buildings and Roads	14,264	28,000	30,673	33,000
Total ...	4,75,157	9,21,000	9,42,780	8,19,000

53. Eliminating the charges on account of exchange compensation allowance and other accidental elements which have no direct effect on Provincial finance, or have arisen outside the contract, the following table shows the growth of normal revenue and expenditure during the five years:—

	1893-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Principal heads of revenue	3,24,92,000	3,30,75,000	3,38,38,000	3,40,61,000	3,43,30,000
Interest	1,43,000	1,38,000	2,04,000	2,13,000	2,67,000
District Post	3,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000
Civil Department	38,69,000	39,25,000	38,74,000	39,70,000	38,27,000
Miscellaneous	10,20,000	10,68,000	12,19,000	12,13,000	10,67,000
State Railways	31,06,000	35,35,000	40,32,000	42,53,000	42,59,000
Irrigation	23,47,000	23,45,000	24,01,000	23,24,000	23,59,000
Civil Works	3,00,000	5,46,000	4,77,000	5,19,000	4,21,000
Contribution	.....	.....	17,000	.....	.....
	4,37,93,000	4,47,35,000	4,61,61,000	4,65,44,000	4,65,26,000
Transfers to Imperial revenues	—23,000	—71,000	—21,000	—27,000	—34,000
Ditto from ditto	+32,000	+61,000	+38,000	+45,000	+27,000
Total Normal Revenue	4,38,47,000	4,47,25,000	4,61,78,000	4,65,62,000	4,65,19,000
Adjustments fixed under the contract	—14,37,000	—14,39,000	—14,39,000	—14,39,000	—14,39,000
	4,24,09,000	4,32,86,000	4,47,39,000	4,51,23,000	4,50,80,000
Special grants from Imperial revenues for additional charges thrown on the Provincial revenues under Customs, Civil Departments, and Irrigation Department	+36,000	—8,000	+1,84,000	+4,04,000	+2,94,000
Special contribution to Imperial or *vice versâ*	.....	.....	—3,00,000	+3,00,000	—3,00,000
GRAND TOTAL	4,24,45,000	4,32,78,000	4,46,23,000	4,58,27,000	4,51,44,000
EXPENDITURE.					
Direct demand on the revenues—	60,77,000	61,63,000	59,95,000	63,50,000	66,26,000
Deduct for Customs Establishment	.....	.....	70,000	2,29,000	2,12,000
Net charges for collection of revenue (*a*)	60,77,000	61,63,000	65,25,000	61,21,000	64,14,000
Interest on ordinary debt (*b*)	1,38,000	1,43,000	1,69,000	1,93,000	2,38,000
District Post (*c*)	7,000	8,000	9,000	5,000	10,000
Charges of Civil Department	2,35,65,000	2,38,88,000	2,43,46,000	2,47,22,000	2,51,23,000
Deduct—					
Pay of probationer gardener in the Royal Botanic Gardens	.....	.....	2,000	1,000	1,000
Towing charges of *Bhotias*	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Gnatong Police	.....	.....	8,000	17,000	25,000
Net Charges of Civil Department (*d*)	2,35,65,000	2,38,88,000	2,43,36,000	2,47,04,000	2,50,87,000
Miscellaneous (*e*)	33,73,000	33,36,000	31,33,000	33,17,000	33,85,000
Famine Relief (*f*)	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railways	25,000	4,000	.....	1,000	.....
Irrigation	53,19,000	53,80,000	52,93,000	53,21,000	57,69,000
Deduct capital expenditure on Minor Works	1,13,000	74,000	1,80,000	2,22,000	5,27,000
(*g*)	51,05,000	53,06,000	51,13,000	50,99,000	52,42,000
Civil Works	29,05,000	26,81,000	27,30,000	32,76,000	43,80,000
Deduct charges for the Meteorological Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
(*h*)	29,05,000	26,81,000	27,30,000	32,76,000	42,79,000
Contributions (*i*)	13,50,000	13,56,000	12,50,000	13,65,000	13,16,000
Total of net charges (*a*) (*b*) (*c*) (*d*) (*e*) (*f*) (*g*) (*h*) and (*i*)	4,24,05,000	4,23,31,000	4,26,65,000	4,37,39,000	4,59,71,000
Deduct amount of exchange compensation allowance	.....	4,75,000	9,21,000	9,43,000	5,19,000
Total Normal Expenditure	4,24,05,000	4,23,56,000	4,17,44,000	4,28,46,000	4,51,52,000
Total deduction for special expenditure including expenditure on railways	1,39,000	78,000	2,60,000	5,71,000	7,76,000
GRAND TOTAL	4,25,44,000	4,29,09,000	4,20,25,000	4,43,60,000	4,64,47,000

Deducting then these accidental elements, it will be seen from the statement above that the normal revenue of the Province amounted to Rs 4,38,47,000, Rs. 4,47,25,000, Rs. 4,61,78,000, Rs. 4,65,62,000, and Rs. 4,65,19,000; while the total charges, excluding elements not contemplated at the commencement of the contract, were Rs. 4,24,05,000, Rs. 4,23,56,000, Rs. 4,17,44,000, Rs. 4,28,46,000, and Rs. 4,51,52,000. The increase under receipts of nearly 9 lakhs in 1893-94 is made up of 3½ lakhs under Stamps, 1½ lakhs under Excise, and 4¼ lakhs under Railways; while that of 14½ lakhs in 1894-95 includes 5½ lakhs under Stamps, 1 lakh under Excise, 1 lakh under Assessed Taxes, 1½ lakhs under Miscellaneous, and 8 lakhs under Railways, against a decrease

of 3 lakhs under Provincial Rates. The increase of nearly 4 lakhs in 1895-96 is wholly under Principal heads of revenue, especially under Excise. The reduction in the current year is nominal. The charges fell from Rs. 4,24,05,000 in 1892-93 to Rs. 4,23,56,000 in 1893-94 and to Rs. 4,17,44,000 in 1894-95. The decrease of 6 lakhs in 1894-95 is made up of 3½ lakhs under Provincial Rates, owing to a change in the mode of adjusting the cost of collecting the road cess mentioned in paragraph 60 below; of nearly 1½ lakhs under Stationery and Printing, and 1 lakh under Irrigation. The increase in expenditure of 11 lakhs in 1895-96 is made up of 2½ lakhs under Jail Manufactures, 1 lakh under Police for the improvements recommended by the Police Commission, 1 lakh under Cinchona Plantations, 1 lakh under Irrigation Minor Works owing to the transfer of the suspense balances of the Brahmini-Baitarni Division from Major Works Imperial to this head, and 6 lakhs for increased expenditure on Civil Buildings and Roads. The further increased provision of 23 lakhs made in the estimates of the current year is due to additional grants to the Forest Department for the supply of sleepers to the different railways, larger grants to the civil departments for expenditure of a nature which must increase with the natural development of the administration, and for increased grants to the Irrigation and Public Works Departments for increased expenditure on the maintenance of canals and for the construction of new buildings and roads. The more liberal provision for civil works during the last two years, though still falling short of the full requirements of the Province, makes up to some extent for the severe economy imposed by the financial necessities of the preceding three years.

54. *Land Revenue.*—The receipts from Land Revenue Proper have been as follows:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Land Revenue	3,84,96,092	3,87,14,322	3,89,09,419	3,90,49,438	3,90,98,000
Deduct 12 per cent. on estimated collections from Government estates (Provincial)	4,73,600	4,78,504	4,84,106	5,02,365	4,90,000
Deduct realisations on account of Bihar survey and settlement charges (Imperial)	...	8,023	512	22,692	3,51,000
Total deduction ...	4,73,600	4,86,527	4,84,618	5,25,057	8,41,000
Net amount divisible between Imperial and Provincial funds	3,80,22,492	3,82,27,795	3,84,24,801	3,85,24,381	3,82,57,000
Provincial share of above (one-fourth)	95,05,623	95,56,949	96,06,200	96,31,095	95,64,000
Add 12 per cent. collections	4,73,600	4,78,504	4,84,106	5,02,365	4,90,000
Total Provincial share ...	99,79,223	1,00,35,453	1,00,90,306	1,01,33,460	1,00,54,000

The increase in gross Revenue in 1893-94 over that of 1892-93 was chiefly due to the increased collection of fixed revenue in the districts of Purnea, Gaya, Puri, Champaran and Jalpaiguri, and to a special receipt of Rs. 30,000 in Chittagong from sale of timber in Government estates. The increase in 1894-95 was due chiefly to larger receipts from the sale of leases under the new waste land lease rules. The current demand on account of the land revenue of the Lower Provinces for the past five years is shown in the following table:—

Class of Estates.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Permanently-settled estates	3,22,47,951	3,22,63,793	3,22,65,896	3,22,61,833	3,22,62,525
II.—Temporarily-settled ditto	26,76,096	27,10,013	28,10,713	28,21,530	26,35,046
III.—Estates held direct by Government	32,38,128	33,97,627	34,08,777	34,84,498	35,25,890
Total ...	3,81,62,175	3,83,72,333	3,84,85,386	3,85,67,851	3,86,43,461

The current demand, which is the real test whether the land revenue of a province is progressing, increased every year, partly under temporarily-settled

estates, but mainly under estates held direct by Government. The increase is due to the re-settlement of Government estates, the revision of khas maha rent-rolls, and the transfer of estates to class III.

55. The details of the *adjustments* between the Imperial and Provincial accounts effected through the Land Revenue head, are shown below:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed contribution to Imperial Revenue under the terms of contract	14,39,000	14,39,000	14,39,000	14,39,000	14,39,000
Add (payable to Imperial Funds)—					
Interest on the advance for the Hidgili Tidal Canal	18,355	18,856	20,817	25,863	29,000
Contribution towards the cost of a clock at the General Post Office	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Special contribution to Imperial Funds	.....	.....	3,00,000	.....	.....
Special contribution to Imperial Funds, being half of the deferred interest payable by the Port Commissioners on Kidderpore Dock loans	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,00,000
One-half per cent. of the net earnings of the Tirhut State Railway from July 1890 to March 1892 transferred from Bengal Revenues to Imperial on account of the introduction of the Provident Fund Rules	9,759	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compensation to the Government of North-Western Provinces for the loss sustained by that Government consequent on the orders issued by the Board, prohibiting the importation of Shahjehanpur rum except under bond	.....	52,084	.....	.....	.....
Charges for re-calculating certain meteorological data	.....	.....	.....	750	.....
Total to be deducted from the Provincial share ...	14,66,514	15,09,940	17,59,817	14,65,613	16,73,000
Deduct (to be received from Imperial Funds)—					
Advance for the remodelling of the Hidgili Tidal Canal	38,319	(−)8,279	1,06,322	1,46,000	24,000
Grant on account of Imperial buildings placed under local bodies	44,639	41,154	19,998	34,181	27,000
Compensation for loss sustained by the Provincial Revenue on account of the reservation of the Western Duars for the Khedda Department	.....	10,806	17,071	.....	.....
Salary of a probationer gardener at Sibpur ...	.....	582	1,534	584	1,000
Repayment of the special contribution taken in 1894-95	.....	.....	.....	3,00,000	.....
Grant for the additional establishment entertained in the Calcutta Custom House on the introduction of the new Tariff Act	.....	.. ..	68,060	2,31,008	2,12,000
Towing charges of *Khotas*	... ..	...	... ..	10,000	10,000
Assignment for the Gnatong Police Guard ...	.....	.....	7,825	16,000	16,000
Mr. Kilby's honorarium for patent scale	37,500	... ..	.....	.....	.....
Amount of contribution to the Provident Fund, Bengal, North-Western and Tirhut Railways, charged to Provincial in 1892-93	.....	9,259	.....	.....	.....
Contribution on account of transfer of Mackillop's Hill to the Lebong Cantonment ..	.....	.....	.....	11,000	.....
Transfer of Meteorological Buildings to the Provincial Public Works Department ...	... ..	.....	.....	... ..	1,000
Total ...	1,20,448	53,512	2,21,710	7,48,773	2,91,000
Net sum to be transferred ...	13,46,066	14,56,418	15,38,107	7,16,840	13,82,000

* As has been explained in paragraph 46 above, the Provincial Government pays a yearly contribution of Rs. 14,39,000 under the terms of the contract with the Government of India. A special contribution of 3 lakhs was made to the Imperial Treasury in 1894-95, and was repaid to Provincial in the next year. The Government of India having now decided to remit four lakhs of deferred interest on the Kidderpore Dock loan, half of this sum has been shown as a credit from Provincial to Imperial under the head of Land Revenue adjustments. The Board of Revenue, Bengal, having in 1892 prohibited the importation of Shahjehanpur rum into Bengal, except under bond, the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh claimed compensation, and Rs. 52,084 was transferred to the Imperial Revenues on this account in 1893-94. Under the terms of the contract, the Government of India have advanced the amounts required yearly for capital expenditure on remodelling the Hidgili Tidal Canal, and the Provincial Revenues pay interest on these amounts. After the contract had been concluded, the maintenance, repairs and construction of certain Imperial Civil and Military buildings were transferred to local agencies, with suitable grants from Imperial Revenues; but as these grants pass through the Provincial account, they are recorded under the adjusting heads of Land Revenue on the receipt side and "Contribution from Provincial to Local" on the expenditure side. The Secretary of State having

decided that a probationer gardener should learn work at the Sibpur Royal Botanic Gardens before being appointed in a permanent post, the Government of India agreed to meet the charges for his salary from the Imperial Revenues. Up to 1895-96 the Imperial Marine Department used to bear the charges for towing the yacht *Rhotas* while His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was on tour, but from that year the charge has been Provincialized and debited to the Provincial Marine Budget, an assignment of Rs. 10,000 a year having been made from the Imperial Revenues. Mr. Kilby, the late Superintendent of the Preventive Service and the Sulkea Salt Golahs, having invented a patent scale for the weighment of salt, an honorarium of Rs. 75,000 was granted to him with the sanction of the Secretary of State, and the charge was divided between Imperial and Provincial Revenues. A portion of the Lebong spur, called Mackillop's Hill, was purchased by the Local Government at a cost of Rs. 11,000, but the land was afterwards required for the Lebong Cantonment, and the Supreme Government agreed to restore the amount from the Imperial Revenues. Under the orders of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, certain 2nd and 3rd-class Meteorological Observatory buildings have been transferred from the charge of the Meteorological Reporter of the Government of India to the charge of the Provincial Public Works Department, and an assignment of Rs. 1,491 has been given from the Imperial Revenues to meet the charge.

56. The expenditure charged under Land Revenue, which is wholly Provincial (except the charges for survey and settlement, which are Imperial), has risen from Rs. 33,76,419 in 1892-93 to Rs. 37,43,000 in 1896-97. The details are as follows :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Charges of district administration ...	29,48,391	30,45,679	31,11,712	31,79,836	32,42,000
(2) Management and improvement of Government estates	3,54,007	4,02,864	3,77,089	4,51,073	4,20,000
(3) Land Records and Agriculture ...	74,021	80,959	79,333	95,773	81,000
Total ...	33,76,419	35,29,502	35,68,127	37,26,732	37,43,000

The increase under (1) was due to the payment of exchange compensation allowance and also to additional establishment being required in the partition and certificate departments. The further increase in 1896-97 is mainly due to a special provision of Rs. 50,000 for the purchase of a sea-going vessel for the Commissioner of the Sunderbans. The increase under (2) in 1893-94 was for increased outlay on improvements, and the large increase in 1895-96 was caused by this expenditure being for the first time adjusted under Land Revenue instead of under Irrigation Minor Works. The increase of expenditure under (3) is for the payment of a local allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, sanctioned by the Secretary of State in his Despatch dated the 10th May 1894. The reduced charges in 1896-97 are accounted for by a portion of the cost of the settlement branch of the Director's Office being separately provided for under Bihar Settlement Operations.

57. *Salt.*—In 1893-94 the price of salt rose, and large amounts were cleared from the golahs, thus reducing the Provincial receipts from rent. This rise of price led to large importations in the following year when all the space available was taken up; while from 1894-95 onwards the attempt to monopolise the golahs and form a corner in salt rendered it necessary to store salt at the Kidderpore Docks. The continued rise in the provincial receipts from this source has thus far falsified the opinion that the transfer of salt business from sailing ships would obviate the necessity of keeping large stocks in the golahs.

On the expenditure side a special payment of Rs. 75,000 was made to Mr. Kilby in 1892-93 as an honorarium for his patent scales, and the charges in that year amounted to Rs. 1,24,595. Half of this was, however, paid from

Imperial Revenues, and adjusted under Land Revenue, as stated in paragraph 55 above. A sum of Rs. 19,056 was paid to the East Indian Railway Company in 1892-93 for the extension of a siding inside the Sulkea golah premises. In 1893-94 there was no expenditure on special objects, nor on the purchase of salt scales, and the total amounted to Rs. 26,838 only. The actual charges in 1894-95 came to Rs. 52,220, and it included Rs. 11,106 for the salary and allowance of Mr. Ashton, of the Northern India Salt Department, who was deputed to enquire into the illicit manufacture of salt in Bengal. Additional expenditure was also incurred in that year in the construction of temporary storage room at Sulkea, and hire of sheds at the Kidderpore Docks for the bonding of salt, to supplement the accommodation available at the permanent golahs.

58. *Stamps.*—Under the head of *Stamps* the development of the revenue has been steady and continuous. The total receipts which had risen from Rs. 1,31,16,000 in 1885-86 to Rs. 1,51,00,000 in 1891-92, again rose to Rs. 1,67,72,000 in 1895-96, and are estimated at Rs. 1,68,00,000 for the current year. The Provincial share of these receipts was Rs. 1,13,25,000 in 1891-92, Rs. 1,16,59,000 in 1892-93, Rs. 1,19,83,000 in 1893-94, Rs. 1,25,27,000 in 1894-95 and Rs. 1,25,79,000 in 1895-96, and is estimated at Rs. 1,26,00,000 for 1896-97. The increase has therefore been 3⅓ lakhs in the first year, 6⅔ lakhs in the second, 12 lakhs in the third, 12½ lakhs in the fourth and 12¾ lakhs in the fifth, or a total increase of 47 lakhs in five years. This has occurred both under general stamps and court-fee stamps. The increase of revenue under the former class has been most marked under impressed stamps, and can only be assigned to the general expansion of trade, the increased value of land, and the desire of the people to have their transactions recorded in documents which can be used for litigation. The improvement under the latter class is attributed partly to increase in the number of civil and rent suits instituted, and partly to larger receipts on account of probate duty.

On the expenditure side the total charges rose from Rs. 5,95,555 in 1892-93 to Rs. 6,31,706 in 1893-94, Rs. 6,52,557 in 1894-95, Rs. 6,55,903 in 1895-96 and Rs. 6,67,000 in 1896-97. The charges for stamp paper supplied from the central stores fluctuate according to requirements, while the charges for the sale of stamps have increased with the growth of the revenue.

59. *Excise.*—During the period of the present contract, the revenue under this head has shown a steady and continuous development, as will be seen from the following table:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97 (revised estimate).
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) License and distillery fees and duties on the sale of liquors and drugs.	87,68,798	91,35,050	96,23,678	1,01,38,025	Details not available.
(*b*) Gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium.	16,09,420	16,42,103	16,88,952	17,72,313	
(*c*) Duty on ganja ...	12,05,829	13,57,855	12,37,953	14,54,286	
(*d*) Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous.	10,537	13,157	11,767	13,873	
Total ...	1,15,94,584	1,21,48,165	1,25,62,350	1,33,78,497	1,35,00,000
Provincial share (one-fourth)	28,98,646	30,37,041	31,40,587	33,44,624	33,75,000

The increase under head (*a*) has been due partly to the competition for excise shops and partly to the enhancement of the duty on wholesale licenses for the vend of imported liquor in the town of Calcutta. The increase under head (*b*) is attributable to larger consumption, and that under (*c*) to the orders

raising the duty on all kinds of ganja by Re. 1 per seer, with effect from April 1893.

Classified according to articles, the revenue has been as follows in the past five years:—

Articles of Excise.	Revenue.				
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits	48,14,643	50,30,143	52,52,898	55,61,516	59,11,840
Rum	2,20,972	4,19,717	4,35,308	4,33,227	4,66,296
Imported liquors	2,23,644	2,07,092	2,33,102	2,81,588	2,87,995
Beer	174	193	224	528	485
Tari	9,57,405	9,50,379	10,16,375	9,97,852	10,24,031
Pachwai	3,04,168	3,34,557	3,46,518	3,52,336	4,39,284
Charas	7,568	9,097	10,776	15,898	17,985
Siddhi, sabzi, or bhang	48,164	53,558	55,782	55,394	59,498
Majum	1,962	1,984	2,069	2,119	1,710
Madak	86,343	79,689	78,379	89,489	77,332
Chandu	35,332	31,032	24,476	29,624	30,380
Spirits used for arts	772	1,066	337	390	1,097
Ganja	22,92,508	23,80,066	25,35,045	24,92,755	26,80,819
Opium	21,18,825	20,85,685	21,34,867	22,13,721	23,65,198
Miscellaneous	7,973	10,413	10,910	12,468	14,120
Total as in departmental books	1,11,20,813	1,16,00,621	1,21,37,096	1,25,67,855	1,33,77,980
Adjustments	+4,153	−6,037	+11,069	−5,505	+517
Total in Accountant-General's books	1,11,33,966	1,15,94,584	1,21,48,165	1,25,62,350	1,33,78,497

The receipts from country spirits have continued to advance steadily, and now make up 44·3 per cent. of the total excise revenue. Hemp drugs come next with a percentage of 21·3, followed by opium and its preparations (18·1), tari (8·1), rum (3·3), pachwai (3·1), and imported liquors (1·7). Calculated on the population ascertained at the census of 1891, and allowing for natural increase of population at the rate of 7 per thousand per annum, the average incidence of the excise revenue was 2 annas and 11 pies per head against 2 annas 9 pies in 1894-95, while during the latter year the incidence in Bombay was 8 annas 7 pies and in Madras 6 annas 2 pies per head of the population recorded at the last census. The settlements of the licenses for the current year have again been favourable, the fees showing a net increase of Rs. 2,32,807, which is shared by all Divisions except Chittagong and Patna.

The charges of the Excise Department declined in the first three years of the contract, but for the current year an increased provision has been made to provide for the cost of uniforms for the detective staff, and also for possible changes in the system of taxing tari. The estimate for the current year stands at Rs. 1,79,000 (Provincial share).

60. *Provincial Rates.*—The head Provincial Rates, which is wholly at the disposal of this Government, consists of—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Estimate, 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Public Works Cess	41,33,833	41,34,309	41,78,695	41,36,965	41,80,000
(b) Proportionate cost of collecting road cess ...	5,44,135	5,47,201	.....	.....	.....
(c) General management of private estates	76,889	1,31,551	1,28,984	1,37,488	1,40,000
Total	46,16,267	48,13,061	43,07,679	43,74,453	43,20,000

The variations under (*a*) were due partly to the varying proportions of the demand collected, and partly to the enhancement of the demand by the revaluation of districts. Up to 1893-94 the cost of collecting the road cess was included in the Provincial account, a credit *per contra* being taken on the receipt side for the recovery of such cost from the District Funds. This charge, however, is now debited direct to those funds, so that from 1894-95 there has been no receipts under (*b*). The increase under (*c*) has resulted from the revised rules enhancing the rates levied for the management of private estates under Act X of 1892.

61. *Customs.*—The increase in receipts under this head was in demurrage and weighment fees, and that in expenditure is partly for the payment of exchange compensation allowance, but chiefly for the additional establishments employed in consequence of the new Tariff Acts.

62. *Assessed Taxes.*—The head *Assessed Taxes* represents the receipts from the income-tax, which are divided equally between the Provincial and Imperial Revenues. The Provincial share of the receipts amounted to Rs. 21,18,982 in 1892-93, Rs. 21,75,207 in 1893-94, Rs. 22,81,635 in 1894-95, Rs. 23,30,040 in 1895-96, and Rs. 23,75,000 (revised estimate) for 1896-97. The increase is due to the general revision and enhancement of assessments, specially in towns and centres of trade, to the development of the mining industry, to great activity in the building trade in Darjeeling, and to fluctuations in the profits of the jute trade from year to year.

63. *Forests.*—Under the head of *Forests*, figures of gross receipts are misleading, as the revenue of any year must depend largely on the expenditure of that year and *vice versâ*. The following figures compare the net revenue in each year:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	7,44,882	8,01,611	7,95,673	9,18,709	13,30,000
Charges ...	3,81,292	4,03,929	3,97,394	4,66,068	7,95,000
Net revenue ...	3,63,590	3,97,682	3,98,279	4,52,641	5,35,000
Provincial share ...	1,81,795	1,98,841	1,99,139	2,26,321	2,68,000

The increase of Revenue in the Forest Department in the last two years of the contract period is due to the supply of sleepers to the East Coast Railway, to the Rai-Bareilly-Benares Railway and to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

64. *Registration.*—The following table shows the operations of the Registration Department:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	14,33,801	13,89,137	13,56,504	13,41,492	13,80,000
Charges ...	7,26,203	7,85,497	8,05,360	8,02,542	8,59,000
Net revenue ...	7,07,598	6,03,640	5,51,144	5,38,950	5,21,000
Provincial share ...	3,53,799	3,01,820	2,75,572	2,69,475	2,60,000

The decrease in receipts is due to the reduction of the minimum *ad valorem* fee on documents not exceeding Rs. 50 in value, from 12 annas to 8 annas only, which took effect from the 1st July 1893. It was anticipated that, notwithstanding the reduction in the fee, the loss in the receipts would be recouped by an increase in the number of registrations. This expectation has not been quite fulfilled, as the receipts fell from Rs. 14,33,801 in 1892-93 to Rs. 13,41,492

in 1895-96, although the number of registrations increased from 1,102,321 to 1,144,508 during the same period. The large falling off in 1895-96 may also be ascribed to the better harvest of the year and the consequent diminution in the number of transactions for raising money. Some revival appears to have taken place in the first four months of the current year, as the receipts in these months show an increase of Rs. 36,000 on the receipts of the corresponding period of last year. The charges of the department have, however, risen with the increase in the number of offices, although the average expenditure per office has decreased from Rs. 2,153 in 1893-94 to Rs. 2,094 in 1894-95 and Rs. 2,024 in 1895-96. A further rise is expected owing to the opening of new offices for the maintenance of Land Records under Act III (B.C. of 1895.

65. *Interest.*—The actual receipts under this head amounted to—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Estimate, 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I.—Interest on advances under Land Improvement Loans Act and under Agriculturists' Act	26,576	31,736	26,439	23,344	24,000
Class II.—Interest on drainage and embankment advances	4,367	1,299	33,540	34,746	40,000
Class III.—Interest on loans to landholders and other notabilities	17,637	21,162	23,414	21,809	5,000
Class IV.—Interest on loans to Municipal and other public Corporations (excluding Presidency Corporations) ...	28,726	24,644	65,799	82,833	1,41,000
Total	77,306	78,861	1,49,192	1,62,732	2,10,000
Interest on Government securities	12,704	12,672	14,256	11,654	11,000
Miscellaneous	52,560	46,654	40,339	38,609	46,000
Grand total ...	1,42,570	1,38,187	2,03,787	2,12,995	2,67,000

The charges under this head represent the payments made to Imperial Revenues on the amounts advanced by the Government of India, the interest being calculated at 4 per cent. on the mean balance outstanding at the close of every year. The loss to the Provincial Government under the Provincial Loans Account scheme amounts to Rs. 1,86,002 in five years as shown below :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	77,306	78,861	1,49,192	1,62,732	2,10,000	6,78,091
Charges	1,21,599	1,43,259	1,69,463	1,91,772	2,39,000	8,64,093
	44,293	64,398	20,271	29,040	29,000	1,86,002

The gradual increase on the charge side is due to the larger mean balance outstanding at the close of each succeeding year. It is expected that the loss to the Provincial Government will be recouped when the drainage and embankment works, for which large advances have been made, are completed, and the interest now deferred is recovered along with the instalments of the capital sums advanced from the zamindars and others who are benefited by the work.

66. *General Administration.*—The charges under this head have risen from Rs. 16,36,512 to Rs. 17,09,000, which is mainly due to the payment of exchange compensation allowance as shown below :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Estimate, 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total charges	16,36,512	17,04,753	17,20,501	17,49,026	17,09,000
Exchange compensation allowance	...	49,228	90,000	93,863	81,000
	16,36,512	16,55,525	16,30,501	16,55,163	16,28,000

Excluding the charges for compensation allowance, the increase in 1893-94 was due partly to the payment in this Presidency of the salary of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces while on leave, and partly to the leave allowances of His Honour the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Elliott. The increase in 1895-96 was due to the cost of a new steamer constructed for the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, and to the adjustment of the salaries and contingencies of the Secretariat Book Depôt, under the head of Civil Secretariat, to which it had been transferred from the Secretariat Press.

67. *Law and Justice—Judicial Courts.*—The receipts in 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 8,81,017, but during the five years following, they varied as follows:—Rupees 8,68,395 in 1892-93, Rs. 8,96,595 in 1993-94, Rs. 8,72,850 in 1894-95, Rs. 8,41,219 in 1895-96, and Rs. 8,30,000 (revised estimate) for 1896-97. These receipts are of a fluctuating character, and consist mainly of magisterial fines, which, except in 1893-94, show a gradual falling off. The details of the charges under this head are shown below:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) High Court	11,24,598	11,47,961	11,76,880	11,18,722	11,71,000
(*b*) Law Officers	2,79,465	3,00,790	3,03,365	3,06,579	3,10,000
(*c*) Coroner's Court ...	12,805	13,014	13,584	10,930	14,000
(*d*) Presidency Magistrate ...	63,581	62,893	65,758	66,717	65,000
(*e*) Civil and Sessions Courts	44,75,646	46,28,537	46,77,125	46,54,414	46,67,000
(*f*) Courts of Small Causes ...	1,79,820	1,67,943	1,71,553	1,74,376	1 75,000
(*g*) Criminal Courts ...	22,46,447	23,49,220	23,61,977	23,74,910	24,43,000
(*h*) Pleadership Examination Charges	7,686	7,938	10,212	11,723	13,000
(*i*) Refunds	1,31,885	1,41,234	1,29,935	1,07,245	1,30,000
Total ...	85,21,933	88,19,530	89,10,389	88,25,616	89,88,000
Deduct—Charges for Exchange Compensation Allowance	...	1,60,449	3,02,000	2,96,987	2,53,000
	85,21,933	86,59,081	86,08,389	85,28,629	87,35,000

Excluding Exchange Compensation Allowance, the increase since 1893-94 under (*b*) was for fees to pleaders in criminal cases, while that under (*e*) was for additional Munsifs and their establishment, and for larger payments on account of remuneration to copyists.

68. *Jails.*—The receipts and charges of the Jail Department are shown below:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Estimate, 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	9,13,136	8,08,117	8,52,066	8,57,187	8,58,000
Charges—					
Ordinary ...	14,08,045	14,55,589	14,92,819	14,75,482	15,51,000
Manufacture ...	7,05,487	6,19,889	5,14,706	7,82,905	6,85,000
Total Charges ...	21,13,532	20,75,478	20,07,525	22,58,387	22,36,000

The receipts of the Jail Department mostly depend on the demand for its manufactures, and the expenditure on raw materials fluctuates accordingly. The variations in the ordinary charges of the jails depend partly on the strength of the jail population from time to time, and partly on the prices of food-grains purchased for the prisoners. In the estimates for the current year provision has been made for increased expenditure on hospitals, sanitation, bedding and clothing of patients, as well as for the purchase of live-stock and tools and plant.

69. *Police.*—The receipts of the Police Department rose from Rs. 2,41,518 in 1892-93 to Rs. 2,43,600 in 1893-94, but have fallen since then to Rs. 2,36,677 in 1894-95, Rs. 1,89,891 in 1895-96, and Rs. 1,80,000 in 1896-97. The decrease in 1894-95 was attributed to smaller recoveries from the Frontier Police for supply of rations. Fines under the Village Chaukidari Act have been transferred from Provincial to Local accounts on the creation of the District Chaukidari Reward Fund with effect from the 1st April 1895, and this accounts for the decrease in the receipts of the years 1895-96 and 1896-97. On the expenditure side the actual charges amounted to Rs. 58,45,645 in 1892-93, Rs. 55,92,975 in 1893-94, Rs. 59,04,351 in 1894-95, Rs. 60,38,648 in 1895-96, and are estimated at Rs. 60,40,000 for 1896-97. The details are as follows:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Revised estimate 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
(*a*) Presidency Police ...	7,21,525	7,37,210	7,39,168	7,53,519	7,52,000
(*b*) Municipal „ ...	34,789	36,257	35,840	35,446	45,000
(*c*) Superintendence ...	1,38,079	1,51,894	1,74,138	1,64,883	1,51,000
(*d*) District Executive Force...	40,24,007	40,79,531	43,10,124	43,96,828	44,14,000
(*e*) Village Police ...	23,012	22,507	28,773	22,671	18,000
(*f*) Special „ ...	7,94,323	4,56,792	4,94,927	5,34,537	5,33,000
(*g*) Railway „ ...	1,03,406	1,01,033	1,15,871	1,20,937	1,15,000
(*h*) Cattle pounds ...	4,163	4,533	5,038	4,592	5,000
(*k*) Refunds	2,341	3,212	472	5,235	7,000
Total ...	58,45,645	55,92,975	59,04,351	60,38,648	60,40,000

Excluding Exchange Compensation Allowance, the increase under (*a*) in 1893-94 is due to larger outlay on account of hospital charges and arrear payments of contribution to the Port Commissioners of Calcutta for River Police. The increase in the last two years is due to the increase in the number of police guards sanctioned. The expenditure under (*b*) Municipal Police represents the Howrah Municipal Police charges, three-fourths of which is paid from Provincial Revenues, and the balance being borne by the Municipality. In the estimates of the current year the grant has been raised from Rs. 37,000 to Rs. 45,000, in order to relieve the Municipality of police charges to the extent of Rs. 8,000 to meet a portion of the sinking fund of the Howrah water-works loan. The increase under District Executive Force (*d*) is due to the expenditure involved in gradually giving effect to the recommendations of the Police Commission, which are summarised as follows:—

		Rs.
(1)	Raising the pay of constables from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 in the five Divisions of Burdwan, the Presidency, Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong	49,098
(2)	Granting recruits free kits on joining	43,566
(3)	Increase of clothing allowance	21,219
(4)	Stopping deductions from pay towards Superannuation Fund	57,534
(5)	Granting special allowances to a prosecuting agency ...	21,120
(6)	Ditto allowances for the charge of a police-station ...	1,53,240
(7)	Ditto pony allowances to investigating officers ...	25,020
(8)	Increasing the number of sub-inspectors by reducing that of head-constables	2,82,484
(9)	Increasing the number of constables	50,343
(10)	Reorganization of the non-investigating police ...	30,338
	Total ...	7,33,962

Complete effect has already been given to the first six recommendations, and the rest have been partially carried out except the seventh, which the Inspector-General of Police desires to leave in abeyance for the present. The substitution of inspectors for head-constables, as investigating officers, is to be gradually carried out in ten years by increased annual allotment of Rs. 28,206. The Lieutenant-Governor has decided to spend on item No. 9 a further sum of Rs. 28,678, so that the total amount sanctioned is Rs. 79,021. Under item No. 10, a reduction of Rs. 2,115 has been made, and the total stands at Rs. 28,225. The net result is that out of the estimated additional annual cost of Rs. 7,33,962, which the recommendations of the Commission involve, the Government of Bengal has already sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 5,37,521. An additional force, consisting of one inspector, five head-constables and 26 constables, has been sanctioned for duties in connection with the mills on the left bank of the river Hooghly. A school for the training of sub-inspectors has been opened in Bhagalpur The charges under Village Police depend on the amount of rewards paid, which were large in 1894-95, but since 1895-96 these payments have been entered in the local funds accounts. The charges on account of transport and rations for the Lushai Special Police were unusually high in 1892-93. In 1894-95 the charges on account of the Bengal Military Police were higher than in the previous year, chiefly on account of the recruitment of a new Military Police guard for service at Gnatong, sanctioned at the latter part of the year. In the year 1895-96 the Military Police companies at Dacca, Bhagalpur and Dumka were reorganized. The estimated charges for Angul Frontier Police have, for the first time, been shown under Special Police in 1896-97. The increase under "Railway Police" is due to the increase of police guards and constables sanctioned on the East Indian and Bengal and North-Western Railways and on new extensions.

70. *Marine.*—Under *Marine* the chief receipts are pilotage fees of vessels entering and leaving the Hooghly; the main heads of charges being the payment made to pilots, the cost of pilot vessels and their repairs, and of the Calcutta Port Officer and his establishment. The receipts are of a fluctuating nature, as they depend on the tonnage of vessels visiting the port. The total charges amounted to Rs. 9,44,397 in 1892-93, Rs. 9,41,139 in 1893-94, Rs. 8,93,093 in 1894-95, Rs. 8,73,766 in 1895-96, and are estimated at Rs. 9,21,000 for 1896-97. The charges for 1892-93 included Rs. 99,306, and those for 1893-94 Rs. 1,26,319, for the cost of the new pilot vessel *Alice* constructed in Bombay to replace the *Coleroon*. Additional charges were incurred in 1894-95 for salaries, allowances, and victuals of officers and men afloat on account of the new vessel. In the estimates for the current year, special provision has been made for the repairs of the *Rhotas* and for the hire of a steamer for towing the *Rhotas* for the Lieutenant-Governor's tour This charge has now been provincialized with an assignment of Rs. 10,000 from the Imperial Revenues, with effect from the year 1895-96. The contributions made to the Orissa Port Funds from the Provincial Revenues have been—

	Rs.
1892-93	15,000
1893-94	12,000
1894-95	15,000
1895-96	12,000
1896-97	24,000

71. *Education.*—The charges of the *Education* Department rose from Rs. 25,37,481 in 1892-93 to Rs. 26,37,605 in 1894-95, and are estimated at Rs. 27,76,000 for 1896-97. The increase is partly for the payment of exchange compensation allowance, and partly for increased grants to the Sibpur Engineering College, and larger grants-in-aid to local colleges and schools. In 1894-95 the Director of Public Instruction, Burma, was on leave in Calcutta, and drew his salary and allowances in this Province, which led to some increase in that year. In 1895-96 twenty-five Departmental Sub-Inspectors were transferred to the District Boards with a grant of Rs. 30,555, so that the total charges fell to Rs. 26,07,827. In the current year the grant to the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur has been raised so as to provide for the practical training of mining students and for an agricultural class. A larger provision has also

been made for rewards to gurus in primary schools, for boarding charges, for the training of teachers, for the purchase of a kerosine engine for the Presidency College, and for the promotion of scientific research.

The State expenditure on education is not shown under one head, but is distributed over several budgets, viz, the Medical Budget for Medical Education, the Public Works Budget, which deals with the construction and repairs of school buildings, and the budgets of District Boards and Municipalities, which contain contributions from Provincial Revenues for scholastic purposes. The following abstract shows the true total of expenditure on Education in these Provinces during 1893-94, 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97:—

Source of Provision.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Funds	30,20,304	30,39,108	32,83,182	40,02,595
District Funds	10,82,397	11,28,066	11,60,000	12,16,638*
Mohsin Fund	69,833	71,413	59,975	64,054
Municipalities	93,201	98,946	73,774	69,999
Contributions by private persons and endowments	18,794	12,434	1,75,157	8,644
Total ...	42,84,529	43,49,967	47,52,088	53,61,930

Out of the amounts contributed by District Funds, nearly the whole consists of grants made by Government to District Boards for the maintenance of schools under their control, and the true Provincial expenditure on Education, during the period in question, may therefore be shown as follows:—

Budgets.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Education	25,72,110	26,37,605	26,15,000	27,76,000
Medical	2,90,253	2,92,616	2,97,000	2,98,000
Public Works Department ..	1,57,941	1,08,887	3,71,182	9,28,595
Total ...	30,20,304	30,39,108	32,83,182	40,02,595
Add Contributions to District Funds	10,39,177	10,39,177	11,01,560	11,04,098*
Grand Total ..	40,59,481	40,78,285	43,84,742	51,06,693

* This includes Rs. 1,638 made over to the District Board of Bhagalpur for the erection of iron gates with masonry pillars, &c., for Bhagalpur Zilla School.

72. *Medical.*—The receipts of the *Medical Department* gradually rose from Rs. 1,70,263 in 1892-93 to Rs. 2,05,158 in 1894-95, and are estimated at Rs. 2,10,000 for 1896-97. The fees show a progressive annual increase, and the hospital receipts also began to increase from 1893-94 owing to the raising in January 1893 of the rate of contribution from the Hospital Port Dues Fund, for charges incurred on account of seamen sent to hospital. The charges of the Medical Department also rose from Rs. 16,12,491 to Rs. 18,13,034 in 1894-95, and are estimated at Rs. 19,67,000 for 1896-97. The increase is distributed over all the sub-heads, and is most marked under establishment, partly on account of the payment of exchange compensation allowance, and partly by

reason of a larger number of officers having been attached to the reserve staff. The increase under Sanitation and Vaccination is due to the greater activity of the department; and that under Hospitals and Dispensaries, to larger expenditure on the diet and clothing of patients. There has also been an increase under scholarships and stipends of Medical College and Schools. In the estimates for the current year provision has been made for the renewal of bedding, clothing and instruments in the Calcutta hospitals, and for grants of Rs. 23,500 to the new Bhawanipur Hospital, and of Rs. 14,000 to the Leper Asylum. Provision has also been made for a more highly-paid officer as Chemical Examiner.

73. *Political.*—The increase in the expenditure under *Political* for 1894-95 was due to payments having been made in that year on account of charges for Durbar presents purchased in 1893-94. In the estimates of the current year provision has been made for the demarcation of the Nepal boundary. The average charges of the five years amount to Rs. 22,000.

74. *Scientific and other Minor Departments*—The chief items of receipts under this head are:—

(*a*) Sale-proceeds of quinine and other cinchona alkaloids.

(*b*) Emigration fees.

The receipts under (*a*) gradually rose from Rs. 1,17,917 in 1892-93 to Rs. 1,87,101 in 1895-96, chiefly owing to the success of the scheme for selling quinine in five-grain packets, through the agency of the post-office. Emigration fees rose from Rs. 34,000 in 1892-93 to Rs. 47,000 in 1894-95, but they again fell to Rs. 32,000 in 1895-96. In 1892-93 a special contribution of Rs. 25,000 was made by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit of Bombay towards the cost of construction of the Veterinary School and Hospital at Belgachia and it was credited to this head.

The total charges under *Scientific and other Minor Departments* rose from Rs. 3,40,665 in 1892-93 to Rs. 4,51,978 in 1893-94 and to Rs. 5,26,594 in 1895-96, as shown below:—

	1892-93.	1893-94	1894-95.	1895-96.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Museums ...	25,436	20,791	16,454	17,248	18,000
Donations to Scientific Societies	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	16,000
Experimental cultivation ...	18,750	16,467	18,614	16,882	14,000
Cinchona plantation ...	1,05,347	1,77,340	1,59,328	2,49,519	1,80,000
Public Exhibitions and Fairs...	2,080	11,614	1,946	1,979	2,000
Imperial Institute ...	430	29	.....	194	500
Veterinary School charges ...	2,281	15,577	13,824	16,947	18,000
Botanic and other Public Gardens	1,06,774	1,16,352	1,18,815	1,22,128	1,25,000
Emigration	22,705	25,293	24,269	22,989	24,000
Census	1,511	4,015	1,716	1,402	2,000
Registration of Railway Traffic	5,254	4,106	3,966	5,883	6,000
Ditto of River and Road-borne Traffic ...	17,430	17,548	17,512	17,797	18,000
Provincial Statistics ...	2,037	4,769	2,293	2,236	2,000
Examinations	2,810	3,270	3,541	4,328	3,500
Refunds	570	320	520	410	1,000
Charges in connection with Indian Factories ...	13,250	20,487	21,455	24,169	22,000
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	4,329	6,398	4,000
Inspector of Explosives ...	.....	.....	455	2,085	2,000
Total ...	3,40,665	4,51,978	4,23,067	5,26,594	4,58,000

A special contribution of Rs. 10,000 was made in 1893-94 towards the representation of Indian tea at the Chicago Exhibition. The regular charges

for salaries, establishment, &c., of the Veterinary School at Belgachia appeared for the first time in the accounts of that year. Larger payments were also made for the collection of objects of archæological interest in Orissa, and the charges under Provincial Museums were therefore high in 1892-93 and 1893-94. The Nimbong Cinchona Plantation has been purchased from Messrs. Kilburn and Company, and the purchase-money was paid during 1895-96 in two instalments of Rs. 5,000 and one of Rs. 71,000. In 1893-94 Rs. 15,763 was spent on the purchase of quinine, and in the revised estimates for 1895-96 Rs. 55,000 was provided for the purchase of cinchona bark and quinine. The expenditure under this head has been raised by the up-keep of the new cinchona plantation at Nimbong, as well as by temporary establishments required for the extension of the plantation at Mangpu. The expenditure under Miscellaneous represents charges incurred on taking casts of Asoka inscriptions. In the estimates for the current year, provision has been made for an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Buddhist Text Society for the publication of their text. Rupees 50,000 have also been provided for the purchase of cinchona bark, which is rendered necessary by the growth of the demand for quinine in pice-packets.

75. *Superannuation.*—The increase in the expenditure under *Superannuation* is due to the amount of new pensions exceeding the lapses from deaths and transfers to other Provinces.

76. *Stationery and Printing.*—The increased demand from the public for the Indian Law Reports has raised the receipts under this head. The charges of the department are shown below:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Stationery office ...	1,53,223	1,66,001	1,54,137	1,53,040	1,58,000
(*b*) Stationery purchased in the country	70,456	66,690	63,405	61,629	70,000
(*c*) Government Presses ...	3,68,405	4,15,035	4,04,243	3,56,309	3,67,000
(*d*) Printing at private Presses	371	619	551	745	1,000
(*e*) Stationery supplied from Central Stores ...	7,70,369	6,11,506	4,99,861	5,15,359	6,25,000
(*f*) Refunds	485	504	1,127	998	1,000
Total ...	13,58,309	12,60,355	11,23,324	10,88,080	12,22,000

The increase in 1893-94 under (*a*) was due to increased expenditure on account of packing, freight, and similar charges, and that under (*c*) was incurred partly because more printing work was done at the Secretariat Press, and partly because a larger quantity of stores was supplied to the Jail Press. The decrease under this head in 1895-96 is due to the transfer of the charges of the Book Depôt to the Civil Secretariat. The saving under Stationery supplied from central stores resulted from the reduced use of certain kinds of expensive paper, and from the economies effected in the consumption of forms.

77. *Miscellaneous.*—The receipts under this head vary within wide limits, and depend mainly on the amount of deposits lapsing to Government. The increase in 1893-94 was chiefly due to exceptionally high receipts from partition fees, and from the sale of railway lands in Muzaffarpur, and also to the fact that the rents of holdings in Hastings were for the first time entered in the accounts. The increase in 1894-95 was owing to the sale of old stores belonging to the Bihar Opium Agency and the higher fees paid for the survey of tea and arable lands in Jalpaiguri. The receipts from partition fees and unclaimed deposits were unusually high in 1894-95 and 1895-96. The fluctuations on the expenditure side are shown below:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions	.....	11,857	15,188	15,376	15,000
Charges for search of hidden treasure	... ..	34	90	38	.....
Travelling allowances to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers attending Examinations	3,557	3,454	3,070	2,314	3,000
Rewards for proficiency in Oriental languages and allowances to Language Examination Committee ...	4,000	9,338	5,176	5,980	6,000
Cost of books and publications..	604	600	682	617	1,000
Donations for charitable purposes	94,331	95,237	1,10,986	1,34,259	1,02,000
Charges on account of European vagrants	6,029	5,297	4,956	6,390	6,000
Rewards for destruction of wild animals	18,593	18,832	15,060	17,658	18,000
Petty establishments ...	30,452	40,297	29,420	33,456	45,000
Subscription to periodicals ...	12,772	.....	.....	...	.....
Extraordinary items ...	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....
Special Commissions of Enquiry	5,035	1,434	.....	14,044	10,000
Rents, rates and taxes ...	20,470	68,004	25,271	27,996	35,000
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	12,292	11,586	6,374	1,166	6,000
Miscellaneous refunds ...	3,515	15,630	9,816	15,299	6,000
Irrecoverable temporary loans written off	.....	4,571	2,971	3,263	3,000
Total ...	2,11,650	2,86,171	2,29,060	2,81,956	2,56,000

The charges under the head Contributions represent the outlay for maintaining and working the telegraph lines between Demagri and Chittagong and Dumka and Rampur Hât. The increase under Donations for charitable purposes in 1894-95 was due to additional grants to the District Charitable Society for the repairs of the Alms House buildings, and to the payment of the Government contribution of Rs. 8,000 towards the maintenance of the Albert Victor Asylum for lepers. In 1895-96 Rs. 35,000 was granted towards the site for a new Leper Asylum and the maintenance of the existing Asylum. During the current year it has been decided to treat the Asylum as a Government institution, the contribution paid by the Municipality being treated as a receipt in the Medical Budget estimates. The increase under Petty establishments in 1893-94 and 1896-97 is due to the adjustment, under this head, of the charges on account of Khedda establishments and contingencies. In 1894-95 the Western Duars were reserved for the Imperial Khedda Department. In the current year some increased provision has been made for Khedda establishments in both Jalpaiguri and Angul. The increase under rents, rates and taxes in 1893-94 was due to a special payment of Rs. 30,517 to Omrao Begum Shahzada Muhammad, being the arrear allowance for the maintenance of the tomb of Khaja Anwar Sahib from December 1881 to March 1893. The increase in 1895-96 and 1896-97 is due to the enhancement of the municipal assessment on the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta, and to the inclusion under this head of charges on account of other buildings in Hooghly and Champaran. The expenditure on Special Commissions of Enquiry in 1895-96 represents the cost of the Labour Enquiry Commission.

78. *Famine relief.*—The Provincial expenditure of Rs. 1,118 in 1892-93 was incurred in the districts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Dinajpur and Purnea.

79. *State Railway—Net profits.*—Under the terms of the contract, the Provincial Government gets one-half of the net earnings of the Eastern Bengal

Railway System, after deducting the working expenses. The following statement illustrates the results of this arrangement during the last five years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts	1,18,29,951	1,24,94,814	1,43,86,293	1,43,15,686	1,46,00,000
Working expenses	56,16,291	54,25,131	57,21,815	56,09,676	60,00,000
Net receipts ...	62,13,660	70,69,683	86,64,448	87,06,010	86,00,000
Provincial share	31,06,428*	35,34,841	43,32,224	43,53,005	43,00,000

* Rupees 402 was deducted on account of payments made by the East Indian Railway in behalf of the late Nalhati State Railway.

The increase in gross receipts is mainly due to the increase in jute traffic. In 1893-94 the opening of the Barsoi-Kissenganj Branch and the Bengal Duars Railway increased the receipts to a certain extent. The transfer of the Goalundo-Narayanganj Steamer Service to the India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited, from the 1st July 1895, reduced the gross receipts in 1895 96.

The working expenses are debited to Imperial Funds, but the Provincial Government has an indirect interest in them, as it gets one-half of the net receipts from the Railway revenue. The decrease in 1893-94 was due to the debit to demands payable in 1892-93 of Rs. 2,62,468, being the depreciation on Bengal Central Railway rolling-stock by credit to Capital. The increase in 1894-95 was partly under locomotive and carriage and wagon expenses, but mainly for increase in the traffic. The decrease in 1895-96 is due to the transfer of the Steamer Service referred to above.

80. *Subsidized Company's land, &c.*—In the Provincial contract no provision was made for expenditure on railways, but the Government of India, while passing orders on the Public Works Budget for 1892-93, ordered that the expenditure in connection with acquisition of land for the Duars Railway should be met from the Provincial Revenues. Under the terms of the contract, all land required for the Duars Railway has to be provided free of cost to the Company, and the actual charges incurred on this account amounted to Rs. 25,357 in 1892-93, Rs. 2,585 in 1893-94, Rs. 353 in 1894-95, and Rs. 564 in 1895-96. It is believed that the accounts of the land acquisition proceedings have now been finally closed, and that there will be no expenditure on this account in the current year.

81. *Miscellaneous Railway expenditure.*—In the year 1893-94 the Provincial Government had to pay Rs. 1,207 to meet the charges incurred by the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in marking out the land required for the Sultanpur-Bogra Railway, which were adjusted under this head.

82. *Irrigation Major Works.*—The following table shows the net financial result of the working of the larger canals:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals	4,97,658	3,76,575	3,33,072	4,17,222	3,50,000
Midnapore Canal ...	2,80,177	3,04,943	2,94,682	2,63,994	2,40,000
Hidgili Tidal Canal ...	53,462	59,196	58,525	61,976	60,000
Sone Canals	10,56,373	9,31,912	8,37,761	7,72,123	9,00,000
Total receipts ...	18,87,670	16,72,626	15,24,040	15,15,315	15,50,000
Total working expenses ...	13,95,343	14,55,178	13,72,972	12,98,405	14,65,000
Net receipts ...	4,92,327	2,17,448	1,51,068	2,16,910	85,000

The receipts in 1892-93 were abnormally high owing to the recovery of old outstandings and the prompt realisation of current demands. In 1893-94, some arrears due on the Midnapore Canal were collected, and the receipts in 1894-95 fell in proportion. Seasonable rain lessened the demand for water in 1895 96, and the receipts fell to Rs. 15,15,315, the lowest on record during the period of the contract. In the current year the returns furnished by the Examiner show a substantial increase under water-rates on the Sone Canals, due to the scarcity of water last year, and hence the estimate has been raised from Rs. 15,00,000, as passed by the Government of India, to Rs. 15,50,000, as explained in paragraph 25 above.

83. The receipts from *Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department* amounted to—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saran Canal ...	1,526	6,814	1,382	1,550	.....
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	4,80 244	4,20,824	4,43,457	4,55,503	4,50,000
Orissa Coast Canal ...	64,981	97,710	66,031	88,353	70,000
Total ...	5,46,751	5,25,348	5,10,870	5,45,406	5,20,000
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept—					
Nadia Rivers ...	1,65,538	1,71,252	1,41,698	1,20,105	1,40,000
Gaighata and Buxi khal	... ...	.....	820	5,125	5,000
Total ...	1,65,538	1,71,252	1,42,518	1,25,230	1,45,000
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept—					
Eden Canal	31,113	36,563	30,250	31,118	30,000
Teur (Madhuban) Canal .	163	124	63	121	.....
Total ...	31,276	36,687	30,313	31,239	30,000
Total Irrigation and Navigation Works ...	7,43,565	7,33,287	6,83,701	7,01,875	6,95,000
Agricultural Works.					
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept—					
Government embankments	6,724	7,356	7,008	5,313	4,000
Takavi embankments under contract	4,038	4,024	4,904	3,359	1,000
Total Agricultural Works	10,762	11,380	11,912	8,672	5,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,54,327	7,44,667	6,95,613	7,10,547	7,00,000

The decrease under Calcutta and Eastern Canals is due to much of the traffic in jute being carried by rail and steamers. The Eastern Bengal State Railway now serves some of the marts which formerly sent their produce by the Circular and Eastern Canal routes, and much of the traffic, hitherto carried by boats, is now conveyed by steamers. There was heavy pilgrim traffic on the Orissa Coast Canal in 1893-94, and the revenue obtained in that year was the highest ever obtained. The falling off in the receipts from the Nadia Rivers is ascribed partly to the bad state of the rivers and partly to the dullness of trade.

84. The following table shows the expenditure on *Minor Works in charge of the Public Works Department*:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.					
Capital.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works in progress—					
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	72,923	—424	1,076	1,25,021	4,31,000
Midnapore Canal ...	.....	2,606	.....	8,346	1,300
Hidjili Tidal „ ...	38,319	—8,279	1,06,322	1,46,000	24,000
Orissa Coast „ ...	2,460	44,123	46,942	39,141	41,000
Damoder Project ...	—1,200	—1,200	—1,200	—1,200	.....
Orissa Canals ...	.....	33,579	25,422	3,762	5,000
Sone „ ...	.....	3,437	1,139	1,744	24,700
Total Capital ...	1,12,502	73 842	1,79.701	3,22,814	5,27,000
Revenue.					
Orissa Coast Canal ..	76.322	95,275	83,437	67 022	71,000
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	2,39,751	2,74,224	2,76,376	2,80,895	2,61,000
Saran Canals ...	13,502	6.492	4,661	1,568	900
Total Revenue ...	3,29,575	3,75,991	3,64,474	3,49,285	3,32,900
Total works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	4,42,077	4,49,833	5,44,175	6,72,099	8,59,900
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.					
Works in progress—					
Nadia Rivers ...	1,23,072	1,38,436	1,32,385	1,37,459	1,29,000
Gaighatta and Buxi khals ...	.....	.....	27,269	13,009	700
Total works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept...	1,23,072	1,38,436	1,59,654	1,50,468	1,29,700
WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.					
Works in progress—					
Eden Canal	37,230	50,994	52,788	56,171	98,600
Madhuban Canal	10,032	8,383	8,035	3,808	
Total works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	47,262	59,377	60,823	59,979	98,600
Total Irrigation and Navigation Works	6,12,411	6,47,646	7,64,652	8,82,546	10,88,200
AGRICULTURAL AND DRAINAGE WORKS.					
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.					
Works in progress—					
Government Embankments and works for the improvement of Government and Escheated Estates ...	6,32,520	6,56,691	5,23,398	5,51,393	7,44,800
Takavi Embankments ...	1,49,230	1,76,738	1,69,779	1,30,594	
Total Agricultural ...	7,81,750	8,33,429	6,93,177	6,81,987	7,44,800
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,94,161	14,81,075	14,57,829	15,64,533	18,33,000

The above table shows that the increase under this head is mainly under capital expenditure on canals, which rose from Rs. 1,12,502 in 1892-93 to Rs. 1,79,701 in 1894-95, to Rs. 3,22,814 in 1895-96 and to Rs. 5,27,000 estimate for 1896-97. The estimate for 1896-97 includes Rs. 3,50,000 for the improvement of the Bhangore khal. The suspense balances of the Brahmini-Baiturni Division were transferred from Major Works, Imperial, to Minor Works and Navigation, Agricultural Works, Provincial, in the year 1895-96. The amount involved in this adjustment was Rs. 1,06,760. An additional grant of Rs. 30,000 has been sanctioned in the current year for the construction of two distributaries from the Eden Canal, and this accounts for the increase in 1896-97 under Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept. The reduction in the expenditure under Agricultural Works from 1895-96 is due to the adjustment of the charges incurred by Civil Officers for improvements in Government estates, under Land Revenue instead of under this head as heretofore.

85. *Minor Works in charge of Civil Officers.*—The receipts under this head include (*a*) fixed recoveries on account of lands benefited by embankments, (*b*) recoveries on account of capitalized maintenance charges of the Dankuni drainage works, and (*c*) receipts of the Dankuni Canal. These receipts amounted to Rs. 1,24,702 in 1892-93 and rose to Rs. 1,28,071 in 1893-94. The increase is due chiefly to the recovery of arrears on account (*a*). There was a special credit of Rs. 77,699 in 1894-95, being the recoveries on account of capitalized maintenance charge of the Howrah drainage scheme, and the total receipts were Rs. 1,81,347. The recoveries on account of (*b*) are expected to be completed in the current year.

86. *Civil Works in charge of Public Works Department.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 1,63,060 in 1892-93, but rose to the abnormal figure of Rs. 3,07,209 in 1893-94, owing to the Government share of the profits of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway for the three years ending the 30th June 1892 having been paid by the Agents during that year. There was also a gross profit of Rs. 30,439 on the management of the Calcutta Workshops. In 1894-95 Rs. 34,817 were credited in the accounts as the profits from those Workshops. There were also special receipts from sale proceeds of buildings, and the total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,35,308. In 1895-96 the distillery buildings at Manicktolla were sold, and these sale-proceeds and the larger profits from the Calcutta Workshops raised the total receipts to Rs. 2,64,594. In 1896-97 provision has been made for the nominal receipts of the department amounting to Rs. 1,80,000, including Rs. 30,000, being the Government share of the profits of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway. The charges under this head amounted to Rs. 27,23,928 in 1892-93, Rs. 25,59,450 in 1893-94, Rs. 24,90,918 in 1894-95, Rs. 30,89,752 in 1895-96, and Rs 40,33,000 (revised estimate) for 1896-97, as shown below:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works—					
Civil Buildings ...	8,80,985	7,61,724	6,26,568	12,47,614	
Communications ...	3,29,487	2,62,252	2,43,358	1,65,055	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	—8,740	5,139	24,311	8,686	
	12,01,732	10,29,115	8,94,237	14,21,355	
Repairs—					
Civil Buildings ..	2,78,856	3,08,975	3,15,320	3,17,610	
Communications ..	5,11,603	5,65,747	5,64,615	5,68,323	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	58,978	60,988	33,404	55,403	
	8,49,437	9,35,710	9,13,339	9,41,336	
Establishments	7,19,896	7,11,533	7,57,464	7,48,980	
Tools and Plant	26,967	18,859	20,774	21,048	
Suspense	—74,104	—1,35,767	—94,896	—42,967	

After the terms of the contract had been settled, several Provincial buildings and roads were transferred to Local authorities for repairs and maintenance, with additional grants from Provincial Revenues to meet the charges. The construction and repairs of several other buildings were also localised with additional grants from Provincial Revenues. As these additional grants are adjusted under the head Contributions from Provincial to Local, the charges of the Public Works Department have decreased, while those under Contributions have increased. The following important Public Works have been constructed during the term of the Provincial contract:—

Name of work.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta Collectorate and Income Tax Office	1,98,215	.....	.....	30,071
School of Art and Art Gallery ...	1,21,459	2,468	.....	.....
Stamps and Stationery Office, Calcutta	.....	1,52,168	29,681	84,723
Bengal Veterinary Institution ...	.....	75,731	.....	.....
Ranchi and Chaibassa Road ...	1,00,272	86,856	86,032	.....
Darjeeling Hill Cart Road and Road to Lebong	1,05,996	29,135	28,264	.....
Foreshore Road, Howrah ...	35,000	35,499	.....	.....
New Opium Godown, Calcutta ...	73,631	38,251	—553	.....
Additional accommodation for Museum	.....	.....	93,068	1,44,516
Bhawanipur Hospital ..	.....	...	8,281	89,442
Balasun Bridge	.....	.....	38,177	26,929
Eden Hindu Hostel, Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	1,94,560
School at Kurseong ..	.....	.....	.....	1,04,000
Anatomical Branch, Medical College	.....	.....	.....	99,705
Total ..	6,34,573	4,20,108	2,82,950	7,74,026

In the first part of the contract period, the expenditure on Public Works was necessarily restricted. The increased balance at the credit of the Provincial Government at the end of 1894-95 and the rapid growth of revenue, specially under Railways, enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to spend larger amounts on Civil Works in 1895-96, and to increase the allotment under this head for the current year.

87. *Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers.*—The increase in receipts under this head is from tolls on ferries. On the expenditure side a special payment was made in 1892-93 on account of the cost of purchasing the cantonment land on the Lebong spur, and the total charges amounted to Rs. 1,81,201. In 1894-95 the special payments of Rs. 50,000 for the purchase of land for a recreation ground at Marcus Square in Calcutta, of Rs. 30,575 for improvements in the Suburbs of Hastings and of Rs. 50,000 for additions and alterations to the Sibpur Engineering College were adjusted under this head, and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,38,919. In 1895-96 an additional grant of Rs. 14,000 had to be made to meet charges due on the Marcus Square Ground. The Public Works charges in the district of Angul, and the cost of fitting up

estimate of the current year, which has been placed at Rs. 2,47,000, provision has been made for the expenditure of Rs. 24,214 in the district of Angul, and of Rs. 90,269 for electric-lighting and a blacksmith's shop at the Sibpur Engineering College.

88. *Contributions from Provincial to Local.*—The following table shows the expenditure under the several major heads of account which has been met from the contributions from Provincial Revenues to Incorporated Local Funds:—

District Funds.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Revised estimate, 1895-96.	1896-97 (estimate).
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Administration	2,99,253	3,00,661	2,94,700	3,12,000	3,67,000
Police (Pounds)	35,231	27,175	27,214	28,000	24,000
Education	10,54,782	10,82,397	11,28,066	11,60,000	12,15,000
Medical	94,230	1,28,839	1,51,068	80,000	2,34,000
Scientific and other Minor Departments	9,507	8,458	9,007	9,000	11,000
Superannuation Allowance	3,530	3,961	2,979	5,000	4,000
Stationery and Printing	50,015	45,4 2	50,029	52,000	52,000
Miscellaneous	47,844	51,876	53,774	60,000	62,000
Famine relief, excluding works	10,179	2,649	4,091	.....	.....
Railways	.....	... ...	.....	... ..	.....
Irrigation Minor Works	12,302	10,257	8,782	5,000	10,000
Civil Works (Ferries)	43,591	43,563	38,608	40,000	40,000
Provincial Roads and Government Buildings ...	3,91,388	3,81,388	3,76,750	5,80,000	5,76,000
Total ...	20,51,850	20,94,976	21,46,708	24,40,000	25,35,000
Deduct receipts made over to Local ...	11,56,951	11,62,360	11,47,503	11,42,000	11,41,000
Excess of expenditure over receipts	8,94,899	9,32,616	9,99,205	12,98,000	13,94,000
Deduct—					
Contributions from private persons in aid of District Funds.	56,964	27,054	17,521	38,000	27,000
Contribution from Municipalities in aid of District Funds.	8,014	9,928	9,192	11,000	11,000
Total contributions other than from Provincial Revenues.	64,978	36,982	26,713	49,000	38,000
Net excess expenditure	8,29,921	8,95,634	9,72,492	12,49,000	13,46,000
Grants from Government to District Funds ..	12,41,380	11,94,062	11,05,955	11,07,000	10,86,000
Do. to District Road Funds for Public works ...	12,180	32,329	36,930	53,000	41,000
Do. to ditto Accounts for ditto ...	96,647	97,628	1,06,973	1,06,000	1,15,000
Do. to Police funds	.....	32,160	.....	.....	.....
Reserve for unforeseen demands	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,000
Total Grants from Government	13,50,207	13,56,179	12,49,917	12,66,000	13,16,000

In 1892-93 a special grant of Rs. 1,00,000 was made to the District Board of Darbhanga towards expenditure incurred by them on relief works. In 1893-94, special grants of Rs. 24,855 and Rs. 7,305 were made to the Village Chaukidari Fund and the Road Patrol Fund, respectively, to keep them solvent, and Rs. 21,881 was allotted to the Bhagalpur District Board on account of famine relief works. The estimate for the current year contains a special provision of Rs. 74,000 to meet unforeseen charges, such as those referred to in paragraph 44 above.

89. The general financial results of the contract of 1892 may be summarized thus:—The Provincial revenues, which were estimated at the beginning of the period at Rs. 4,22,30,000—14,39 000=Rs. 4,07,91,000, amounted on an average to Rs. 4,42,14,000, being an increase of Rs. 34,23,000: the charges, which were estimated at Rs. 4,07,91,000, came to Rs. 4,38,97,000, showing an increase of Rs. 31,06,000, and the balance at the end of 1896-97 is now estimated at Rs. 39,36,000 against Rs. 23,53,431 at the beginning of the year 1892-93.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Board of Revenue; to all Commissioners of Divisions; to the Accountant-General; to the Inspectors-General of Civil Hospitals, Police, Jails, and Registration; to the Directors of Public Instruction and Land Records and Agriculture; to the Conservator of Forests; to the Port Officer, Calcutta; to the Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta; to the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and to all Departments of this Government, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ORISSA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 14th October 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 530T.—G.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Orissa Division for the year 1895-96.

The Divisional Report is submitted by Mr. R. C Dutt, C.I.E., a few days late in consequence of delay in obtaining complete information from the districts. The Division was in charge of Mr. G. Stevenson during the first two months of the year, of Mr. H. G. Cooke for the next four months, and of Mr. R. C. Dutt, C.I.E., for the rest of the year. In all three districts there were changes of District Officers; though in Balasore Mr. B. Dé was absent only for a month during which he was on leave.

2. *Tours and Inspections.*—The Commissioner was on tour for 130 days; all the District and Subdivisional Officers spent the required number of days on tour, or more, except the Collector of Cuttack, whose tours, owing to changes in the *personnel* of the District Officers and the prolonged illness of the Assistant Magistrate, fell short of the prescribed limit by two days. All the offices were duly inspected, excepting the district treasuries of Cuttack and Balasore and the sub-treasury at Bhadrak, which were not inspected by the Commissioner. No account is given of the inspection by Subdivisional Officers of their own offices. The Commissioner's and Collectors' tours and inspections appear to have been well planned, useful and thorough.

3. *Weather and crops: Public health: Material condition of the people.*—The total rainfall of the Division was well distributed and somewhat in excess of the normal, except in Balasore, where there was a slight deficiency. The Commissioner reports that the crops, and especially the rice crop, were good, and that cultivators did well, save in certain parts of Puri where some damage was done by floods. Though the rainfall was abundant, and the crops are reported to have been good, yet in the tabular statement contained in paragraph 22 of the Commissioner's report, the outturn of most of the important crops is given as only 12 to 13 annas and that of the rice crop as 15 annas. The Commissioner appears to have forgotten that according to the nomenclature used in official reports 16 annas represents an average crop and 15 annas therefore less than an average crop. The exports of rice appear to have been exceptionally large, but still prices ruled lower than in any of the past ten years.

The death-rate per mille shown for the Division in 1895 is 27·3 against 33·5 in 1894; it might be inferred, if any conclusions could be drawn from these figures, that there was some improvement in the general health, but the very low rate recorded in the year under report really points to laxity in registration rather than improvement in the public health. The rate of births reported is even lower than that of deaths. The material condition of the people was good. Some interesting and useful statistics relating to the transfers of raiyati holdings and indebtedness of the cultivators were collected by the Subdivisional Officer of Khurda. It was found that in 11 villages in which enquiry was made, 70 per cent. of the cultivators were more or less in debt to village mahajans, who are themselves for the most part substantial raiyats, and not professional money-lenders; that generally the land is not passing from the hands of the cultivating to the money-lending classes, though the right of transfer has been exercised without restriction for 60 years, and that the practice of subletting does not exist to any large extent. Mr. Romesh Chander Dutt from his experience in Orissa and elsewhere infers that the right of free transfer possessed and exercised by raiyats by custom in many parts of Bengal has been beneficial to their interest. This important question is separately under the consideration of Government. It is one on which it is dangerous to generalise, and regarding

which Government are not in a position to express a decided opinion at present. Statistics such as were collected in Khurda have been obtained for typical areas under survey and settlement.

4. *Manufactures: Trade and Commerce.*—The only manufacture of any importance is that of salt, carried on by Government at two factories on the Chilka Lake. The output was 1,78,000 maunds against 2,10,000 in 1894-95; the sales were, however, nearly double those of the previous year. Silver filigree work at Cuttack and fine muslin weaving at Goolnagar are special crafts which are declining.

The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade is estimated at 156½ lakhs of rupees, and shows an increase of 36½ lakhs over the previous year. The exports of rice by sea are valued at 74⅓ lakhs. The canal traffic is insignificant in comparison with the sea borne trade. The rice and paddy carried along the canals in country boats amounted to about 4⅓ lakhs of maunds.

5. *Civil Justice.*—The number of suits instituted before Munsifs showed an increase, but the number of witnesses examined decreased; the percentage of witnesses detained for two days or more shows a very satisfactory decrease from 13·3 to 9·2. The account given of rent suits tried by Deputy Collectors is the reverse of satisfactory. The number of suits diminished, the number of witnesses examined increased by more than one-third, and the percentage of witnesses detained more than two days, though not in itself very high, rose from 1·97 to 2·93. The Commissioner says that the number of witnesses examined by Deputy Collectors was larger than in the preceding year, and the percentage of witnesses detained for more than two days increased on that account. This appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be no explanation. The largeness of the number of witnesses examined is no reason for summoning and detaining witnesses for days on which they could not be examined.

6 *Crime: Police: Criminal Justice.*—The number of cognizable offences reported (including 1,500 sanitary cases) was 6,100, being less by 1,800 than in the previous year; there was, however, only a slight decrease in non-cognizable cases, which numbered 5,800 against 5 900 in the preceding year. The Commissioner attributes the decrease in crime to the prosperity brought about by good harvests; and his conclusion is probably correct seeing that the total number of offences against property (serious and minor) largely decreased. Counterfeit coins are reported to have been frequently met with in the district of Cuttack. A gang of coiners from Bijapur was discovered there with their implements and false coins, and the Commissioner has no doubt that most of the counterfeit coins in circulation were coined by such gangs from Western India. Two hundred and four cases were declared false; in 41 or 20 per cent. of these cases prosecutions were instituted, and were successful in 17 cases. The results of prosecutions in such cases show a satisfactory improvement. In 11·6 per cent. of cases reported the police refused enquiry, against 15·8 in the preceding year.

Six thousand and six hundred cases were brought to trial, against 8,000 in 1894 Of these, 5,000 were tried by Stipendiary Magistrates, who examined 18,000 witnesses, against 21,000 in the preceding year. The work of Stipendiary Magistrates having been so considerably lightened, it is unsatisfactory that the percentage of witnesses detained by them for more than two days should, as in the case of Deputy Collectors trying rent suits, have risen (from 1·4 to 2·3); and that the number of police cases remanded six times or more should have risen from 17 to 64. These facts indicate either want of energy on the part of Stipendiary Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, who, when they have summoned witnesses, should take care not to subject them to inconvenience by unnecessary delays, or want of forethought in summoning them for dates on which they cannot be examined. The Commissioner's special attention should be given to this matter in the current year. The results of appeals too have been less favourable everywhere, except in Khurda. Honorary Magistrates disposed of 1,600 cases and examined 3,200 witnesses. They detained 3·5 per cent. of the witnesses for more than two days, and three police cases were remanded six times or more. The attendance of Honorary Magistrates was generally good, except in the Sadar Benches of Cuttack and Balasore. The Commissioner advocates the adoption of a suggestion made by Mr. Maude, late District Officer of Cuttack, that more Honorary Magistrates should be appointed to sit in the interior of districts and try petty

complaints. Mr. Dutt recommends the appointment of an Honorary Magistrate with temporary powers in each newly-formed Union. His remarks on this point will be considered in the Judicial Department.

Fines to the amount of Rs. 32,000 were imposed by the Criminal Courts during the year; Rs. 28,000 out of the total demand were collected, and a sum of Rs. 7,000 was written off. At the close of the year there remained an outstanding balance of Rs. 17,000.

Fifty-three cases were tried at the Sessions Court, and convictions were obtained in all but nine—a result which is satisfactory as showing that commitments were carefully made, and that innocent persons and accused persons against whom there was not sufficient evidence were not subjected to the harassment of trial without adequate cause, and that the time of the Sessions Courts was not unnecessarily occupied in the trial of such persons.

The Report contains but few remarks on the conduct of the police, which is said not to compare unfavourably with that in other parts of the province. Mr. Dutt suggests that the initial pay of Sub-Inspectors should be raised, so as to secure officers of a better social position. A case of torture during investigation was detected in Cuttack, and a head-constable and constable were prosecuted to conviction. The question of reorganizing the village police in Orissa has long occupied, and still occupies, the attention of Government. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice that more chaukidars were punished, and not so many rewarded, in 1895 as in 1894.

7. *Land Revenue.*—The total demand (including the arrear demand) on account of Land Revenue, Road-and Public Works and Zamindari Dâk Cesses was Rs. 22,86,793, and of this amount Rs. 22,13,738, or 96·8 per cent., were collected and Rs. 2,601 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 70,454. The collections show a satisfactory improvement on the previous year.

The land revenue demand on permanently-settled estates in this Division is comparatively small, being little more than a lakh and-a-half; of this sum all but Rs. 20 was collected. There was no arrear demand. The collections in temporarily-settled estates were very satisfactory, and exceeded 99·9 per cent. of the total demand (current and arrear) in all three districts; the collections in Government estates were also good except in Balasore. The following are the percentages of collections to current demand in these estates:—

Cuttack	...	...	95·3
Balasore	...	...	77·8
Puri	...	...	93·5

The standard of 90 per cent. was thus surpassed, except in Balasore, where the collections were below the standard, but no explanation of the deficiency has been given. Of Road and Public Works Cesses, 90·2 per cent. of the gross demand was realized. The results of the year's collections as a whole are highly creditable to the Commissioner and Collectors of the Division. The reduction in the numbers of estates brought to sale for arrears of revenue and of certificates issued for realization of public demands is also a satisfactory feature in the year's report.

8. *Surveys and Settlements.*—The progress made in the settlement of the temporarily-settled estates of the Division and of the Khurda Government estates will be separately reviewed. Here it is only necessary to note that the settlement of rents is now making satisfactory progress, and that the proceedings are causing no excitement among the raiyats, while the zamindars are awaiting the results of the land revenue assessment with anxiety. The Lieutenant-Governor has every intention of treating them with consideration, and hopes shortly to be able to announce the percentage of assets that will be taken.

Section 39 of the Tenancy Act was extended to the Division during the year.

9. *Wards' Estates.*—There were six estates in the Division under the management of the Court of Wards with a current demand of more than 3½ lakhs. The collections were 104·6 per cent. of the current demand—a satisfactory result. The outstanding arrears amounting to 2 lakhs of rupees or nearly two-thirds of the current demand are large, and it is probable that a large proportion of this sum might with advantage be written off.

10. *Excise: Stamps: Income-tax.*—The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 6,07,000 and showed an increase of Rs. 36,000, and its incidence per head of population rose from 2 annas 4·3 pies to 2 annas 6·07 pies. The increase is mainly in the consumption of country spirit. A revenue of Rs. 3,93,500 was derived from stamps, which was less by Rs. 6,000 than in the previous year. There are 2,700 persons in the Division assessed to income-tax, and they pay Rs. 56,600. The Commissioner reports that the enquiries into incomes made both by Assessors and Deputy Collectors are often less complete than could be wished.

11. *Railways and other Public Works.*—Railway construction is proceeding in Orissa with great activity; the East Coast Railway was working traffic as far north as Khurda Road Station before the close of the year, and it is expected that the branch line to Puri, which takes off from that point, will be opened shortly. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway is being continued through Balasore and Cuttack to join the East Coast Railway.

The area irrigated by the Orissa Canals was 121,000 acres; and the total revenue demand was Rs. 2,82,000, of which Rs. 2,43,000 were collected, and the large balance of Rs. 77,000 outstanding at the commencement of the year reduced by four-sevenths.

12. *Education.*—The number of schools and pupils increased by 400 and 7,000, respectively, to 6,500 and 106,000. There was a slight increase in Muhammadan pupils. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 4,53,000. Of this sum, District Boards contributed Rs. 84,000 and Municipalities Rs. 5,300. Rupees 2,80,000 were spent on primary education, District Boards spending Rs. 38,000 and Municipalities Rs. 3,700. The Commissioner remarks that the results of B.A. examination of the students of the Ravenshaw College during the year were unsatisfactory, and suggests that "if there be any possible way of improving the institution, the remedy should be sought for and applied." The attention of the Director of Public Instruction will be called to his remarks.

13. *Dispensaries and Hospitals.*—There are 30 institutions for providing medical relief; and 114,000 patients were treated during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 40,000. The General Hospital at Cuttack and the Cholera Hospital at Puri receive praise from the Magistrates of those districts, but the former institution stands in need of pecuniary help.

14. *Local Self-Government Institutions.*—There are five Municipalities in the Division—Cuttack, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Puri, and Balasore. At Puri the ancient Markund tank has been cleaned out for the first time on record, thanks to the zeal and energy of Dr. Banks, the Civil Medical Officer. Some smaller sanitary improvements appear to have been made at Kendrapara. Of the work of the other Municipalities, the Report gives a somewhat meagre account. All the District Officers report favourably of the working of the District Boards, and the Commissioner himself is of opinion that the loyalty and intelligence with which they have performed their duties deserve recognition. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that the number of Muhammadans in public employ is increasing.

15. *Social and Political Institutions.*—Seven Societies and Clubs appear to have held meetings during the year. A Committee was able to collect nearly Rs. 70,000 in subscriptions for the repairs of the great temple at Puri.

16. *The conduct of Zamindars* is reported to have been generally satisfactory, though some exceptions are made. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure that Rajas Baidyanath Pandit and Baikantanath De, Rai Hari Ballabh Bose Bahadur, Babu Radha Charan Dass, and Babu Satyendra Nath De are favourably mentioned for their liberality and public spirit.

17. The Lieutenant-Governor thanks the Commissioner for his efficient administration of the Division and for his clear and concise report, from which extracts are published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extracts from the Annual General Administration Report of the Orissa Division for the year 1895-96.

* * * * * * *

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

34. The following table compares the recorded mortality in the districts of this Division, and the death-rate per mille during the past two calendar years:—

District.	Population as per census of 1891.	Number of deaths from—										Rate per mille.	
		Cholera.		Fever.		Small-pox.		Other causes.		Total.			
		1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cuttack ...	1,937,671	6,712	4,116	37,320	37,140	1,719	1,398	22,357	17,870	68,108	60,494	35·14	26·02
Balasore ...	994,625	4,905	2,261	14,859	13,600	210	168	12,784	13,450	32,758	29,479	32·99	29·63
Puri	944,998	1,993	2,331	8,302	6,541	405	193	16,367	16,895	29,067	25,960	30·75	27·47
Total ...	3,877,294	13,610	8,708	60,481	47,281	2,334	1,659	53,508	48,215	129,933	105,863	33·5	27·30

35. I am not disposed to place absolute reliance on these figures, or to accept the conclusion that the death-rate in the Division was only 27·3 during the year. But in so far as the figures can be relied upon, they show that the Division fared much better in respect of public health during the year under report than in the previous year, there having been a decrease in mortality from all causes.

36. The death-rate per mille of the population during the past five years is compared in the following tabular statement:—

Year.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Puri.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1891 ...	23·38	26·18	27·76	25
1892 ...	38·34	43·61	37·86	39
1893 ...	24·26	25·91	29·02	25·8
1894 ...	35·14	32·99	30·75	33·5
1895 ...	26·02	29·63	27·47	27·30

37. In Cuttack the death-rate in 1895 was lower than that of 1894 and 1892, but somewhat higher than that of 1891 and 1893, but the Collector thinks that, having regard to the fact that registration is probably more accurate than before, the year 1895 should not be considered less healthy than 1891 and 1893.

38. The District Officer of Balasore says that no definite explanation can be given for the fluctuation in the number of deaths from year to year, but the above figures indicate that the year 1895 was healthier than 1892 and 1894, and less healthy than 1891 and 1893.

39. In Puri, excluding cholera which was worse than in the preceding year, there was a total decrease of 3,445 in the mortality from other causes.

Seasonable rainfall, which supplied the people with good drinking-water and replenished their tanks and wells, is believed to be one cause of the good health during the year. Climatic conditions are also said to have been more favourable.

40. The following table gives the total number of births and deaths and their rate per mille of the population in the different municipalities of this Division:—

District.	Town.	Population.	Deaths Registered.				Births Registered.			
			1894.	1895.	Rate per mille.		1894.	1895.	Rate per mille.	
					1894.	1895.			1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cuttack	Cuttack	42,033	1,404	1,196	33·4	28·73	990	1,046	23·55	24·88
	Jajpur	11,991	535	495	46·2	38·8	276	320	23·01	26·68
	Kendrapara ...	17,647	502	489	28·9	27·71	331	545	29·5	30·88
Balasore ...	Balasore	20,775	645	660	31·04	31·76	607	535	29·21	25·75
Puri ..	Puri	28,794	1,351	1,356	46·9	43·6	446	563	15·5	19·5
	Total ...	121,241	4,537	4,095	37·4	33·5	2,642	3,009	23·4	24·8

41. In so far as these figures can be relied upon,—and I do not think they are absolutely reliable—they show the death-rate to be between 27 and 38 per mille except in Puri town, where the circumstances are exceptional. And the birth-rate (excluding Puri) is shown to be between 24 and 30.

Vaccination.

42. The following table gives the statistics of vaccination:—

Districts.	Number of vaccinators.	Number of persons vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful and unknown.	Cost of establishment.	Average cost per head.	Average cost per head of successful cases.	Number of cases inspected.	
								Found successful.	Found otherwise.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Cuttack	48	18,398	16,221	2,177	2,356 8 10	0 2 2	0 2 3	16,221	2,177
Balasore	48	44,296	43,698	598	1,714 11 6	0 0 7	0 0 7	62,655*	755*
Puri	30	22,486	21,427	1,059	291 8 9	0 2 0½	0 2 3	11,928	790
Total ...	126	85,180	81,346	3,834	4,362 13 1	0 9·8	0 10·2	90,804	3,702
Total for 1894-95 ...	115	81,282	77,189	4,093	7,042 4 6	0 4 5½	0 5 0½	67,658	2,839

* Cases inspected by different officers have been taken as so many different cases inspected.

43. The number of vaccinations performed during the year, as well as the number which proved successful, show a large increase over the previous year, and it is to be noted that, although there was an increase in the staff of vaccinators, the cost of the establishment shows a remarkable decrease. But the result in Cuttack is not satisfactory when compared either with the previous year or with the other two districts during the year under report. Though the number of vaccinators was larger, there was a decrease both in the number of total operations and of successful cases. The average number of operations to each vaccinator was only 383, against 528 in the preceding year, while the same in Balasore and Puri was 923 and 748 respectively, against 884 and 714 in the previous year. On a reference being made to the Civil Surgeon, he explains that the figures are not altogether reliable; that any increase in the number of vaccinators necessarily decreases the average number of cases for each vaccinator, and that more satisfactory results could be expected if free vaccination was introduced.

44. The system of requiring each vaccinator to deposit a security of Rs. 10 was in force in Balasore during the year, and no exception to this rule was made.

45. The District Officer of Cuttack reports that people are said to prefer inoculation to vaccination, the former being considered to have a better effect as a protective measure. The District Officer of Puri states that there was some opposition to vaccination from ignorant persons in the Khurda subdivision, which was, however, overcome through the tact of the Subdivisional Officer.

The District Officer of Balasore states that since the introduction of vaccination, inoculation is almost unknown except along the southern boundary of his district. This is attributed to the employment of almost all the inoculators as licensed vaccinators.

46. There were nine cases reported under the Prohibition of Inoculation Act, IV (B.C.) of 1865, one being in Puri, six in Cuttack, and two in Balasore. The former was a true one, but the proceedings were stopped by the trying Magistrate, as the man who inoculated the children could not be traced.

The particulars of the six cases in Cuttack are given in the subjoined table:—

Cases reported.	Actually brought to trial.		Persons acquitted.	Persons convicted.
	Cases.	Persons.		
1	2	3	4	5
6	6	9	4	5

The accused in the two cases in Balasore were sentenced, one to 15 days' and the other to one and-a-half month's rigorous imprisonment.

47. There was no case reported in Puri under the Vaccination Act, V (B.C.) of 1880. In Cuttack there were 11 cases, including one pending from the previous year. In the 10 cases reported during the year, 11 persons were actually brought to trial, of whom 7 were convicted and 4 acquitted.

48. The District Officer of Balasore has furnished no report on the working of the Inoculation or Vaccination Act. His attention will be drawn to this omission.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

49. The material condition of the people during the year under report was good. Good harvests were reaped in the last winter and the preceding winter; the cultivators were therefore well off; and rice was exported in larger quantities in the last cold season than has been known for many years past. The prices of rice were comparatively low during the last year, and the landless labourers found employment and fair wages in large numbers in the railway lines under construction.

50. Mr. De, Collector of Balasore, remarks that the condition of the petty *bhadra lok* classes, who are averse to manual labour, is steadily deteriorating. I imagine the condition of the moneyless "genteel" class is a hard one all over the world in these days of open competition, and Bengal is no exception to the rule.

51. Mr. Growse, Collector of Cuttack, remarks that the material condition of the people generally was good on account of good harvests, low prices, and the construction of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, which gives employment to large numbers of labourers.

52. Mr. Bell, Collector of Puri, gives some interesting figures, and takes the annual produce of food-grains in his district at over 74 lakhs of maunds, and the annual local consumption at nearly 67 lakhs. He comments on the rise in the price of rice within the last 20 years, which has greatly benefited the cultivators, but must have been a severe strain on the landless classes. Roughly speaking, husked rice sold, Mr. Bell finds, at 27 seers the rupee during the five years ending 1876, while the average price during the five years ending 1895-96 is 17 seers the rupee. The good harvests reaped in the last year and the year before has improved the condition of the people, and money borrowed on registered bonds fell in Puri district from Rs. 1,13,307 in 1894-95 to Rs. 49,854, which is less than one-half.

53. As was remarked by my predecessor in paragraph 59 of the Divisional Administration Report for 1894-95, the subdivision of Khurda affords exceptional facilities for an intimate knowledge of the condition of the people, as the State is the landlord. Mr. J. N. Gupta, the present Subdivisional Officer, has made an intelligent use of his opportunities, and the facts which he has ascertained are of great value.

54. The whole population of the subdivision consists of agriculturists and agricultural labourers. The people who are known as mahajans, as well as those who are skilled artizans, generally own lands like the other agriculturists. The condition of the people during the year under review was good owing to two or three good harvests.

55. Nevertheless, the majority of the cultivators are in debt, and always remain in debt, to the mahajans. They borrow paddy from the village granaries, pay off with high interest after the harvest, and begin to borrow after they have consumed the surplus. Mr. Nagendra Nath Banerjee in his his excellent Agricultural Report on Cuttack, published in 1893, estimated that 75 per cent. of the agriculturists remained almost always in debt. My predecessor in paragraph 58 of the last Annual Report estimated the proportion to be 50 per cent. Mr. Gupta has made a careful enquiry into this important subject in 11 villages of his subdivision, and has found that out of 536 tenants, no less than 370, *i.e.*, about 70 per cent., of the tenants were in debt.

56. The cause of this permanent indebtedness is said to be that the Uriya peasant lives beyond his means. Mr. Nagendra Nath Banerjee estimates that a cultivator holding 10 *mâns* of land has an annual income of Rs. 155, and spends Rs. 172. Mr. Gupta, similarly, after examining the income and expenditure of certain cultivators, finds their expenses to be in excess of their income.

57. I do not think that this is the correct explanation. Mr. Gupta estimates the income from land, but does not estimate other income which the cultivator occasionally derives from labour or otherwise. I cannot accept the theory that the agricultural population of Orissa habitually live beyond their incomes.

58. The true explanation of the chronic indebtedness of 70 per cent. of the cultivators seems to be this, that they have always been in the habit of getting indebted. The easy-going Uriya cultivator is less assiduous in bettering his condition and freeing himself from the grasp of the mahajan than the ordinary Bengali cultivator. So long as he has his land, he has credit with the mahajan, and he sees no reason why he should not borrow when he wants, and pay off when he can. I have no doubt, however, that after a longer period of settled rule, and after the railway line has been opened through Orissa, the Uriya cultivator will learn to be more provident.

59. Coming now to the subject of landless labourers, the construction of the new railway line has been, in Khurda as elsewhere, a great boon to them, for the time being. Mr. Gupta reports that local coolies were paid 3 annas a day, carpenters and masons 6 annas, and cartmen 10 annas a day. An additional anna all round was allowed at the ploughing and sowing time.

60. In paragraphs 63 and 64 of the last annual report, some mention was made of a class of farm labourers called *halias*, who are said to remain in a condition of semi-slavery. The *halia* is a willing bondsman, who borrows at the time of distress and offers to repay by personal services, which he seldom succeeds in doing. The account given by Mr. Gupta of this class, and of the steps he has taken to ameliorate their condition, is interesting, and is quoted below:—

"The real obstacle which stands in the way of *halias* regaining their personal freedom is the exorbitant interest which is charged on the money that is advanced to these men. It is generally much more than the miserable pittance of Rs. 12 or Rs. 15, which they get as an annual salary every year.

"At the recent meeting of all the leading sarbarahkars of the estate, which I held for the consideration of the condition of the Khurda people, it was agreed that the only practical good that can be done to the *halias* would be to induce the people of Khurda not to charge any interest from the *halias* on the money advanced to them. All the sarbarahkars present signed their names in a document by which they promised to forbear from receiving any interest from the *halias*. I have now instructed the kanungoes in their periodic visits of the villages to note the condition of these *halias* and report for censure any sarbarahkar who may be charging interest from the *halias*. The good example set by the sarbarahkars, it is hoped, will be followed by the other well-to-do people of the village."

61. While I appreciate the endeavours made by the Subdivisional Officer to give the poor *halia* a chance of rescuing himself, it would be incorrect to suppose that his condition is that of a helot. On the contrary, he is generally treated as a servant of the family in which he lives, and is not allowed to die of want, so long as his employer is not himself in difficulties.

62. A prolonged enquiry has been made in Khurda subdivision into the grave question whether, as a result of the free right of transfer possessed by tenants, the lower classes of cultivators are being dispossessed of their lands and turning labourers, and whether non-agriculturist money-lenders are getting possession of agricultural holdings. Mr. McPherson, late Subdivisional Officer of Khurda, judging from the large number of mutations of holdings registered in his office, apprehended that the class of labourers was increasing by a considerable recruitment from among the smaller tenantry. A more careful examination of the mutation cases has dispelled this apprehension. The number of sales of petty holdings has been large, but the instances of acquisition of petty holdings by cultivators have also been large, and there is no reason to apprehend that the land-owning cultivators are decreasing in number, or that the landless labourers are increasing.

63. A very satisfactory and exhaustive enquiry has been made by Mr Gupta on this point. He has extended the sphere of his enquiry over a hundred villages, situated in different parts of his subdivision, and has taken two dates, sixty years apart from each other, to compare the results. By means of such comparison he has found that the proportion of land-owning tenants has not decreased but has increased within these sixty years. I quote Mr. Gupta's remarks below :—

"Land may have changed hands, but the question whether there has been a speedy and rapid comparative increase in the number of the landless classes may be, as I have already said somewhere else, most satisfactorily solved by taking into account two points of time sufficiently removed from each other and then from statistical records of these periods to compare the ratio between landless and landholding classes at each of the two periods. In the note which I submitted to the Commissioner, I compared the figures—

(1) "For five villages collected at the last two settlements of 1885 and 1881. The result showed that the ratio of land-owning to landless men stood at 64·36 in 1885 and at 57·43 in 1881.

(2) "Of the same five villages I then took the figures collected at the last settlement and at the present time. The result showed that the proportion has remained stationary at 64·36 during the last 60 years.

"I have now examined the figures for no less than 100 villages in all the different parts of the estate collected at the last settlement and at the present time, and the figures show that whereas the proportion between the land-owning and the landless classes for these 100 villages at the last settlement was 63·7 to 36·3, to-day the ratio stands at 67·5 to 32·5. There has thus been perceptible decrease in the number of landless men."

64. This, I think, is as satisfactory evidence as the subject admits of. Much has been written from time to time on the supposed evils resulting from the unrestricted right of transfer possessed by tenants, apprehensions have been expressed that their holdings are going into the hands of non-agriculturist money-lenders, and proposals have been made in the interests of the raiyats to deprive them of the right of transfer, or in other words, of the marketable value of the only property which they possess. To such proposals and theories we can oppose the significant fact that in a large subdivision, which is the property of Government, the tenants have exercised this unrestricted right during a period of sixty years, and lands have not passed out of their possession to any extent into the hands of non-agricultural money-lenders and mahajans. I am persuaded that if similar enquiries were made in other parts of Bengal, it would be found that the right of transfer possessed and exercised by raiyats by custom in all parts of Bengal has been beneficial, not detrimental, to their interests. The unthrifty and unprovident individual comes to grief as among zamindars, but as a class the tenants are certainly better off by having a marketable value for their holdings than if the holdings had no such value.

65. With regard to the money-lenders (or rather paddy-lenders) and mahajans of Khurda, Mr. Gupta finds after a careful enquiry that about 80 per cent. of them are merely substantial raiyats and sarbarahkars, that they are nearly all residents in the estate, and that since 1885 only 20 men, who are non-residents, have bought lands in Khurda. The plain fact is that it does not pay an ordinary money-lender to buy raiyati holdings, unless he wishes to turn into a raiyat. There is no danger therefore in Bengal of raiyati holdings passing into the hands of non-agriculturist money-lenders.

66. The practice of subletting does not prevail to any large extent in Khurda. From a comparison of the figures of 20 villages Mr. Gupta finds that the total number of under-tenants has decreased from 672 to 484 within the last 15 years. It is clear therefore that the Khurda raiyats are not passing into the status of lazy middlemen. On the contrary, those who pay us rents are generally those who actually cultivate the land.

67. The average extent of a cultivator's holdings in Khurda has not been given in Mr. Gupta's report, but on a further reference to him, I am informed that it is about 4 *máns* or acres. This agrees approximately with the figure given by Mr. Sakhawat Hossein for the Kanika estate in paragraph 155 of his Settlement Report, which I quote below :—

"The practice of splitting holdings has since some time been permitted, and it cannot now be altogether stopped, and I do not see any valid objection to it. It is generally assumed that the subdivision of holdings leads to the reduction of their average size below what can support a family. This assumption is, to a great extent, gratuitous and opposed to common sense. No family can permanently starve, and consequently it cannot depend on a holding which is insufficient for its support. When a part of a holding is sold, it either goes to a new tenant or to an old tenant. In the former case it goes to one who has hitherto been supported by some means other than cultivation. If he goes in for cultivation as a sole means of support, he would naturally buy up as much land, though from different persons, as would enable him to live thereby. In the latter case, the old tenant simply adds to his old holdings. As a rule, the splitting of holdings does not lead to the reduction of their size, but what does the real mischief is over-population, against which there are no prudential checks. If a man having a holding just sufficient for one family gets four sons and in time four families, his holding is split up with a vengeance. The average size of holding held by each *thani* raiyat was 3¼ acres in the settlement of 1865-71, 3¼ acres in that of 1880-82, and now in the present settlement is 4·13 acres, showing that the free splitting of holdings, which has been permitted during the last 30 years, has not had the effect of reducing their average size.

"Then, it is sometimes held as a reproach to Indian tenantry that the raiyats have their holdings consisting of scattered plots. They have, however, very good reason for doing so. They require lands in different situations in order that they may have some for raising seedlings, some for growing early crops, and some for late crops. It would certainly not suit them and their mode of cultivation to have compact little farms. If a raiyat finds that he has more of one kind of land than he needs, he parts with it and gets a new bit elsewhere. The splitting of holdings does not injure the interest of the proprietor, and it is of real benefit to the tenants, and the continuance of the existing practice, subject, of course, to the proprietor's consent, should be permitted. This would no doubt make the work of maintenance of records difficult, but the difficulty is not insurmountable."

68. Mr. Sakhawat Hossein's remarks are important, and shows that the apprehensions sometimes entertained,—that the right of splitting their holdings exercised by raiyats will lead to their ruin,—are unfounded. The ordinary tenant in Bengal and Orissa may be trusted to know what is best for him, and will not reduce his holdings to less than what will maintain his family. He is careful to keep more than his three acres and a cow.

69. Before concluding my remarks under this section, I wish to add that it would greatly add to our knowledge of the actual state of the cultivating classes in Bengal if enquiries, on the lines indicated above, were instituted every year in all large Government estates, and also in other large estates under the management of the Court of Wards. It would greatly help us in the work of administration as well as of legislation to know accurately the condition of the cultivators in all districts of Bengal, their annual income and indebtedness, the size of their holdings, the custom of transfer of holdings, the proportion of landless labourers, and their wages and condition. Subdivisional officers managing large Government estates and intelligent managers under the Court of Wards could deal with these questions with much more intimate knowledge than officers appointed to obtain statistical information from time to time; and a record of facts compiled by the former from year to year would dispel much ignorance which still prevails on the subject.

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VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

74. Appendices III and IV show the prices of food-grains and wages of labour which prevailed in each of the district head-quarters of this Division during the last fortnight in March 1896 as compared with the corresponding

periods of the preceding two years. As the outturn of rice was very good, the price was cheaper after the last harvest than it was during the last 10 years, as the following table will show:—

			Sr.	Ch.	
1886-87	...	...	22	1¾	per rupee.
1887-88	...	...	22	1¼	„
1888 89	...	...	19	13	„
1889 90	...	...	17	15	„
1890-91	...		19	8½	„
1891-92	...	...	15	5	„
1892-93	...	...	15	14	„
1893 94	...	...	16	9	„
1894-95	...	...	22	2	„
1895-96	...	...	25	12	„

75. The wages of labour remained stationary in Cuttack. In Balasore there was some increase in the wages of common masons, superior carpenters, and coolies, and in Puri there was a similar rise in the wages of only common masons and coolies. The increase in wages observable in the case of these classes of labourers is principally due to the demand for workmen on the railway works in progress in these districts.

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XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

170. The prescribed Appendices XVIII to XXV submitted with this report give the required statistics under this head.

Number of estates.

171. The total number of estates in the Division exceeded that of the previous year by 77, being 6,395, against 6,318 in 1894-95. The increase was chiefly due to partition, as well as to inclusion in the revenue roll under separate numbers of police lands, in accordance with the instructions contained in rule 4, Chapter II, page 2 of the new Tauzi Manual, and to resumption and assessment of life-grant revenue-free tenures found invalid on enquiry.

Total demand and collection.

172. The total demand in the several districts was Rs. 19,63,641, of which Rs. 19,28,991 was collected and Rs. 2,498 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 32,152. The percentage of total collection on total demand was 98·02, against 98·99 in the previous year, showing a satisfactory increase.

Current demand and collection.

173. The current demand of all classes of estates put together rose from Rs. 18,59,523 in 1894-95 to Rs. 18,59,928 in the year under report, showing a net increase of Rs. 405. This increase is due to resettlement of waste *rasadbandi* and other lands, as well as to resumption of invalid life-grant revenue-free tenures, and inclusion of police lands in the revenue-roll under separate numbers, as noticed above. The current collections from all classes of estates amounted to Rs. 18,28,701, against Rs. 17,52,313 in 1894-95. The percentage of this on the current demand amounted to 98·32, which is much in excess of that in the preceding year, which was 94·23.

Arrear demand and collection.

174. The arrear demand amounted to Rs. 1,03,713, out of which Rs. 1,00,250 was collected, giving a percentage of 96·7, against 81·7 in 1894-95.

Remissions.

175. The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 2,498, of which Rs. 386 were remissions of grace, Rs. 1,910 remissions of right, and Rs. 202 were nominal remissions granted for relinquishment by raiyats of their holdings on account of desertion and death.

Balances.

176. The total balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 32,152, against Rs. 1,03,542 in the previous year, of which Rs. 9,188 was doubtful and irrecoverable and Rs. 22,964 was under recovery.

Khas mahals.

177. The number of estates under direct management in the Division was 42. Of these, 13 petty estates were sold during the year under the orders of the Board at a price of Rs. 1,923.

178. The gross demand of this class of estates during the year amounted to Rs. 5,03,323 and the collections to Rs. 4,69,411, which gives a percentage of above 90 per cent. A sum of Rs. 13,771 was expended in improvement works of miscellaneous and sanitary nature. The condition of the tenantry was generally good, except in flooded tracts, where, owing to loss of crops, it was otherwise. Suitable remissions were made to meet individual cases of distress. The most important of the Government estates in this Division is that of Khurda, in the Puri district, the settlement of which, made 15 years ago, is under revision. An endeavour which was partially successful was made by the Subdivisional Officer of Khurda to enlist sarbarahkars and other villagers in the cause of sanitary and other improvements in their villages.

Road and public works cesses.

179. Out of a total gross demand of Rs. 3,03,901, a sum of Rs. 2,74,120 was realized and Rs. 103 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 29,678, or 9·76 of the gross demand, outstanding at the close of the year. The collections include Rs. 8,283 paid in advance for the year under report, and also the payments made in advance for future periods. The percentage of net balance on gross demand was, as in the previous year, lowest in Puri (2·38) and highest in Cuttack (16·28). Compared with the previous year, the collections show an improvement, being 90·20, against 89·01 per cent. in 1894-95.

180. The collection of petty demands by kanungoes seems to have been satisfactory in Cuttack and Balasore, but it is reported to have been retarded in Puri by delay in the preparation of arrear lists which under the new Tauzi Manual have to be prepared at the end of the second kist.

Remittance of land revenue and cesses by money-orders.

181. A sum of Rs. 1,09,691 was remitted by 10,377 money orders during the year, against Rs. 1,07,836 by 10,126 orders in the previous year. The divisional result was thus an increase in postal transactions, though there was a decrease both in the number of money-orders and the amount remitted in Cuttack, as compared with the previous year, which is attributed to the causes enumerated in paragraph 207 of the previous year's report. Many proprietors of large estates prefer to make payments through their agents, but the money-order system is a real boon to small proprietors who have no agents, and who are saved the trouble of long journeys and of dancing attendance on our low-paid amla, who are not conspicuous for their honesty. The money-order system is therefore as popular with small proprietors as it is unpopular with our amla in the Collectorates.

182. No money-order was refused during the year.

183. The Government have by their Resolution No. 503, dated 12th December 1895, authorized the payment of rent by money-orders in the Puri district from 1st January 1896, and the number of such money-orders issued was 3 for an amount of Rs. 16. The success or otherwise of the working of this system cannot be judged as yet.

Operation of the Sale Law.

184. The number of estates or shares of estates which become liable to sale for non-payment of Government revenue during the year was 677, against 680 in 1894-95. Of these, only 24 (17 whole and 7 shares) were actually sold, giving a percentage of 3·5 to the total number which became liable to sale, against 5·5 in the previous year. The revenue demand of the estates sold was Rs. 84,170, and the arrears for which they were brought to sale amounted to Rs. 1,57,282. The amount of purchase-money was Rs. 1,82,000, or about $2\frac{1}{3}$ times the Government revenue. Compared with the previous year, the amount for which defaults were made show a very considerable increase. This is due to the fact that the estate of Kotdesh, in the Puri district, with a Government revenue of Rs. 81,082, defaulted since April 1894, and the sale of the estate was postponed for various reasons till now. The fact of this estate having been sold for Rs. 1,64,000 only partly accounts for the low proportion of the purchase-money to Government demand of the estates sold in the Division. The sale-price of

the estate in question was, however, not inadequate, as it is six times the ascertained income of the estate. Another fact which is said also to have contributed materially to reduce the prices of estates sold is the re-settlement of the Division now in progress, owing to which the public are not forward in purchasing temporarily-settled estates.

185. The number of estates exempted from sale was 653, with a Government revenue of Rs. 3,23,440. Appendix XIX supplies details of the dates of sale, &c.

186. There were 9 appeals preferred against sales during the year, viz., 7 from Cuttack and 2 from the Puri district. Of the 7 Cuttack appeals, 2 were dismissed, 1 was recommended to Government for annulment of sale, and 4, instituted at the close of the year, are pending. The 2 appeals from Puri were dismissed.

Working of the certificate procedure.

187. The total number of certificates filed during the year, excluding those received from other districts, was 12,781, against 14,598 in 1894-95. In 5,227 cases payments were made on issue of notices, and in 7,096 cases on attachment of property, while in 301 cases recourse was had to actual sale. In 15 cases demands were satisfied on issue of warrants. In the 3 cases in which the debtors were imprisoned, all were released without payment of their debts. In course of my inspection of the Cuttack road-cess and certificate offices, I noticed that numerous certificates had been issued somewhat recklessly for insignificant sums, *down to one pice*. This appears to me to be an abuse of the certificate procedure.

Surveys and settlements.

188. The attestation and assessment work in connection with the Divisional settlement was in progress in the Balasore district during the year under report.

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XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

264. During the year under report work was started in connection with the branch line of railway from Jutni to Puri, and the Orissa branch of Bengal-Nagpur Railway, in addition to the East Coast Railway already in progress. The following is a brief account of the work done on each line.

East Coast Railway and its branch to Puri.

265. A Special Deputy Collector was appointed to finish the land acquisition work for this line in the districts of Cuttack and Puri. The work on the main line in the district of Puri was pushed on vigorously, and the portion from Khurda Road station southwards was opened for traffic towards the close of the year. The whole of the branch line (from Khurda Road to Puri) was surveyed, and the railway authorities were put in possession of the area except a few acres of homestead land. It is expected that the branch line from Khurda Road station to Puri will ere long be open for traffic.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

266. Work was started in the last winter. Two Special Deputy Collectors were appointed to acquire land in the districts of Cuttack and Balasore, and arrangements have been made to put the railway authorities in possession of the lands as soon as possible. Considerable progress has been made in both the districts within a short time. The District Engineer of Balasore hopes that by the beginning of 1897 rails will have reached the Subarnarekha river.

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XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

MUNICIPALITIES.

335. *Cuttack.*—There are three municipalities in this district, viz.—Cuttack, Jajpur, and Kendrapara. The Civil Surgeon of the district is the Chairman of the first, and the Subdivisional Officers are the Chairmen of the other two.

336. The table below gives the number of meetings held and the percentage of attendance in each:—

Names of Municipalities.	Number of members, including Chairman.	Number of meetings held.	Percentage of attendance.
1	2	3	4
Cuttack ...	18	21	48·1
Jajpur ...	12	15	72
Kendrapara ...	12	15	53·92

337. In Cuttack there are 18 Commissioners, of whom 12 are elected and 6 nominated. Of the nominated Commissioners, Babu Lal Bihari Ghose having died, Babu Harry Ballabha Bose was appointed in his place by Government, and on the transfer of Dr. Zorab, the late Civil Surgeon of the district, Dr. Meadows was elected as Chairman in his place. Of the elected Commissioners, Babu Girish Chandra Gupta having been transferred, his place was filled up at a bye-election held after the close of the year.

338. The Commissioners are said to have taken great interest in the municipal work. No meeting was adjourned for want of a quorum.

339. In the Jajpur Municipality of the 12 Commissioners, 2 died during the year, and their places were duly filled up. The number of meetings adjourned for want of a quorum was 3, against 2 in the preceding year.

340. In the Kendrapara Municipality 15 meetings were convened during the year under report, and 2 of these were adjourned for want of a quorum. The Municipal Commissioners are said to have taken interest in the affairs of the Municipality.

341. The receipts and expenditure of each municipality as compared with the preceding year are shown in the subjoined table:—

Names of Municipalities.	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack ...	47,487	47,726	47,370	47,349
Jajpur ...	4,604	5,046	5,189	4,484
Kendrapara ...	7,827	8,046	7,520	7,743

342. With regard to the sanitation of the town, Mr. Growse, the Collector, writes:—

"The sanitary condition of the town has been satisfactory, and the Sanitary Commissioner's recent visit disclosed nothing very glaringly wrong. The question of providing the "town with a filtered water-supply has been voted beyond the means of the Municipality, and, "as at present advised, I doubt whether the Municipality would be justified in incurring the "great expense necessary."

343. The total amount expended in the Jajpur Municipality during the year under report was Rs. 4,484. The sanitary charges amounted to Rs. 1,677, against Rs. 2,074 in the preceding year.

344. The sanitary condition of Kendrapara town is said to have been good on the whole. Roads were kept clean, two unhealthy private tanks were re-excavated, and steps were taken to fill up ditches and *nalas*. The health of the

town was good throughout the year except in September and October, when cholera broke out in 30 villages out of 64 in the town. The total number of deaths occurred was 103. All possible measures are reported to have been adopted towards checking the disease.

345. As regards the administration of this Municipality, Mr. Growse remarks, that municipal administration seems to be more unpopular and meets with more opposition in Kendrapara than in the other towns.

346. *Balasore.*—In this Municipality there were 18 members, as in the preceding year. Out of these 5 were official and 13 non-official. The number of meetings held during the year was 14, against 19 in the preceding year, and the percentage of attendance was 38·88, which is very low. Of the 14 meetings, there were 2 at which there was no quorum. Babu Udoya Nath Kar, a member of the Municipality, is said to have attended no meetings at all during the year.

347. The total receipts and expenditure of the year under report were Rs. 17,203 and Rs. 17,046, against Rs. 15,794 and Rs. 16,047 respectively in the preceding year. The increase in the receipts was attributed to the collection of latrine-tax and of subscriptions and donations from the public for the maintenance of the Balasore Pilrim Hospital, which was made over to the Municipality during the year under report. In addition to this, a larger amount of fees under section 261 of the Municipal Act is said to have been realized during the year than in the preceding year. The increase in the expenditure is said to be due to charges for sanitary works executed during the year and for the maintenance of the Pilgrim Hospital.

348. *Puri.*—The Municipal Board of this town consists of 15 members, of whom 10 are elected and 5 appointed by Government. The number of meetings held during the year under report was 14, against 16 in the preceding year, and the percentage of attendance 50·6. No meeting adjourned for want of a quorum.

349. The total receipts and expenditure during the year under report were Rs. 33,815 and Rs. 34,233, against Rs. 35,386 and Rs. 38,014, respectively, in the preceding year.

350. The total expenditure shows a decrease, which is said to be due to the fact that the amount expended in the last year included sums spent on the Bara Danda drainage work, whereas no such large work was undertaken during the year under report.

351. The main roads of the town are said to be as clean as can be expected, but the bye-lanes are not so It is said that more drains are required to serve as feeders to the Bara Danda drain, as reported last year.

352. The main source of water-supply of the town is wells and tanks. Some of these are reported to have been in a filthy state. The worst of these unclean tanks are the Markund and Swetgunga, and attempts have recently been made to clean them and remove the silt. Mr. Bell, the District Officer, writes:—

"The Markund tank with the Swetgunga is filthy beyond description, and is now being "dewatered and the silt is being removed. The cleansing for the first time in its history of "this ancient tank, which is overcrowded at ordinary seasons, and very much overcrowded "at festivals, cannot but be of great benefit. Great credit in this connection is due to "Dr. Banks, the Civil Surgeon, to whose energy and perseverance it is largely due that the "difficulties inseparable from such an undertaking have been successfully combated."

353. I entirely agree with the District Officer in the remarks he makes about Dr. Banks, an officer who takes much interest in his municipal work, and has worked with the utmost zeal to improve the sanitary condition of Puri town Credit is due to him for having cleaned the Markund tank. The attempt made, however, to dewater and clean the Swetgunga tank in May last was a failure, as the pump, I understand, was not powerful enough for the purpose. As the rains have now set in, the tank cannot be cleaned, I am afraid, till the next dry season.

District Boards.

354. The statement below shows the number of members, the number of meetings held, and the average percentage of attendance of the members of the District Boards during the year under report:—

Name of district.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Average percentage of attendance.
1	2	3	4
Cuttack ...	21	14	46·6
Balasore ..	16	13	46·15
Puri ...	13	21	30·7

There was a great falling off noticeable in the average percentage of attendance against Puri. This is said to be due to non-attendance of certain non-official members owing to their illness.

355. *Cuttack.*—The average attendance of the Jajpur Local Board shows a decided improvement, being 6·3, against 4·7 in the preceding year. The average attendance of the Cuttack and Kendrapara Local Boards was about the same as in the preceding year.

356. The number of Committees attached to the Cuttack District Board is four, viz.—(1) Finance, (2) Education, (3) Public Works, including ferries and pounds, (4) Sanitation. The Committees appear to have done useful work, and held altogether 36 meetings during the year.

357. The total receipts and expenditure of the District Board during the year under report were Rs. 1,10,093 and Rs. 1,09,373, against Rs. 1,19,314 and Rs. 1,22,674 respectively in the preceding year.

358. *Balasore.*—There are four Committees attached to the District Board, and the number of meetings held by them was 29, against 30 in the preceding year.

359. The powers delegated to the Local Boards are said to have been well exercised.

360. The total receipts and expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 71,094, and Rs. 6[illegible],177, against Rs. 75,691 and Rs. 71,900 respectively in the preceding year.

361. *Puri.*—The total receipts and expenditure of the District Board during the year under report amounted to Rs. 59,714 and Rs. 62,083, against Rs. 60,696 and Rs. 50,647 respectively in the preceding year.

362. The Board appears to have spent a fair amount of money on a certain number of new useful works.

363. The Local Boards of the district have the charge of the following branches of administration, viz.—

(1) Pounds.
(2) Ferries.
(3) Village roads.
(4) Khurda Dispensary.

364. Mr. Growse says of the Cuttack District Board :—

"The Board has worked well and 'kindly,' and it is a pleasure to work with it."

Mr. De says of the Balasore District Board:—

"The District Board and the Local Boards have worked in a generally satisfactory manner."

Mr. Bell says of the Puri District Board:—

"I will content myself with reiterating my predecessor's opinion of last year that the Board are quietly doing a good deal of useful work."

365. I have always considered it a clear gain to the cause of good administration to associate non-official gentlemen with us in our work, and the

loyalty, intelligence, and local knowledge with which these gentlemen have worked deserve recognition, and have made local self-government a success in these provinces. The question of the formation of Union Committees is now under the consideration of Government, and reports have been called for from district officers and will shortly be submitted. There is much room for the extension of local self-government in this direction. Union Committees, if carefully formed and properly managed, will form a sort of link between administrative officers and the people, which at present does not exist. District and subdivisional officers will find themselves more in touch with the people through Union Committees than they now are, and will obtain material help from them, not only in the work of sanitary and other improvements in villages, but also in their administration and judicial work.

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XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

400. I have very few remarks to make under this head, as I have not been a year in this Division yet.

The most important fact in the history of the year is the opening of the railway line. The line from Khurda Road, southwards to the Madras Presidency, is open for traffic, and the line northwards to Calcutta is under construction. Orissa will witness great changes when this line is completed. The country will become more accessible, and there will be greater facilities for emigration and immigration. Export and import trade will receive an impetus, and probably the wages of labour and the prices of food-grains will be somewhat affected. The majority of pilgrims will come by rail, and the annual outbreak of cholera along the pilgrim route will probably be stopped. And the fact that Cuttack will be about 12 hours' journey from Calcutta will, indirectly, have its salutary influence on the progress of this Division.

Another fact which is probably receiving even more attention from the people at the present moment, is the re-settlement of the Division, which is now in progress. More than three-fourths of this Division consist of temporarily-settled estates, and all these estates are under re-settlement. Zamindars all over the Division are naturally watching these operations with interest, and are expecting the decision of the Government as to the percentage of the assets which will be left to them, with eagerness and anxiety.

Two successive good harvests have, for the time being, improved the condition of the agricultural people, and the Railway lines under construction give ample employment to labourers. The present condition of the people, therefore, is comparatively good. The people of Orissa are a quiet law-abiding people, not given to crime, and the year under review was marked by a perceptible decrease in crime throughout the Division, owing to the good harvests.

The re-organisation of the Chaukidari System, the re-organisation of the Patwari System, and the formation of Union Committees are important measures under contemplation. If these measures are adopted and carried out with due care, they cannot help proving beneficial to the people.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF CROPS IN THE PATNA DIVISION.

The 16th October 1896.—The following papers are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 565G., dated Bankipore, the 8th October 1896.

From—J. A. BOURDILLON, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

WITH reference to Government order No. 821T.—R., dated the 30th ultimo, and in continuation of my letter No. 119Ct. of the 25th idem, I have the honour to submit the following report on the condition and prospects of crops in the districts of this Division for the fortnight ending on the 3rd instant.

GENERAL REMARKS.

2. During the period under report there has been no rain anywhere, except less than half an inch at Barharwa in the north-west of the Bettiah subdivision in Champaran. From about the 20th to the 25th, and again during the last few days, a strong west wind has been blowing in the middle of the day, which has had the effect of greatly drying the land and withering the standing crops.

3. The period covered nearly corresponds with that of the Hathiya asterism (September 25th to October 10th), and is therefore one in which plentiful rain is expected and is required to keep alive the *kharif* and to moisten the land so as to enable the cultivators to begin sowing the *rabi*. In those districts where water is carefully stored, *e.g.*, Gaya and parts of Shahabad and Patna, the standing crops up to date are in good condition, and will in any case give a fair return. Further, in all the area commanded by the Sone canals the *kharif* crops are magnificent. Elsewhere rain is badly needed, and if it does not fall within the next few days the standing crops will suffer greatly, and the area of *rabi* sowings will be much contracted.

4. I have just returned from a visit to Dehree and the Sone canals, and have spent three days in Mr. Buckley's company. Every effort is being made to work the canals to the best advantage, and not a drop of water is being wasted which could be profitably used for irrigation.

5. As regards prices, there has been a sharp rise in the price of all grain almost everywhere within the last week, which is due to two causes—(1) the practical certainty that the Hathiya rains have failed, (2) large purchases made for despatch to the North-Western Provinces. There have been some ebullitions of popular feeling which will be noticed below in their proper places, but after some oscillation prices have steadied down for the present and confidence has been restored.

6. All the information that I have been able to obtain, both official and non-official, points to the fact that there is a sufficiency of grain in the Division, and what is needed is money to buy it with. For this reason I think that before long test relief works will have to be opened almost everywhere in order to give work to the unemployed. These will take at present the form of repairs to roads or construction of new roads in accordance with the usual civil works programme of the District Boards. Large quantities of earthwork have to be executed on the projected railways in Gaya, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, which will employ thousands of work-people through the winter. I now turn to make a few remarks on the condition of the different districts.

7. *Patna.*—The Collector reports that rain is not urgently wanted; but if it falls within a week, the estimated outturn of winter rice will be 12 annas, otherwise the crop will not exceed an 8-anna one, and in many places it will be as low as 6 annas. The floods in the south and south-west of the Bihar subdivision, referred to in my last report, have caused very little damage and will lead to no distress. On the contrary, the area inundated by them is a *rabi* country, and the floods have supplied the necessary moisture. The event of

this week has been the sharp rise in prices all over the north of the district and in the case of all classes of food-grains.

8. The local *goladars* in Barh and Phulwari closed their golas to retail sale about the 30th ultimo, and the people were put to great straits to obtain grain. The Collector has pointed out to the *goladars*, as far as possible, the danger they are running in pursuing this policy, and has advised them to sell by retail as before. In this he has been very successful. Mr. Inglis also held a public meeting in the city on Sunday, the 4th, to consider the situation, at which it was decided to raise funds privately to aid the necessitous by selling small quantities of grain at a somewhat lower rate than that quoted by the regular dealers. I have impressed on Mr. Inglis that this must be treated as an entirely private arrangement, and at my request he has withdrawn all officials from the managing committees. Government is therefore in no way committed to this charitable policy. I have in a separate letter reported on the ebullitions at Dinapore and elsewhere.

9. *Gaya.*—Prices have risen, and common rice is now selling at 9 seers per rupee. During the last fortnight I have traversed the whole district, and have satisfied myself that for the present there is nothing to fear. While I was in Gaya there were clamorous crowds asking for a Government rate to be fixed for the sale of grain: this was of course rejected. After I had left on Sunday, the 4th, there was an alarm of *loot*, but the Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police had already taken precautions, and the police were so quickly on the spot that nothing occurred. The price of common rice, which was 12 seers up till the 1st, when I left, rose to 9 seers by the 5th, and has there stayed.

Mr. Savage has asked the Mohunth of Budh-Gaya, who has large hoards of grain, to come forward and sell it to the poor in small quantities on easier terms than the Banias.

10. *Shahabad.*—Owing to the causes enumerated in paragraph 5 above, and specially to the operations of purchasers from the North-Western Provinces, the price of grain at Arrah rose suddenly on the 30th ultimo and 1st October. On the latter date the grain-dealers suspended retail sales, and there was considerable apprehension of a grain riot. In these circumstances the Officiating Magistrate, Mr. Egerton, took the unwise step of forbidding the exportation of grain, by an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, dated the 2nd October. Fortunately, however, he reported his proceedings to me by telegram, and I forthwith cancelled his order by wire. Both then and since I have impressed upon him that no direct interference with trade can possibly be allowed, although he is at liberty to use persuasion and advice as much as he pleases to induce the Banias to sell at fair rates. Police protection has been given to those grain-dealers who asked for it, and I have directed the Magistrate to realise the cost under section 13 of the Police Act, and also to enlist special constables if required. The latest reports state that up to yesterday all was quiet again, and the Magistrate is now taking proper steps to maintain order.

11. *Saran.*—Mr. Wheeler says that further reports and enquiries seem to show the general yield of the *makai* crop has not been much more than 6 annas for the district as a whole. The rice is withering away daily, and even were good rain to fall now, a large proportion must be lost.

12. He also reports that within the last few days he has received several complaints from Chapra that the Banias do not sell at the prices they report, and that they are inflating prices unduly, sometimes changing the rate two or three times in the day. Agents from the North-Western Provinces are also in the district buying up grain for exportation, and this has also tended to raise prices. Applications have been made to the Collector to interfere, which he has of course declined to do.

13. A meeting of the District Board was held on the 3rd instant to discuss what preliminary measures were advisable in order to enable the Board to start relief works as soon as the necessity for them was demonstrated. It was resolved—

(*a*) to empower the Chairman to stop any works now in hand which are not of urgent necessity;

(*b*) to request all planters as far as possible to execute the repair works made over to them on a system of *haziri*, so as to enable them to gauge the demand for labour;

(*c*) to circulate the authorised programme of relief works for the suggestions of members.

These moderate proposals have my approval.

14. *Champaran.*—Under date the 5th instant, Mr. Macpherson, Collector of Champaran, writes that there was a fall of ·37 of an inch at Barharwa, and that all over the district much has been done to irrigate the crops by damming the hill streams. His opinion is that the winter rice crop continues to hold out, and it will be saved if there is rain during the Hathiya asterism. In one or two tracts the winter rice crops will be very poor even if good rain falls.

15. During the first week of the fortnight prices fell somewhat owing to new grain (*bhadoi*) coming into the market, but during the last week there has been a sharp rise, and common rice is selling for 11 seers at Motihari and 12½ seers at Bettiah, instead of 14 or 15 seers, which is the usual rate at this time of the year.

16. *Muzaffarpur.*—The winter rice crop is daily deteriorating for want of rain, which is most urgently needed to prevent the plants from withering. Prices are steadily rising, and rice has already reached almost famine rates. No rioting or disturbance is reported.

17. *Darbhanga.*—There was no rain during the fortnight, and a good fall is urgently required. If there is rain, there will be very fair paddy over the greater part of the district; otherwise it will be poor everywhere, and there will be scarcely any in the west and north-west of Madhubani. Mr. Carlyle thinks there is some risk of prices rising so high as to cause a good deal of distress, as prospects are so bad in other parts of India. He was with me here on the 6th, and returned to Madhubani the same night to watch the development of affairs.

18. *Conclusion.*—In view of the disturbed state of public feeling, and the risk of grain riots should the market grow tighter, I have thought it right to cancel all leave for the Puja holidays, and to ask District and Subdivisional Officers to remain at or near their head-quarters. These orders have been loyally accepted, and indeed in most cases the District Officers, at any rate, had anticipated my wishes. A concession has been allowed in one or two special cases.

19. You will recognise that this is not the report required by section 9 of the Famine Code. I cannot say that "scarcity actually prevails", or that "famine is imminent" in any part of the Patna Division; but if no rain falls by the end of the Siwati asterism, which closes on the 6th November, there will be no doubt of the matter. Meanwhile, I am issuing a circular to all District Officers, calling their attention to section 11 of the Famine Code, and instructing them to start test works carefully as they find necessary.

20. I propose to submit a further report on or about the 22nd instant, and will remain at my head-quarters throughout the holidays.

No. 940T.—R., dated Darjeeling, the 15th October 1896.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Dept.;
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 565G., dated the 8th October 1896, reporting on the condition and prospects of the crops in the districts of the Patna Division.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor fears that the fact that no rain has fallen since the date of your report has made the outlook even more gloomy than you describe it to be. There can even now be no doubt that the serious rise in prices is pressing with great severity upon the labouring classes, and no time should, in His Honour's opinion, be lost in offering work on the district roads under the conditions prescribed in section 56 of the Famine Code, treating these for the present as "test works" under section 11. The District Boards must now be called upon to revise their budgets by cutting out all avoidable expenditure and appropriating all the funds they can find to relief works proper. There will certainly be full demand for all the work that the Boards

can supply. Should no rains fall before the end of this month, there can be little doubt that a serious failure of *aman* rice and *rabi* crops will be inevitable, and the Local Government will have to largely supplement the Board funds. It is fortunate that the railway extensions both in South and North Bihar are likely to supply work for a large section of the population during the coming winter. You should certainly submit the report prescribed by section 9 of the Famine Code by the first week in November if the rain still holds off.

3. Meantime all executive officers should carefully study the Famine Code and the history of past scarcities The Magistrates and Police must keep a sharp look-out for any indications of rioting, and take prompt steps to suppress it. The standing crops must be carefully watched, and their condition reported weekly in detail of local areas. The stocks of food-grain should be enquired into. Every effort should be made to utilise whatever water-supply there may be from hill streams, tanks and wells, for purposes of irrigation. Loans for well-sinking should be freely given. The officers of the Opium, Survey, and Settlement Departments may be utilised for the purposes of these local enquiries. This need not at present interfere with their ordinary duties.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the action so far taken by yourself and the District Officers as now reported, except in the case of the Officiating Collector of Shahabad, whose order forbidding exports of grain under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code was rightly cancelled by you as both ill-advised and illegal. As regards the action taken by the District Board of Saran, the Lieutenant-Governor approves of it; but with reference to the execution of work by planters on a system of *haziri*, I am to point out that no relief work can under the Code be paid by daily wage irrespective of task. The Code rules must be strictly followed in all district relief works, whether test or other.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared, if the situation becomes worse, to place an officer on special duty to assist you. Meantime the Director of Land Records and Agriculture has been instructed to proceed to Bihar at an early date.

LIBERALITY OF CERTAIN GENTLEMEN OF MYMENSINGH AND DACCA.

No. 1159G., dated Dacca, the 30th September 1896.

From—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

THE gentlemen named in the margin propose to commemorate the recent visit to Dacca and Mymensingh of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by the benefactions noted in the annexed list. I have the honour to request that the liberality and public spirit thus exhibited by these gentlemen may be acknowledged by the Government.

1. Raja Rajendra Narayan Roy Bahadur, of Bhawal.
2. Raja Surjya Kanta Acharjee Bahadur, of Muktagacha.
3. Rai Jogendra Kisor Rai Chowdhury Bahadur, of Ramgopalpur.
4. Rai Pran Sankar Chowdhury, Zamindar, Teota.
5. Babus Janaki Nath Roy and Sitá Nath Roy, of Bhagyakul.

NAME OF DONOR.	Amount of donation.	Work on which to be spent.	
1	2	3	
Raja Rajendra Narayan Roy Bahadur, of Bhawal.	Rs. 40,000	For the extension of the Buriganga bund towards the west.	Rs. 20,000
		For the extension of the Simpson Ward attached to the Dacca Mitford Hospital.	5,000
		For supply of good water to his tenants of Bhawal by excavating ponds and wells under supervision of the District Board of Dacca.	15,000
			40,000
Raja Surjya Kanta Acharjee Bahadur, of Muktagacha (Mymensingh).	7,600	For the construction of and fitting the same with necessary furniture an Eye Ward to be attached to the Nasirabad Dispensary, to be called "Mackenzie Eye Ward." Cost of maintenance to be borne by the donor.	
Rai Jogendra Kisor Rai Chowdhury, of Ramgopalpur (Mymensingh).	11,000	For the excavation of tanks throughout the district by the District Board of Mymensingh. The tanks to be called after the name of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.	10,000
		For the extension of the water-works for the benefit of the residents of the Government Estate Wari (Dacca).	1,000
			11,000
Rai Pran Sankar Chowdhury, Zamindar, Teota.	1,000	For the re-excavation of an old tank in the head-quarters of the Maniekganj subdivision and building a masonry ghat in the same under the supervision of the Subdivisional Officer.	
Babus Janaki Nath and Sita Nath Roy, of Bhagyakul.	5,000	To the District Board of Dacca for the excavation of two tanks alongside the Srinagar road for drinking purposes.	

MOHIM CHANDRA GHOSH,
Personal Assistant, for Commissioner.

No. 962T.M., dated Darjeeling, the 12th October 1896.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Dept.;
To—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 11596T., dated the 30th September 1896, in which you report that the gentlemen named in the margin have proposed to commemorate the recent visit to Dacca and Mymensingh of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by executing certain works of public utility specified in the list annexed to your letter, and request that the liberality exhibited by them may be acknowledged by Government.

1. Raja Rajendra Narayan Roy Bahadur, of Bhawal.
2. Raja Surjya Kanta Acharjee Bahadur, of Muktagacha.
3. Rai Jogendra Kisor Rai Chowdhury Bahadur, of Ramgopalpur.
4. Rai Pran Sankar Chowdhury, Zamindar, Teota.
5. Babus Janaki Nath Roy and Sita Nath Roy, of Bhagyakul.

2. In reply, I am desired to request that you will be so good as to convey to these gentlemen an expression of His Honour's thanks for the public spirit and liberality. This correspondence will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 19th October, 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil all over the district. Weather hot and fair. Rain badly wanted for the standing *aman* which is withering in different parts of the district. Sugarcane doing well. The sowing of *rabi* is being retarded for want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 15	per rupee.
Kalna	12	
Katwa	12 to 13½	
Raniganj	10	

Birbhum.—Weather fine. No rain since September. Is is greatly needed as the crops are suffering. Harvesting of *aus* proceeding. Rice selling at 12 to 13 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—No rain. It is badly wanted for *aman*. Prospects gloomy. Probable outturn of *aus* 8 to 10 annas. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice selling at 11 to 12 seers per rupee. Price is daily rising for heavy exports.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather seasonable and cool for this time of the year. Rain is wanted badly. Paddy is suffering very much for want of moisture. Prospects of sugarcane and *til* hopeful wherever there is moisture; likewise indigo is being sown in lands showing moisture. Heavy daily exports of paddy and husked rice have raised the price from 14 to 10 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from Binpur. Fodder and water sufficient Coarse rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10	per rupee.
Contai	14 to 16	
Tamluk and Ghatal	12½ to 14	

Hooghly.—No rain throughout the district. Weather hot during day; cool at night. *Aus* is being cut. *Aman* withering for want of rain. Rice sells average at 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of jute and sowing of *rabi* going on. Rain badly wanted for *aman* rice. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 10 to 12½ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Hot in the day and cool in the night. Prospect of *aman* fair. Rain is much wanted shortly. Ploughing for *rabi* crops going on in Barasat and Basirhat subdivisions. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. c.	
Sadar	10 to 13 8	per rupee.
Barasat	9 0	
Basirhat	10 10	
Diamond Harbour	11 6	

Nadia.—No rain. Days hot; nights cool. *Aman* suffering much for want of rain. Prospects of *rabi* crops gloomy owing to drought. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice varies from 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Sowing of indigo and *rabi* crops going on. *Kalai* plants thriving. Harvesting of *aus* continues. State of *aman* and sugarcane seems good. Rain wanted for all standing crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	11	per rupee.
Kandi	13	
Jangipur	11½	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Jhenida ·60. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* gloomy. Rain badly wanted. Lands being prepared for *rabi* crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	9½ to 11	per rupee.
Jhenida	11 to 12	
Magura	9 to 9¾	
Narail	10	
Bangaon	11 to 12	

Khulna.—No rain. Weather fine and cool. Agricultural loans will be given in Mollahat thana. *Aman* paddy withering for want of rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.
Khulna	9 to 10
Bagerhat	8½ per rupee.
Satkhira	9½

Rajshahi.—Rainfall nil. Days hot; nights cool. Prospects fair. Rain urgently wanted for rice crop and *rabi* sowings. Winter rice withering in places. No attle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice selling from 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall ·07 at Thakurgaon only. Weather hot during day; cool at night. Transplantation of *haimanti* is over. Standing crops on low lands doing well, but on high lands suffering for want of rain. Cultivation for *rabi* crops commences. Common rice selling from 10 to 11 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Days warm; nights cool. Steeping of jute continues. Rain badly wanted for standing crops. Preparaton of land for tobacco going on. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at Sadar 10 and at Alipur subdivis on 7½ seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall ·19. Washing of jute nearly finished. Lands are being prepared for tobacco plantation. Prospects fair. Common rice selling at 9 to 11 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather clear. Jute washing going on. Winter rice doing well. Cattle-disease in three villages. Fodder and water ample. Price of common rice at head-quarters 9 seers and in the interior from 7½ to 11¼ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall ·91 at Pabna. Weather getting cooler. Prospects of *aman* crop very poor. *Aus* rice selling at 10 seers per rupee at Pabna and common rice 8 seers per rupee at Sirajganj. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* fair. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Rain wanted for the growth of *aman* crop. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 7½ to 8 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Rain necessary for *aman* paddy. Rice selling at 8 or 9 seers per rupee. Fodder available.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing *aman* crop moderate. More rain wanted. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice varies from 7 to 10 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall nil all over the district. Weather hot in the day and cool in the night. *Aman* paddy withering in high lands. Rain badl wanted. Outlook anxious. Cattle-disease reported from Chandpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall (·74) only local. Prospects of crops gloomy for want of sufficient rain. Water and fodder good. Price of rice ranges from 9 to 13 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 87 Weather hot. Prospects of standing crops generally fair. More rain would be beneficial. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice sells at 11 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rain urgently wanted for rice crop and *rabi* sowings. Prospects of neither favourable except where artificial means of irrigation are available. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices rising. Common rice selling at—

	Srs.
Patna	10½
Barh	8½
Bihar	9½ per rupee.
Dinapore	9 to 11

Gaya.—No rain. Paddy crop suffering for want of rain. Common rice sells at 9 seers against average of 14 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Paddy crops on unirrigated tracts nearly dried up for want of rain. *Rabi* sowings retarded for want of moisture.

Saran.—No rain. Paddy drying up for want of rain. Fields are being prepared for *rabi* sowings, but for want of moisture sowings have not yet been undertaken as usual. Prices of food-grains are—Rice 8 to 10 seers per rupee, wheat 8 seers per rupee, maize 13 seers per rupee, gram 11 seers per rupee, and marua 16 seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of winter rice crop very bad except in the few places where irrigation is possible. *Rabi* sowings commenced in places, but for want of moisture prospects are very poor. Common rice and wheat sell at 9 seers per rupee each.

Darbhanga.—Rain badly wanted for rice crop. Paddy wherever not irrigated withering in Sadar and Madhubani and *rabi* sowings retarded for want of moisture in places. Prices rising. Common rice selling at Sadar 9 seers per rupee.

Monghyr.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Rain urgently wanted for paddy and *rabi* crops. Sowing of *rabi* commenced. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	9 to 10	per rupee.
Begusarai	9½	
Jamui	12	

Bhagalpur.—Weather seasonable. Rain urgently wanted for *aghani* paddy which is withering for want of water. Sowing of *rabi* crops is being retarded.

Purnea.—No rain. Harvesting of *bhadoi* pally and jute finished. *Aghani* paddy promising though more rain wanted. *Rabi* sowings begun. Cattle-pox reported from two or three villages. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Malda.—No rain. Weather fine and getting cool. Prospects of winter rice very bad owing to want of rain. Rain is also urgently needed for sowing of *rabi* crops. Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee. No want of fodder and water.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Weather clear with variable winds. The want of rain is causing considerable loss of the rice crop all round the district and keeping back the sowing of the *rabi* crops. Rice sells at about 10 seers per rupee. No want of water or fodder as yet.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot during day; getting cooler at night. *Laghu* rice suffering for want of rain. *Beali* rice is being harvested. *Rabi* being sown. Rain very badly wanted. Insect-pest disappearing. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	15	2	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	18	6	
Banki	20	0	

Balasore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Laghu* rice-ripening. *Laghu* and *sarad* crops are being injured by insects. *Sarad* is also suffering for want of rain. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Bhadrak	16 to 18	

Puri.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot in the day; cool in mornings and evenings. Rain urgently wanted. Paddy plants beginning to wither on high lands. Insects are damaging *laghu* paddy which is being harvested. *Sarad* paddy coming into ear. Lands being prepared for *rabi* crops. Miscellaneous crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14 to 17	per rupee.
Khurda	15 to 18	

Angul.—No rain. Hot days; cold nights. *Beali* out. *Laghu* ripening Outturn of these two not over eight annas. *Sarad* much in need of rain, and where not irrigated will fail. Early *biri* and *kasi* will yield eight annas. Late *biri* and *kasi* will be a failure if no rain falls soon. No cattle-disease. Coarse rice obtainable with difficulty at 14 Cuttack seers per rupee.

Hazaribagh.—Weather hot in day, cold at night. No signs of rain. Prospects of paddy crop reduced to eight annas. *Rabi* fields being ploughed. Rice sells at 7 to 10 seers per rupee. Rice being brought from Raniganj.

Lohardaga.—No rain. Weather hot. Harvesting of *gora dhan* continues. Standing crops badly require rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice—new 10 seers—old 7 seers per rupee.

Palamau.—No rain since 20th September. Most reservoirs empty. Present prospects of winter rice seven annas. Rain urgently needed for rice and for *rabi* sowings. Condition of cattle good. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 6 seers 12 chitaks per rupee.

Manbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Rain badly wanted. Fodder and water plentiful. Condition of cattle good. Common rice sells at Sadar 10 seers per rupee with tendency to rise.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine. Prospects of standing *aman* crop, except on well-irrigated land, are very bad for want of rain. Rice sells at 14 seers per rupee average. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported.

General Summary.—There was no rain during the week with the exception of showers at Rangpur, Pabna, Noakhali, Chittagong and Jhenida in Jessore. Rain is urgently needed all over the province. The winter rice crop has already suffered severely in all but a few districts for want of rain, and the *rabi* sowings are in many places being retarded for the same cause. In Cuttack the insects which had been infesting the rice crop are disappearing; but they are still doing damage in Balasore and Puri. The harvesting of early rice and the washing of jute are still proceeding in some districts. No cattle-disease is reported except from a few places in Midnapore, Bogra, Tippera, and Purnea. The price of common rice is unusually high and is said in several districts to be rising owing to heavy exports.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 20th October, 1896.

M FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 11th to 17th October 1896.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1896.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Oct.	11th	145·7	7·5	29·840	79·9	88·3	16·1	72·2	75·7	0·834	73·8	82	N by W and Calm	15	Nil	Partially cloudy, Δ.
,,	12th	141·5	7·1	·889	81·3	88·3	13·2	75·1	77·1	·878	75·3	83	W by N and Calm	27	,,	Partially cloudy, Δ.
,,	13th	143·5	7·4	·888	81·6	88·7	12·3	76·4	77·2	·875	75·2	82	NW by W and Calm.	41	,,	Partially cloudy, Δ.
,,	14th	150·6	9·2	·893	81·1	88·7	14·5	74·2	77·1	·879	75·3	81	WNW, WSW and SW by S.	53	,,	Clear, Δ.
,,	15th	145·7	10·4	·895	80·4	89·1	15·9	73·2	75·7	·825	73·4	81	SW by S and WSW.	48	,,	Clear, Δ.
,,	16th	142·5	9·5	·899	79·9	89·4	17·6	71·8	74·4	·780	71·8	78	WSW, W by S and variable.	41	,,	Day clear, night partially cloudy, Δ.
,,	17th	144·3	10·4	·897	79·9	88·5	17·2	71·3	74·0	·762	71·1	76	SW by W and W by S.	65	,,	Chiefly clear, —.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·886
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·839
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	61·5
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	81·4
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	80·6
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	82·5
The extreme variation of temperature	18·1
The maximum temperature	89·4
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	6
	%
The mean relative humidity	81
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	79
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 11th to 17th October 1896	Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·74
The total fall from 1st January to 17th October 1896	53·17
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	62·10

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the New Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

Δ dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 19th October 1896.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 11th to 17th October 1896.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1896.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
October ...	11th ...	29·908	81·7	90·2	17·1	79·1	85·7	84·4	1·166	84·0	95	Nil
" ...	12th ...	·958	82·4	90·0	15·8	74·7	85·8	84·5	1·170	84·1	95	"
" ..	13th ...	·955	83·1	90·3	14·5	75·8	87·0	86·4	1·253	86·2	98	"
" ...	14th ...	·953	82·4	90·0	15·2	74·8	87·5	86·4	1·246	86·0	96	"
" ...	15th ...	·953	82·7	92·0	18·7	73·3	86·6	86·3	1·254	86·2	99	"
" ...	16th ..	·970	82·0	92·0	20·1	71·9	86·7	86·5	1·263	86·4	99	"
" ...	17th ...	·960	81·8	91·9	20·2	71·7	87·6	86·6	1·256	86·3	96	"

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	29·951
The mean temperature of the seven days	⊖ 82·3
The extreme variation of temperature	20 3
The maximum temperature	92·0
	°/₀.
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	97
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 11th to 17th October 1896	Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 19th October 1896.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of August 1896, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1896-97.		Tollage, 1895-96.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
Orissa Circle.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Taldanda Canal System	902 9 9	16,051 11 8	2,116 0 10	8,380 0 9
Kendrapara ditto	8,945 1 8	38,959 8 5	7,271 12 1	33 672 10 4
High Level Canal, Range I	1,695 1 6	7,850 0 6	1,276 12 6	3,917 5 3
Ditto, „ II	303 3 6	1,909 3 3	220 1 6	878 4 0
Ditto, „ III	154 14 6	940 3 6	155 13 0	561 14 0
Jajpur Canal ...	31 7 9	132 15 6	38 15 9	138 13 3
Total Orissa Circle ...	12,032 6 8	65,843 10 10	11,079 7 8	47,548 15 7
South-Western Circle.				
Midnapore Canal ...	11,520 0 0	61,978 15 3	11,930 3 0	50,402 14 9
Hijili Tidal Canal ..	11,129 6 6	44,168 12 0	6,578 4 0	35,381 14 0
Total South-Western Circle... ...	22,649 6 6	1,06,147 11 3	18,508 7 0	85,784 12 9
Sone Circle.				
Patna Canal System ...	1,571 13 0	10,184 12 0	1,615 5 6	10,220 3 4
Arrah ditto ...	874 9 0	8,834 6 0	1,595 5 3	8,292 7 0
Buxar ditto ...	703 10 6	4,296 13 6	800 3 3	5,302 12 6
Total Sone Circle ...	3,150 0 6	23,315 15 6	4,010 14 0	23,815 6 10
Grand Total ...	37,831 13 8	1,95,307 5 7	33,598 12 8	1,57,149 3 2

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1896-97.						Tollage, 1895-96.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	2,225	229	2,487 14 3	14,437	2,203	13,117 10 7	2,028	70	1,701 5 9	7,945	2,807	7,289 1 1
Total Orissa Circle	2,225	229	2,487 14 3	14,437	2,203	13,117 10 7	2,028	70	1,701 5 9	7,945	2,807	7,289 1 1

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1896-97.		Earnings, 1895-96.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Canals ...	14,520 4 11	78,961 5 5	12,780 13 5	54,838 0 8
Midnapore Canal ...	11,520 0 0	61,978 15 3	11,930 3 0	50,402 14 9
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	11,129 6 6	44,168 12 0	6,578 4 0	35,381 14 0
Sone Canals ...	3,150 0 6	23,315 15 6	4,010 14 0	23,815 6 10
Total ...	40,319 11 11	2,08,425 0 2	35,300 2 5	1,64,438 4 3

Calcutta,

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of August 1896, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1896-97.				Tollage, 1895-96.			
	During the month.		To end of the month.		During the month.		To end of the month.	
1	2		3		4		5	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	21,074	2 3	99,267	5 9	18,403	6 3	97,960	12 3
Tolly's Nala ...	6,273	13 0	27,841	3 0	6,949	7 3	34,353	6 3
Total ...	27,347	15 3	1,27,108	8 9	25,352	13 6	1,32,314	2 6
Orissa Coast Canal ...	6,813	6 9	37,639	10 3	5,286	3 6	34,829	1 6
Nadia Rivers ...	19,789	14 0	42,137	6 3	22,372	4 6	60,763	5 0
Grand Total ...	53,951	4 0	2,06,885	9 3	53,011	5 6	2,27,906	9 0

Calcutta,
The 19th October 1896.

A. S. Thomson,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd October 1896, on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	13,776	7,026 0 0	1,20,684 0	6,276 0 0	238 0 0	13,540 0 0	1,308	3,004	4,312
Or per mile of railway	86·64	44·19 0 0	759·02 0	39·47 0 0	1·50 0 0	85·16 0 0	8·23	18·89	27·12
For previous 12 weeks of half-year (a)	128,500	64,143 4 11	13,08,267 0	50,824 15 0	2,254 2 3	1,17,222 6 2	16,935	33,757	52,692
Total for 13 weeks ...	142,276	71,169 4 11	14,29,051 0	57,100 15 0	2,492 2 3	1,30,762 6 2	18,243	38,761	57,004
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,609	3,229 11 6	7,38,225 0	5,381 10 0	175 5 0	8,786 10 6	736	4,484	5,220
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	43·62	25·23 0 0	5,767·36 0	42·05 0 0	1·37 0 0	68·65 0 0	5·75	35·03	40·78
Total to corresponding date of previous year	55,035	25,908 10 3	45,20,175 0	62,671 10 0	1,371 8 0	89,951 13 3	7,178	75,828	83,006

(a) Includes audited figures for week ending 22nd August 1896.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 3rd October 1896.			Receipts for week ending 5th October 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 3rd October 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 5th October 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	13,540	85·16	128	8,787	69·65	159	2,76,253	1,753·87	128*	89,952	852·99	1,86,301	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes Tirhut State Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 10th October 1896, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
e for the week on 756	91,790	34,570	409,060	(a)50,810	8,500	93,880	13,302	(b)16,725	30,027
ge of railway	121·42	45·73	541·08	67·21	11·24	124·18	.....	.....	.....
ks 13½ weeks of half-	1,296,912	4,58,163	4,665,544	5,77,177	1,35,378	11,70,717	184,923	232,726	417,649
for 14½ weeks ...	1,387,332	4,92,733	5,074,604	6,27,987	1,43,878	12,64,597	198,225	249,451	447,676
MPARISON.									
esponding week of ar on 756 miles open rresponding week year	98,220	38,780	370,000	37,538	8,407	84,725	15,414	(d)15,135	30,549
rresponding date year	129·92	51·30	489·42	49·65	11·12	112·07	.....	.....	...
	1,416,448	5,39,247	3,868,581	5,13,084	1,35,603	11,87,934	235,512	224,575	460,087

e increase under Goods is due to brisker traffic.
ludes Nil miles Ballast Trains run on open line.
" audited figures up to week ending 6th August 1896.
" 1,464 miles Ballast Trains run on open line.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 10th October 1896	13,381	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	12,805	6	6
Increase	575	9	6
Receipts per mile for the week ending 10th October 1896	263	5	11
Corresponding period of 1895	251	1	5
Increase	11	4	6
Receipts from 1st July to 10th October 1896	1,99,257	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	1,98,163	0	0
Increase	1,094	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 21st October 1896.

[illegible] No. 39] No. 44 of 1896.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 5240R.C.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ROAD CESS.

Dated Calcutta, the 10th October 1896.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter from the Accountant-General, Bengal, No. 667L.F., dated 1st October 1896, submitting an abstract of receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the quarter ending 30th June 1896.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal, for the first quarter of the year 1896-97, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution, and of the abstract referred to, be forwarded for information to the—

Commissioners of the Rajshahi, Chittagong, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions;
Superintending Engineer of the Northern Circle;
Inspectors of Works, Eastern and Western Circles;
Financial Department of this Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DISTRIC

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the several District Ro

REC

DISTRICTS.	Balance in Treasury on 1st April 1896.	PROVINCIAL RATES.				Interest on arrears of road cess.	PUBLIC WORKS.			IRRI-GATION.	MISC		
		Cess on land.	Cess on mines and railways.	One per cent. road cess.	Total.		Road tolls.	Ferry tolls.	Total.	Canal tolls.	Rent of serais and staging-bungalows.	Fees, fines and for-feitures.	Miscellaneous.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
Darjeeling ...	18,123 4 4	2,023 1 6	36 10 6	.....	2,059 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	475 0 0
Hazaribagh	30,448 15 6	5,306 5 0	59 11 1	.....	5,366 9 1	14 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	88 8 0	73 5 0	195 12 8
Lohardaga ...	6,936 14 8	13,841 1 7	.....	.....	13,841 1 7	9 8 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 0 0	44 11 0	4 4 0
Manbhum ...	10,293 4 9	11,554 6 6	458 15 6	.....	12,013 6 0	60 0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	225 15 8	.....	1 10 0
Palamau ...	26,554 4 2	3,804 12 11	4 5 0	.....	3,809 1 11	13 13 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 0 0	77 14 9	4 0 0
Singhbhum	2,980 6 4	2 13 0	1 7 3	.....	4 4 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	525 1 9
Total ...	95,337 1 9	36,622 8 6	561 1 4	.....	37,183 9 10	97 15 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	426 15 8	195 14 9	1,205 12 0
Chittagong Hill Tracts	17,129 14 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonthal Parganas ...	17,273 11 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130 8 0	.....	112 2 6
Total ...	34,403 9 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130 8 0	.....	112 2 6
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,29,740 11 5	36,622 8 6	561 1 4	.....	37,183 9 10	97 15 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	557 7 8	195 14 9	1,317 14 6

EXPEN

DISTRICTS.	REFUNDS.			LAND REVENUE.	PROVINCIAL RATES.	INTEREST.	ADMINISTRATION.			STATIONERY AND PRINTING.	PUBLI				
	Cess.	Other receipts.	Total.	Miscellaneous Public Improvement.	Establishment and contingencies of Office of Collection.	Interest on temporary loan.	Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office.	Percentage cost of establishment for Offices of Account and Control.	Total.	Stationery and printing.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	T ll and ferry establishment.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs.
Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	.....	254 2 4	.....	212 8 8	.....	212 8 8	.....	.....	1,232 10 0	72 9 4	.....	.....
Hazaribagh	...	...	...	.....	770 2 9	.....	378 2 9	.....	378 2 9	34 13 0	1,934 14 0	3,591 8 2	2,092 4 8	5 0 0	.....
Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	.....	349 4 9	.....	145 14 4	.....	145 14 4	.....	150 14 5	436 15 3	2,134 11 1	1 4 0	.....
Manbhum ...	...	...	...	.....	387 13 1	.....	188 14 8	.....	188 14 8	46 15 0	.....	2,680 14 0	2,003 10 8	.....	.....
Palamau ...	...	...	...	.....	220 15 3	.....	68 9 6	.....	68 9 6	6 14 0	2,145 11 4	221 2 9	1,616 14 1	26 6 0	.....
Singhbhum...	...	...	...	.....	134 14 2	.....	139 7 2	.....	139 7 2	54 3 0	10 0 0	336 4 2	735 0 0	1 0 0	.....
Total ...	...	...	...	.....	2,117 4 4	.....	1,133 9 1	.....	1,133 9 1	142 13 0	4,241 7 9	8,399 6 4	8,655 1 10	33 10 0	.....
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,866 5 9	1,362 4 0	.....	.....
Sonthal Parganas ...	...	..	...	294	.....	.....	324 2 9	.....	324 2 9	2 8 6	4,171 13 3	1,327 6 8	1,945 11 3	243 6 3	.....
Total ...	...	...	...	294	.....	.....	324 2 9	.....	324 2 9	2 8 6	4,171 13 3	3,193 12 5	3,307 15 3	243 6 3	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	294	2,117 4 4	.....	1,457 11 10	.....	1,457 11 10	145 5 6	8,413 5 0	11,593 2 9	11,707 5 1	277 0 3	.....

CALCUTTA,
the 21st September 1896.

OAD FUND.

ommittees for the quarter ended 30th June 1896.

TS.

NEOUS. Total.	Grant from Government.	SUSPENSE ACCOUNT. Advance.	Deposit.	Loan from Government.	Provident Fund receipts.	Savings Bank investment—Withdrawals.	Total receipts.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers and others—decreased.	Balance of uncashed cheques—increased.	Total receipts, including balance.	Outlay.	Balance in Treasury 30th June 1896.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
475 0 0	.....	1,027 14 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,562 10 7	.....	.....	21,695 14 11	3,883 1 5	17,802 13
357 9 3	.....	213 14 9	707 0 0	.....	28 6 0	.....	6,687 6 1	.....	.....	37,130 5 7	19,589 4 6	17,547 1
95 15 0	452 7 2	5 0 0	148 0 0	.....	6 9 0	.....	14,558 9 6	.....	.....	21,495 8 2	7,953 5 1	13,542 3
227 9 8	.....	308 9 0	1,454 0 0	.....	26 12 0	.....	14,080 5 11	.....	.....	24,383 10 8	8,071 2 4	16,312 8
136 14 9	4,078 0 0	553 1 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,681 0 1	.....	.....	35,215 4 3	5,735 4 6	29,479 15
535 9 9	10,000 0 0	.....	414 0 0	.....	96 15 0	.....	11,050 13 0	.....	.....	14,031 3 4	1,696 1 0	12,335 2
328 10 5	14,530 7 2	2,108 8 2	2,723 0 0	.....	158 10 6	.....	58,630 13 2	.....	.....	1,53,967 14 11	46,928 2 10	1,07,039 12
.....	18,000 0 0	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	18,500 0 0	.....	.....	35,329 14 3	9,889 13 3	25,740 1
42 10 6	61,957 0 0	156 4 0	.....	.....	13 14 0	.....	62,369 12 6	.....	.....	79,643 7 11	16,524 0 7	63,119 7
42 10 6	79,957 0 0	156 4 0	500 0 0	.....	13 14 0	.....	80,869 12 6	.....	.....	1,15,273 0 2	26,413 13 10	88,859 8
71 4 11	94,487 7 2	2,264 12 2	3,223 0 0	.....	172 8 6	.....	1,39,500 9 8	.....	.....	2,69,241 5 1	73,342 0 8	1,95,899

URE.

ES. Total.	IRRIGATION. Canal roll establishment and contingencies.	MISCELLANEOUS. Staging-bungalow establishment and contingencies.	Staging-bungalow petty construction and repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Provident Fund contribution.	Total.	Contribution to Provincial Government.	Advance.	Deposit.	Temporary loan.	Provident Fund withdrawal.	Savings Bank investment—Deposits.	Total expenditure.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers and others—Increased.	Balance of uncashed cheques—decreased.	Total outlay.
. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1,596 6 9	.....	.....	...	.....	3,368 5 1	.....	514 13 4	3,883 1
10 10	...	28 8 0	77 12 4	.....	9 8 0	115 12 4	...	404 4 5	1,739 0 0	.....	...	28 6 0	11,094 4 1	.....	8,495 0 5	19,589 4
12 9	...	47 8 0	0 4 0	18 6 0	2 3 0	68 5 0	...	200 0 0	1,177 8 0	.....	...	6 9 0	4,771 5 10	.....	3,181 15 3	7,953 5
8 8	...	.....	.....	.....	8 14 10	8 14 10	...	295 0 0	508 0 0	.....	...	26 12 6	6,046 14 9	4 14 9	2,019 4 10	8,071 2
2 2	...	160 8 0	.....	.....	7 4 6	107 13 6	...	448 12 0	724 2 3	.....	...	.....	5,647 3 8	.....	88 0 10	5,735 4
4 2	...	98 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 6	32 5 0	148 5 6	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	...	96 15 0	1,696 1 0	.....	.....	1,696 1
9 11	...	334 8 0	84 0 4	30 6 6	80 3 4	509 2 2	...	3,054 7 2	4,148 10 3	.....	...	158 10 6	33,624 2 5	4 14 9	14,299 1 8	46,928 2 16
9 9	...	.....	.....	.....	18 3 0	18 3 0	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	3,246 12 9	.....	6,643 0 6	9,889 13
5 5	...	16 0 0	.....	.....	2 7 0	18 7 0	...	535 2 0	644 14 6	.....	...	13 14 0	9,511 6 2	15 0 0	6,987 10 5	16,524 0 7
15 2	...	16 0 0	.....	.....	20 10 0	36 10 0	...	535 2 0	644 14 6	... ...	...	13 14 0	13,766 2 11	15 0 0	12,630 10 11	26,413 13 10
9 1	...	350 8 0	84 0 4	30 6 6	80 13 4	545 12 2	...	3,619 9 2	4,793 8 9	.....	...	172 8 6	45,392 5 4	19 14 9	27,929 12 7	73,342 0 8

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,

Accountant-General, Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PORT OF CALCUTTA FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

No. 1734Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 23rd October 1896.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta for the year 1895-96:—

During the year under report, the Commissioners raised two debenture loans bearing interest at 4 per cent., one of 1½ lakhs to provide funds for enlarging the shed accommodation at the Petroleum Depôt, and the other of 16 lakhs for making improvements at the Petroleum Wharf at Budge-Budge, for providing additional rolling stock and remodelling the jetties, and for carrying out certain other works. These loans raised the total originally borrowed, including the consolidated loan from the Government of Rs. 60,25,100, but exclusive of that incurred on account of the construction of the Kidderpore Docks (Rs. 2,87,70,566), to Rs. 1,55,40,100, the total sum outstanding on these loans on the 31st March 1896 amounting to Rs. 1,14,31,882. The total investments at credit of the sinking funds have been increased from Rs. 13,04,000 at the beginning to Rs. 14,43,700 at the close of the year.

2. Against the debt consisting of the unpaid portion of the consolidated loan from the Government, together with the book debt on account of the port block transferred by the Government to the Commissioners in 1871, the Dock loan and five debenture loans, amounting in all to Rs. 4,16,46,148, the Commissioners hold block to the value of Rs. 5,06,12,058, and reserve funds amounting to Rs. 24,68,325, in addition to the valuable Strand Bank lands extending from Chandpal Ghat to Ahiritollah, for which an annual rent of Rs. 37,292, is payable to the Government.

3. The year opened with a revenue balance of Rs. 6,95,626; and the income for 1895-96, amounted to Rs. 49,31,805. The expenditure, including sinking funds, renewals and improvements, amounted to Rs. 47,91,061, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,36,370. The income of the year exceeded the budget estimate by Rs. 4,76,330.

4. The income under the head "Jetties" amounted to Rs. 17,23,432, showing an increase of Rs. 4,17,997 as compared with that of last year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,15,680, being Rs. 1,77,675, in excess of that of last year. There was a net balance of Rs. 7,07,752, the largest on record since the formation of the Trust.

5. The income derived from the Petroleum Wharf at Budge-Budge shows an increase of Rs. 1,90,665, the total receipts for the year having amounted to Rs. 3,89,192. The quantity of kerosine-oil imported was 39,237,164 gallons against an import of 25,120,773 gallons during the previous year.

6. The importation of oil from Russia, which was 40 per cent. of the total importations during the year 1894-95, rose during the year under review to 60½ per cent. of the total importations.

7. By the erection of new sheds at Budge-Budge the accommodation has been increased to a capacity of 29,00,000 cases. The largest number of cases in the sheds at one time has been 24,08,448.

8. The total number of packages of tea, which passed through the Tea Warehouse, amounted to 717,510 chests, against 664,587 in 1894-95. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,00,161, or Rs. 1,039 less than those of the previous year.

9. During the year 226 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 561,401 were berthed at the Jetties, against 216 with a tonnage of 510,991 during 1894-95. The average number of days each vessel occupied the Jetties was 10·5.

10. The income of the Harbour Master's Department amounted to Rs. 5,45,349, against Rs. 5,30,303 in 1894-95. The increase was mainly due to increased receipts on account of mooring hire. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,60,911.

11. During the year there were 10 casualties to vessels, against 25 in the previous year. This gives a percentage of ·97, calculated on the number of vessels which arrived in the port.

12. In accordance with the orders of the Government, the Deputy Conservator held a preliminary enquiry in the case of every casualty that occurred during the year. The results of the enquiries were reported to the Government, but in no case was a formal investigation under the provisions of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, considered necessary. One of the accidents, however, was considered to be a serious one, and the Assistant Harbour Master, who was in charge of the vessel, has been dismissed from the service of the Commissioners.

13. The work of examining boats while plying, was regularly attended to throughout the year by the Surveyors. During the year 176 cargo and 88 passenger boats were called in for re-survey. Of these 120 cargo and 67 passenger boats had become unfit for service through wear and tear, and 56 of the former and 21 of the latter had become so by meeting with accidents.

14. The total receipts under the head "Port Approaches" amounted to Rs. 4,17,543, towards which the port-dues, re-imposed from the 1st of December 1892, contributed Rs. 4,08,734. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,65,692.

15. An attempt was made during the year to survey the Sandheads, and the work was partially completed, but the fine weather is of such short duration that it is hardly possible in one season to make a satisfactory and complete examination of such an extended area, in addition to the necessary surveys of the river. The Deputy Conservator, however, hopes to finish the task next season.

16. The principal changes which occurred in the river were at the Dredge Bar, the bar at the northern entrance of the Balari Channel, the Rangafulla channel, and the James and Mary shoal. The other channels remained fairly steady during the year.

17. The question of doing something to improve the bars of the river was the subject of considerable discussion during the year, and a deputation from the Liner's Conference urged the Commissioners to undertake the work of dredging them. The Commissioners, however, wisely declined to embark on an undertaking which would have not only been enormously costly, but in all probability utterly futile. They decided instead with the concurrence of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to procure the best expert advice obtainable on the question of the feasibility of improving the Hooghly and the services of Mr. Vernon-Harcourt were secured. Mr. Vernon-Harcourt spent a month in Calcutta making investigations, and left for England in February last, taking with him all the materials for his report, which, however, has not yet been received.

18. The receipts from Special Tolls, levied under section 108 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, amounted to Rs. 8,56,610, against Rs. 8,13,398 in the previous year.

19. The receipts of the Kidderpore Docks amounted to Rs. 3,75,104, as shown below:—

	Rs.
Receipts from graving dock	1,05,954
Ditto imports	68,625
Ditto exports	1,60,870
Rent and miscellaneous	37,476
Receipts from towing vessels by hopper barges	2,179
Total ...	3,75,104

Against this the expenditure has amounted to Rs. 17,28,837, details of which are given below:—

	Rs.
Traffic establishment	79,989
Working expenses.	3,10,062
Repairs	46,883
Municipal taxes	1,44,080
Interest on capital	11,50,823
Total ...	17,28,837

The deficit thus amounted to Rs. 13,53,733. As in last year, the charges on account of "Traffic Establishment" and "Working Expenses" alone exceeded the income, the excess amounting this year to Rs. 10,947. As the result, however, of an exhaustive enquiry into the best means of utilising the facilities of the Port, the Commissioners have submitted a scheme under which the Docks will be more largely used than formerly, and the state of their finances may therefore be expected to improve.

20. The thanks of the Government are due to the Commissioners for their efficient management of the affairs of the Trust.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. D. McARTHUR, *Colonel*, R.E.,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 26th October, 1896.

Burdwan.—Rain nil over the district. Weather fair and hot. Rain is badly wanted in all the thanas. It is urgently wanted for the sowing of *rabi* crops. *Aman* crop is withering for want of rain throughout the district. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	11 to 14	per rupee.
Kalna	12	
Katwa	11 to 13½	
Raniganj	8½	

Birbhum.—Weather fine. No rain. Foggy this morning. Harvesting of *aus* going on. Rain is greatly needed for the standing crops. Rice selling at 11 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—No rainfall. Weather hot during day; cool at night. Rain badly wanted. Standing crops suffering. Outturn of *aman* will not exceed 8 annas if there is not early rain Sowing of *rabi* going on in places, but it is retarded for want of moisture. Supply of fodder and water sufficient at present. Common rice selling at 10 seers the rupee both at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain during the week. Weather seasonable. Rain is badly wanted everywhere. Paddy plants on high lands withering for want of moisture. *Aus* is still being reaped in some places. Sugarcane, indigo and *til* doing badly for want of rain. *Rabi* is being sown in some places. Cattle-disease reported from Naraingur, Binpur and Garbetta. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10	per rupee.
Contai	12 to 16	
Tamluk	10¾	
Ghatal	10 to 13	

Exports have much decreased owing to the rise in prices.

Hooghly.—No rain throughout the district. *Aman* beginning to wither in places. *Rabi* cultivation going on. Rain required urgently. Common rice sells from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of jute and sowing of *rabi* almost over. Rain badly wanted for *aman* rice. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—No rain. Weather cool in the morning and night; hot in the day. Prospects of paddy not favourable for want of rain. Washing of jute is still in progress. Ploughing and sowing of *rabi* crops going on slowly. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	10 to 13	8	per rupee.
Barasat	9	8	
Basirhat	10	10	
Diamond Harbour	10	10	

Nadia.—No rain. Days hot; nights cool. *Aman* suffering for want of rain. Prospects of *rabi* crops gloomy owing to drought. Fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *kalai* and *rabi* crops not good. *Aman* suffering for want of rain. Rain much wanted for all standing crops. State of sugarcane and indigo seems good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	9		per rupee.
Kandi	10	2	
Jangipur	9	8	

The sudden rise in prices of rice is due to sudden exports to other districts.

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather dry and cooler. *Aman* paddy in some parts withering for want of rain; in other parts there will be a good crop. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Khulna	9½	per rupee.
Bagerhat	8	
Satkhira	9½	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Days hot; nights cool. Prospects of winter crops fair, except at Sadar. Rain badly wanted for winter rice. Sowing of *rabi* crops retarded in many places for want of rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells from 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Standing crops on low lands doing well but on high lands suffering for want of rain. The preparation of lands for *rabi* crops is going on. Common rice selling from 8 to 10 seers a rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall (·17) did much good. Weather seasonable. Steeping of jute going on. More rain wanted for *haimanti* paddy. Lands are being prepared for tobacco and potato. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 9 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar ·17, Siliguri ·47, Kurseong ·33, Kalimpong ·14. Weather seasonable. In the Hills:—*Aghani dhan* progressing; wheat and barley being sown; *kalai, barra marua* and *bhutmas* flowering; *phaphur* coming up. In the Terai:—Prospects of *haimanti dhan* not good; *kalai* being planted. Coarse rice selling as follows:—

	Srs. c.	Srs. c.	
Hills	6 7	to 8 0	per rupee.
Terai	7 8	to 8 0	

Rangpur.—Rainfall nil. Washing of jute still continues. Land under preparation for cold-weather crops. Mustard and tobacco are being sown in places. Prospects of *aman* fair, but rain is wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather clear. Foggy and cloudy now and then. Jute washing going on. Winter rice doing well on low lands. It is suffering from drought on high lands. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at head-quarters 9 seers, and in the interior from 7½ to 10½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall nil. Weather getting cool and pleasant. Sowing of *rabi* crops delayed for want of rain. Prospects unfavourable. Fodder available. Rice selling at Sirajganj 8 seers, Pabna 9 seers, and in the interior from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Prospects of *aman* not very good. Rain much needed. Harvesting of jute nearly completed. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Rain is greatly wanted for the *aman* crop. Sowing of *rabi* crop has commenced in places. Common rice sells at 8 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. All crops stand in need of rain. Condition of cattle good, and fodder available. Common rice selling at 9 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops moderate, but are suffering for want of rain. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice varies from 7 to 10 seers per rupee (*aman*) and from 9 to 12 seers per rupee (*dus*).

Tippera.—No rainfall for a long time. Cry of rain all over the district. Weather hot and a little cool at night. *Aman* paddy withering on high lands. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice selling from 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil all over the district. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops bad. Rain badly wanted. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water good. Common rice sells at 9 to 13 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Days hot; nights and mornings cool. Rain would improve prospects of standing crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at 11 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rain urgently wanted both for rice and *rabi* crops which promise well in areas irrigated by canal and from water reservoirs. Prices slowly rising but no distress. Relief operations are being considered. Common rice at Patna selling at 9½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient, except in Bihar where green fodder is becoming scarce.

Gaya.—Prospects moderate for *kharif* and good for *rabi* crop. Common rice selling at Sadar 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Weather warm. East wind prevailing. Paddy crops on un-irrigated lands dried up. *Rabi* sowings going on but not progressing favourably for want of moisture. Prospects gloomy.

Champaran.—No rain. Winter rice practically gone except on low lands or where irrigated. Much, however, preserved by irrigation in north. *Bhadoi* harvest nearly over; average yield eight annas. *Rabi* sowings delayed, but good rain by 20th November will suffice for them. Common rice sells at 11 seers per rupee against average of 17 seers. Prices slightly risen. Fodder and water sufficient.

Muzáffarpur.—No rain. Mornings cloudy since three days. Prospects of rice crop very bad. *Rabi* sowings in progress but seeds not germinating well. Prospects of tobacco also poor. Prices rising steadily. Common rice selling 8½ seers, wheat 8½ seers, makai 13 seers, barley 13 seers, gram 10½ seers, arhar 12 seers, marua 15 seers.

Darbhanga.—Prospects of paddy very gloomy. Rain urgently wanted for *rabi*. Coarse rice selling at sadar 10 seers per rupee.

Monghyr.—Rainfall nil. Days hot; nights cool. Prospects not good. *Aghani* paddy suffering Rain badly wanted for *rabi* sowings in progress. No cattle-disease. Ample fodder and water. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	8 to 9	per rupee.
Begusarai	8¾	
Jamui	8 to 9	

Bhagalpur.—No prospect of rain which is much needed. Rain urgently required for *rabi* sowings. *Aghani* rice has suffered badly from want of rain. No want of fodder and water. Some cattle-disease in Sadar subdivision. Owing to great exports, prices of food-grains are very high. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	9	6	per rupee.
Banka	8	12	
Madhipura	11	0	
Supaul	12	0	

Purnea.—No rain. Prospect of *aghani* paddy fair. The plants into ear, but on high lands they are suffering from want of rain. *Rabi* sowing begun. Cattle-disease reported from Araria. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 11 seers at Sadar and Araria and 9 seers at Kishenganj.

Malda.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Rain very urgently needed for winter rice on high land and indeed for all crops, *kalai*, &c., which are withering for want of moisture. Sowing of *rabi* crops is progressing. Coarse rice is selling at 11 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient for cattle.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Weather still warm and cloudy this morning. Rain badly wanted specially on west side for winter rice and *rabi* sowings. Prices rising. Common rice 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Days hot; nights cool. Rain badly wanted. Both *laghu* and *guru sarad* and *rabi* crops are withering for want of moisture. Insects are still damaging the crops in some parts of the district. If no rain falls in ten days serious failure of harvest is anticipated. Retail shop prices of common rice have gone above the normal rate:—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	12	8	per rupee.
Jajpur	14	7	
Kendrapara ...	12	0	

Balasore.—Days hot; nights cool. Rain badly wanted. Crops suffering in all parts of the district. Winter rice in ears being destroyed by insects in some parts. *Rabi* sowings going on, but retarded for want of rain. Fields being irrigated where convenient. Loss of crop apprehended. Common rice selling at 12 and 14 seers per rupee at Sadar and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder and water sufficient.

Puri.—No rain except a little in Gop thana. Paddy withering on high lands. Insect pest disappearing. Want of rain injuring *rabi* sowings. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling at Sadar 12 to 17 seers and Khurda 13 to 17 seers per rupee.

Angul.—No rain. Weather hot and dry. *Laghu* being harvested. *Sarad* being irrigated where possible. Paddy prospects much the same as reported last week. *Rabi* prospects poor. No rice being sold in local markets. The District Officer has to indent on sarbarakars for police supplies.

Hazaribagh.—Weather hot and dry. No sign of rain. Prospects of paddy crop four to eight annas. Rice sells at 6 to 8 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—Harvesting of *gora dhan* continues. Rain badly needed for standing crops. The rice crop promises to be a bare eight-anna one. Price of common rice 9 to 10 seers (new) and 6 to 7 (old) per rupee. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—No rain during the week. Crops suffering for want of rain. Rain urgently needed for *rabi* sowing. No cattle-disease. Water and fodder sufficient. Coarse rice sells at about 7 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of winter rice poor owing to want of rain. Outturn estimated now at five to eight annas. Cattle-pox in thana Raghunathpur. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at Sadar 12 seers (new) and 10 seers (old) and Gobindpur 10 seers per rupee.

Singhbhum.—*Gora dhan* yielded 17 annas. Winter rice may yield 8 to 10 annas. Common rice sells at Baharagora and Kalkapur 12 seers, and at Chaibassa 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Competition of exporters caused the rise in price.

General Summary.—No rain fell during the week, with the exception of a few showers in the extreme north of the Province. Rain is in all districts urgently needed for the winter rice; this crop is said to be doing well in irrigated lands in the Patna Division, and in low lands in Northern Bengal. In other parts of the Province the rice on high lands is withering. The *rabi* sowings are being generally delayed on account of the drought, but a commencement has been made in some districts. In parts of Cuttack and Balasore the insects are still injuring the rice crop. Cattle-disease continues to be reported from places in Midnapore, Bhagalpur, and Purnea, and from one thana in Manbhum. The price of common rice is abnormally high and is steadily rising in several districts owing to exports.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 27th October, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD AND SALT IN THE HEAD-QUARTERS STATION-BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH OCTOBER 1896.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM, (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	BURDWAN DIVISION.															
1	Burdwan	S. Ch. 10 0	S. Ch. 10 0	S. Ch. 13 8	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch.	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 9 12	S. Ch. 9 0	S. Ch. 12 12	S. Ch. 12	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 15 12	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ..
2	Birbhum	10 0	...	15 12	...	...	..	9 0	9 0	15 0	11 4	12 0	18 0	..	..	...
3	Bankura	10 0	10 0	15 8	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 8	13 0	15 4	18 0	...		...
4	Midnapore	9 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	14 8	11 0	15 0	19 0		..	..
5	Hooghly ...	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 14	8 0	10 0	10 3	12 5		..	..
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 0	12 0	12 4	13 8	...	...	..
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.															
7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	8 0	11 0	11 8	13 8	..	...	...
8	Calcutta	8 0	8 0	12 4	14 8	14 8 16 0		6 10	6 10	7 12	8 14	8 14	11 6	16 0	16 0	17 4
9	Nadia ...	10 0	11 7	15 3	13 5	20 0 24 0		7 4	7 0	7 4	11 0	12 0	14 13		...	..
10	Murshidabad ...	10 4	11 8	16 0	15 0	19 0	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0			...
11	Jessore ...	8 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	13 0 16 0		8 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	11 10	16 0		..	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	9 14	9 8	18 0		...	..
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.															
13	Rajshahi ...	10 0	11 4	17 4	14 4	18 0 26 4		7 0	7 8	12 0	9 8	9 0	15 15	...	..	...
14	Dinajpur ..	9 4	10 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	8 5	7 8	11 13	10 12	10 4	16 10	...	...	..
15	Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	.	.	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	9 0	14 0	..	...	...
17	Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	7 8	9 12	17 4	...	...		7 8	6 12	12 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	...	...	...
19	Pabna	11 0	12 0	18 12	16 0	21 4	21 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	10 8	9 7	18 0	...	...	..
	DACCA DIVISION.															
20	Dacca	9 4	9 4	13 0	...	...	...	7 6	7 2	12 12	10 8	9 3	17 0	.	..	..
21	Mymensingh ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 10	8 8	8 8	18 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	8 14	8 14	16 0	...	...	..

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10½ seers (panga), Katwa 11 seers 6 chitaks, and Raniganj 10½ seers.
B. At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt (panga) is 9½ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9 seers (panga), Tamluk 9 seers 2 chitaks, and Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks (crushed).
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore (Bhadreswar) 11½ seers, and Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chitaks (panga).
F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 9 seers 11 chitaks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chatia 10 seers, Barasat 10 seers, Magrahát 10 seers, and Baduria 9 seers 2 chitaks.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga), Chuadanga 10 seers (panga) Meherpur 10½ seers (karkatch), and Ranaghat 10½ seers (crushed).
J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (karkatch) per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Kandi 10½ seers, and Jangipur not reported.
J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 9 seers 1 chitak, Magura 8 seers [illegible] reported, and Bangaon 10 seers 10 chitaks.

Districts of Bengal on the 15th October 1896.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN						WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.							
BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)			SALT.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
												BENGAL.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	C. A.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 90	0 11 0	11 0	11 0	A Crushed. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 5 0	Burdwan.	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 160	0 10 8	10 8	10 8	B 3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 320	0 9 0	9 0	11 2	C 4 2 0	4 1 0	3 10 0	Bankura.	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 320	0 10 8	10 8	10 8	D Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Midnapore.	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 160	0 10 0	10 0	10 12	E Crushed. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 105	0 9 0	10 5	11 0	F 3 14 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	Howrah.	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 90	6 10 0	10 8	11 0	G Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	24-Parganas.	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 91	6 9 0	9 0	11 6	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	Calcutta.	8
4	12	4	14	8	...	0 0 128	0 10 10	10 10	10 8	H Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Nadia.	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 190	0 11 0	11 0	11 0	I Karkatch. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Murshidabad.	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	9 2	10 4	9 2	J Panga. 4 0 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	Jessore.	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 160	0 9 2	9 2	10 12	K Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	Khulna.	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 240	0 9 0	9 0	9 9	L Panga. 4 2 8	4 2 8	3 10 8	Rajshahi.	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 120	0 9 12	8 0	10 0	4 2 0	5 0 0	3 10 0	Dinajpur.	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 160	0 9 0	8 0	10 0	M Panga. 4 2 0	4 2 0	3 10 0	Jalpaiguri.	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 120	0 7 4	8 0	8 0	N Panga. 5 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	Darjeeling.	16
...	...	...	10	0	10 0	0 0 60	0 8 0	9 0	9 0	O Panga. 4 8 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 90	0 9 0	9 12	9 12	Panga. 4 2 8	4 0 0	3 13 4	Bogra.	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 160	0 9 4	9 12	9 12	P Panga. 4 8 0	3 14 0	3 9 0	Pabna.	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 115	0 9 2	9 6	10 10	Q Panga. 4 4 0	4 0 0	3 9 0	Dacca.	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 120	0 8 0	8 0	8 0	R 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 160	0 10 0	10 0	10 10	S Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Faridpur.	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 70	0 9 12	10 0	10 8	T Panga 4 0 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	Backergunge.	23

BURDWAN DIVISION.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

DACCA DIVISION.

1972

...er rupee are :—Bagerhat 10 seers and Satkhira 10½ seers.
...er rupee are :—Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 8½ seers.
...er rupee.
... and at Siliguri, 9 seers per rupee.
...er rupee are :—Nilphamari 9 seers, Kurigram 8 seers and Gaibanda 10 seers.
...ers per rupee.
...he retail prices of salt per rupee are :- Madanganj 9 seers 11 chitaks, Manikgan 9 ers; ...im 9 seers 6½ chitaks.

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishoreganj 9 seers 6 chitaks, Jamalpur 2½ seers, Kagmari 10 seers, and Netrokona 8 seers.

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 11½ seers (crushed) and Goalundo 10 seers (panga).

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barisal 10 seers 10 chitaks, Patuakhali 9 seers and Bhola 10 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*		S. Ch.	S Ch.	S Ch.	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	.	..	.	7 4	7 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	17 5	..	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	..		...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	16 0	11 0	9 6	17 0	...	...	...
26	Chittagong*	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	11 12	...	9 8	13 8	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna .	9 0 8 12	Red. 10 8 White. 10 0	18 0 15 0	12 0	14 0	23 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	10 12	12 4	20 8	...	...	30 0
28	Gaya ..	8 8	9 0	13 4	12 8	12 4	22 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	9 0	11 0	15 0	11 0	12 0	16 4
29	Shahabad ..	8 0 & 8 8	9 0 & 10 12	12 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	...	9 0 & 10 0	...	9 0 & 10 0	10 12 & 11 0	19 0	...	...	...
30	Saran .	8 8	8 8	16 0	12 8	14 0	18 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...
31	Champaran ..	8 12	10 0	17 0	12 8	15 0	30 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	11 4	14 0	21 8	.	...	..
32	Muzaffarpur ...	9 0	9 8	14 8	13 0	13 0	20 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 12	...	...	..
33	Darbhanga ...	8 0	9 0	16 6	11 0	13 0	...	8 8	9 8	10 8	11 0	12 0	17 8	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr .	9 0	9 0 to 9 8	15 8	15 8	16 0	24 8	7 8	7 8	11 0	9 4	9 0 to 9 8	15 8	...	15 0	...
35	Bhaga'pur ...	8 12	9 7½	16 6	12 8	12 10	22 11	8 12	8 13½	13 14	11 4	11 6	18 15	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	9 0	11 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	19 0	...	...	..
37	Malda (English Bazar).	10 0	11 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	12 0	...	10 8	18 0	...	..	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	8 4	9 8	11 8	13 0	14 0	...	9 0	11 8	13 8	10 0	12 4	17 0	...	.	...
ORISSA																
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ..	3	7 8	11 13	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	15 2	15 12	22 5	...	.	...
40	Balasore .	13 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	.	...	...
41	Puri ..	6 13	7 3	11 0	..	..	...	10 0	10 8	13 2	16 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ..	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 8	17 0	.	...	...
43	Lohardaga	7 8 5 8	Red. 9 0 White. 6 8 to 8 0	10 8 7 0 to 10 0	...	...	...	7 0 to 8 0	10 0	13 0	9 0 to 11 0	12 0	16 0	...	..	...
44	Palamau ...	7 14	10 2	14 0	9 9	12 6	21 6	7 14	9 0	10 2	9 0	11 4	12 6	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	8 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 8	16 0	11 0 to 11 8	14 0	17 0 to 18 0	...	24 0	...
46	Singhbhum ...	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...

* Present return not received.

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 8 seers and Chandpur 9 seers.

V. At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10½ seers, Bihar 10 seers (panga) and Dinapore 10 seers.

X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers, Aurangabad 9½ seers, and Nawada 9 seers.

Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10½ seers, Sasaram 10½ seers, and Bhabhua 10 seers.

Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 11 seers 11½ chitaks.

a. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.

b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10 seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.

c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 11 seers and Madhubani 11½ seers.

ngal on the 15th October 1896 —(concluded).

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN						WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.							
BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)			FOOD.		SALT.		SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.
													BENGAL—*concluded.*
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...			U 9 0	9 0	Panga. 1 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	...	...			V 9 2	9 2	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.
0 80 0	...	...	...	...	...			...	10 0	Panga.	3 12 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.
													BIHAR.
0 130 0	...	...	17 0	20 0	30 0			W 10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 11 0	3 8 0	Patna.
0 140 0	...	...	14 8	18 0	27 0			X 10 0	10 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Gaya.
0 120 0	...	...	...	...	...			Y 10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Shahabad.
0 120 0	...	...	...	...	...			Z 10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 1 0	3 11 0	Saran.
0 180 0	...	...	...	...	...			a 10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Champaran.
0 160 0	...	...	...	...	...			b 11 4	11 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 10 6	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.
0 160 0	...	...	19 0	20 0	...			c 10 8	10 8	3 10 2	3 10 2	4 0 0	Darbhanga.
...	...	...	18 8	19 0	32 12								
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 168		d 9 7	9 7	Panga. 3 14 6	3 14 6	3 6 0	Monghyr.
...	...	...	...	...	...			e 10 2	10 2	Panga. 3 11 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	Bhagalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...			f 10 8	10 0	Karkatch. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 6	Purnea (Kasba).
...	...	...	...	...	...			g 9 8	10 0	Panga. 1 0 0	3 15 0	...	Malda (English Bazar).
...	...	...	...	...	...			h 10 0	10 0	Karkatch. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	Santhal Parganas.
													ORISSA.
...	...	...	...	...	...			i 10 12	10 12	Karkatch. 3 3 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...			j 10 10	10 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 12 0	3 7 0	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...			k 11 13	12 8	Karkatch. 3 3 0	3 1 0	3 4 0	Puri.
													CHOTA NAGPUR.
...	...	...	16 0	20 0	27 0			l 8 0	8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 6	Hazaribagh.
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	30 0			9 0	9 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	3 15 0	Lohardaga.
...	...	...	14 10	16 14	27			8 7	7 14	Panga. 9 0	...	...	Palamau.
...	...	...	...	...	...			9 0	10 0	Panga. 10 10	4 4 0	4 2 0	3 12 0	Manbhum.
...	...	...	...	...	...	0		7 0	7 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	Singhbhum.

			21
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.			25
			26
			27
			28
			29
PATNA DIVISION.			30
			31
			33
			34
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.			35
			36
			37
			38
			39
ORISSA DIV.			40
			41
			42
			43
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.			44
			45
			46

prices of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
are :—Banka 9 seers 6 chitaks, Madhipura 10 seers and Supaul 10 seers.
price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
9½ seers per rupee.
es are:—Deoghur 10 seers (panga), Godda 9 seers (mixed), Pakour 11 seers
are not reported.
are :—Jajpur 10 seers (panga) and Kendrapara 9 seers (panga).
e.

1974s

... price of salt is 10 seers 10 chitaks per rupee.
1. At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 2 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 8 0
Burdwan ...	4 5 0	4 7 0	...	3 5 0	3 5 3	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	4 0 0	3 6 0	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nabna ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	3 12 0	4 3 0	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	6 5 6	6 5 6	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	5 4 0	5 6 0	3 1 0	3 14 0	4 4 0	2 4 0	3 14 0	3 15 0	2 14 0	...	...	...
Chittagong* ...		4 12 0	...		4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 4 0	3 9 0	3 3 0	1 14 6	4 6 0	Red. 3 12 0	2 3 0	3 5 0	2 13 0	1 11 0
							4 8 0	White. 3 14 0	2 10 0			
Muzaffarpur ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	4 7 0	4 0 0	...	4 7 0	4 3 0	...	3 1 0	3 0 0	...
Bhagalpur ..	4 9 0	4 9 3	...	3 9 0	3 9 0	...	4 9 0	4 4 0	...	3 3 0	3 3 3	...
Cuttack ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 0 0	2 8 6	2 5 3	1 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 6 0	...	...	...
Purnea ...	5 0 0 to 5 11 0	4 0 0	...	3 10 6 to 4 7 0	3 5 0	...	5 5 6 to 7 4 3	4 6 0 to 5 0 0	...	...	...	...

* Present return not received.

Calcutta,

The 27th October 1896.

JAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoidum*).			MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 0	2 4 0	2 5 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 4 0	2 10 0
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 2 0	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	2 7 0	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1 0	3 1 0	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 4 0	2 10 0
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3 10 0	...
...	...	1 5 0	...	...	...	2 5 0	1 15 0	1 5 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	1 14 0
..	...	...	...	...	...	2 1 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9 0	3 3 3	...
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or Kalai. 2 5 9	2 2 9	2 10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 7 0	3 10 0	...

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zeamays*).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR—CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			LINSEED			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 10 0	2 10 0	2 7 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 13 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	...
...	...	...	4 1 0	3 9 0	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	Mustard. 5 0 0 / Rapeseed. 4 8 0	5 0 0 / 4 8 0	... / ...
...	...	...	4 0 0	3 14 0	...	3 14 0	3 14 0	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...
2 6 6	2 6 6	...	4 7 0	3 15 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	4 14 2	4 13 0	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3 12 0	
2 10 0	2 8 0	1 5 0	2 13 0	2 8 0	1 14 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	...	Mustard. 5 0 0 / Rapeseed. 4 6 0	4 6 0 / 4 2 0	...
2 9 0	2 4 0	...	4 0 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 13 0	2 10 6	...	3 3 0	2 10 6	...	4 2 0	3 13 0	...	4 14 9	4 9 0	...
...	...	...	2 5 3	2 2 9	2 2 0	...	...	...	3 15 6	3 15 6	..
...	...	...	6 9 6	6 10 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	4 6 0 to 5 0 0	...

NDARD SEERS.

IL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0	4 12 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 10 0	4 5 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 15 0
	...	...	4 5 0	4 4 0	...	20 0 0	19 0 0	...	...	...	...
	...	...	4 9 0	4 8 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	23 0 0	23 0 0	...	5 14 0	5 8 0	4 12 0
	...	...	5 8 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 6 0	...
	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	5 8 0	...
	...	...		5 4 0			14 8 0		...	...	...
0	5 0 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...
	...	...	3 5 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	20 8 0	17 3 3	...	...	...	...
3	3 4 6	...	5 13 0	6 4 0	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	...	...	...	...
	...	...	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	5 0 0 to 5 11 6	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	...	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
35 0 0	35 0 0	32 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	260 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	260 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	...	7 0 0 per kahan.	7 0 0	6 10
32 0 0	32 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						Uncleaned, per piece.					
34 0 0	35 0 0	...	5 0 0 to 8 8 0	7 0 0 to 9 0 0	...	0 6 0 to 2 0 0	0 6 0 to 2 0 0	...	...	...	...
						Cleaned, per piece.					
						0 8 0 to 2 2 0	0 8 0 to 2 2 0	...			
37 8 0	42 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 0 0	33 4 0	...	10 10 8	10 10 8	...	55 0 0 per maund.	55 0 0	..	16 bundles per rupee.		
42 0 0	41 8 0	...	9 8 0	9 8 0	...	26 0 0 per maund.	26 0 0	...	2 8 0 per maund.	2 8 0	...
	37 0 0	...		6 8 0	...		20 0 0	...	...	...	...
27 0 0	28 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 5 0 per maund.	0 5 0	...
26 10 0	29 0 0	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 4 0	31 9 9	...	6 0 0	6 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 8 0	35 0 0	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	22 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0	...	20 0 0 per kahan.	20 0 0	20 0
31 12 0 to 41 2 0	31 8 0 to 40 0 0	...	8 0 0 to 13 5 4	7 12 0 to 13 0 0	...	1 8 0 to 2 0 0 per piece.	1 8 0 to 2 0 0	...	0 3 3 per maund.	0 3 3	...

undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th October 1896.

Straw.			Juar stalks.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									Marts.
						Iron.			Firewood.			Salt.			
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
0 0 per kahan.	6 0 0	4 14 0	...	...	...	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 10 0	3 10 0 Panga.	3 8 0	1. Calcutta.
0 0 per kahan.	9 0 0	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0 Crushed.	...	2. Burdwan.
0 0 per kahan.	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	0 2 0	0 2 0	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	3. Midnapore.
0 0 per maund.	0 10 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	...	4 4 0	3 14 0 Panga.	3 9 0	4. Pabna.
6 bundles per rupee.		...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 5 4	0 5 4	...	4 8 0	4 2 0 Panga.	...	5. Rangpur.
..	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 6	0 4 9	0 4 9	4 4 0	4 0 0	3 9 0	6. Dacca.
..	...	...	...	..	...	.	5 0 0	...	...	0 8 0	...	...	3 12 0 Panga.	...	7. Chittagong.
..	0 10 0 per maund.	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 12 0	3 11 0 Panga.	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	7 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 11 0	3 10 0 Panga.	...	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 0 0	...	0 4 6	0 5 0	...	3 14 0	3 14 0 Panga.	...	10. Bhagalpur.
2 0 per kahan.	4 2 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	3 3 0	3 6 0 Karkatch.	3 7 0	11. Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0 to 7 8 0	5 8 0 to 7 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	4 12 0	4 5 0	3 15 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 18th to 24th October 1896.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1896.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Oct.	18th	141·8	10·4	29·906	79·7	89·4	18·2	71·2	73·9	0·759	71·0	77	W by N and WSW	89	Nil	Clear, ⌓.
,,	19th	145·5	9·9	·954	79·6	90·2	19·4	70·8	73·5	·745	70·4	76	WSW ...	66	,,	Clear, ⌓.
,,	20th	141·8	9·7	·929	79·3	89·3	19·1	70·2	72·2	·694	68·3	72	WSW, NNW and ENE.	54	,,	Clear, ⌓.
,,	21st	144·9	9·0	·938	78·3	87·7	18·3	69·4	73·2	·752	70·7	79	ENE, ESE and SW by S.	41	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
,,	22nd	142·5	10·0	·937	79·4	87·3	16·9	70·4	74·3	·781	71·8	79	SW by S and SW by W.	67	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
,,	23rd	145·2	9·3	·933	78·8	86·4	15·3	71·1	73·8	·770	71·4	80	SW by S ...	56	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
,,	24th	45·1	10·3	·965	79·3	86·5	14·5	72·0	74·2	·779	71·7	78	SW by W ...	70	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌓.

The mean pressure of the seven days	Inches.	29·936
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·865
	Hours.	
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		68·6
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		80·4
	°	
The mean temperature of the seven days		79·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		80·8
The extreme variation of temperature		20·8
The maximum temperature		90·2
	Miles.	
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		10
	%	
The mean relative humidity		77
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		77
	Inches.	
The total fall of rain from 18th to 24th October 1896		Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		1·18
The total fall from 1st January to 24th October 1896		53·17
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		63·28

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barógraph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official Tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌓ dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 26th October 1896.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 18th to 24th October 1896.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hour.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1896.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
October ...	18th ...	29·960	81·9	92·0	20·2	71·8	87·6	86·6	1·256	86·3	96	Nil
,, ...	19th ...	30·010	82·3	93·0	21·4	71·6	86·5	85·4	1·207	85·0	96	,,
,, ...	20th ...	29·991	81·2	91·9	21·5	70·4	86·6	86·2	1·247	86·1	98	,,
,, ...	21st ...	·991	79·7	89·5	19·7	69·8	85·7	84·6	1·176	84·2	96	,,
,, ...	22nd ...	30·001	81·0	91·0	20·0	71·0	85·7	85·3	1·212	85·2	98	,,
,, ...	23rd ...	29·999	80·9	89·9	18·1	71·8	86·5	85·6	1·216	85·3	96	,,
,, ...	24th ...	30·013	80·5	89·1	17·2	71·9	85·6	85·0	1·198	84·8	98	,,

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	29·995
The mean temperature of the seven days	81·1
The extreme variation of temperature	23·2
The maximum temperature	93·0
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	97
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 18th to 24th October 1896	Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 26th October 1896.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 10th October 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 10th October 1896.			Week ending Saturday, the 12th October 1895.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	470	48,396	569	622	90,675	1,469
Jute	569	1,20,258	2,227	314	1,09,600	1,528
Firewood	139	69,000	1,093	105	60,100	1,042
Other articles	1,147	2,00,027	2,835	785	2,10,125	2,495
Total ...	2,325	4,37,681	6,724	1,826	4,70,500	6,534

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 17th October 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 17th October 1896.			Week ending Saturday, the 19th October 1895.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	381	39,590	482	786	1,23,450	2,015
Jute	486	1,54,425	2,728	461	1,35,300	2,385
Firewood	131	76,325	1,128	148	73,150	1,101
Other articles	911	1,61,542	2,566	871	1,88,475	2,592
Total ...	1,909	4,31,882	6,904	2,266	5,20,375	8,093

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 24th October 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 24th October 1896.			Week ending Saturday, the 26th October 1895.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	388	42,675	527	657	87,650	1,488
Jute	614	1,44,830	2,607	526	2,01,175	3,442
Firewood	182	92,275	1,390	114	65,025	949
Other articles	942	1,94,300	2,855	886	1,93,020	2,774
Total ...	2,126	4,74,080	7,379	2,183	5,46,870	8,653

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of August 1896, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1896.		1895.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,210	.....	657	.....	1,210	657	553	.....
Cotton, raw	.....	1	150	4	1	154	.....	153
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	150	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150	.....
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piece-goods, European	154	.....	509	3	154	512	.....	358
Ditto, Indian	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating other than Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona Bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	2	.....	.....	5	2	5	.....	3
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	3	.....	1	.....	3	1	2	.....
Turmeric	1	38	1	87	39	88	.....	49
Aniline Dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice in the husk	26	2	121	4	28	125	.....	97
Do. not in the husk	171	5	46	676	176	722	.....	546
Jawar and Bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	99	18	166	24	117	190	.....	73
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	10	.....	16	10	16	.....	6
Raw								
Skins of Sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—								
Raw	.....	8,025	96	5,661	8,025	5,757	2,268	.....
Gunny-bags and cloth	12	3	19	.....	15	19	.....	4
Lac—								
Stick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	.....	.....	6	.. ...	.....	6	.....	4
Liquors—								
Beer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....
Spirits	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wines	3	.....	1	.....	3	1	2	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper, wrought	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, wrought	7	4	18	7	11	25	.....	14
Iron	33	.....	51	9	33	60	.....	27
Others	11	12	.....	13	23	13	10	.....
Oils—								
Kerosine	303	.....	373	1	303	374	.....	71
Castor	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Cocoanut	17	.....	20	.....	17	20	.....	3
Others	136	.....	164	.....	136	164	.....	28
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	5	13	.....	41	18	41	.....	23
Rape and mustard	141	19	19	.....	160	19	141	.....
Til or jinjili	.....	49	.....	5	49	5	44	.....
Poppy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earth-nuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	9	.....	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	3	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	52	31	15	52	46	6	.....
Others	79	73	47	22	152	69	83	.....
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	710	19	398	2	729	400	329	.....
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian—								
Muga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Staples.	1896.		1895.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	8	457	10	628	465	638	.....	173
Pepper	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Ginger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chillies	5	95	2	.....	100	2	98	.....
Cardamoms	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	4	.....	8	7	4	15	.....	11
Lime and stone-lime	20	.....	17	2	20	19	1	.....
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	12	59	7	2	71	9	62	.....
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	49	132	260	159	181	419	.....	238
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Timber	77	6	83	.....	83	83	50	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	86	50	210	16	136	226	.....	90
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool, raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	372	292	433	248	664	681	.....	17
Total	3,921	9,434	3,894	7,657	13,355	11,551	3,802	1,998

F. C. W. Dover,
J.-A. and Examiner of Accounts.

Calcutta, *the 24th October 1896.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th October 1896, on 1,699·70 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
tal traffic for the week ...	301,780	3,42,454 3 0	41,91,700 30	7,87,901 15 0	15,359 0 0	11,46,215 2 0	90,237	142,926	233,163
per mile of railway	.....	201 7 8	.....	463 8 10	9 5 4	674 5 10	.....	.....	.....
r previous 13½ weeks of half-year	*3,921,607	*38,39,757 11 0	†4,19,05,038 10	†76,87,499 10 0	‡2,32,468 0 0	1,17,59,725 5 0	1,108,342½	1,575,883½	2,684,226
Total for 14½ weeks ...	4,223,387	41,82,211 14 0	4,60,96,739 0	84,75,401 9 0	2,48,327 0 0	1,29,05,940 7 0	1,198,579½	1,718,809½	2,917,389
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week f previous year	285,256	3,51,714 9 9	32,39,901 10	6,79,887 6 0	17,297 15 1	10,48,899 14 10	77,013	128,396	205,409
mile of railway correspond-ng week of previous year ...	.....	206 14 10	.....	400 0 1	10 2 10	617 1 9	.....	.....	.....
al for corresponding 14½ eeks of previous year ...	4,309,163	44,48,934 13 2	4,18,34,442 0	82,44,756 1 0	2,39,467 3 1	1,29,33,188 1 3	1,179,992	1,646,514	2,826,506

* Added number of passengers 10,726 and deducted Rs. 9,582
† Ditto maunds 2,72,076 and ,, 3,701 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 29th August
‡ Ditto ,, 258 } 1896.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th October 1896 on 1,699·70 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	300,541	3,47,840 5 0	35,38,400 30	7,91,723 13 0	15,989 0 0	11,55,553 2 0	90,304	142,816	233,120
per mile of railway	.....	204 10 5	.....	465 12 10	9 6 6	679 13 9	.....	.....	.....
previous 14½ weeks of half-ear	*4,238,971	*41,86,880 14 0	†4,58,67,218 0	†84,73,440 9 0	‡2,40,018 0 0	1,29,09,339 7 0	1,198,579½	1,718,809½	2,917,389
Total for 15½ weeks ...	4,539,512	45,34,721 3 0	4,94,05,618 30	92,65,164 6 0	2,55,007 0 0	1,40,64,892 9 0	1,288,883½	1,861,625½	3,150,509
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week previous year ...	260,005½	3,28,807 15 6	33,67,261 0	7,00,137·14 7	17,680 12 1	10,46,626 10 2	78,997	136,420	215,417
mile of railway correspond-g week of previous year ...	.....	193 7 3	.....	411 14 8	10 6 5	615 12 4	.....	.....	.....
for corresponding 15½ eks of previous year ...	4,569,168½	47,77,742 12 8	4,52,91,703 0	89,44,923 15 7	2,57,147 15 2	1,39,79,814 11 5	1,258,989	1,782,934	3,041,923

dded No. of passengers 15,584 and Rs. 4,669
Deducted Mds. 2,29,521 and ,, 1,961 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 5th Sep-
Added ,, 601 } tember 1896.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th October 1896, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
l traffic for the week ...	21,217	5,095 6 0	13,875 0	610 15 0	10 0 8	5,716 5 0	1,138	56	1,194
ar mile of railway	.....	229 3 5	.....	27 7 9	0 7 3	257 2 4	.....	.....	.....
previous 13½ weeks of half-F	*270,634	*63,490 5 0	†99,751 0	†4,434 12 0	‡133 0 0	68,048 1 0	15,461	755	16,236
Total for 14½ weeks ...	291,841	68,585 11 0	1,13,626 0	5,035 11 0	143 0 0	73,764 6 0	16,613	811	17,424
COMPARISON.									
l for corresponding week previous year	20,417½	5,073 1 5	8,064 0	361 0 0	7 2 6	5,441 3 11	1,143	113	1,256
mile of railway correspond-g week of previous year ...	.....	228 3 4	.....	16 3 10	0 5 2	244 12 4	.....	.....	.....
for corresponding 14½ eks of previous year ...	298,135	69,406 1 4	74,837 20	3,070 7 8	176 7 9	72,653 0 9	16,949	694	17,643

Added number of passengers 48 an Rs. 71
Ditto maunds 270 and ,, 16 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 29th
Ditto ,, 3 } August 1896.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th October 1896, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	10,614	4,079 1 0	7,554 20	359 9 0	10 0 0	5,048 10 0	1,022	56	1,078
Per mile of railway ...	.....	210 7 9	...	16 2 10	0 7 2	227 1 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14½ weeks of half-year	*292,582	*68,781 11 0	†1,14,232 0	†5,086 11 0	‡136 0 0	74,004 6 0	16,613	811	17,424
Total for 15½ weeks ...	312,196	73,460 12 0	1,21,786 20	5,446 4 0	146 0 0	79,053 0 0	17,635	867	18,502
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,116½	4,208 3 0	8,326 20	350 9 0	16 1 0	4,574 13 0	1,124	64	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	189 4 10	...	15 12 4	0 11 7	205 12 9	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 15½ weeks of previous year ...	311,251½	73,614 4 4	83,164 0	3,421 0 8	194 8 9	77,229 13 9	18,073	758	18,831

Added number of passengers 741 and Rs. 196
Do. Mds. 606 and ,, 51
Deducted ,, 7
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 5th September 1896.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th October 1896, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	*16,018	*15,207 3 0	81,158 20	10,041 3 0	40 0 0	25,288 6 0	6,825	4,063	10,88
Per mile of railway	... ..	94 3 6	...	62 3 6	0 3 11	156 10 11	.... .	.....	.....
For previous 13½ weeks of half-year	†234,338	†1,87,853 5 0	‡7,67,634 10	‡1,06,088 11 0	§088 0 0	2,94,630 0 6	89,636	43,858	133,49
Total for 14½ weeks ..	247,356	2,03,060 8 0	8,48,792 30	1,16,129 14 0	728 0 0	3,19,918 6 0	96,461	47,921	144,38
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,685½	20,919 12 7	86,504 10	10,699 13 0	68 9 0	31,688 2 7	7,648	3,445	10,4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	.....	129 9 10	... ...	66 4 8	0 6 10	196 5 4	.....	.....	.. ...
Total for corresponding 14½ weeks of previous year ..	297,000	2,22,283 11 7	11,90,426 20	1,36,437 0 4	688 14 0	3,59,409 9 11	99,073	53,018	152,09

* The decrease is principally due to running of special and extra troop trains in the corresponding period.
† Deducted number of passengers 441 and Rs. 665
‡ Added maunds 32,879 and ,, 1,730
§ Deducted ,, 30
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 29th August 1

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th October 1896, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,830	18,227 10 0	95,306 30	11,141 14 0	44 0 0	29,413 8 0	6,774	3,980	10,7
Per mile of railway .	....	112 15 0	...	69 0 6	0 4 4	182 3 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14½ weeks of half-year	*247,349	*2,02,235 8 0	†8,75,552 30	†1,15,608 14 0	‡711 0 0	3,18 555 6 0	90,461	47,921	144,3
Total for 15½ weeks ...	264,179	2,20,463 2 0	9,70,859 20	1,26,750 12 0	755 0 0	3,47,968 14 0	103,235	51,901	155,1
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	16,267	17,286 7 10	72,019 30	12,055 9 0	66 4 9	29,408 5 7	6,044	3,985	10,0
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.... ..	107 1 8	.....	74 11 1	0 6 7	182 3 4	.....	.. ...	... .
Total for corresponding 15½ weeks of previous year ...	313,207	2,39,570 3 5	12,68,446 10	1,48,492 9 4	755 2 9	3,88,817 15 6	105,717	57,003	162,7

* Deducted number of passengers 7 and Rs. 825
† Added maunds 28,760 and deducted ,, 521
‡ Deducted ,, 17
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 5th Septem 1896.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 10th October 1896, on 814 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	223,410	1,16,530 0 0	1,187,360 0	2,72,540 0 0	11,150 0 0	4,04,220 0 0	31,500	45,669	77,169
Or per mile of railway	274	146 0 0	1,459 0	337 0 0	†1 0 0	484 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year*	2,637,690	11,40,961 0 0	13,339,129 0	29,00,514 0 0	1,94,591 0 0	42,36,056 0 0	420,659	546,486	967,145
Total for 15 weeks ...	2,861,100	12,59,491 0 0	14,526,489 0	31,75,054 0 0	2,05,741 0 0	46,40,276 0 0	452,159	592,175	1,044,334
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	181,005	96,262 0 0	1,099,451 0	2,60,737 0 0	13,594 0 0	3,70,513 0 0	30,236	40,421	70,657
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	223	118 0 0	1,352 0	321 0 0	1 0 0	440 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,714,830	12,01,663 0 0	13,547,461 0	27,47,657 0 0	2,06,443 0 0	41,55,783 0 0	443,	523,727	966,885

* Audited up to 29th August 1896.
† Excluding steam-boat earnings.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 17th October 1896, on 814 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	220,430	1,02,980 0 0	1,102,170 0	2,58,370 0 0	10,910 0 0	3,72,260 0 0	32,000	46,459	78,459
Or per mile of railway	271	126 0 0	1,354 0	317 0 0	2 0 0	†445 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15 weeks of half-year*	2,861,100	13,59,481 0 0	14,526,489 0	31,75,054 0 0	2,05,741 0 0	46,40,276 0 0	452,159	592,175	1,044,334
Total for 16 weeks ...	3,081,530	13,62,461 0 0	15,628,659 0	34,33,424 0 0	2,16,651 0 0	50,12,536 0 0	484,159	638,634	1,122,793
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	169,334	84,478 0 0	1,095,716 0	2,61,130 0 0	14,179 0 0	3,59,787 0 0	30,204	45,065	75,269
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	208	104 0 0	1,346 0	321 0 0	2 0 0	427 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,884,164	12,86,162 0 0	14,643,179 0	30,08,786 0 0	2,20,622 0 0	45,15,570 0 0	473,362	568,792	1,042,154

* Audited up to 29th August 1896.
† Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 10th October 1896, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	34,320	13,000 0 0	132,040 0	15,150 0 0	370 0 0	28,520 0 0	4,200	3,760	7,960
Or per mile of railway	274	104 0 0	1,056 0	121 0 0	3 0 0	228 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year*	433,729	1,37,717 0 0	1,297,117 0	1,27,467 0 0	2,081 0 0	2,67,265 0 0	50,793	45,183	95,976
Total for 15 weeks ...	467,949	1,50,717 0 0	1,429,157 0	1,42,617 0 0	2,451 0 0	2,95,815 0 0	54,993	48,943	103,936
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	33,193	9,924 0 0	122,616 0	12,470 0 0	140 0 0	22,534 0 0	3,936	3,400	7,336
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	266	79 0 0	981 0	100 0 0	1 0 0	180 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	475,499	1,53,983 0 0	1,339,354 0	1,24,073 0 0	3,176 0 0	2,81,228 0 0	54,643	43,513	9 ,156

* Audited up to 29th August 1896.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 17th October 1896, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
traffic for the week ...	35,780	12,540 0 0	115,270 0	11,460 0 0	160 0 0	24,150 0 0	3,900	4,266	8,166
r mile of railway ...	286	100 0 0	922 0	92 0 0	1 0 0	193 0 0	.....	.....	.....
revious 15 weeks of half-r*	407,940	1,50,717 0 0	1,429,157 0	1,42,647 0 0	2,451 0 0	3,96[illegible] 0 0	54,993	48,943	103,936
Total for 16 weeks ...	593,720	1,63,257 0 0	1,544,427 0	1,54,107 0 0	2,601 0 0	3,19,966 0 0	58,893	53,211	112,104
Comparison.									
for corresponding week revious year	26,823	10,513 0 0	139,453 0	13,926 0 0	212 0 0	23,651 0 0	3,788	3,756	7,544
ile of railway correspond- week of previous year ...	215	84 0 0	1,116 0	102 0 0	2 0 0	188 0 0	.....	.....	.....
to corresponding date of vious year	502,311	1,64,407 0 0	1,378,807 0	1,36,898 0 8	3,386 0 0	3,04,753 0 0	58,431	47,269	105,700

* Audited up to 29th August 1896.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 10th October 1896, on 56 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
l traffic for the week	25,430	8,980 0 0	68,340 0	4,270 0 0	80 0 0	13,080 0 0	2,487	1,523	4,010
er mile of railway ...	206	164 0 0	795 0	87 0 0	1 0 0	162 0 0	.....	.....	.....
revious 14 weeks of half-year*	293,182	91,216 0 0	486,462 0	34,116 0 0	2,603 0 0	1,27,935 0 0	34,319	14,060	48,379
Total for 15 weeks ...	318,612	1,00,196 0 0	554,802 0	38,986 0 0	2,683 0 0	1,41,015 0 0	36,806	15,583	52,389
Comparison.									
l for corresponding week previous year	19,731	7,043 0 0	41,308 0	3,899 0 0	92 0 0	12,234 0 0	2,487	1,047	4,034
nile of railway corresponding ek of previous year	220	82 0 0	460 0	45 0 0	1 0 0	28 0 0	.....	.....	.....
l to corresponding date of evious year	296,020	97,132 0 0	361,803 0	31,885 0 0	3,735 0 0	1,33,752 0 0	36,330	13,668	49,998

* Audited up to 29th August 1896.

DAC

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 17th October 1896, on 86 miles open

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
tal traffic for the week ...	18,010	6,610 0 0	54,220 0	4,890 0 0	70 0 0	11,570 0 0	2,211	1,458	3,669
per mile of railway	220	77 0 0	631 0	57 0 0	1 0 0	135 0 0	.....	.....	.....
r previous 15 weeks of half-year*	316,612	1,00,196 0 0	554,802 0	38,986 0 0	2,683 0 0	1,41,865 0 0	36,806	15,583	52,389
Total for 16 weeks ...	337,522	1,06,806 0 0	609,022 0	43,876 0 0	2,753 0 0	1,53,435 0 0	39,017	17,041	56,058
Comparison.									
otal for corresponding week of previous year	13,862	7,255 0 0	52,201 0	5,710 0 0	195 0 0	12,560 0 0	2,395	1,507	3,902
er mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...	219	84 0 0	607 0	60 0 0	2 0 0	146 0 0	.....	.....	.....
gtal to corresponding date of previous year	316,882	1,04,887 0 0	414,004 0	36,995 0 0	3,980 0 0	1,45,812 0 0	36,736	15,265	53,990

* Audited up to 29th August 1896.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th August 1896, on 159 miles open

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	2,793	4,634 9 6	87,097 0	3,086 3 0	606 6 7	8,327 [illegible] 1	1,277	2,266	3,543
per mile of railway	31·58	29·15 0 0	547·78 0	19·41 0 0	3·81 0 0	52·37 0 0	8·03	14·26	22·29
previous 7 weeks of half-year	78,829	39,141 4 11	8,53,305 0	27,964 15 0	1,155 2 3	68,161 6 2	10,812	21,946	32,758
Total for 8 weeks ...	88,621	43,775 14 5	9,40,402 0	30,951 2 0	1,761 8 10	76,488 9 3	12,089	24,212	36,301
Comparison.									
al for corresponding week of previous year	3,167	1,294 6 3	3,48,647 0	5,[illegible] 4 0	105 12 0	7,387 6 3	320	10,759	11,079
mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	5,556	22·70 0 0	2,723·80 0	46·77 0 0	·83 0 0	70·30 0 0	5·61	84·05	89·66
al to corresponding date of previous year	30,441	12,578 0 3	25,44,207 0	40,404 14 0	754 5 0	53,737 5 3	4,362	48,917	53,285

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 29th August 1896.			Receipts for week ending 31st August 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 29th August 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 31st August 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
an leage rked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
59	8,327	52·37	128	7,387	70·30	159	2,28,684	1,450·15	128*	5,717	542·20	1,74,967	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 10th October 1896, on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	13,396	8,088 0 0	1,03,865 0	4,719 0 0	221 0 0	13,028 0 0	1,421	2,456	3,877
per mile of railway	85·62	50·87 0 0	653·24 0	29·68 0 0	1·39 0 0	81·94 0 0	8·93	15·45	24·38
previous 13 weeks of half-year (a)	142,862	71,104 14 5	14,[illegible],514 0	57,490 2 0	2,858 8 10	1,31,453 9 3	18,243	38,761	57,004
Total for 14 weeks ...	155,658	79,192 14 5	15,33,379 0	62,209 2 0	3,079 8 10	1,44,481 9 3	19,664	41,217	60,881
Comparison.									
al for corresponding week of previous year	6,559	4,051 0 0	2,76,671 0	8,567 0 0	172 0 0	7,790 6 6	819	4,557	5,376
mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	51·24	31·65 0 0	2,161·49 0	27·87 0 0	1·34 0 0	60·86 6 0	6·40	35·60	42·00
al to corresponding date of previous year	61,584	29,851 0 3	46,55,842 0	65,490 14 0	1,589 5 0	96,931 3 3	7,805	84,461	92,266

(a) Includes audited figures for week ending 29th August 1896.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 10th October 1896.			Receipts for week ending 12th October 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 10th October 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 12th October 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
an leage rked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
59	13,028	81·94	128	7,790	60·86	159	2,89,281	1,835·81	128*	96,931	887·60	1,92,350	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 17th October 1896, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
al traffic for the week on 756 miles open	86,530	(a)36,570	424,150	(b)52,970	3,410	92,950	13,743	(c)19,011	32,759
per mile of railway	114·46	48·37	561·04	70·07	13·45	123·89	.....	.....	.....
previous 14½ weeks of half-year(d)	1,302,454	4,90,437	5,090,576	6,27,987	1,44,122	12,62,506	136,989	250,719	447,708
Total for 15½ weeks ...	1,478,984	5,33,007	5,514,726	6,80,907	1,53,532	12,67,456	210,737	269,730	480,467
COMPARISON.									
tal for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	83,982	34,200	398,709	41,144	3,658	84,102	16,188	(c)18,050	32,216
r mile of corresponding week of previous year	135·66	45·37	400·59	54·43	11·45	111·25	.....	.....	.....
tal to corresponding date of previous year	1,500,480	5,78,547	4,187,290	5,54,228	1,44,220	12,72,035	236,960	242,635	482,605

(a) The increase is due to better traffic.
(b) ,, larger exports of food-grains.
(c) Includes nil miles ballast trains run on open line.
(d) ,, audited figures up to week ending 22nd August 1896.
(e) ,, 2,402 miles ballast trains run on open line.

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 28th October 1896.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 45 of 1896.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]*

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 28th October 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 557T.—G.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Chota Nagpur Division for 1895-96.

The Report is submitted by Mr. C. R. Marindin, who took over charge of the Division at the close of the year 1895-96. Mr. W. H. Grimley held charge during the whole of the year, except the last five days. Colonel A. Evans-Gordon and Messrs. H. C. Streatfeild and L. F. Morshead held charge of the districts of Lohardaga, Palamau, and Manbhum practically throughout the year, and Colonel C. H. Garbett and Mr. C. H. Bompas had charge of Hazaribagh and Singhbhum, each for nine months, so that the continuity of administration was fairly maintained. But the present Commissioner and three of the District Officers labour under the disadvantage of having joined their charges at the close of the year on which they had to report.

2. *Tours and Inspections.*—The Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners of Hazaribagh and Lohardaga were able to spend only 88 days, 90 days, and 113 days, respectively, in camp, the prescribed period being 4 months. Three months was the standard for the tours of the other District Officers in the Division and for the Subdivisional Officers, and their tours all reached or passed the standard, except that of Mr. W. Rattray, Subdivisional Officer of Giridih, which fell short by 25 days. Mr. Streatfeild was on tour in Palamau for 126 days. The prescribed inspections of district and subdivisional offices and treasuries were made, except that the Commissioner did not inspect the offices at Ranchi, and Mr. Herald was prevented by an accident from going to Giridih in March and inspecting the offices there for the second half-year; the district offices of Lohardaga and Palamau were inspected only once by the Deputy Commissioner. The tours of the Commissioner, of which an interesting account is given in paragraph 4 of the Report, and those of the District and Subdivisional Officers, appear to have been well planned and useful.

3. *Weather and Crops; Public Health; Material Condition of the People.*—The average rainfall of the Division was 44·69 inches, 16·75 inches less than in the preceding year, and was especially deficient in Hazaribagh, Palamau, and Manbhum. The crops were consequently poor; the outturn of rice throughout the Division being estimated at 11 annas, whereas in each of the two previous years rice yielded a full crop. The average outturn of wheat, pulse, and oilseeds was also much lower than in the preceding year, and the *mahua* tree yielded only a 9-anna crop. Prices of food-grains ruled generally higher than in previous years. The condition of the labouring and cultivating classes shows, however, a tendency to improve, which is due principally to the growth of the coal and mica-mining industries and of the lac trade. The state of the zamindars and other landowners is less satisfactory. There is friction between them and their raiyats, who are withholding the customary services hitherto rendered, while their mode of living is becoming more expensive, and their expenditure on marriages and social ceremonies is increasing. Legislation is about to be introduced, which, it is hoped, will have the effect of putting the relations of landlords and raiyats in the Division on a more satisfactory footing.

The year 1895 was comparatively healthy, though not so healthy as 1893. The average death-rate in 1895 was 27·33 per mille; there was very little cholera except in Manbhum and in two thanas of Hazaribagh. In the latter district vigorous efforts to improve the registration of births and deaths have been made with some success.

4. *Emigration and Immigration.*—The number of emigrants for Assam, registered in the Division, rose from 11,984 to 15,350; of these, by far the larger proportion (10,611) were registered in Manbhum, to which district many coolies are brought from other parts for selection. Besides the registered emigrants, large numbers are recruited on the "free" labour system. Colonel Garbett, who knows Hazaribagh thoroughly, speaks in high terms of the benefits which emigration, in spite of its abuses, has brought to that district. The question of putting a stop, or at least a check, on abuses connected with emigration is receiving the careful consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Labourers from Bihar and the North-West Provinces came in large numbers to work at the collieries in Manbhum, and it is said that persons from Keonjhar and other parts are settling down in Singhbhum.

5. *Manufactures; Mines; Trade and Commerce.*—Lac is the principal manufacture of the Division. There are 11 factories at work in Lohardaga and 42 in Manbhum, and they turned out 27,362 maunds of button and shell-lac, against 12,926 maunds in the previous year. In Palamau lac is largely collected for export, but not manufactured: last year's exports are estimated at 32,900 maunds. The outturn of tea was 1,236,452·5 lbs., against 298,842 lbs. in the previous year; but the season was not specially favourable, in that the young seedlings transplanted were severely injured by the uneven rainfall. The increased outturn is attributed to an improved system of pruning.

Coal-mining on a large scale is confined to the Giridih and Gobindpur subdivisions. There has been a large increase in the number of collieries in the latter area, owing to the settlement of the Jharia fields, but the industry there has latterly received a check from a fall in the price of coal. The total output of

coal was 1,914,843 tons in 1895 against 700,049 in 1894; that of the mines in the Gobindpur subdivision being 1,281,294 tons—nearly twenty times as much as in 1893. The mica-mining industry in Hazaribagh is gradually gaining in importance; the total output was 8,019 maunds, against 4,849 in the previous year. Gold-mining in Chota Nagpur has not yet achieved success. Coal and coke make up almost the whole of the exports by rail; of these, 3,52,44,628 maunds were exported, while the exports of all kinds of goods amounted only to 3,53,70,101 maunds. 52,392 maunds of food-grains were exported and 4,53,839 maunds imported, so that the net import of food-grains by rail was 4,01,447 maunds. No reliable figures are available to show the course of trade in Lohardaga, Palamau, and the greater part of Hazaribagh, which are not served by any railway.

6. *Civil Justice.*—Six thousand one hundred and forty-nine cases of all kinds were disposed of by Munsifs—155 more than in the previous year; the rent suits disposed of numbered 5,162, against 4,792 in the previous year. The number of witnesses examined in civil suits was 11,132, and in rent suits was 9,228, against 12,385 and 8,593 in the previous year. The percentages of witnesses detained for more than two days were 10·6 and 3·7 in civil and rent suits respectively.

7. *Crime; Police; Criminal Justice.*—Excluding sanitary offences (of which there were 1,789), 6,512 cognizable cases were reported in 1895, against 6,699 in 1894; 4,131 non-cognizable cases were reported, against 3,425 in the previous year. A small increase in cognizable crime is reported from Manbhum, where the number of rioting cases rose from 14 to 45, owing to disputes about the newly-settled coal-fields and about lac-bearing trees. In Lohardaga also there were three serious cases of this kind. One of them arose out of the appearance of the "prophet" Birsa Munda, of which Mr. Grimley has given an interesting account. In the same district a number of Nats were convicted of the offence of being members of a gang associated for the purposes of theft. Four hundred and fifty cases, or 7·7 of the whole number investigated, were declared false. In only 34 of these cases were the complainants prosecuted, and only 10 of these were convicted.

Six thousand four hundred and sixty-three cases were disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates during the year, as against 6,383 in 1894; and 25,425 witnesses were examined by them as against 23,735 in 1894; and the percentage of witnesses detained over two days rose from 4·5 to 5·08. The Honorary Magistrates and Benches tried 1,956 cases, against 1,458 in the previous year, and the number of witnesses examined by them rose in a rather less proportion. The percentage of witnesses detained by them for more than two days rose, however, from 3·4 in 1894 to 12·2 in 1895. There can have been no adequate reason for so large an increase. On the other hand, it is satisfactory that four Benches and two Honorary Magistrates, sitting singly, were able to dispose of their cases without detaining any witnesses more than two days. The proportion of police cases remanded six times or more to the whole number tried by Stipendiary Magistrates rose from 4·2 to 9·5. This is far from creditable to the criminal administration of the Division, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Commissioner will make every effort to secure the more prompt disposal of criminal cases. There was some improvement in the work of Honorary Magistrates in this respect, but here also there is still much to be desired.

One hundred and nine cases were tried at the Sessions Court, and 74 ended in conviction. Committals appear to have been made after careful enquiry, except in Manbhum and Lohardaga, where the results of cases committed were poor.

Fines to the extent of Rs. 36,439 were imposed during the year. Out of the total demand of Rs. 58,469, only Rs. 31,175 were realized and Rs. 6,682 were remitted. The large balance of Rs. 20,612 is still outstanding, and measures should be taken to reduce it either by recovery or by writing off sums irrecoverable.

Certain changes were made during the year in the distribution of the police, to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee which sat for the purpose in 1892. The accounts of the working of the regular police given by the district officers attribute to that force mediocrity and nothing more. The

Division as a whole is described as a country comparatively free from crime, but the expansion of coal-mining appears to be introducing new difficulties into police administration.

The provisions of Act V (B.C.) of 1887 for the organization of the village police are gradually being extended to more villages, and are now in force in the greater part of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Palamau. It is reported that, especially in the north of Manbhum, the highest salary (Rs. 4) allowed by the Act is insufficient to attract to the post of chaukidar men who can get higher wages as labourers on railways or in mines.

8. *Land and Land Revenue.*—The current demand of land revenue in the Division rose for various causes by Rs. 19,041 to Rs. 4,05,263. The arrear demand was Rs. 11,635; and of the total demand (current and arrear), Rs. 4,01,634 were collected. In permanently-settled estates the current collections exceeded the standard percentage (99 per cent.) of the current demand in every district. In Singhbhum and Manbhum the whole of the current demand was realized.

The following table shows the proportion of current collections to current demand in temporarily-settled estates:—

Hazaribagh	...	...	...	99·8
Lohardaga	...	...	...	97·3
Palamau	...	...	...	86·9
Singhbhum	...	...	...	33·2
Manbhum	...	...	...	100·0

The demands in the last two districts on this account are very small: in Singhbhum the current demand is only Rs. 770. The standard of 95 per cent. was not reached there or in Palamau. In estates held direct by Government the standard of 90 per cent. was everywhere attained. Hazaribagh realized 99·5 per cent. of the current demand, Singhbhum 97·04, and Lohardaga 90·6; in the other districts there are no estates of this class. On the whole, the collections of land revenue in this Division have been excellent.

The total demand of road and public works cesses was Rs. 3,93,663; 99·9 per cent. of the arrear demand was collected, and 77·6 per cent. of the current demand. The settlement of the Palamau Government estate has been completed, except for the publication of the jamabandis and the hearing of objections to assessments, and the similar operations in the Kolhan estate in Singhbhum have progressed satisfactorily during the year.

9. *Wards' and Attached Estates.*—There were eight wards' and 54 encumbered estates under the management of the revenue authorities during the year. The most important of these is the Pachete estate in Manbhum, charge of which was taken during the year under Act VI of 1876. This estate has large outstanding balances, and the attention of the Manager has been mainly devoted to ascertaining the claims against it. The total current demand of all the estates is Rs. 7,28,105; and the arrear demand was Rs. 4,49,429. In Singhbhum the arrear demand was more than twice as much as the current demand. The total outstanding balance at the end of the year had risen to Rs. 5,20,992—a result chiefly due to the inclusion of the demand for the Pachete estate. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that every effort will be made to reduce these balances. The expenditure in these estates on donations to schools and dispensaries, buildings and improvement of the land and properties amounted to Rs. 23,271, being 3·19 per cent. of the current demand.

10. *Excise; Stamps; Income-tax.*—The total excise revenue has risen by Rs. 70,830 to Rs. 10,57,436. The main part of the increase is contributed by country-spirit, under which head the revenue increased by Rs. 51,228 to Rs. 8,75,003, in spite of the fact that the year was one of bad crops and of a bad outturn of *mahua*. A revenue of Rs. 15,828 is derived from *pachwai*—nearly half of it from the Singhbhum district, where the aboriginals prefer buying their *pachwai* to brewing it at home, though they are allowed this privilege. The income derived from stamps amounted to Rs. 4,42,412, and showed an increase of Rs. 5,169 only. The gross collections on account of income-tax amounted to Rs. 99,684. The net revenue increased by Rs. 5,642 to Rs. 91,884. The tax was assessed on 4,591 persons.

11. *Communications.*—Three short branch railway lines are under construction among the coal-mines in the Gobindpur subdivision. Three new roads are being made in Lohardaga, Palamau, and Manbhum, respectively; but the income of the District Road Committees has been spent chiefly upon the repair and improvement of existing roads, and considerable attention has been given to the maintenance of roadside avenues.

12. *Education.*—There are 2,923 schools in the Division—339 more than in 1894-95. The total expenditure is Rs. 3,57,018. 77,295 pupils are now at school—6,357 more than in the previous year; but the number of boys at school is still estimated at not more than 22·3 of the total number of boys of a school-going age. The number of primary schools increased from 2,400 to 2,732; so that education, though still very backward, may be said to have made satisfactory progress during the year.

13. *Dispensaries and Hospitals.*—There were 17 dispensaries at work during the year: five of these are supported by various Missions. 57,682 patients were treated in all at an expenditure of Rs. 20,101. The zamindars of Palamau have contributed most liberally to the cost of dispensary buildings in that district. There are leper asylums at Lohardaga and Purulia also maintained by Missionary Societies. A zenana hospital has been opened at Hazaribagh, and one has been built at Ranchi, but has not been opened for want of funds.

14. *Local Self-Government Institutions.*—There are nine municipalities in the Division. Only three of them—Ranchi, Purulia, and Hazaribagh—have incomes of more than Rs. 10,000. The aggregate amount spent by the municipalities in the Division on primary education exactly reaches the standard laid down by Sir Charles Elliott, namely, 3·2 per cent. of the total income. The Municipal Committee at Hazaribagh kept their town in excellent order, but that at Ranchi is unfavourably reported on in this respect. The other municipalities appear to have done useful work, as well as the District Road Committees.

15. *Employment of Muhammadans.*—Of the ministerial appointments, 9·5 per cent. were held by Muhammadans, and 34 per cent. of the menial appointments. The percentage of Muhammadans among the population is only 5·9.

16. *Social and Political Institutions.*—The Kayastha Sabha and the Congress Committee at Hazaribagh each held two meetings during the year. There appears to be some excitement among the Mundas in the Lohardaga district, which manifested itself during the year in the incidents connected with the appearance of Birsa Bhagwan.

17. *Conduct of Zamindars.*—The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Grimley has been able to give an excellent account of the conduct of the zamindars of this Division, especially of the Maharaja of Chota Nagpur and his brother, and of the zamindars of Palamau; and the report concludes with an interesting summary of his administration of the Division during the last seven years.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor thanks Mr. Grimley for his careful and efficient administration of the Division, and Mr. Marindin for his Report, from which extracts are published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extracts from the Annual General Administration Report of the Chota Nagpur Division for the year 1895-96.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

4. The Hon'ble Mr. Grimley has left the following account of his tour:—

* * * I returned to Ranchi on the 16th September, and did not go out again until the 25th October, when I joined Colonel Gordon, the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga, who was encamped at Khunti, on the Bandgaon Road, about 23 miles from Ranchi, under very peculiar circumstances. In the month of July and August a strange movement occurred in the southern part of the district. A prophet arose in the land in the person of an infatuated youth, named Birsa Munda, who gave out that the world was shortly coming to an end, that there would be a deluge, and the only safe place would be the plot of rising ground on which he had fixed his abode. Rupees would be turned into water, as well as the bullets of any hostile force sent against him. The people flocked to him in great numbers, taking with them their sick and dying, as they were induced to believe that he possessed healing powers of a supernatural order. They approached him as their *Sing bonga*, or Sun god, the good spirit who watches over them and can do no ill. Birsa's explanations of failure to effect cures, it must be admitted, showed much smartness. Those who returned without being healed had not approached him with the proper form of reverence, and when a corpse was brought he excused himself, saying it was not a dead body, but only a lump of earth. The only real miracle he did work was to reduce to silence a half-crazy, garrulous old woman, whose never-ceasing tongue was the plague of the village. That he should be able to effect this without resorting to decapitation was counted a marvel. In the course of these proceedings the police, who were watching Birsa's actions, were violently assaulted, and it became necessary to arrest Birsa and some of his followers who had resisted the police. The sudden arrest, which was very cleverly effected at night by the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Meares, did not seem to disconcert Birsa, for he at once gave out that only a log of wood would be found in the jail, while he himself would appear again at his home in Chalkad in three days. This announcement caused the whole countryside to flock to Chalkad on the day appointed, but when Birsa failed to appear their faith waned, and the crowds dispersed. At this time "Have you been to Chalkad?" became an ordinary form of greeting when two persons met. Later on the Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Gordon, who was conducting the enquiry, decided to hold the trial in the interior of the district at Khunti, so as to give the people who had been deluded by Birsa's pretensions an opportunity of witnessing it and of learning the absurdity of Birsa's pretensions. At midnight of the 24th October I received an alarming message from Colonel Gordon to the effect that the people who had come in to see the trial were threatening violence, and that he had found it necessary to arrest many of them, to stop the trial, and send Birsa and his fellow-accused back to Ranchi. He asked for a police force to be despatched to him at once. I accordingly sent out about 25 men, and set out myself, passing the police on the road. On arrival I collected together the people who had come in, and after making them sit down in groups, village by village, with the help of the Revd. Father Hoffman, who acted as interpreter—for the men spoke Mundari—I examined each group, and learnt the full meaning of the incident which had alarmed the Deputy Commissioner. They had come in, it appears, to see the trial in response to a general intimation which had been circulated in the villages, and when they found they were not allowed to see Birsa, their *Dhartiaba*, Father of the World, as they called him, some of them became clamorous and began to jump about and gesticulate. As they seemed, however, to have had no serious intention of resisting the authorities, but to have been merely carried away by momentary excitement, I allowed them to disperse to their homes, and those of their number who had been arrested the night before were subsequently tried by a Deputy Magistrate, Babu Krishna Kali Mukerjee, who knows their language, and acquitted them chiefly on the ground that their expressions had not been properly understood

at the time of the excitement, and that they had no intention of creating a disturbance. After making this enquiry I returned to Ranchi on the 28th October.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

21. Owing to the deficient rainfall, the outturn of the crops during the past year was not a favourable one, especially in the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamau, and Manbhum, where the yield of the winter rice and other crops was much below the average of normal years.

22. In Hazaribagh Colonel Garbett, the Deputy Commissioner, reports that the bulk of the poorer classes depend to a great extent on the *mahua* and the *bhadoi* crops. The *mahua* crop was comparatively a poor one during the past year, and its outturn averaged only about eight annas. On the other hand, the *bhadoi* was a much better crop than that of the previous year, and the outturn averaged about 13 annas. The rice crop failed partially owing to deficient rainfall in September and October, and the outturn was estimated at ten annas. The *rabi* crops also partially failed on account of deficient rainfall. Sugarcane, *surso*, and *surguja* yielded fairly well. Lac yielded most abundantly in the jungle tracts of the district, and brought comparative wealth to many non-cultivators. In the neighbourhood of trade centres, such as Hazaribagh, Chattra, and Giridih, and of the large industrial centres of the coal mines and mica mines, where high wages are received, people are fairly well off, but, generally speaking, the condition of the people is poor, and the labouring classes and small cultivators had a more or less hand-to-mouth existence. The zamindars, too, are poor and in debt, and the trading and money-lending classes are the only sections of the people who can be said to be prosperous. On the basis of the agricultural results of the year, taken as a whole, the material condition of the people in this district was the same as last year.

23. In Lohardaga the Deputy Commissioner reports that the condition of the cultivating classes has steadily improved with the high price of agricultural produce that has prevailed during the past five years, and their prosperity has not been seriously affected by the short crops of the year under report. Rents as a rule are low, and Mr. Streatfeild thinks that the tendency of the Revenue Courts is to reduce the actual payments hitherto made to the landlords in cash, kind, and service. The condition of the land-holding classes in this district, he says, continues very unsatisfactory, in consequence of the strained relations with their tenants, and the latter having learnt how to resist illegal demands are now refusing those which are legitimate. The zamindars, on the other hand, are clinging to their old feudal rights, and thus increasing the discord between themselves and their raiyats find it more and more difficult and expensive to collect their rents; and owing to this and the increased expenses of their more modern mode of life are in an almost universal state of indebtedness. The condition of the labouring classes is said to have remained much the same as last year.

24. In Palamau the condition of the people is reported to have been on the whole good, in spite of the bad agricultural season. This was chiefly due to the enormous extension of the lac industry in the district, which has brought in a living to many of the poorer classes who would otherwise have suffered from bad crops. The lac crop at the commencement of the year was not a full one, but prices were then high; the cold-weather crop was a good one, though prices then ruled somewhat lower. Again, the crops of the preceding years were good, and this has served to neutralise to a certain extent the effects of the bad harvests of the past year.

25. In Manbhum Mr. Morshead, the Deputy Commissioner, reports that last year the rainfall in the district was very scanty, and consequently the outturn of the winter rice crop was much below the average, especially in the high level lands, which are held mostly by the poorer class of people. Mr. Morshead says:—

"The tendency of this effect, when not counteracted by other local circumstances, is to swell the labour market, which, in the absence of sufficient employment, is liable to cause

local distress, especially in this district in the southern and south-eastern portions of it. Fortunately, however, a good crop of cereals reaped in August and September and an abundant crop of lac in several places in the district not only counterbalanced the deficiency of the rice crop, but also caused a rise in wages in some localities. Moreover, there was no want of employment on roads, railways, and coal mines for the greater part of the district, and especially in the Gobindpur subdivision. From these sources means of livelihood were amply available, and the surplus stock of grain from the preceding years prevented any serious rise in prices. Thus, although the inhabitants have been a little pinched in places, there was nothing bordering on distress."

Further, emigration, notwithstanding its abuse, is reported to have done a good deal for the district by taking off the surplus population.

26. In Singhbhum the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Bompas, reports that though the people are poor, their lot is not unenviable, and he makes the following remarks on their condition:—

"The rise in prices which has occurred of late years necessarily benefits those agriculturists who have surplus grain to dispose of without injuring those who merely grow enough for their own consumption, while the railway and its attendant industries have provided well-paid work for the able-bodied labourer. The Kol, however, is not the man to work unless he is compelled by necessity, and has not yet been greatly seized with the civilised desire to accumulate wealth. Some of the larger agriculturists, however, are not without savings, which they frequently spend generously on tanks and other works of utility. In the Kolhan the regular mahajan is unknown, and there is no such thing as general indebtedness. In pargana Dhalbhum the people were not so well off, but there is still plenty of waste land; and so long as this is the case, the lower classes can exist in a state at any rate of freedom, and in this part of the country the construction of the Sini–Midnapore line is now placing every able-bodied man beyond the reach of want."

27. The Division seems to be fast emerging from the state of things when its population were almost solely dependent upon agriculture for their well-being.

28. On the whole, the year has not been an unfavourable one The excellence of the lac crop, with good sugarcane and *bhadoi* crop, compensated to a great extent for the bad rice and *rabi*. The better class of cultivators, who have a surplus produce to sell, benefited by the high prices of grain; and though the labouring classes must have suffered to some extent from this cause, the rise in wages in many localities, which has occurred in the vicinity of large works and industries, has no doubt helped them to meet the difficulty caused by the higher prices of food.

29. The position of the cultivating classes generally seems to show a tendency to improve as they become more acquainted with their rights, and it is a matter for regret that they show such a strong disposition to claim more than their rights. The opening out of the districts in various directions by the coal and mica-mining and other industries, and the rapid growth of the lac trade is doing much to improve the condition of the smaller cultivators and labouring classes, and, as remarked elsewhere, there is a wholesome tendency for the wages of labour to rise in those localities which are coming into contact with commercial enterprises and industries. The mahajans and traders are generally well off and prosperous, and the only class which seems to be deteriorating are the zamindars and landlords. There is friction between them and their raiyats, so that they find it difficult to collect their rents, and are at the same time losing a good many of the voluntary services and payments they used to receive. Their mode of living, too, is changing and becoming more expensive, so as to suit modern ideas, and to meet such increased expenditure, and the rise in prices generally, there has been no corresponding increase in their rent-rolls. From these causes, added to the usual extravagance in marriage and social ceremonies, which pervades the class, many of the zamindars and landholders are becoming every year more impoverished, and are sinking into a state of indebtedness, from which they can only extricate themselves by the sale of their lands or by seeking the protection of the Encumbered Estates Act. No permanent improvement in their condition can be expected without a settlement of the land question, with a determination of the disputes over feudal rights and services between them and their raiyats, and the reduction of the chaotic state of things regarding the areas of holdings so as to enable adjustments of rent to be made, which will be fair both to landlord and tenant.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

30. Recruiting of emigrants under Act I of 1882 was carried on during the year in the four districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Manbhum, and Singhbhum, and the following statement compares the number of emigrants recruited and registered under the Act during the past three years:—

Districts.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4
Hazaribagh	1,962	1,833	2,282
Lohardaga	3,072	2,864	2,422
Manbhum	7,046	7,075 (3,982)†	10,611*
Singhbhum	.....	212	35
Total ...	12,080	11,984	15,350

* These figures are for the calendar year 1895.
† The figures *in brackets* in column 3 against Manbhum are for the calendar year 1894.

The increase in the number of emigrants in Hazaribagh is due to the partial failure of some of the principal crops on which the bulk of the labouring classes mainly depend. In Lohardaga the continued falling off is said to be principally due to the drain of previous years on the emigrating classes, and also to the growing distrust on the part of the people of recruiters and *arkatis* as a class. In Manbhum the increase is very large, and is due to the fact that Purulia being an important centre for recruiting coolies for the tea districts, emigrants from other districts are brought there for selection by garden agents and then sent to the labour districts, or forwarded to other recruiting centres, such as Raniganj, Calcutta, &c. The number of emigrants who were residents of the district was 1,254. In Singhbhum the figures only represent the number of coolies who pass through Chaibassa, those nearer the railway line and those recruited in Dhalbhum going direct to Purulia.

31. Besides the coolies recruited and registered under Act I of 1882, a large number of coolies was recruited under the free-labour system. The exact number of free emigrants from each district cannot be ascertained, as no record is kept, but from reports received from some of the agents stationed in the districts, it appears that 1,770 free emigrants were recruited from Hazaribagh, 884 from Lohardaga, 8,000 from Manbhum, and 502 from Singhbhum, against 1,185, 965, 9,889, and 1,025, respectively, in the previous year.

32. All the cooly-depôts and rest-houses in the districts were regularly inspected by the officers concerned, and proper steps taken to improve their sanitary condition. Proper arrangements for treatment of sick coolies and for the supply of food, clothing, &c., were made in all the depôts. The general health of the coolies was on the whole good all round the year. There were only a few cases of cholera in certain depôts in Manbhum.

33. In Hazaribagh four emigrants were prosecuted and convicted during the year, under section 162 of Act I of 1882, for desertion after registration. There were also two cases under section 342 and one each under sections 346, 363, and 365, Indian Penal Code. The cases under sections 363 and 346 resulted in the acquittal of the accused, the former on account of the persons said to have been kidnapped having been proved to have attained majority, and the latter for want of conclusive evidence against the accused. In this district a few complaints were made from time to time regarding the disappearance of members of families, but in most of them the missing persons could not be traced, while in the few cases in which they were traced, it was ascertained that they were adults and free agents.

34. In Lohardaga there were many complaints of unlawful and fraudulent recruitment, especially of women, but only one case ended in conviction, this being a case in which one Jagarnath Panda and his servant were decoyed into

a depôt and actually carried to Purulia against their will before they obtained a chance of escape. Many other enquiries were made, but all these are reported to be very tedious and unsatisfactory, having to be carried on by correspondence with officers in Assam and elsewhere, and being complicated by the fact that coolies improperly recruited are almost always registered under a false name.

Mr. Streatfeild writes:—

"It usually happens that by the time a cooly so recruited is traced, he or she has got accustomed to Assam, and has no wish to return to Chota Nagpur or to prosecute. On the other hand, a large number of complaints come from relatives of persons where recruitment has been perfectly regular, though it may be inconvenient to the emigrant's family."

In this district there was one case during the year of cancellation of contract under section 11A of Act I of 1882 as amended by Act VII of 1893 in the case of a girl named Jambi.

35. In Manbhum there were altogether 112 cases in which emigrants and recruiters were the accused. Among these, 52 cases were against emigrants for committing offences under section 162 of Act I of 1882, and the remaining 60 cases for offences committed by recruiters under sections 341, 342, 363, &c., of the Indian Penal Code. Of the total number of 112 cases, 79 were tried during the year, 20 were disposed of without trial, and 13 cases were pending at the close of the year. In the cases tried, 22 emigrants and 21 recruiters were convicted, and 12 emigrants and 45 recruiters acquitted. In Singhbhum there were 22 cases of malpractices in connection with recruiting during the year.

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VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

38. As might be expected, the generally deficient harvests of the past year have been attended by a corresponding rise in prices in all parts of the Division except Singhbhum, where the outturn of the crops was much better than in the rest of the Division. In Hazaribagh the price of common rice, the chief food staple for the people, in the last fortnight of March 1896 was only 14 seers and 13¼ chitaks per rupee, against 16 seers 10¾ chitaks and 15 seers, respectively, in the corresponding periods of the two preceding years. Wheat was sold at 11 seers 5¼ chitaks per rupee, against 12 seers 5¼ chitaks in March 1895 and 13 seers in March 1894, and gram at 16 seers per rupee, against 16 seers 5¼ chitaks in March 1895 and 17 seers 5¼ chitaks in March 1894. Salt alone was sold at a cheaper rate, viz., at 9 seers 13¼ chitaks per rupee, against 9 seers 9¼ chitaks and 9½ seers, respectively, in the two previous years. In Lohardaga the price of common rice was only 14 seers per rupee, against 18½ seers in 1894-95 and 17 seers in 1893-94. The prices of salt and wheat remained almost unchanged, while that of gram was slightly lower than in 1894-95, but higher than in 1893-94. Most of the wheat and gram consumed in the district is imported, and their prices, therefore, depend on outside circumstances. In Palamau the prices of wheat, common rice, and gram during the last fortnight of March 1896 were higher than those in the corresponding fortnight of the previous year, these latter being higher, again, than those for the same period of 1893-94. The price of salt alone remained almost unchanged. In Manbhum the prices of wheat and common rice were much higher than in either of the two preceding years; the price of gram was slightly lower than that of 1894-95, while that of salt was slightly lower than that of the two preceding years. In Singhbhum wheat and common rice were cheaper than in either of the two preceding years, while the price of gram was the same as in 1894-95, but dearer than that in 1893-94. Salt was dearer than in either of the two preceding years.

39. The following statement gives the average prices of wheat, common rice, gram, and salt during the last fortnight of March of the past three years:—

District.	1893-94.				1894-95.				1895-96.			
	Wheat.	Common rice.	Gram.	Salt.	Wheat.	Common rice.	Gram.	Salt.	Wheat.	Common rice.	Gram.	Salt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch	S. ch	S. ch.	S. ch	S. ch.	S. ch.
Hazaribagh	13 0	15 0	17 5½	9 8	12 5½	16 1½	9 5½	9 9½	11 5½	14 13½	16 0	9 15½
Lohardaga	11 0	17 0	14 0 to 15 0	9 0	11 0	18 8	12 0 to 14 0	9 0	11 8	14 0	13 0 to 14 0	9 0
Palamau	16 14	15 12	21 15	8 6½	15 3	15 3	18 9	8 7	12 15	14 10	16 14	8 7
Manbhum	13 0	15½ 0	15 0	10½ 0	12½ 0	21 ½	14 5	10 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	10 ,,
Singhbhum	12 0	13 0	14 0	9 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	8 0	13 0	16 8	12 0	7 14

40. Wages of labour exhibit some fluctuations. In Palamau there has been a decline in wages of most kinds of labour in consequence of the importation of artisans by contractors. In Hazaribagh, in Chattra, the wages of common masons and coolies came down from 3½ annas and 3 annas to 3 annas and 2 annas respectively per diem, while common carpenters, boys, *gharamies*, superior blacksmiths, and common blacksmiths were not available at less than 3 annas, 1 anna, 3 annas, 5 annas, and 4 annas per diem, against 2½ annas, 9 pies, 2 annas, 4 annas, and 3 annas, respectively, in the preceding year. In Manbhum there has been a general rise in the wages of unskilled labour during the past five years, and ordinary coolies are said to be not available in many places for less than 3 annas per diem. This is chiefly due to the demand for labour in the newly opened coal mines and for the tea districts, the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the Jharia extension line having facilitated transit to new fields of employment. It is also attributed in part to the excellence of the lac season, which rendered it unnecessary for many who would otherwise have to work to do so. In Singhbhum towards the close of the past year the commencement of work on the railway on the Sini-Howrah line sent the wages of day-labourers up from 2 annas to 4 annas per diem, and wages are still high near the railway at Monoharpur and Goilkera, where the supply of labour is short. In Lohardaga the wages of labour remained the same, as there was no abnormal demand for labour on account of any large public work or railway. On the whole the tendency seems to be towards a healthy increase in the wages of labour in those parts of the Division which are being opened out by railway or commercial industry.

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VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

42. The principal industries of this Division are—

(1) Collection of jungle products, viz., lac, catechu, saboi grass, and tussur cocoons.
(2) Collection of hides.
(3) Manufacture of shellac.
(4) Cultivation and manufacture of tea.
(5) Manufacture of tussur cloths, coarse cloths, and brass and bell-metal utensils and ornaments.
(6) Coal and mica mining.

Lac, catechu, saboi grass, and tussur cocoons are abundant in the jungles, and are largely exported to other districts. Hides are also collected all over the Division, and are exported in large numbers without being thoroughly cured.

43. Lac factories exist only at Bundu in Lohardaga and at Jhalda, Ilu, Raghunathpur, Chas, Balarampur, Topchanchi, Jharia, Chandil, and Nirsha in Manbhum. In Bundu there were 11 factories at work during the past year, against 10 in 1894-95. The quantity of shellac manufactured was 9,000 maunds, against 6,000 maunds in the previous year. The value of the manufactured article in 1895-96 was Rs. 1,40,080, against Rs. 1,32,000 in the previous year. In Manbhum there were altogether 42 factories at work in the places mentioned above, and the quantity of button and shellac manufactured in them was 18,362 maunds, against 6,926 maunds in 1894-95. The lac trade is a growing one, and the cultivation of the lac insect on suitable trees is extensively carried on by the raiyat, and is found to furnish a substantial addition to his ordinary resources. Disputes over the possession of lac-bearing trees are a frequent cause of complaint in the Criminal Courts, so profitable has the industry become, and a good lac season will generally furnish the raiyat with the money to pay his rent. The zamindar also derives a substantial revenue from this source by leasing out to the raiyat the trees on which the lac insect is cultivated.

(*a*) Manufactures.

44. The manufacture of indigo, which used to be carried on by Messrs. Robert Watson and Company in Barabhum and the Patkum Trading Company at Patkum, has been discontinued. Tea-plantations exist in Hazaribagh and Lohardaga. In the former district 6 gardens were at work during the past year, against 4 in 1894. The quantity of tea manufactured was 126,140 lbs., against only 76,795 lbs. in the preceding year. In Lohardaga out of 23 gardens 22 only have furnished returns, which show that the outturn during the past year was 1,110,312·5 lbs., against 222,047 lbs in the previous year. The uneven rainfall of the year, heavy downpours followed by several days of bright sunshine, was very favourable for the development of the leaves and for plucking, but very fatal to the young seedlings transplanted for the filling up of gaps, so that on the whole the season was not an abnormally good one, the increased outturn being due rather to an improved system of pruning than to any increased fecundity of the bushes. The prospect of the tea industry in Chota Nagpur is not very hopeful. The climate is dry, and the soil is not sufficiently deep or rich, while the tea produced is not of a very superior quality. Tussur cloths are manufactured at Raghunathpur in Manbhum, but the quantity of the manufactured article is by no means large. There are only a few families of weavers who bring cocoons and tussur silk from Singhbhum and weave them into cloths. Brass and bell-metal utensils and ornaments used by the common people are manufactured at Chattra in Hazaribagh, at Lohardaga, Palkote, Ramjora, and Jeria in Lohardaga, and at Purulia in Manbhum. Soapstone plates and bowls are manufactured within the jurisdictions of the thana of Chandil and outpost of Ichagarh, and at Madondi in thana Nirsha in Manbhum and in pargana Dhalbhum in Singhbhum. Some of the stone quarries in this last-named pargana are worked with shafts. Coarse cloths are manufactured by the village *Jolahas* in all parts of the Division. They are very strong and durable, and as such are preferred by the common people. Guns are manufactured at Katras and Jhalda in Manbhum, but their number is by no means large. At Jhalda swords and sword-sticks are turned out. These are exported to many places, both in and outside the district.

45. Coal-mining is a very important industry in the Division, and is confined chiefly to the Giridih and Gobindpur subdivisions of the Hazaribagh and Manbhum districts. In Giridih there are four collieries, three of which are worked by European Agencies and one by a native firm. The three collieries belonging to the East Indian Railway, the Bengal Coal Company, and the Raniganj Coal Association have been working since 1871, 1869, and 1876, respectively. The Oriental Coal Company started work in 1887. In the Gobindpur subdivision the number of collieries has largely increased, owing to the settlement of a large portion of the Jharia coal-fields. But the industry has latterly received a check, owing to the fall in the price of coal. This is said to be due partly to the inferior quality of the coal produced, partly to the unbusinesslike terms of the settlements made, and partly to the wasteful system of working.

(*b*) Mines—Coal mines.

Most of the concessions have been made in small areas, whence coal is extracted by quarrying. The quarry pits fill with water in the rains, and become unworkable, and in some cases the seams are spoiled for future working by percolation of the water thus let in; coal-pits also exist in the Sadar subdivision of Hazaribagh in the basin of the Damudar, principally at Ramgarh, Mandu, and along the banks of the Bokaro river. These are only superficially worked, and the coal dug out of them are used only for brick-burning and such like purposes. Some of this coal finds its way to the Lohardaga district.

46. The following table compares the output in tons and the number of workpeople employed in the coal mines of Giridih and Gobindpur during the past three years:—

	Output in—			Average number of workpeople employed in—		
	1893.*	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Tons	Tons.	Tons.			
Giridih	562,037	571,563	633,649	7,613	8,263	9,510
Gobindpur	65,226	128,086	1,281,294	2,207	4,822	13,246

In the Gobindpur subdivision the output in 1895 has been nearly ten times that of 1894. During a portion of the past year, Dr. Walter Saise was employed in experimenting at Kajaru in Palamau on behalf of the East Indian Railway Company, and is expected shortly to submit a report on the coal-fields there. A diamond drill was received by him at the close of the year, but it did not work during the year.

Mica mines.

47. This industry is confined to the Hazaribagh district, and is gradually gaining in importance. Most of these mines are situate in the Koderma Government reserved forests, and the rest are scattered over portions of Gadis Gawan, Domchanch, Khesmi, Mushmudih Byria, Dorunda and Satgawan. The mica mines in the Government estates and in the Dorunda and Satgawan estates, which are under Government management, have been let out in accordance with the rules framed by the Government. The greater number of the mines situated in private estates are worked by Messrs. Christien and Company. During the past year in the Government estates, 25 new mines were leased out on an aggregate annual rental of Rs. 885. The total current demand of rent of the Government mines amounted to Rs. 11,001 the whole of which, with the exception of Rs. 140-8, was realised during the year. The total output of all mica mines worked in the district is reported to be 8,019 maunds, against 4,849 maunds, in the previous year, and the total number of workmen employed in the mines 5,409, against 3,718 in 1894.

Gold mines.

48. In Lohardaga at Rugudih, mentioned in paragraph 57 of last year's report, gold was found in ferruginous decomposed rocks at a depth of 20 feet. The ore yielded about a pennyweight of gold to a ton of ore, and hopes were at one time entertained that at a greater depth better results would be obtained. A shaft was accordingly sunk to a depth of 40 feet, but it was found that the ore in the lower strata was not as rich in gold as at the higher level. The Rugudih Syndicate have since transferred their works to Gutuhatu, where visible gold was found in December last in a quartz reef. In February a Director and an expert visited Gutuhatu, and it has now been decided by the Syndicate that before commencing mining works on the reef, a tunnel should be driven at dead level with the valley to meet a shaft sunk from the top of the hill. These works are now reported to be in progress, and it is believed that if no obstacles intervene, they will be completed in three months' time. Sanguine hopes are entertained that this reef will repay working. At Thurumba prospecting works have been carried on for upwards of two years, and trial pits and shafts have been sunk and tunnels driven in various localities, but up to this time no hopeful results have been obtained.

In Singhbhum the Bengal Gold and Silver Mining Syndicate were at work at Samij for some months of the year, but the works have been abandoned since December 1895. During the past year a mining concession was granted to Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company in the Porahat estate, but they appear to have yet done nothing beyond making a superficial inspection.

Stone lime is raised in Manbhum near the Ramkanali Station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. It is said to be made use of locally, and also exported to other places. No statistics are available. There are now no copper or tin mines at work in any part of the Division.

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XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

Railways.

121. The branch line to Patlabari *viâ* Laikdi and Chanch near Barakar, referred to in paragraph 115 of the previous report, was nearly completed and opened up to Chanch. There were no other new constructions during the year excepting the siding line from a point a little to the west of the Dhanbad Station and a short branch line to the mines in and near Kusunda. The construction of the Sini extension has been commenced in the latter part of the year.

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XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

152. As regards the dispensary at Ranchi, Mr. Streatfeild reports that the difficulty here as elsewhere is the dearth of subscriptions to the support of the dispensary, and that its upkeep is a serious drain on the resources of the Municipality. The retention of the Assistant Surgeon, who is now in charge of the Dispensary, has been sanctioned by my predecessor, on condition that at least Rs. 900 per annum is raised by private subscriptions. The collection of subscriptions has been undertaken by the Civil Surgeon of the station, and an improvement will no doubt be effected, but it is doubtful whether the sum named will be reached. The Deputy Commissioner is therefore of opinion that, in view of the considerable amount of Government work done by the Assistant Surgeon, and also of the fact that Government owns a considerable part of the town, viz., the village of Konka, the contribution of Government to the funds of the institution might reasonably be increased. The outstanding subscriptions due to the Lohardaga Dispensary are still heavy, but a large portion of them is reported to be irrecoverable, and must be written off the accounts. The financial condition of the Barabazar Dispensary in Manbhum much improved during the year, as there was a surplus cash balance of Rs. 200 at the close of the year after paying up all working expenses.

Leper asylums.

152 (*a*). The Lohardaga Leper Asylum is managed by the German Evangelical Lutheran Mission. There were 21 patients, 6 of whom were new admissions. One patient died of pneumonia, and the others were in good health throughout the year. There are two other houses in connection with this Asylum—one for incurables and the other for the untainted children of lepers or syphilitic parents. The cost of maintaining the Leper Asylum and children's home, which was met by the Society of the Mission to Lepers in India and the East at Dublin, amounted to Rs. 1,640. The cost of maintaining the Asylum for other incurables and the Ranchi Mission Dispensary, which was defrayed by the German Evangelical Lutheran Mission, amounted to Rs. 2,000. The Purulia Leper Asylum, which is in charge of the Rev. Mr. Uffman, of the Lutheran Mission, is reported to be in a flourishing condition. Several new houses on the original premises have been completed, and a substantial pucka building erected not far off for the healthy children of some of the inmates.

Lady Dufferin's Fund.

153. In Hazaribagh the Zanana Hospital in connection with the Lady Dufferin Association, which was opened towards the end of 1894, was brought into working order during

the year, and has afforded much outdoor relief to the classes for which it is intended. No indoor patients have yet been admitted. The hospital is under the charge of a qualified lady-doctor, and 1,273 out-patients, on a daily average attendance of 16·58, were treated during the year. The construction of a zanana hospital at Ranchi on the standard plan approved by the Government was taken in hand and finished with a small bungalow for the accommodation of a lady-doctor at a total cost of Rs. 4,185. The hospital has not yet been opened to the public for want of funds. As in previous years, the Committee here entertained the services of a trained midwife and nurse on a fixed monthly salary of Rs. 30 and house-rent at Rs. 3 per mensem. She was also allowed half the fees earned by her. During the past year the midwife attended 29 cases, out of which 17 were cases of accouchment and 12 cases of sick nursing. Of the former, one was a transverse case. The midwife discharged her duties satisfactorily. The institution at Daltonganj is still regarded by the general public with apathy. The present midwife, Massi Jayi, attended during the year 9 confinements, against 14 in the preceding year. The Civil Medical Officer of Palamau reports that she does not know much about her work, but carries out his orders properly, and to that extent acquits herself tolerably well.

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XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC FEELING.

(c) State of public feeling.

174. Colonel Garbett, the late Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh, has left the following note in regard to the state of public feeling:—

"Except in places like Giridih, Hazaribagh, and Chattra, where there are always a number of educated men who take in newspapers and keep themselves acquainted with current topics, &c., there is no public opinion in this district as we understand it. The inhabitants of the rural tracts, the bulk of the population of the district, care nothing for matters occurring beyond the narrow limits of their villages and the immediate neighbourhood. Outside events find but a faint echo in these remote and jungle-surrounded tracts. General interest is only excited and attention awakened when something occurs affecting the people themselves. Nothing of the sort occurred during the year under report. The discontent which existed last year in the Government estates in connection with the village forests being proclaimed protected has died out, as the rules on the subject of supplying villages with timber, &c., for domestic purposes have been framed in a most liberal spirit, and the villagers have no doubt come to recognize that the forests have really been protected in their own interests. The discontent among the Santhals in connection with pachwai-brewing has also died out, as the privilege of brewing pachwai for home consumption has been conceded them. There has been no revival of the cow-protection movement, and all interest in the matter seems to be dying out. Efforts are occasionally made here and there to collect subscriptions to keep up the movement, but with very poor success."

175. In Lohardaga there was nothing calling for special notice, beyond the excitement connected with Birsa Bhagwan, which has been fully dealt with by the Hon'ble Mr. Grimley in his tour account. There is still in the district a good deal of fermentation among the Mundas, and there are at the present moment rumours of a new Bhagwan, but nothing definite is said to have occurred calling for remark. The relations of landlords and tenants in the district continued unsatisfactory. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Streatfield, says:—

"The relations are not likely to improve until all claims to feudal services are finally converted into cash rents. This is one of those matters on which there is much to be said on both sides. The zamindars justly say that cash rents in this district are very low, and contend that they were fixed when services really constituted by far the most important part of the raiyat's obligations. On the other hand, when landlords exact services with no regard to moderation or fairness, perhaps taking raiyats from their villages for weeks at a time, it is inevitable that the raiyats should rebel against the old order of things and, as a necessary consequence, attempt to rid themselves of service obligations altogether."

In the districts of Palamau and Singhbhum the state of public feeling is said to have been satisfactory throughout the year. The Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum does not say anything on the subject. Two very important settlements of Government estates—one in the Kolhan, in the district of Singhbhum, and another in Palamau—have been in progress during the year. The raiyats on both these large estates have exhibited a very strong interest in these settlements and the different questions that have arisen in connection with them, but so far the work has progressed without any friction.

176. The only paper published in this Division is the *Gharbandhu*, printed by the German Lutheran Mission at Ranchi. It is a religious paper, having for its aim the religious and moral instruction of the Christian converts belonging to the Mission.

Public press

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XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

181. The Hon'ble Mr. Grimley again writes:—

"Now that I am taking leave of a Division whose affairs I have administered for the last seven years, and a people whose interests I have watched over with much solicitude during the same period, it may not be inappropriate to take a retrospect of the principal measures I have been called upon to deal with during my tenure of office. Compared with the rest of Bengal, as I once wrote, Chota Nagpur occupies a unique position. The circumstances which differentiate it from other parts of the Lower Provinces are its comparative inaccessibility, its vast extent, comprising as it does, with the political and tributary states, an area of 45,000 square miles, its climate, its wild and picturesque scenery, its mineral wealth, its beautiful forests, the peculiar nature of its land tenures, and in many parts its primitive inhabitants, with their curious history and traditions. This brief reference to the country, its people, and products supplies an index to many interesting and difficult problems which have from time to time presented themselves for solution. Primitive people are by nature singularly tenacious of purpose and cling to old traditions, and this feeling among the Kols led up to the agrarian agitation of 1889, when they made an effort to free themselves from the yoke of middlemen, the thraldom of *bethbegari*, and other unpleasant incidents connected with the cultivation of land. This was the first important event of my administration, and the outcome of measures taken to suppress the disturbance and to ascertain its causes was the preparation of a Bill for the commutation of predial services in Chota Nagpur. An account of the mineral wealth of the country is given in the memoirs of the Geological Survey, but its potentialities had not attracted much attention from the commercial world until 1890, when the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway through a distant corner of Chota Nagpur brought them prominently into notice, and caused a rush of applications for prospecting and mining concessions, chiefly in respect of gold, copper, and iron. This introduced me to an entirely novel sphere of work, and enlarged my vocabulary by sundry geological terms and expressions, the true import of which, I fear, was not always understood by those improvised mining experts from whose tongue they fell so glibly. To 'ring out the false, ring in the true,' to distinguish between the honest prospector and the plausible land-grabber was a task of considerable delicacy. The determination of rates of royalty, the fixing of the amounts of *salami*, as well as the terms of leases, the consideration of conditions, safeguarding the interests of both parties to the concession, and the preparation of the leases themselves were details requiring much thought and attention, if not the skill of an expert, to deal with them properly. Another result of the railway was to render accessible large tracts of forests to timber contractors, whose sole object was to clear away all saleable trees, regardless of future needs, but this reckless denudation could not be permitted, and it became necessary in forest leases to restrict cutting to trees of a particular girth. This measure was followed by the rules for protected forests, which also had for their object the prevention of the wanton destruction of valuable trees on Government lands. These timber transactions enhanced the value of forest lands and produced a crop of boundary disputes in uninhabited jungly tracts, the settlement of which, in the absence of accurate maps, and with uncertain landmarks, was a most difficult operation. Disputes of this nature are likely to increase as the country gets opened out. Among other administrative measures which have engaged attention, the following may be mentioned:—the determination of the status of the Palamau jagirdars, the commutation of ghatwali tenures, and the management of ghatwali jungles in Manbhum, the improvement of the rural police, the amalgamation of the process-serving establishment, the development of the mica industry in Hazaribagh, the revenue from which has received a substantial increase in recent years, and the formation of the Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifle Corps. In 1890 I made an enquiry into the system of cooly-recruitment for labour in tea-gardens, and submitted an exhaustive report on the subject, in which the abuses connected with that system were fully exposed. I suggested a number of remedies for these abuses, the most important of which was registration in the district of recruitment, enabling each person to declare his wish to emigrate before some constituted authority. The carrying out of these proposals has been long delayed, though with the appointment of the Labour Enquiry Commission I no longer despair of seeing them brought into operation, as the only sound method of preventing malpractices, and at the same time of cheapening the cost of recruitment. Two important settlements are now being carried out, viz., that of the Palamau Government estate in the district of Palamau and that of the Kolhan in Singhbhum. Owing to the peculiar nature of the tenures, the mode of survey and details of settlement in each case required careful pre-arrangement. These have all been discussed and determined in consultation with Government, and the settlement work is now in progress. The settlement of Koilapal and Mahta in the Manbhum district, though of minor importance, also required careful attention. The restoration of Porahat to Kumar Narpat Singh,

the son of the ex-Raja or Chief, has been a troublesome but interesting subject of correspondence for some time, going back to the mutiny of 1857, but it has been finally accomplished, and one of my last official acts was to deliver to the Kumar the *sanad* bestowing on him this property with a zamindari title. This enumeration of some of the chief events of my administration will not be complete without a reference to the long miles of road connecting Ranchi with Purulia and Chaibassa. Both these roads have been completed, the former being bridged throughout and the latter at all difficult places. The Hazaribagh-Ranchi Road has also been re-aligned, and the roads in the Palamau district have been extended and improved. But the construction of these roads is not sufficient for the proper development of the industrial resources of the country. The great need is a liberal extension of the railway system. The Bengal-Nagpur line only serves a very limited portion of Chota Nagpur. It has attracted attention to the mineral wealth of the country and has encouraged a trade in timber, but this trade will die out as soon as the forests near the line are exhausted. The line traverses a very small corner of Chota Nagpur, and is of comparatively little use to the more distant places The cultivated lands on the plateaus of Lohardaga and Hazaribagh do not come within its sphere, while the extensive coal-fields of Karanpura, Auranga, Hutur, and Daltonganj are entirely neglected. Chota Nagpur does not begin at Asansol and end at Chakradharpur, as was once seriously propounded to me by one who ought to have known better. It is a vast territory, stretching from the Damoodar near Asansol on the east and extending to the Central Provinces and the Rewah State beyond Allahabad on the west, and from the confines of Orissa on the south to the districts of Mirzapur, Shahabad, and Gaya on the north. It consists, as I have said elsewhere, of an ascending series of plateaus rising in successive terraces from 800 to over 3,500 feet, and separated from each other by ranges of hills or mountains, which serve as a natural barrier or defence. These terraces are undulating, and in some parts extremely fertile and well-cultivated, while the surrounding hills are covered with dense forests abounding in *sál* and other valuable timber; the whole appearance of the country in its varied aspects of hills, plains, and valleys making a beautiful picture, especially the waterfalls in the Lohardaga district, the Chandwa ghat in Palamau, the Saranda forests in Singhbhum, and the high table-lands in the distant Native States of Jashpur and Sirguja. The cultivated lands yield rice, wheat, barley, oilseeds, Indian-corn, and other cereals, while, besides timber, the miscellaneous forest products possessing a merchantable value are lac, tussur cocoons, catechu, resin, myrabolams, bee's-wax, and fibre grasses convertible into rope or paper. There is also a large export trade in hides and horns. The minerals consist of coal, which is distributed over an area of 6,000 square miles, iron, which is found in several districts, traces of gold and silver, copper, lead, mica, manganese, soap-stone, lime-stone, and China clay. Whether the opening up of this fine country with its immense possibilities is to be consigned to the waters of oblivion, or is to be brought immediately within the sphere of political and commercial enterprise by the extension of the railway system of communication, is a problem which I leave for the consideration of Government, the capitalist, and the mercantile community."

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BHAGALPUR DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 2nd November 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 563T—G.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Bhagalpur Division for the year 1895-96.

The report is submitted by Mr. W. B. Oldham, C.I.E., and was delayed by the late receipt of the District reports. Mr. G. Toynbee held charge of the Division throughout the year. There were changes of District Officers in all the districts except Malda, of which Mr. J. C. Price held charge the whole year; there were also changes of charge in 6 out of the 13 subdivisions.

2. *Tours and Inspections.*—The Collectors of Purnea and Malda accomplished the prescribed amount of touring. Mr. Price's tours in Malda were particularly complete and useful. The tours of the Commissioner and of the District Officers of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and the Sonthal Parganas each fell short of the standard by some days. All the Subdivisional Officers spent the prescribed periods or more in camp, except the Deputy Magistrate of Araria, who obtained permission to shorten his tour, as he had been in charge of that Subdivision for nearly six years and knows it thoroughly. All the prescribed inspections were made, except that three of the subdivisional offices in the Sonthal Parganas were inspected only once by the Deputy Commissioner.

3. *Weather and Crops: Material Condition of the People: Public Health.*—The average rainfall of the Division was 43·17 inches, or 15·41 inches less than the mean of the last ten years. The crops generally gave only a moderate outturn, but the *bhadoi* crops were fair; they were best in the district of Purnea, where early paddy, jute, and indigo did very well. On the whole, prices were much the same as in the previous year, nor were the wages of labour appreciably higher, though they have a gradual tendency to rise, except apparently in Monghyr. With the people generally the year was one of prosperity. The condition of the labouring classes in the Sonthal Parganas appears to be improving steadily with the increase of the demand for labour both within and without the district. Emigration to Assam is becoming more popular there, even amongst the Paharia tribes; and plenty of work is to be found on the railways and in neighbouring quarries and coal mines throughout the Division.

The year appears to have been a comparatively healthy one; but the statistics upon which birth and death rates are calculated are admittedly defective, though registration is believed to be advancing. In Purnea and Malda there were as usual numerous deaths directly or indirectly due to malarial fever. Cholera visited Bhagalpur with some severity.

4. *Manufactures and Mines: Trade and Commerce.*—Poppy is grown in Monghyr, where the last season was a good one, the outturn amounting to 2,815 maunds. Indigo is grown and manufactured in all the districts of the Division, and in respect of this crop also the season was good except in Bhagalpur, where the value of the outturn was only half that of the previous year. The silk factories in Malda produced 31,587 lbs. of silk, as against 41,810 lbs. in 1894-95. The only important coal mine in the Sonthal Parganas was worked out and closed in December last.

The imports of food-grains of all kinds amounted to only 1,33,318 maunds; the exports of these stuffs were very large, the total being as much as 58,09,482 maunds, namely, wheat 8,22,267 maunds, gram and pulses 16,75,914 maunds, husked rice 17,97,209 maunds, paddy 3,92,839 maunds, and other food-grains 11,21,253 maunds. 18,18,245 maunds of food-grains were exported by rail to the districts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Saran. Nearly 11,72,540 maunds were exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh by rail, and over 14,38,204 maunds to Calcutta by rail and country boat.

5. *Civil Justice.*—The number of civil suits disposed of in the Division rose by 903 cases to 51,799. The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over

two days to the total number examined fell from 13·6 to 11·2; the best results in this respect were obtained in the Sonthal Parganas, where the ratio was 1·5. Of the witnesses examined by Munsifs in that district, only 1·3 per cent. were detained more than two days. This year separate figures have not been given for rent-suits in the Sonthal Parganas.

6. *Crime: Police: Criminal Justice.*—Twelve thousand three hundred and eighty-five cognizable cases were reported against 13,342 cases in the previous year; and the non-cognizable cases reported were 12,908 as against 12,713 in 1894. The percentage of cases declared intentionally false rose from 4·7 per cent. to 5·4 per cent. The percentage of these cases in which prosecutions were instituted decreased, by how much is not stated; but it is clear that more attention should be given to the necessity of prosecution and of awarding compensation in these cases throughout the Division, and especially in the Bhagalpur district. Enquiry was refused in an excessive proportion of the house-breaking cases reported.

Ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven cases were tried by Stipendiary Magistrates during the year, or 1,242 less than in 1894. The number of witnesses examined decreased by 3,099 to 44,048, but the percentage detained more than two days rose from 3·5 to 5·3 for the whole Division, while in Malda it was as high as 9 per cent. and in Monghyr 8·1. These facts seriously reflect upon the working of the criminal courts of these districts.

Again, 5·5 per cent. of police cases were remanded six times or more, against 4·2 per cent. in 1894. More than half of the cases were, however, disposed of in two hearings, and more than one-third on the first day.

The Honorary Magistrates and Benches disposed of 3,821 cases, 385 more than in the previous year; except in Monghyr and Bhagalpur the witnesses examined before them were promptly discharged. In the first-named district, however, as many as 13 per cent. of the witnesses were detained for two days or more. The attendance of Honorary Magistrates was generally good.

The cases disposed of in Sessions Courts numbered 125; in 72·0 per cent. of these cases convictions were obtained. This result is satisfactory; but the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas remarks that some unnecessary commitments were made to him in his capacity of Sessions Judge. The Commissioner agrees with him and points out that the Deputy Commissioner has power to control the commitments made.

Rupees 86,264 were imposed in fines during the year, and there was a balance of Rs. 39,635 from the previous year. Of the total demand Rs. 78,916 were collected, and Rs. 20,558-13-7 were written off. The outstanding balance is now Rs. 26,691, less by one-third than that of the preceding year.

The working of the police is reported to have been, on the whole, satisfactory. As regards the rural police, considerable progress was made in introducing the provisions of Act VI of 1870; in Bhagalpur and Purnea there are now only a very few of the old Regulation chaukidars left. Care has been taken to reward chaukidars for good service wherever possible.

7. *Land and Land Revenue.*—The total current demand of land revenue is Rs. 33,71,024; the decrease of Rs. 3,998 since the previous year is mainly due to diluvion in Government estates. Rupees 32,90,611 or 97·6 per cent. of the current demand were collected. The arrear demand amounted to Rs. 74,451, of which sum Rs. 67,294 were collected. The following table shows the percentages of current collections on the current demand attained in each district and the standard percentages:—

	In permanently-settled estates.	In temporarily-settled estates.	In estates under direct management.
Standard percentage	99	95	90
Percentage attained in districts—			
Monghyr	99·38	98·47	63·91
Bhagalpur	98·68	85·42	83 05
Purnea	97·57	00.99	55 5
Malda	99·86	99·65	76·18
Sonthal Parganas	99·99	98·88	96 91

In Bhagalpur and Purnea the prescribed standard was not attained in respect of any class of estates, and no district, except the Sonthal Parganas, reached the standard of collections in Government estates. The collections in the Sonthal Parganas were throughout excellent. In Purnea by far the greater part of the outstanding balance on account of permanently-settled estates is due from one defaulter whose estate is to be sold. In Bhagalpur the falling off in collections from estates in class III is said to be nominal rather than real, the tauzi ledger being incorrect. This matter should be thoroughly investigated. The short collection in Government estates in Monghyr is attributed to the destruction of crops by floods. On the whole the collection of rent in Government estates was nowhere satisfactory except in the Sonthal Parganas.

The total current demand of Road and Public Works Cesses was Rs. 9,30,677; of this sum Rs. 7,88,636 were collected. Nearly 10 per cent. of the whole number of estates in the Division (14,650) fell into arrears, but only 97 estates were actually sold.

A new forest division was created during the year for the purpose of managing the protected forests in the Sonthal Parganas.

8. *Wards' Estates.*—There were 7 estates under the charge of the Court of Wards as in the previous year, and no attached estates; the chief Ward's estate is that of Khagra in Purnea. The total demand was Rs. 6,01,343, of which Rs. 4,17,398 or 69·41 per cent. were collected. The total outstanding balance amounts to Rs. 1,57,011; of this sum Rs. 1,23,881 are due to the Khagra Estate, which has not yet had time to recover from the effects of its former proprietor's unsystematic management. Rupees 10,876 were spent on improvements of all descriptions.

9. *Excise: Stamps: Income-Tax.*—The excise revenue rose by Rs. 68,150 to Rs. 14,70,894, an increase of nearly five per cent., mainly under the heads of Country-spirit and Ganja. The incidence per head of population was 2 annas and 9 pies per head against 2 annas and 7 pies in the previous year. The total stamp revenue of the Division was Rs. 11,48,339, less by Rs. 10,486 than in the previous year; 539 persons were convicted of breaches of the stamp law. Eleven thousand three hundred and sixty-two persons are assessed to income-tax. The total proceeds of the tax amounted to Rs. 2,59,949, or 97·9 per cent. of the gross demand.

10. *Education.*—There are now 5,326 schools in the Division, 247 more than in the previous year; there are 7,373 more pupils at school, bringing the total up to 106,940. Still the proportion of the number of pupils to the whole estimated number of boys of a school-going age in the Division is very low, being only 14·7 against 46·1 per cent. in the Chittagong and 31·1 per cent. in the Presidency Division. Primary schools number 3,763. The number of pupils of aboriginal races is increasing steadily though slowly. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils at school, the percentage of such pupils to all pupils being 22·2, while the Muhammadan male population forms only 19·71 per cent. of the whole male population. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 4,16,112, exclusive of inspection charges, scholarships and miscellaneous charges.

11. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—There are 37 public and private dispensaries in the Division; at those institutions for which statistics are available 179,477 patients were treated. There are also two leper asylums. The large district of Purnea, nearly 5,000 square miles in extent, where education is also extremely backward, has only three dispensaries.

12. *Local Self-Government Institutions.*—There are ten Municipalities in the Division; that at Jamui was abolished in the previous year. The Commissioner has suggested the formation of a Union Committee at this place as well as at Kishanganj, where the Municipality now includes rural areas unsuited to this form of self-government. The accounts of the Bhagalpur Municipality are reported to be in a confused state. Little is said as regards improvements in sanitation; but Municipalities appear on the whole to have worked without friction. So indeed did the District Boards, if the incidents connected with the election of a member to the Legislative Council be left out of account. These bodies kept the existing roads in fair repair as far as their funds allowed, but were not able to undertake much new work.

13. *The number of Muhammadans employed* by Government now bears a greater proportion to the whole number of officers than does the number of Muhammadans in the Division to the whole population. Of a total number of 789 ministerial officers employed, 164 or 20·78 per cent. are Muhammadans, while the total Muhammadan population forms 19·78 per cent. of the whole population.

14. *Social and Political Institutions.*—There are nine social and political societies, clubs or committees in the Division, seven of which are in the districts of Bhagalpur and Monghyr. Some of these Societies support widows and orphans; and the Muhammadan Association at Bhagalpur keeps up a school.

15. *The conduct of Zamindars* is reported with a few exceptions to have been generally peaceful and loyal.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor thanks Mr. Toynbee for his careful administration of the Division and Mr. Oldham for his clear and concise report, from which extracts are published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extracts from the Annual General Administration Report of the Bhagalpur Division for the year 1895-96.

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III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

21. Mr. Toynbee left the following note on the weather and crops:—

"The main feature of the year's weather was the unusual drought which prevailed during the latter part of the year. From 1st October to 31st March hardly a drop of rain fell. What would have been an unusually fine rice crop was, where no means of irrigation exist, almost entirely spoiled for the want of one or two heavy showers in October. The rabi crop was similarly affected. Though to outward appearance a fair crop, the ears of wheat, &c., did not fill, and the outturn was considerably below the average. Owing to the good harvests of preceding years no distress was occasioned by the partial failure of crops above alluded to beyond that generally occasioned by want of water and grazing. The southern parts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur districts and those parts of the Sonthal Parganas which border thereon were the tracts chiefly affected. In both of these railway surveys are now in progress, and if any pinch is felt during the coming year, there will be no difficulty in finding plenty of work for those who require it. A great deal depends on the outturn of the bhadoi, and the tracts most affected will require careful watching until the outturn of the next rice crop is known."

22. The statement given last year is subjoined:—

District.	Rainfall.		Outturn of crops taking 16 annas as the average outturn:			Remarks.
	Average of 10 years.	In 1895-96.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7*
Monghyr ...	49·48	38·64	12½	7¾	11⅛	The figures in column 2 are taken from the Bengal Administration Reports.
Bhagalpur ...	53·35	44·86	14¾	11¾	10	
Purnea ...	72·57	64·82	16	12	12⅛	Those in column 3 are from the District Annual Administration Report.
Malda ...	58·04	33·72	12	12	14	
Sonthal Parganas	59·43	38·82	13¾	10	10	Those in columns 4 to 6 are taken from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture's final reports.
Divisional average	58·58	43·17	13¼	10⅜	11⅜	

23. Any special circumstances in each district noticed by the District Officers are detailed below:—

In the district of Monghyr, the unirrigated rice, wheat and several of the rabi crops gave a poor outturn. Janera, maize and mustard seed, on the other hand, were good crops, and paddy lands having dried early, pulses were extensively cultivated.

In the district of Bhagalpur the distribution of rain throughout most of the district was fairly level and the bhadoi crops were good.

In the district of Purnea the rainfall in the beginning of the year was fairly distributed, and good bhadoi and jute crops were gathered in the Sadar and Araria subdivisions. The Collector writes:—

"Bhadoi paddy is very extensively grown in Purnea as being the safest and surest of all crops. The area under this crop is yearly increasing."

The cultivation of the other bhadoi grain crops is limited. Taking each crop separately, the winter rice which is the most important crop of the district

was only a 12-anna crop; the rabi, mustard seed and other oil seeds were below the average; tobacco and sugarcane were 14-anna crops, jute was a 15-anna crop, but indigo, owing to favourable weather, was a bumper crop.

The average rainfall of the district of Malda was 33·72 against 60·42. Not only was the rainfall scanty; but the rainy season was limited. But the Collector adds:—

"The year on the whole was seasonable in spite of unusually protracted drought. The general health of the people was fairly good, and no disease appeared in an epidemic form."

The season was favourable for the bhadoi crops, which yielded a fairly good outturn. The outturn of kalai, wheat, barley, peas and mustard seed was, owing to the drought, reduced to 10 annas in places; to 8 annas in others. Mulberry, indigo and jute gave a fair outturn. The Collector has noticed two peculiar phenomena in connection with the season. The rivers did not rise sufficiently to inundate the country and fertilise the soil, and the local storms called "nor-westers" were conspicuous by their absence. The average rainfall of the Sonthal Parganas was 38·82, which is not much more than half the normal quantity. Fortunately one important crop, Indian-corn, was a bumper one everywhere. Bajra was also good, but the winter rice all round was under 10 annas, and both the rabi crops and the bhadoi crops (except Indian-corn) were defective. These reports received after Mr. Toynbee wrote his note show that, however bad the season was, it was not disastrous.

It is worth mentioning that both in my last division and here I have been unable to dispense with the district and subdivisional crop and weather reports which Sir George Campbell instituted in 1872, and which, except for selected centres, were done away with in 1894. Some of the District Officers have found themselves in the same position.

* * * * *

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

35. The opinions of the District Officers are given. The Collector of Monghyr begins his report on the material condition of the people in his district during the past year by saying that on the whole their condition was better than in the preceding year. The people of the Jamui subdivision, where there are no *deara* lands, were, however, less fortunate than their brethren in the other two subdivisions. Mr. Marriott pities the middle classes, who, having acquired a smattering of education, have forsaken the calling of their forefathers and imbibed a hankering for Government service, and have thus made themselves miserable. The condition of the artizan classes remained almost unchanged. Their wages appear even to have fallen.

36. The Collector of Bhagalpur reports that the material condition of the people in his district has undergone but little change in the past year. In spite of the early cessation of the rains and the almost entire absence of rain from October to April, the people, as a whole, he says, have felt no change in their ordinary circumstances. Stocks from previous years were plentiful, and prices did not rise.

37. The Collector of Purnea, Mr. Bernard, writes that with the people of his district the year was one of prosperity. The agriculturists were well off. The supply of land is in excess of the requirements, and in most villages the extent of cultivation depends only upon the capital and industry of the husbandman. Poor labourers can usually obtain employment with ease. On the contrary the difficulty in this district is to find labour. The people of a few villages in the Sadar subdivision suffered from floods, and small advances were made to them to buy seed in February and March. The greater portion of those, however, who had applied for help were found to be well off and really able to help themselves. The common people of the Kishanganj subdivision are generally well off though not given to luxury in any shape save indulgence in litigation. Their litigious habits are said to swallow many a man's savings, and this single subdivisional area mainly supports the Purnea Bar.

38. With the help of the good harvests of bhadoi and winter rice crops during the preceding two years, and the yield of the bhadoi paddy during the year under report, the people of the district of Malda, after meeting their own wants, were able to export large quantities of grain. The growers of mulberry and the rearers of silkworms made moderately good profits, and thus the effect of the partial failure of winter rice and rabi crops was not much felt. On the whole the condition of the agricultural classes was prosperous. The prices of food-grains ruled high in the latter part of the year owing to prolonged drought though not so high as in the preceding years.

39. The labouring classes in the Sonthal Parganas have now, both owing to the local demand of railways, quarries, coal mines and other large employers of labour and to the demand for the tea gardens, a good market value, so that to keep a man at home, the local employer must treat his labourer well. The chief evil of this outside demand is that bread-winners are sometimes induced to desert their families which suffer want. Such cases of desertion are now constantly come across. The other noteworthy observations made by Mr. Carstairs are given in his own words:—

"The everlasting game between the money-lenders and the raiyats continues. Mr. Smith (Pak·ur) says raiyats often borrow, even when they have money by them, out of old habits or to put burglars off the scent, or to avoid their neighbours' envy.

"The most remarkable movement this year was, I think, the sudden growth of popularity among the central Paharias of emigration to Assam. Those who starved and stole at home are now many of them giving good service in the tea gardens. Other Paharias are getting good work in connection with *sabai* grass, so that our most wretched class are now looking up."

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Monghyr.

40. The number of emigrants registered in the district of Monghyr is gradually decreasing. There was no recruitment through the agency of female recruiters. A criminal case of the ordinary kind of combined decoy and restraint was brought in the Jamui subdivision, in which two of the accused persons were convicted by the Subdivisional Magistrate under section $\frac{341}{342}$ of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, and another accused person was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 50. There are two places for accommodation of sardari emigrants and four depôts for the accommodation of free emigrants in this district, but the whole business is on the decline.

Bhagalpur.

41. On the whole there is but little emigration from the district of Bhagalpur. There were four depôts for the accommodation of emigrants for tea gardens in Assam.

42. There is no regular emigration from the districts of Purnea and Malda. From Purnea people go to Calcutta, Assam, Rangoon and other places to work as grooms, shoeing smiths, &c. The people of Malda do not go to seek work elsewhere, but, as further east, labourers annually visit that district and find employment in road making and similar work.

43. The following extracts are taken from the Deputy Commissioner's report on this head in the Sonthal Parganas:—

"The vexed question of emigration to Assam may be dismissed with a few remarks this year, as the matter has been thoroughly investigated by the Labour Commission, whose report is now being awaited with great interest. The number of emigrants for Assam registered under the Act during the year was 151 labourers and 118 dependants. They were registered only at Dumka and Deoghar. The emigration to Assam that now takes place is almost entirely what is called 'free,' that is conducted by unsupervised agents or sardari.

"Mr. Adlam for the Sonthal emigration scheme sent up for the gardens employing him 1,553 labourers and 100 dependants during the year.

Mr. Smally for Messrs. Barry and Company works on the same principle as Mr. Adlam, but I have not thought it right, pending the result of the report of the Labour Commission, to give his work recognition, being strongly convinced of the evil of competition. He registers his contracts, which are not under the Act, at the Registration office. Cases of other 'free recruiters' registering similar short contracts have been noticed, but it is somewhat difficult under the present rules to ascertain whether they are duly carried out or not.

"There were 43 criminal cases connected with emigration, chiefly under section 363 (Kidnapping) and section 417 (Cheating). The usual difficulty was found in getting emigrants who were parties in such cases back from Assam.

"The business of the arkatis seems to have fallen off. The number of coolies recruited for Government service in Chittagong was 17 sardars and 441 coolies. The work of recruiting and despatching them was entrusted by Mr. Bernard to Mr. Adlam, who has given satisfaction by the manner in which he did it. The service on his part was gratuitous, only actual expenses out of pocket being paid for.

"There is a good deal of temporary emigration to the coal-fields from the south-west and the north of the Ganges and the Duars on the north and east of the district. No figures are kept."

44. Up to 1883 there was none of this emigration from the Sonthal Parganas. In 1880 it was impossible to get a single transport cooly thence for the Naga expedition of that year. In 1891 the terms for the coolies for Chittagong were Rs. 12 and rations and full clothing. In the course of four years they came down to Rs. 7, rations, and a blanket. What kept the people so stationary up to 1883 was no doubt the benefit and credit and the actual money in pocket given to them by Sir George Campbell's settlements which were not completed till 1880. The changes since must be mainly due to pressure of population, but no doubt the unchecked transfers of lands had their influence in the years immediately following 1883.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

Prices.

45. From a comparison of the prices of food staples during the last fortnight in March 1896 and during the last fortnight in March of the preceding year, it appears that there has been no difference to speak of. Taking each district separately, it is found that in the Sadar and Banka subdivisions of Bhagalpur, the price of common rice remained the same as in the previous year, while it was cheaper in the Madhipura and Supaul subdivisions. The Collector writes:—

"There is a striking feature about the prices of wheat and gram in three out of the four subdivisions. In spite of the deficient outturn of the rabi crops this year, there is a perceptible fall in the prices in the year under report. This apparent inconsistency is attributable to the fact that stocks from the abundant harvests of the preceding year are still available, and these together with the new produce are keeping the market from going up."

In Purnea common rice sold at 18 seers per rupee in the beginning of April. The price remained almost unchanged with little variations from time to time till August, when it rose to 16 seers a rupee. It fell to 20 seers in the latter end of August, and continued stationary till the end of March, when it again rose to 18 seers the rupee. The price of wheat was 13 seers per rupee during the first two months of the year. It fell to 16 seers in June, and with some fluctuations was steady at that price till the close of the year. The prices of other food-grains ruled higher than in the preceding year.

In the district of Malda the prices of food-grains, especially common rice, remained almost unchanged, and that of gram fell to its normal level; but the price of wheat is said to have ruled higher owing to the deficient crop and to large exportation, thus contradicting the Bhagalpur experience.

The principal food-grains of the Sonthal Parganas are Indian-corn and rice. The crop of the former was unusually large during the year under report, and consequently, though rice was reduced in quantity by failure of the rains, there was little pinching.

Wages

46. There has been no decided change in the rates of wages for skilled or unskilled labour, but there is a tendency towards increase in all kinds of labour except, as already noticed, in Monghyr, where the tendency seems to be to fall.

In the district of Purnea this tendency, the Collector states, is due to the unhealthy climate. No outsider goes there if he has a choice, and the consequence is the indigenous worker, more or less, commands his own price. I gather that not so long ago there used to be immigration of Dhangars to Purnea.

In the Sonthal Parganas the onward tendency of the rates of wages is gauged not so much by any actual rise in rates as by the growing difficulty in getting labourers on the old terms. Mr. Carstairs writes that the chief disturbing element is the demand for tea gardens and coal mines, and this is shown by

the fact that a man is sometimes able to earn three annas and a boy two annas a day, rates once unheard of. Apparently in the Sonthal Parganas real market rates are taking the place of the old local seasonal and traditional rates. That the supply is not equal to the demand in all parts of the division is proved by the fact that at the time of harvesting rabi crops and mustard in the district of Monghyr ordinary labourers come from other districts. Coolies employed on road making and repairing in Malda also come from outside the division.

* * * * *

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

Railways.

132. Mr. Toynbee has left the following notes :—

"The surveys for a line from Lakhisarai to Gaya, to be called the South Bihar Railway and for a line from Bhagalpur to Nonihat and thence to Deoghar on one side and to Ahmadpur on the loop line on the other, were commenced during the year, and are still in progress. Both are important lines which will, in my opinion, pay handsomely and be of the utmost advantage to the division from a general administrative point of view. The District Boards concerned should, I think, prepare plans and estimates beforehand for the metalling and bridging of existing roads which will form important feeders to the above lines and for the construction of new ones. The Bhagalpur line will, if completed to Ahmadpur, open out the Sonthal Parganas and have an important bearing on its future administration. The talked of line from Garhara on the Tirhut State Railway through Begusarai to Katihar has not been heard of during the year. It crosses the Kosi river and many of its offshoots and should not be lightly undertaken without full consideration of the possible and probable effects on the drainage of the country. Another line which has been projected from Khagaria (opposite to Monghyr) through the North Bhagalpur subdivisions of Madhipura and Supaul to the Tirhut State Railway at Nawabganj and Bhaptiahi and thence to the Nipal frontier would, in my opinion, be less open to engineering objections, and would not only pay a better dividend, but would be of more general assistance to the administration. It would also afford protection against famine to the tracts which suffered so much in 1874."

* * * * *

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

145. The following table compares the number of schools and the number of pupils attending them during the last two years :—

Class of Institutions.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Public Institutions.				
Secondary ... High English ...	18	3,498	21	3,747
Secondary ... Middle „ ...	35	2,095	31	1,775
Secondary ... „ Vernacular ...	45	2,743	47	2,927
Primary ... Upper Primary ...	244	10,051	263	11,050
Primary ... Lower „ ...	3,155	66,353	3,266	70,984
Special	14	358	12	316
Female	272	4,559	337	5,364
Total ...	3,783	89,597	3,977	96,243
Private Institutions.				
Advanced teaching—				
(a) Arabic or Persian	315	2,793	323	2,859
(b) Sanskrit	138	1,173	157	1,308
Teaching Koran only	96	364	104	361
Other schools	747	5,140	768	5,869
Total ...	1,296	9,970	1,349	10,397
Grand Total ...	5,079	99,567	5,326	1,06,940

146. There has been a further net gain of 247 schools and 7,373 pupils. The increase is shared *by all* the districts, though in the Sonthal Parganas it was in secondary education only, while there was a decrease in the figures of schools and pupils under both upper and lower primary education; and Malda, which had been showing a decline for some years, gained both in schools and pupils. There was an increase both in the number of schools and pupils in Monghyr, Purnea, and Malda; in Bhagalpur there was a loss of schools, but a gain in pupils. Under the head of Special schools in the Sonthal Parganas, there is a decrease of two schools, but a gain of 58 pupils. The Deputy Commissioner states that the guru under training passed the middle vernacular examination and left, and no new guru has yet been sent for training in his place.

Female education.

147. Female education shows a gain of 65 schools with 805 pupils. Monghyr shows the largest increase, viz. 62 schools, and 716 pupils.

Entrance examination.

148. Out of 188 candidates who appeared at the Entrance examination 79 passed. Of these successful candidates only 6 were Muhammadans. Of the Government zilla schools, Monghyr passed only 1 out of 15 candidates, Bhagalpur passed 17 out of 23, Purnea 5 out of 12, Malda 6 out of 8, and Dumka 4 out of 6. Among the aided schools, that at Jamalpur passed 9 out of 13 candidates, and the Jamui and Begusarai schools 1 each out of 3 and 2, respectively, the Pakour school 8 out of 9, and the Deoghur school 2 out of 3. The unaided schools in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Malda, 6 in number, passed 25 candidates.

Twenty-five middle English schools sent up 81 candidates for the Middle Scholarship examination, of whom 55 passed, 28 obtaining middle English and 27 middle vernacular certificates. Thirty-nine middle vernacular schools sent up 128 candidates, of whom 61 were successful.

One hundred and fifty-seven upper primary schools sent up 369 candidates, of whom 234, including 3 girls, passed, representing 134 schools. Four upper primary schools, exclusively for girls, sent up 17 pupils, of whom 10 passed from 3 schools; 42 pupils of secondary schools and 21 private students obtained upper primary certificates. Out of 2,987 boys and 12 girls from 953 schools, 2,346 boys and 12 girls representing 811 schools passed, as well as 114 girls from 39 lower primary, exclusively girls' schools, and 20 from 5 upper primary, exclusively girls' schools. Secondary schools passed 55 and upper primary schools passed 759 boys and 3 girls besides 111 private students.

149. The number of Muhammadan pupils in all classes of schools increased from 22,063 to 23,818. The number of Muhammadan pupils on the 31st March 1894 was only 20,678. The Muhammadan male population forms 20·03 per cent. of the total population, and the percentage of the Muhammadan pupils to all pupils has now risen to 22·2. The comparative suddenness of this change explains why the proportion of successful Muhammadan pupils is so much lower.

150. The number of pupils of aboriginal race also increased from 6,183 to 6,514, and more or less in all districts. In the Sonthal Parganas the increase was from 5,598 to 5,771. The majority of pupils of these aboriginals are Sonthals, 104 were Paharias, 85 are returned as Dhangars and 2 as Kols. There were 260 Sonthal schools against 204 in the previous year. Taking the population and the children of school-going age in the Sonthal Parganas, there was 1 Sonthal in every 14·5 and 1 Paharia boy in every 90 at school. The Sonthals are about 1 in 3 and the purer Paharia about 1 in 35 of the population. The expenditure from the Sonthal education grant of Rs. 7,500 was Rs. 7,499 against Rs. 7,493 in the year before. One hundred and ninety-seven Sonthals and five Paharias passed public examinations last year.

151. The total expenditure on account of education (including charges for inspection, scholarships and miscellaneous charges) was Rs. 5,20,201 against Rs. 4,67,155 the year before. Government contributed Rs. 98,997, District Boards Rs. 95,208, and Municipalities Rs. 9,191, against Rs. 99,337 from Government, Rs. 90,415 from District Boards, and Rs. 8,371 from Municipalities in 1894-95. The income from fees amounted to Rs. 2,12,949 against Rs. 1,92,511, and from other sources Rs. 1,03,766 against Rs. 76,521.

152. If the above statistics, which have been obtained from the Assistant Inspector of Schools, are correct, they represent very satisfactory progress. I see, however, that they differ slightly from those furnished by the District Officers, and will try to have the discrepancies reconciled, and to ascertain which source is to be most relied on for the future.

153. The following points for notice are taken from the reports of the District Officers:—

In Purnea there has been an increase in private contributions, which is thought to give grounds for believing that primary education is expanding steadily among the people of this very conservative district.

Regarding the Purnea technical school, the Magistrate writes:—

"The number of pupils in the technical school was 15, that is the same number as returned last year. The total expenditure incurred by it during the year under reference was Rs. 2,530, and the sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 1,172. So the net sum spent by the Board on it was Rs. 1,358 against Rs. 2,295 in the preceding year. The cost per pupil was Rs. 168-6 against Rs. 189-8 the previous year. The school continues to be under the control and supervision of the District Engineer. The boys do not stay long enough to become skilled workmen. After acquiring a smattering of carpentry, they leave the school and set up as *mistris* in their villages."

About the education of the Muhammadans in his district, the Magistrate writes:—

"The percentage of Muhammadans to the total population of the district is 41·4, and that of the Mahammadan pupils under instruction in schools of all kinds to total pupils is 50·7 against 51·4 in the previous year."

The Magistrate of Malda writes:—

"The Sidheswari Institution at Chanchal had on its rolls 97 pupils against 87 pupils in the preceding year, 83 of them being Hindus and 14 Muhammadans against 69 Hindus and 20 Muhammadans in the preceding year. This school receives no aid from the public funds, and is supported by Babu Sarat Chandra Rai Chowdhuri, proprietor of the Chanchal Estate, who has dedicated the institution to his mother Sidheswari Debya. The result of the school at the matriculation examination was two boys passed out of four sent up.

"The high school at Nawabganj, called the Hari Mohan Institution, after the name of its supporter, Babu Hari Mohan Mallik, zamindar, was opened during the year under review. It had 77 pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1896. The expenditure of the school amounted to Rs. 2,398—Rs. 588 from fees and Rs. 1,810 from endowment. This is also an unaided school. It passed two boys at the matriculation examination out of seven sent up."

154. There were three industrial schools in the Sonthal Parganas. The Dumka carpenter's school is carried on on a small scale. There were two apprentices at this school which does not receive any aid from Government. The Pakour industrial school, in which different kinds of handicraft are taught, had eight apprentices. The expenditure on this institution was Rs. 1,735, of which Government contributed Rs. 135. The industrial school at Madhupur is maintained by the East Indian Railway Company for the technical education of their employés. It had 67 apprentices. I intend to speak to the Deputy Commissioner about the Sonthal industrial schools. Sonthals have always been looked on as incapable of skilled labour, but in the South Lushai Hills under local exigencies several of them showed considerable aptitude for carpenter's and sawyer's work and for tasks, which are the real test of work of this kind.

* * * * *

XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

167. There are now 10 municipalities in the division (two in each of the five districts) against 11 the year before. The Jamui Municipality in the district of Monghyr was abolished last year, but there is still plainly a number of local needs, the cost of supplying which is proposed to be thrown on the District Board. I have asked the Magistrate for proposals for the formation of a Union Committee to replace the Municipality. There has been little or no change in the condition of the municipalities,

	Municipalities.
Monghyr	Monghyr.
	Jamalpur.
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur.
	Colgong
Purnea	Purnea.
	Kishenganj.
Malda	English Bazar.
	Old Malda.
Sonthal Parganas.	Deoghar.
	Sahibganj.

and they seem to have worked pretty nearly in the same ways as hitherto.

Monghyr.

168. The Monghyr Municipality held ten general, eight special and 2 Sub-Committee meetings. A good drainage system and one for the supply of pure drinking water continue to be the crying want of the town. A comprehensive project for proper drainage is now under preparation. The Commissioners spent Rs. 2,917 on education. The Monghyr public garden is in charge of a Municipal Commissioner. The Government made a contribution of Rs. 300 for its support, and its maintenance cost the Municipality Rs 381. The Jamalpur Municipality held eight general, one special and two Sub-Committee meetings. It spent Rs. 573 on education. As the town is mainly in the hands of the employés of the East Indian Railway Company, sanitation is well attended to.

Bhagalpur.

169. The rates levied in the Bhagalpur Municipality are a 7 per cent. house rate, a 3 per cent. latrine rate, and a water rate levied in certain wards of the town. The collections were not satisfactory. Out of the total demand of Rs. 70,305 only Rs. 46,980 were collected, and, excluding remissions, there remained an outstanding balance of Rs 21,542. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 65,604, 25·8 per cent. was spent on conservancy, 24·1 per cent. on water-supply, 9 per cent. on drainage, and 7·2 per cent. on the medical necessities of the town. The charge of establishment was 8·3 per cent. The Government has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 3,00,000 for the extension of the water-works, the cost of which has been estimated to be Rs. 3,13,600. The internal economy of this important Municipality is in a most unsatisfactory state. The Accountant-General, Bengal, has informed it that if the accounts are not in a better condition than they were at last year's audit, he will report that no audit can be held. I myself see no remedy except to improve the establishments, and to spend more on them, since it is plain that the voluntary executive will not undertake the minute and laborious duties demanded even if they were competent to discharge them.

Purnea.

170. The Purnea Municipality held 14 meetings; besides which 5 meetings were abortive for want of a quorum. The Kishenganj Municipality held 24 meetings. The Chairman accords the Commissioners credit for taking an interest in their affairs. The Magistrate writes:—

"It would be a very good thing if the Kishenganj Municipality were abolished, except that it maintains the dispensary at Bhariadangi. The rural tract included within its limits is not suited to a municipal institution."

I have suggested that the substitution of a Union Committee be considered as at Jamui. The tax on holdings in the Municipality of Purnea continued to be levied at 6 per cent. After the close of the year the Commissioners resolved to raise it to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Magistrate writes:—

"I became Chairman of this Municipality after the close of the year, at a particularly busy time. I am not able yet to express an opinion on the interest taken by the Commissioners in business. The chief wants of the town are improved drainage and conservancy. The latter, it appears to me, cannot be effected without levying extra taxation under Part IX. The former is possible to a certain extent. Both matters are receiving attention. It is difficult to get enough coolies even to clear out the main drain at this season, and as for sweepers, it is impossible to get a sufficient number without importation from outside the district. The first step in improving the conservancy will be, if the Commissioners agree to levy a latrine-tax, to import sweepers and settle them so that they will be content to remain here."

There is no difficulty in either Municipality as to water-supply, and this matter has lately received full attention.

Malda.

171. The English Bazar and Old Malda Municipalities held 21 and 19 meetings respectively besides 3 and 2 adjourned meetings. They spent Rs. 849 and Rs. 396 on education. Both are stirring little institutions, with some resemblance in their proceedings to debating clubs.

Sonthal Parganas.

172. The Sahibganj Municipality has hitherto had at its head the local District Traffic Superintendent of the East Indian Railway, but owing to constant changes in the *personnel* of that office, the work of the Municipality has greatly suffered lately. The present Vice-Chairman, who is the resident Hospital Assistant, assisted by a Commissioner of long standing, Babu Hari Das Marwari, has, however, managed to keep things going. There is nothing of importance to record regarding the Deoghar Municipality. The Deputy Commissioner writes:—

"As for non-statutory Self-Government institutions, they are to be found in all parts of the Sonthal Parganas, and approach much more nearly an English idea of Local Self-Government than most parts of Bengal with which I have any acquaintance, taking charge of police and road work, sanitation and the like. We have in our indigenous institutions a most valuable material which, with a little well-spent work, could be developed and organised into a most valuable instrument for the prosperity of the district."

There is no doubt that the Central Provinces system of Local Government can be successfully worked in the Sonthal Parganas.

District Boards.

173. The business in the hands of the District Boards which caused most stir last year was the election of a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. I am unable, however, to say how far this excitement was felt by the masses or the rural population, or if it pervaded them at all. The final electorate of the Boards failed to come to a preponderating opinion, and the elections ended in a tie. Government cut the knot and appointed the Maharaja of Gidhour to the seat in the Council. The Magistrate of Monghyr says nothing about the District Board.

174. The District Board of Bhagalpur held 16 meetings, 3 of which had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The Board spent Rs. 1,071 only on sanitation, but this seems to be a matter of account. It is contributing handsomely to the Bhagalpur water-works. The District Board of Purnea held 13 general and 3 special meetings. The Local Boards were entrusted with the maintenance of the village roads within their jurisdictions, and seem otherwise to have as little scope and usefulness as elsewhere. The District Board of Malda held eight ordinary and five special meetings, and five meetings were adjourned. There is no Local Board in Malda, but the question of Union Committees has been taken up there in anticipation of the proposed legislation which will render the intermediary of Local Boards unnecessary.

175. It is to be gathered from the reports that all the District Officers are well satisfied with the working of these Councils. In Monghyr the notice of the Local Boards which as Councils are superfluous and as executive bodies have large areas and the smallest of powers is unusually disparaging, but is, I believe, just.

RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHITTAGONG DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 2nd November 1896.

RESOLUTION No. 3512.

READ—

The General Administration Report of the Chittagong Division for the year 1895-96.

THIS report is submitted by Mr. F. H. Skrine; but Mr. W. B. Oldham held charge of the Division throughout the year 1895-96. Messrs. J. D. Anderson and Agasti were in charge of Chittagong and Noakhali, respectively, the whole year. In the district of Tippera and in all the subdivisions except Brahmanbaria, there were changes of charge.

2. *Tours and Inspections.*—The Commissioner spent six weeks in the Hills, besides touring for 80 days in his Regulation districts and in Hill Tippera. The tours of the Collector of Chittagong and of the Subdivisional Officer of Cox's Bazar fell short of the standard by 3 and 9 days, respectively. The prescribed inspections were all made except in Chittagong, where Mr. Anderson was unable, from pressure of routine work, to hold formal inspections of his own offices; also the subdivisional offices in Noakhali and Chittagong were each inspected by the Collector only once. These omissions are not satisfactory, and the explanation given by Mr. Anderson shows that a better distribution of work is required in Chittagong. The Commissioner is requested to give his attention to this.

3. *Weather and Crops: Public Health: Material Condition of the People.*—The rainfall was below the normal and ill-distributed in all three districts, and the crops did not reach the average except in Tippera, where rice and jute yielded full crops. A storm on the 2nd October did serious damage in Noakhali.

The following are the death-rates per mille returned for each district:—

Chittagong ...	... 30·8	Noakhali ...	... 25·2
	Tippera	... 26·7	

The rates are so low that there must certainly be considerable room for improvement in registration; and it is useless to institute a comparison with the rates given for previous years. Chittagong and Tippera appear to have been peculiarly affected by cholera during the year.

The price of rice rose steadily through the year, and is still rising; the crop of 1895-96 was not a full one, and much of the previous year's produce had been exported. Mr. Skrine says that prices have risen generally in the district of Chittagong since the opening of the Assam-Bengal Railway (in July 1895), but the rise had begun before that time. In the north of the Division the excellent jute crop compensated the cultivators for an inferior rice harvest, and the labouring classes found ample employment on the railway works. The wages of unskilled and skilled labour are very high in the Chittagong Division. The condition of the people of the Division is generally good. As the Commissioner remarks, the jute trade has thrown a flood of wealth into the country. The great majority of the people, who are cultivators, have benefitted by the rise in prices of rice and other crops, while the small class who depend solely on fixed incomes are deteriorating in wealth and in other respects.

4. *Manufactures: Trade and Commerce.*—968,949 lbs. of tea were manufactured and exported, showing a decrease of 106,999 lbs. from the previous year's outturn. The paddy mills in Chittagong turned out 100,688 maunds of rice.

The Assam-Bengal Railway has been opened for traffic from Chittagong to Chandpur and to a point 30 miles north of Comilla. The opening of the railway has already caused changes in the channels of traffic, which are likely

to be accentuated in the future. There was a very large expansion of the trade of Chandpur. The Commissioner dwells on the great development of this inland port, which has an admirable situation at the confluence of the Megna and Padma. Both here and at Chittagong arrangements are being made for the construction of goods-yards; at present the railway has no station buildings and very few feeder roads.

The total trade of the port of Chittagong is valued at Rs. 2,76,83,482, or Rs. 6,16,044 more than in the previous year; the increase is ascribed mainly to larger exports of jute. Twenty vessels cleared from Chittagong for foreign ports, and 620 for Indian ports during the year; the total tonnage of ships clearing was practically the same as in the previous year; but the number of *balam* boats paying port dues decreased by nearly one-third. The ship-building industry is declining, and only one small vessel was built here during the year. 25,538 tons of rice and paddy were shipped from this port, and 45,427 tons of jute, against 37,834 and 37,494 respectively in the previous year. The total exports of these commodities from the Division by internal routes amounted to 13,544 tons of rice and paddy, and 10,817 tons of jute; no figures are available for comparison with the trade of previous years. The bulk of the inland trade of the Division is with Calcutta, and the chief imports are salt, cotton and piece-goods, and kerosene oil.

5. *Civil Justice.*—There was an increase in litigation; the number of title suits increasing by 839 to 11,627 and the number of suits relating to money or moveables by 3,803 to 29,941. Arrears were, however, reduced. The Commissioner attributes the increase in litigation to the settlement proceedings, a multitude of notices under section 424 of the Civil Procedure Code having, he says, been received during the year. In point of fact, however, there was a decrease in litigation in the Chittagong district, which the District Judge attributes to the settlement proceedings, and the Lieutenant-Governor is informed that only 10 suits have been actually instituted up to date in connection with the settlement proceedings since their commencement. The increase occurred in districts in which settlement operations were not in progress. The total number of notices under section 424 of the Civil Procedure Code received during the year was only 219.

6. *Crime: Police: Criminal Justice.*—Excluding nuisance cases 4,892 cognizable and 11,820 non-cognizable offences were reported, about 1,152 offences less than in the previous year. Cognizable crime, however, shows an increase in Noakhali. 8,457 cases were tried, or 970 cases less than in the previous year. 1,295 out of the whole number of cases were tried by Honorary Magistrates. Of the witnesses examined by Stipendiary Magistrates, only 2·4 per cent. were detained over two days, a percentage which shows an improvement on the previous year and is in itself satisfactory; but Honorary Magistrates, though the number of witnesses they examined (3,053) was less by 594 than in 1894, detained 16 per cent. for more than two days against 10 per cent. in the previous year. The detention of witnesses by Honorary Magistrates is unsatisfactory and demands the attention of the District Officers. Their work in this respect was worst at Chittagong and best at Chandpur. 1,516 cases were sent up by the police and 628 of them disposed of on the first day; 3·2 per cent. were remanded six times or more (including 6 of the 28 police cases tried by Honorary Magistrates). No appeals were lodged against the decisions of the Noakhali Bench and of the Marine Magistrate at Chittagong. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notice the excellent attendance of Honorary Magistrates at Chittagong.

Eighty-four cases were tried at the Sessions and 61·9 per cent. of them resulted in conviction.

Fines to the amount of Rs. 41,439 were imposed during the year; Rs. 38,965 were collected and the outstanding balance reduced from Rs. 11,529 to Rs. 7,719.

In Noakhali the police did good detective work in connection with several important cases. It is stated that in Chittagong district the unhealthy climate and the high prices of provisions make it difficult to secure recruits of a good class. With regard to the rural police, it is to be regretted that only 260 chaukidars in the Division were rewarded for good work, while

1,898 were punished; the experiment of employing *dafadars* as supervisors is being tried with fair success in Tippera.

7. *Land Revenue.*—The current demand on account of Land Revenue and Road and Zamindari Dâk Cess in the Division was Rs. 32,24,636; and the outstanding arrears amounted to Rs. 1,32,938. Out of the total (current and arrear) demand Rs. 31,99,170 were collected. In permanently-settled estates the percentages of current collections on current demand surpassed the standard of 99 per cent. in all three districts; and the following table shows the percentages attained in respect of the other classes of estates :—

Temporarily-settled estates (standard 95 per cent.)			Government estates (standard 90 per cent.)
Chittagong	...	100	92·44
Noakhali	...	84·92	84·16
Tippera	...	99·6	83·76

It is not explained why Noakhali has fallen short of the standard in respect of both these classes. Chittagong is the only district that has worked up to the standard in respect of all three classes of estates, a result which considering the great multiplicity of petty estates in that district is highly creditable to the Collector. Rs. 5,49,754 were collected on account of Road and Public Works cesses out of a demand of Rs. 5,99,368; the standard of 95 per cent. for current collections was nowhere reached.

There was a large decrease of almost 25 per cent. in the number of certificate cases instituted, and it was distributed over all classes of demands except those of Court of Wards' estates. It is not understood why, in view of recent orders, the number of certificates in Wards' estates should have increased, and no explanation has been furnished. The disposals did not keep pace with institutions except in Tippera, and the number pending at the close of the year 1895-96 was greater by one-sixth than in 1894-95. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the results of the revenue administration of the Division are generally satisfactory; but would be glad to receive an explanation of the delay in the disposal of certificate cases.

Mr. Skrine insists upon the necessity of providing larger sums of money for the improvement of Government estates. It is, however, observed that in all the districts the amount spent for this purpose fell far short of the amount allotted, and that only Rs. 11,097 were spent in the whole Division against an allotment of Rs. 21,300. This matter should receive the early attention of the Commissioner.

A considerable amount of business was done in connection with the acquisition of land for the Assam-Bengal Railway, and five Deputy Collectors were employed on this work during the year.

8. *Wards' Estates.*—There are 14 wards' estates and estates held in trust in the Division. Their total current demand on account of rent and cesses was Rs. 95,407 in Noakhali; and Rs. 2,84,423 in Chittagong. There are no such estates in Tippera. Of these amounts 89·8 per cent. was realized in Chittagong, and only 62 per cent. in Noakhali. The standard of 90 per cent. was attained in five out of the ten estates in Chittagong, and in only one estate in Noakhali. In the latter district only Rs. 478 were spent on improvements, but in Chittagong the expenditure on this account was Rs. 8,304. The estates of Miss Courjon and Bhubanjay Shaha in Noakhali and of Rajkrishna Bandopadhya and Jnanendra Bejoy Ray in Chittagong show very large outstanding balances which every effort should be made to reduce either by collection or remission.

9. *Excise: Stamps: Income-tax.*—The total excise revenue rose by Rs. 49,362 to Rs. 3,38,183; and the incidence is now 1 anna 3 pies per head of population. The greater part of this revenue is contributed by Chittagong district. The revenue derived from spirits in this Division is comparatively insignificant, a fact ascribed to the influence of Muhammadan and Hindu revivalists. Mr. Skrine believes that smuggling of opium is carried on on a large scale both among the many streams of Tippera and Noakhali, and across the Arakan frontier, in spite of a number of seizures made during the year under report. The importation of salt by sea was 32·3 per cent. in excess of the previous year, the quantity imported being 13,564 tons in 1895-96 against 10,252 tons in 1894-95, and the Commissioner ascribes the increase to the

increased facilities for distribution afforded by the Assam-Bengal Railway. Stamps yielded a revenue of Rs. 15,38,860 against Rs. 14,66,000 in the previous year, and the income-tax produced Rs. 96,708; 5,110 persons were assessed to this tax.

10. *Working of the Lodging-house Act.*—This Act is in force only in the area surrounding the well-known shrines of Sitakund; the cholera hospital there has been rebuilt, and land is being acquired for the construction of three reservoirs of drinking-water.

11. *Education.*—There were 4,859 schools during the year with 140,951 pupils, or 340 schools and 2,238 pupils less than in the previous year. Of the estimated number of boys of a school-going age in the entire Division, 46·1 per cent. were at school. In Chittagong district the percentage of boys who were at school on the total estimated number of boys of a school-going age was 48·5, in Tippera 40·3 and in Noakhali 53·6. On the whole the attendance was exceedingly good and compares very favourably with some of the other Divisions of the Province. There were 14,833 girls at school; 120,058 Muhammadans were among the pupils, or 5,594 less than in the previous year; the chief decrease being in Tippera. Rs. 4,04,977 were spent on education, or Rs. 11,326 more than in 1894-95; of this sum, Rs. 2,39,021 were spent on primary education. An apprentice department was opened in connection with the Elliott Artizan School at Comilla, which was affiliated to the Sibpur College during the year.

12. *Dispensaries and Hospitals.*—There are 35 of these institutions in the Division, and 225,145 patients were treated in 1895 at a cost of Rs. 37,844. The Tippera District Board now entertains permanently four native doctors who travel about, each in his own allotted area, treating the sick.

13. *Local Self-Government Institutions.*—District Boards appear to have worked well and without friction during the year; though for some reason unexplained they failed to spend more than Rs. 6,27,432 out of an income of Rs. 8,51,704. The Tippera Board spent but little more than two-thirds of its income. The Boards are reported to be alive to their responsibility for the maintenance of roads and communications, and the Commissioner has directed their attention to the necessity of providing feeder-roads to the new railway line according to a definite scheme.

Five Village Unions were started during the year in the Tippera district; but in none of them was any work done.

There are five municipalities in the Division; that at Chittagong has an income of Rs. 63,525, of which it spent only about two-thirds altogether and only Rs. 815 on primary education. A very unsatisfactory account is given of the working of this municipality, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the current year will show a decided improvement. Comilla had an income of Rs. 25,728; but the other three municipalities have incomes of less than Rs. 8,000 each. Cox's Bazar and Brahmanbaria spent more than the prescribed proportion of their incomes on primary education; the others did not reach the standard.

14. *State of Public Feeling.*—Some interest has been taken among the educated classes in the proposed transfer of the Chittagong Division to Assam, but according to Mr. Skrine the masses neither know nor care anything of it. The survey and settlement proceedings have, the Officiating Commissioner says, created a feeling of unrest, which, he adds, has found vent in a flood of litigation; but, as already remarked, the latter statement is not borne out by the facts.

15. *Political.*—Mr. C. S. Murray, C.I.E., continued in charge of the Chittagong Hill Tracts till 20th March last, when he was relieved by Mr. J. A. Cave-Browne. The crops, with the exception of winter rice, cotton and mustard, were better than in the two previous years. Prices of food-grains ruled high, to the advantage of the hillmen, in consequence of the smaller imports of paddy from the plains. The importation of piece-goods is increasing. Cholera prevailed from April to the end of 1895; but there was no small-pox.

An excluded local fund has been formed for the improvement of the bazars; and permission to open shops is being granted freely in order to encourage

trade. It is in contemplation to reorganize the rural police by the allotment of service-holdings.

There were 1,048 pupils at schools, being 90 more than in the previous year; the Government High English School at Rangamati appears to have been conducted with but little success. It is pleasing to note that 10 passed out of 14 pupils who went up for the lower primary examination, and that the first on the list was a Chakma girl.

The Land Revenue demand in the Hill Tracts was increased to Rs. 12,544 by the revision of the Chakma Chief's *jama*.

Major J. Shakespear, D.S.O., had charge of the South Lushai Hills during the year; he has since left the district after five years' service there. In December and January a successful expedition was undertaken in concert with the Burma and Assam authorities against the Chiefs Kairuma and Jaduna. The latter was captured and the tribes of both Chiefs were disarmed.

The administration of the State of Hill Tippera was carried on without friction by the Maharaja and his sons.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are due to Mr. Oldham for his efficient administration of the Division. Mr. Skrine's report, from which extracts are published for general information, is clear and concise.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extracts from the Annual General Administration Report of the Chittagong Division for the year 1895-96.

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III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

14. The rainfall during the year was not only deficient in quantity, but was ill distributed, and consequently the crops did not flourish as they did in the preceding years.

15. In Tippera the rainfall was less than that of 1894-95 by 12 inches and of 1893-94 by 48 inches. The *aus* gave 16 annas and the *aman* 16½ annas, against 17⅔ annas and 19⅓ annas, respectively, in 1894-95. Jute, however, rendered 18 annas, as in the previous year. The cold-weather crops were about the average.

16. In Noakhali the rainfall was 100·65, against 117·83 in 1894-95 and 145·74 in 1893-94. The rains began late and ceased early. The storm of the 2nd October caused considerable injury to property and crops. The low-lying paddy near the sea was almost entirely lost. Insects appeared some weeks after the gale and did some mischief; and many of Government estates suffered from a plague of rats. The *aman* was 4 annas and the *aus* 3 annas short of the average. Some parts of the littoral on the main land and the islands of Hatia and Sundip suffered more severely than the rest of the district. The northern and north-western villages, where excessive rain is harmful to agriculture, yielded a very fair outturn of *aman*. Jute showed a slight improvement, being 14 annas, against 13 the year before. Disease attacked the betel-nut plantations, and in some parts of the district half the plants perished.

17. In Chittagong the rainfall was below the normal, and the harvests did not reach the average.

* * * * *

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

23. The great bulk of the population of this Division depends solely on the outturn of their crops. An abnormally low and ill-distributed rainfall reduced the yield of paddy, which is the most important staple, and pressure was felt the more severely because the previous year's demand for exportation had seriously depleted stocks for future consumption.

24. In Chittagong the prices of food-grains generally have risen since the opening of the Assam-Bengal Railway, but this rise has not materially affected the condition of people of the lower order. The Magh population in the south of the district are said to be gradually losing ground, for Muhammadans and low-caste Hindus are adopting industries which were once monopolized by them. An instance is to be found in the cook's profession, for which Maghs were believed to have peculiar aptitude. The number of *cordons bleus* who are really Mongolian is now very limited, for the great majority of so-called Maghs are Hindus. In consequence of this invasion many Magh families have emigrated to Arakan, where, too, numbers of the ordinary population proceed yearly, returning with large sums gained in harvest work. In Tippera the bumper crops of 1894-95 are said to have relieved the distress which affected the poorer classes towards 1893-94; and though the results of last year were not so favourable, the yield sufficed to prevent a recurrence of pressure.

25. An important factor in the maintenance of prosperity in the north of the Division is the jute crop. This gave a return above the average, while the demand increased owing to extensions to Calcutta mills and the growth of manufacture in Europe and America. This process was fully maintained. A flood of wealth was poured into the country. Tippera is a great producing district, and though much of the profits was absorbed by middlemen, enough remained for the raiyat to compensate for the loss sustained by an inferior rice harvest.

26. The progressive rise in the price of food-grains which benefits the agriculturist, has the opposite effect on the condition of the classes above him, who are not directly concerned with the produce of the soil. As in other parts

of the Province, the *bhadra lok* sections are steadily deteriorating in material prosperity, and therefore in other respects. The landless labourers, on the other hand, throve considerably, for abundant work was available for them on the railway, while the annual migration to Arakan, already noticed, circulates great sums of money in the south of the Division. On the whole the year was one of solid prosperity.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

27. Beyond the annual migration to Arakan above alluded to, there is little to record in the way of movements of the people. The pressure on the soil is severe nowhere, and emigration is unknown. The reputation of these parts from a sanitary point of view is so bad that immigration is equally unknown. There was an usual influx of labour in Tippera from the Upper Provinces at harvest time and the equally customary exodus from Noakhali to Backergunge when the late paddy ripened there.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

28. Owing to inferior harvest results the price of rice, which is the staple crop of the Division, rose everywhere. Except in Chittagong, those of other food grains showed no noticeable fluctuations.

29. As regards wages of labour, slight changes were observed in Noakhali and Tippera. In the former district the wages of skilled and unskilled labour dropped from ten and five annas to eight and four annas, respectively—a fact due to the introduction of Chinese and other foreign workmen by the railway authorities. In the latter district a good carpenter can now be had for 12 annas as compared with one rupee last year. On the other hand, a rise from six annas to eight annas was observable in the daily wage of blacksmiths. Speaking generally, the wages of all descriptions of labour rule very high in this Division. There was a drop in Noakhali, due to immigration, but things will speedily right themselves. In Tippera a common coolie can earn nearly six annas per diem, which increases to eight annas at harvest times.

30. In Chittagong the wage is at least five annas for the commonest form of labour, and even at those rates the supply is uncertain.

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ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR THE ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

148. A short account of what has been done for the acquisition of land needed for the Assam-Bengal Railway is given below.

149. Four Deputy Collectors were employed on the work in the Division of whom two, namely, Babu Ganga Charan Chatterjee and Babu Rasik Lal Sen, were in Tippera. The former had charge of the second, third and a portion of the fourth division of the line, extending over 65¼ miles, and the latter of the remainder of the fourth division extending over 40·33 miles. Both the officers completed their proceedings during the year, final reports of which were submitted to the Board. The total area acquired is 4,471 acres, of which 26 acres covering roads belonging to the District Board were given free of cost. The total compensation awarded was Rs. 7,26,458, being Rs. 6,881 per mile. Rupees 7,06,804 were paid, and of the balance, Rs. 14,101 were placed in civil deposit on account of disputes about the apportionment, Rs. 1,429 in revenue deposit on account of death or non-appearance of claimants. The total number of cases disposed of was 6,486.

150. In Noakhali Babu Ashutosh Sarkar was in charge of 35 miles of the second section of the railway, 18 of which, lying in Tippera, were subsequently transferred to Babu Ganga Charan Chatterjee. The work has been finished, and the submission of the final report awaits orders on a reference made to the Board. The total compensation paid amounts to Rs. 29,957.

151. Babu Nityananda Bhar had charge of 49 miles of the first section in Chittagong, and a second officer, Babu Behari Lal Mukherji, was deputed to assist him. The latter was employed chiefly in attesting settlement records in the northernmost 15 miles of the line. Out of 2,608·93 acres for which declarations were issued, 1,095·93 acres were actually taken up during the year. The cash compensation paid, including other charges, amounted to Rs. 9,16,785.

The rate of compensation per mile was about Rs. 7,488 on an average, excluding the 15 per cent. additional compensation. The proprietors were paid from 6 to 8 annas share of the compensation, and the tenants from 8 to 10 annas. In the case of rent-free and taraf lands, the compensation was calculated at 20 years' purchase of the gross rental, minus the Government revenue and collection charges at 10 per cent.; and at 10 years' purchase of the rental subject to the same deduction as in the case of noabad land. Six thousand two hundred and thirteen cases were disposed of up to the end of the year. The work here has been conducted with an absence of tact and regard for formalities, which will assuredly lead to serious trouble hereafter.

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XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

172. The great event of the year was the opening of the Assam-Bengal Railway from Chittagong to Chandpur at the confluence of the Megna and Brahmaputra and for a distance of 30 miles north of Comilla, the length within this Division being about 157 miles. It is a single line on the metre gauge, and the rolling-stock is of the latest and most perfect pattern. The permanent-way, however, leaves much to be desired, as it is not yet ballasted, and night running must cease when the rains set in. There are no stations other than mat huts, and only one feeder road has as yet been constructed. But though cut off from many of the centres of trade, this railway is already working a vast change on the economical and social condition of this Division. It has revolutionized the salt trade, and will certainly monopolize that in jute from the eastern districts. With proper appliances at Chandpur and Chittagong, for the construction of which arrangements are in active progress, there can be no question that the southern section of the line will give a rich return to the proprietors. Whether they have been well advised in extending their operations into Assam is, to my mind, open to considerable doubt. The accidents reported during the year were as follows :—

(1) A coolie jumped out of a ballast train while in motion, and was run over and killed.

(2) A man was knocked down by the engine of a material train and died from the effects.

(3) A man was run over by a down mixed train. This is believed to have been a case of suicide. None of the railway servants were held to blame.

* * * * *

XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

259. The chief event of the year was the opening of the southern section of the Assam-Bengal Railway, the effect of which is already evident in the improved appearance of the town. The harvests were poor and public health indifferent in Chittagong and Tippera, but there have been no conspicuous public calamities. The smuggling of opium into Burma continues to bring gain to those engaged in the trade at Calcutta and at head-quarters, and this in spite of an unusually successful year in the matter of seizures and convictions. A curious feature in the seizures was that in the majority of cases nearly the same quantity of opium was concerned. This seems to point to a limit of issue which might furnish a clue to its source. Most of the smuggled stuff, however, seems to be Calcutta excise opium, and its passage through this Division, though opposed to excise regulations, is not a source of loss to the public revenue.

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CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

262. Mr. C. S. Murray, C.I.E., Assistant Commissioner, was in charge of the Hill Tracts from April 1895 till the 20th of last March. Mr. J. A. Cave-Browne, Assistant Superintendent of Police, administered the Bohmong's circle throughout the year. Mr. R. A. Stephen, Deputy Magistrate, succeeded him,

when he was recalled to Rangamati to take over charge of the Hill Tracts from Mr. Murray.

263. Mr. Murray was on tour for 96 days, during which he inspected police-stations, schools, dispensaries, plough-lots, and the Bohmong's circle office. Mr. Cave-Browne was out for 113 days. He visited plough-lots, made assessments and collections in the mauzas, held sales of garjan kholas and fisheries lot, and inspected police-stations in the Bohmong's circle.

State of crops, public health, and material condition.

264. All crops, with the exception of winter rice, cotton, and mustard, compared favourably with those of the two preceding years. The people, especially the *Jumias*, regained a measure of their normal prosperity. The yield of cotton, though below the average, did not materially affect the resources of the *jum* cultivators, as stocks from the previous years were large. The falling off in the import of paddy from the plains raised the prices of food-grains in the local market, and the hillmen were thus able to dispose of their surplus stock with advantage. Owing to the poor outturn, the price of cotton also ruled as high as Rs. 5-8 per maund, against Rs. 3-8 in the preceding year.

265. Cholera of a sporadic form broke out in the Bohmong's circle, and in Ruma it assumed the character of an epidemic. The disease is said to have been imported from Chittagong into Bandarban, whence it spread to Ruma. It prevailed with more or less intensity from April to the close of 1895. There were 123 deaths from cholera, Ruma alone accounting for 69, Bandarban for 24, Lama 17, Chandraghona 8, and Rangamati 5. Small-pox did not visit the hills. Their immunity is attributed to vaccine operations being pushed into outlying places, where population is sparse and which are nests of disease. The number of persons vaccinated was 6,762, against 14,204 and 16,962 in 1894-95 and 1893-94, respectively. The number of successful cases was 96·18, against 98·14.

Manufactures and trade.

266. The articles manufactured in the Chittagong Hill Tracts are tea, coffee of superior quality, crude sugar, and home-spun cotton cloth.

267. The principal imports are piece-goods, paddy, husked rice, tobacco, salt, and dried fish, and the exports are paddy, tobacco, cotton, mustard and garjan oil, and sesamum. It is a noticeable fact that there was a larger importation of piece-goods than in 1894-95, which the Assistant Commissioner ascribes partly to the improved condition of the hillmen, and partly to a growing taste for foreign manufactures in preference to the very coarse but durable cloth manufactured by their women. The import of paddy and rice fell, owing partly to the partial failure of the crops in the neighbouring districts and partly to the existence of heavy stocks of food-grains in the Tracts. The exports of cotton and oilseeds declined owing to poor harvest results.

268. The number of trade centres increased from 15 in 1894-95 to 19. Of these, 3 on the Feni and 1 on the Karnafuli are in a more flourishing condition. They are resorted to twice a week both by hillmen and Bengalis from the neighbouring districts. Applications to start shops in these and in outlying places were freely granted as an encouragement to trade.

Administrative changes.

269. An excluded local fund was formed with the collections from bazars under Government sanction; and a scheme for sanitary improvement of the bazars on river banks was set on foot towards the close of the year. A few *karbaries* were given limited supervision, and remunerated by service lands. As an experimental measure, the Chandraghona ferry, previously held rent-free by a hillman, was sold by public auction. The administration of the police lock-up at Rangamati has been vested exclusively in the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and its connection with the Chittagong Jail has been entirely severed.

Police.

270. The work of the police in the Hill Tracts does not call for any special remark. The scheme for the reorganization of the rural police was resumed during the year. After the annual *punnya* of the Chakma Chief's estate, the Dewans, headmen, and others present at a meeting were consulted as to the feasibility of appointing *karbaries* remunerated by service lands as village chaukidars. It was

explained to them that 25 acres of service lands yielding at least Rs. 100 per annum each, would be vested in each *karbari*, and they were asked whether they thought this remuneration would secure the proper stamp of men. The Dewans and headmen unanimously admitted the usefulness of *karbaries* in this capacity, but opined that the land grants would not be attractive unless they included areas already reclaimed or a condition of the grant was that compensation for the original outlay in reclaiming the lands would be paid by Government in cases of *karbaries* resigning, dying, or becoming physically unfit for duty. These conditions were to apply only to the reclaimers of the land. They suggested that in mauzas where arable lands were not available a percentage on the collections might be paid to *karbaries*. The whole matter was referred to my predecessor, whose opinion is reproduced below:—

"Neither suggestion can be accepted, but the object of each suggestion is clear and reasonable.

"Each case of succession to service land and office would be dealt with on its merits by the Assistant Commissioner, and, where the case required it, the Assistant Commissioner would require a newly-appointed incumbent to pay the compensation awarded by him to the outgoer or his family before the new man is installed."

271. Forty-nine *karbaries* were appointed in the Mong Chief's circle on the recommendation of the mauza headmen, but the award of service lands as remuneration has not yet been made in all cases, nor has the work to be done by the recipients yet been defined.

Education.

272. There were altogether 61 schools and 1,048 pupils, against 53 schools and 958 pupils in 1894-95. These figures give one school on the average for every 88 square miles, against one for 102 square miles in the preceding year. The pupils in attendance included 486 Chakmas, 32 Tonchangyas, 119 Tipperas, 10 Riangs, 7 Tsâks, 1 Kuki, 266 Mughs, 44 Gurkhas, 11 Assamese, 43 Muhammadans, and 27 Hindus. As in the previous year, the Government Boarding Institution at Rangamati was the only high English school in this subdivision. Its roll number on the 31st March 1896 was 77, against 84 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The number of boarders dropped from 45 to 41, and that of dayscholars from 39 to 36; while the total expenditure rose from Rs. 5,126 to Rs. 5,744, and the expenditure defrayed by Government from Rs. 4,507 to Rs. 5,129. The school is in the fifth year of its existence as an Entrance school, and for the third time has sent up boys for the Entrance examination. In each of the two previous years out of four boys sent up, two were successful. In the last examination, however, two who went up failed to pass. The cross list shows that each of them failed in one subject only, and passed creditably in the other three, securing more than the aggregate pass marks. Evidently there is something rotten in the management of the school, which cost Government more, and was less numerously attended and less successful than in previous years. Primary education is gradually advancing in these hills. Of 14 candidates sent up from lower primary schools, 10 passed Amongst the successful ones was a Chakma girl, who stood first in the list and had a special prize worth Rs. 48 awarded her.

The Chiefs.

273. The minor Chakma Chief, Kumar Bhuban Mohan Ray, continued to study in the second-year class of the Presidency College, and his step-brother, Ramani Mohan, in the Hare School, Calcutta. The former went up for the University First Examination in Arts, but failed owing to ill-health a few days before the examination. He is very intelligent and studious, and was profoundly discouraged by the result of the test. It is not to be wondered at that he has expressed his unwillingness to return to Calcutta, where the surroundings are very uncongenial to a hillman. The Assistant Commissioner agreed that he would do better on his native heath, and might learn something of the management of his estates as now carried on by Dewan Kristo Chandra. His brother, Ramani Mohan, is a very delicate child; and as the brothers are deeply attached to each other, it was deemed unwise to separate them. Thus, though the younger lad was making fair progress at the Hare School, both have been removed to Rangamati, where the one is learning to rule, and the other is a pupil at the local high school.

274. Next in local rank comes the Bohmong, or Phru Tsanes Chaudhuri, with the title of Kyet Thaye Zaung Shewe Salwa Yamin, conferred on him in 1891. He is now well stricken in years, and might gracefully retire in favour of his son.

275. The young Mong Chief Niphrusain, locally called "Mong Raja," managed his estate independently both in the Hill Tracts and in the regulation district during the year under report. He is steady and intelligent.

276. There has been no change as regards the circle or taluk divisions.

Land revenue.

The number of mauzas rose from 160 in 1894-95 to 161, the total approximate area 1,166 square miles, remaining unaltered. Five mauzas in the Mong Chief's and six in the Chakma Chief's circles changed their headmen, two owing to deaths and nine because the headmen previously selected were forbidden to hold more than one mauza each. During the year under report nine taluk dewans were appointed in the Chakma and three in the Mong circle.

277. The number of holdings in defined and undefined mauzas increased from 2,641 in 1894-95 to 3,295 in 1895-96. The defined mauzas alone embrace 3,134 holdings, the number in the undefined ones being 161. Twenty-three of these holdings are special grants containing large areas. Six hundred and seventy-six are valid plough leases under the rules of 1881 and 1884; and the remaining 2,596 are detached holdings covered by *amalnamas* granted under the rules of July 1892.

278. The leaseholds under the rules of 1881 and 1884 were 666 at the commencement of 1895-96, and not 566 as reported last year. The number increased during the year, owing to regrants on appeal in many, and it would have further increased but for relinquishments in the southern portion of the Bohmong's circle owing to the ravages of wild elephants. The increase in the number of detached holdings under *amalnamas* is due to the examination of old *jamabandis* on the spot and the discovery of concealed cultivators in both defined and undefined mauzas.

279. During the year under report an effort was made to allot 50 acres of service lands to each mauza in the three circles. The Bohmong circle had its full allotment in this respect; but the absence of the requisite arable area in many mauzas, formed during previous years, has retarded the completion of the scheme in the Chakma's and the Mong Chief's circle. Many applications were put in and the mauzas were defined; but as the allotment of service lands was considered more important, nothing further was done in this matter.

280. The land revenue of the Hill Tracts falls under the heads "plough cultivation, san and garjan khola rent, *jum* rent, and fisheries." The number of *san kholas* increased from 757 in 1893-94 and 751 in 1894-95 to 810 owing to the discovery of some new *kholas*, chiefly in the Chakma circle. The demand also increased from Rs. 9,096 in 1893-94 and Rs. 9,702 in 1894-95 to Rs. 12,544. The marked increase in the demand under the head "*jum* rent" was the result of the revision of the Chakma Chief's *jama*, with effect from April 1895 under Government orders. It was then raised from Rs. 6,329 in 1894-95 to Rs. 8,387.

281. No ivory was imported into or exported from the Hill Tracts. No *khedda* operations took place during the year, though there are parts of the Hill Tracts where such would be very remunerative.

282. The Assistant Commissioner supervised all the arrangements in the Hill Tracts in connection with the transport of troops, coolies, and rations for the South Lushai Hills.

283. After the receipt of the orders contained in Government letter No. 647A.D., dated 26th October 1895, many of the *sadar malguzars* endeavoured to avoid cancelment of their leases by representing their sub-tenants to be hired labourers. The rest, unable to realize rent or to obtain possession of the land, relinquished their holdings on *amalnamas* being given them, with a condition that they should retain the land personally cultivated or that the sub-tenants within their lots should surrender their holdings on the terms of the leases thus relinquished. Many petitions of relinquishments of plough cultivation holdings were put in towards the close of the year, owing to the inability of the lessees to cultivate, or to sub-let their holdings.

SOUTH LUSHAI HILLS.

284. This little known tract, with a population of less than 25,000, scattered over an area exceeding 2,000 square miles, was throughout the year under the government of Major J. Shakespear. He has severed his connection with the hills after five years' strenuous service, during which he has imposed the *Pax Britanica* on these hitherto untamed hillmen and, in the words of my predecessor, has made over his charge "thoroughly examined and accurately known, and ready for the gradual application of the internal territorial system, which alone can be a permanent basis for its future administration." The year has not been one of stirring events. An expedition in concert with the authorities of the North Lushai Hills and those of the Arakan Hill Tracts was undertaken in December and January against two Chiefs, named Kairuma and Jaduna, who had declined to comply with a request to surrender their arms. It was completely successful. Jaduna was captured, the tribes under the control of both disarmed, and British authority extended up to the Tyao river. The future of the territory demands attention. There can be no doubt that the North and South Lushai Hills should be under one administration. Pending the amalgamation, proposals have been submitted for establishing a road and telegraph line between Lungleh, the head-quarters of the South Lushai Hills, and Aijal, the capital of the northern territory. Other proposals have been submitted with a view of substituting cold-weather depôts for outlying posts, of diminishing the enormous cost of rationing our garrison, improving its efficiency, and opening up the hills by roads.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HOWRAH BRIDGE FOR 1895-96.

No. 1777Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 30th October 1896.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Howrah Bridge for 1895-96.

The following statement shows the actual receipts and expenditure of the bridge during the year under review as compared with those of the previous nine years:—

PARTICULARS.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from Railway traffic	1,35,304	1,14,468	1,24,033	1,23,678	1,29,310	1,28,954	1,19,727	1,28,985	2,91,038	4,02,495
Ditto local do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,000	1,27,253	1,40,740
Ditto hire of steamer *Helvetia*.	...	50	64	25	50	164	57	996	419	489
Ditto do. *Howrah* or *Buckland*.	21	...	...	16	250	...	14	27	132	...
Interest on Government securities.	28,093	29,936	24,404	24,404	28,753	32,330	32,182	26,566	24,056	42,088
Proportion of rent of head office.	...	...	...	...	...	448	382	487	528	528
Miscellaneous	770	598	491	366	122	253	532	2,096	512	737
Proportion of earnings of steam-tug *Hetty*.	...	...	5,625	13,557	5,378	13,698	12,770	8,515	13,038	9,303
Rent of Bridge Approach Land	...	...	...	1,453	3,332	3,177	2,962	3,044	2,093	1,876
TOTAL ...	1,64,158	1,45,052	1,55,217	1,62,499	1,67,195	1,79,024	1,68,826	2,64,716	4,60,269	5,98,256
DEFICIT ...	...	8,559	...	...	537	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,64,158	1,53,611	1,55,217	1,62,499	1,67,732	1,79,024	1,68,826	2,64,716	4,60,269	5,98,256
EXPENDITURE.										
Interest on loans	7,270	7,338	7,399	7,455	7,509	7,561	7,611	7,659	9,486	43,980
Proportion of head office charges.	15,121	15,335	13,469	13,008	11,775	13,041	12,325	10,209	10,308	12,896
Establishment	31,696	32,851	31,458	32,826	31,913	32,978	32,791	32,591	32,383	32,319
Working expenses ...	23,421	26,004	21,556	23,462	12,734	12,826	20,427	42,798	18,020	14,145
Repairs	39,045	47,011	38,736	46,928	51,708	25,363	36,983	42,617	38,902	50,073
Ferry steamer *Buckland* ...	22,315	17,762	15,358	16,488	18,059	18,400	16,645	19,751	14,879	15,347
Proportion of municipal taxes and repairs to officers' quarters, store-yard and police quarters	3,708	7,307	7,424	5,946	12,371	11,458	3,542	7,952	5,171	3,615
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of establishment, &c., of steam-tug *Hetty* ..	...	...	5,073	9,592	15,097	9,423	11,074	10,560	11,062	12,231
Renewals	...	...	...	...	6,566	16,016	...	25,694	7,846	2,415
Proportion of salary of Traffic Manager.	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	4,500	4,500	...
TOTAL ...	1,36,582	1,53,611	1,40,422	1,55,675	1,67,732	1,47,066	1,41,771	2,04,241	1,52,607	1,87,021
EXCESS ...	27,576	...	14,795	6,824	...	31,958	27,055	60,475	3,07,662	4,11,235
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,64,158	1,53,611	1,55,217	1,62,499	1,67,732	1,79,024	1,68,826	2,64,716	4,60,269	5,98,256

2. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,64,158, showing an increase of Rs. 19,106 over those of the previous year. This was due to the large increase of Rs. 20,896 in the receipts from Railway traffic.

3. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,36,582, being less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 17,029. A reduction in expenditure is shown under all the heads except that of "the ferry steamer *Buckland*," the increase in this case being due to the charges on account of repairs during the year.

The wearing surface of the roadway, as well as the superstructure of the bridge and the pontoons, were kept in thorough repair; the iron-work was cleaned, oiled and painted, and the pontoons, fenders and sheathings kept in good order. All other work found necessary to maintain the bridge in order was carried out.

4. As in the previous years, in addition to the ordinary receipts, the following sum, which may be classed as extraordinary, was received:—

	Rs.
Interest on Government securities of Pontoon Renewal Fund ...	1,750

The corresponding expenditure under the same head was—

Sinking fund on loan	3,580

5. The cost of lighting the bridge with electricity was Rs. 12,719. As this amount is more than double the originally estimated cost of the electric lighting, the Commissioners were asked for an explanation of the high charges. They state in reply that the expenditure on repairs, coal, and stores has proved to be very much greater than was anticipated, and that it has not been found possible to reduce these items. They confidently hope, however, that, the removal of the Engines from the Armenian ghat to the Commissioners workshops on the other side of the river will result in some reduction of expenditure.

6. The bridge was opened for the passage of vessels on 148 occasions during the year, and of these openings, 104 were on the ordinary fixed days of the week and 44 on Sundays on special application. The number and description of vessels which passed through the bridge on these occasions are given in the subjoined table:—

	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sea-going vessels	241	282	291	309	254	414	362	380	331	295
Inland steamers and flats	1,116	1,205	1,060	1,129	1,400	1,059	941	878	899	848
Steam-tugs	677	667	549	453	366	540	491	456	397	387
Port Commissioners' vessels	38	45	161	183	66	92	53	20	46	56
Government steamers and flats	1	2	2	.....	.....	5	16	7	6	10
TOTAL ...	2,073	2,201	2,063	2,074	2,086	2,110	1,863	1,741	1,679	1,596

The number of collisions during the year was smaller than in the previous year. No sea-going vessels collided with the bridge. Out of the 78 collisions, 69 were with cargo and other boats. There were 81 collisions in 1894-95 and 78 in 1893-94.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. D. McARTHUR, *Col.*, R.E.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF CROPS IN THE PATNA DIVISION.

NOTIFICATION—No. 1019T.R.

The 31st October 1896.—The following papers are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 579G., dated Bankipore, the 23rd October 1896.

From—J. A. BOURDILLON, Esq., C.S., Offg. Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

IN continuation of my letter No. 565G. of the 8th instant, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the following report on the state and prospects of the crops in the Patna Division during the fortnight ending the 17th instant.

GENERAL REMARKS.

2. So far as prices and the actual condition of the people go, there has been little or no change, except in part of Shahabad; but the outlook for the future is certainly more gloomy by reason of the total absence of rain.

3. Turning first to prices, I give below the rates of common rice on the 3rd, 10th, and 17th October at each of the head-quarter stations in the Division, as shown in the weekly crop reports. The figures represent the number of seers to be purchased for a rupee:—

	3rd October.	10th October.	17th October.
Patna	10½	10½	10½
Gaya	9	9½	9
Arrah	9½	9½	10½
Chapra	10	10	9¾
Motihari	11	11	11½
Muzaffarpur	9	9	9
Darbhanga	10½	10½	9

With the exception of those at Darbhanga, prices are virtually stationary; and as the Darbhanga report was issued in the absence of the Collector on tour, its accuracy may possibly be doubtful. In Arrah and Motihari there is reported to be actually a slight improvement.

4. As regards the rice crop, the total absence of the *Hathiya* and *Chitra* rains, which are absolutely necessary to keep the *kharif* crop alive in tracts not commanded by irrigation, has made its failure certain over the greater part of the Division. I have not yet received any definite forecast of the extent of failure, since every District Officer has been waiting to see whether rain would fall. Gaya, with its system of *ahars* and *pynes* in the south and east, and the Sone Canals in the north and west, is the best off, and the Collector—with, I think, too sanguine a mind—estimates the outturn all over the district at 12 annas. Parts of Shahabad benefit greatly by the canals from the Sone, but the whole of the south and west are beyond that influence. In Patna the Bihar subdivision is the most prosperous, and along the western border of the district the Sone Canals irrigate several thousand acres. In Champaran a good deal has been done by damming hill streams. In the other districts of the Division little artificial aid is available. Speaking generally, I think that throughout the Division the *kharif* crop may be taken at four annas at the outside, though if rain falls within the next few days, some good may still be done.

5. For the *rabi* crops rain is urgently required during the next fortnight to supply the needful moisture for the sowings. The mainstay of the *rabi* crop is the rain which usually falls in the *Siwati* asterism (October 22nd to November 5th), though, if good rain falls in the previous month, heavy rain in *Siwati* is not so essential. As we have had no rain either in *Hathiya* or *Chitra*, the latter of which ended yesterday, the whole fate of the *rabi*

depends on the rainfall during the next fortnight. The lands are everywhere either ready or in course of preparation, and in some places early sowings have already taken place in low lands, and it should be remembered that if we have a good *Siwati* rain, a considerable area of the lands where the rice crop has failed will be sown down in *rabi*. If we have no rain, the area usually sown down in *rabi* will be greatly contracted, and also such crops as have been and will be sown will be largely jeopardised. It is satisfactory to find that *rahar* and sugarcane promise well everywhere, but on the other hand it is feared that the want of rain will prevent these crops coming to full maturity.

6. As regards the condition of the people, there is little change, except in the south of Shahabad. Almost every District and Subdivisional Officer in the Division has been out during the past fortnight, visiting those parts of his jurisdiction where scarcity might be suspected, and police reports have come steadily in. The numerous reports I have received are unanimous in saying that so far, with the exception noted above, there are no symptoms whatever of present distress. The people are still in good case; the number of beggars has not materially increased; the children are well; cattle are in their usual condition; there are few or no complaints, and there has been no material increase of crime, but it is reported that much uneasiness exists as to the future if the *rabi* crop fails.

7. Considering the high price of grain, this statement may seem too optimistic, but I am confident that it is correct, and the reasons are twofold:—*First*, the panic caused by exportations to the North-Western Provinces, and the disturbances which succeeded them in some places, has subsided, and prices have steadied down. *Secondly*, so far there has been no lack of field work. Wherever water was to be had the lands have been assiduously irrigated, whether for the standing rice or the prospective *rabi*. Again, the preparation of the lands for the *rabi*, and in the northern districts the preparation of the fields for indigo, have afforded employment to thousands, and will continue to do so for some time still—some say till Christmas, but a more moderate estimate says till the middle of November. Towards the middle of December labourers will again be required to harvest the rice crops such as they are. *Lastly*, though grain is exported, a good deal is also coming in, and the *bhadoi* crops have come into the market.

8. To gauge the condition of the people, test works were started in the Sadar subdivision of Patna on a famine wage, but they were closed after a few days' trial, as no labourers attended. In the Bhabhua subdivision of the Shahabad district test works have just been started on the reports of the Subdivisional Officer and the District Superintendent of Police; but no report of the result has been received. Elsewhere the District Officers have found it unnecessary to adopt these measures.

9. I now turn to notice such special points as deserve mention in each district.

10. *Patna.*—About one-third of the Bihar subdivision, and the high lands on both sides of the East Indian Railway, greatly require water. Relief Committees are being provisionally organised, supported by private charity, and managed by non-officials. It is proposed that they shall purchase grain in considerable quantities, and sell it in very small quantities to the poor at a little below the market rate. The wage at the relief-works near Patna City, referred to in paragraph 8 above, was Re. 1-9 per 100 cubic feet of earth. These rates proved unattractive. Test relief-works have been started at Bihta, Mokameh, and Barh, but the result has not yet been reported. The Collector reports that there is plenty of grain in the district, and that field work is still available.

11. *Gaya.*—The Collector reports that the Nawada subdivision, through which he has been travelling, is in good condition, and that the only doubtful tract is one in the north-east of the Aurangabad subdivision, to which he will proceed at once.

12. *Shahabad.*—During the fortnight under review there have been five cases in the Bhabhua subdivision, where houses have been robbed chiefly for the sake of the grain they contained. These technical dacoities appear in all cases to have been directed against the most well-to-do man in the village, and

were probably planned by his neighbours. Mr. Ryan, the District Superintendent of Police, has just returned from a tour of inspection in that subdivision, and on his report, which has just reached me, the Collector has decided to open test works in four different places in the south and east of the subdivision. I have requested the Collector to proceed to the spot without delay, and have telegraphed to the Engineer of the East Indian Railway at Dehree to ask him to start earthwork on the Mughalserai-Gaya line as soon as possible. If the District Superintendent of Police's estimate is accurate, this tract is the worst in the Division. I will proceed there myself if need be. Considerable exports are reported from Arrah and Buxar. There has been no more tendency to grain-rioting anywhere.

13. *Saran.*—The Collector and his Subdivisional Officers have been a great deal on tour, and his conclusion, conveyed in a careful report, is that no test relief-works are yet required, and that no scarcity need be expected for a month or six weeks to come. The rice has been almost a complete failure, except in very low lands, for the rainfall deficiency in Saran on the 15th instant was 16·47 inches, or 42·6 per cent. below the average, and the district has no efficient system for the conservation of water. The worst parts of the district, therefore, are those where there is no *rabi* land. The whole district, especially the Siwan and Gopalganj subdivisions, is studded with wells, but these are chiefly for the poppy and the *rabi*.

14. Yesterday I held a conference with Mr. Buckley, Superintending Engineer, over the proposed new rules for the Saran Canals, and I hope that the rules we approved may be sanctioned and published. The opening of the canals will come too late to save the *kharif*, but they will do some good to the *rabi*; and if this is supplemented, as I anticipate, with a large number of *kutcha* wells, the Saran raiyats will do well enough, except in tracts where there is no *rabi* grown. Imports considerably exceed exports, but this is always the case, as Saran never feeds itself.

15. *Champaran.*—The Collector estimates that the *bhadoi* has been an eight or nine-anna crop, and I can certify that in some parts of the district it has been very fine. A great deal has been done in the north of the district in the way of damming hill streams and irrigating the rice from them, and the Collector is engaged in still further extending these schemes. His experience of irrigation works in the Gaya district is of great value to him in the present juncture. There is no scarcity, but, for his own satisfaction, the Collector proposes to open test works in one or two places where the *bhadoi* has failed or the rice is particularly poor. It is reported that some of the indigo-planters of the district, at a meeting held for the purpose, have decided to import a large quantity of rice from Burmah for their tenants and employés, and they are also purchasing local supplies for the same purpose.

16. *Muzaffarpur.*—From this district my information is less full than from others; but Mr. Hare is an experienced officer who knows the district well, and may be trusted to administer it to the best advantage. He too reports that there is no present distress, and he has not found it necessary to open test-works anywhere. Prices are steady, and there is plenty of grain in the district. It will be observed that both here and in Gaya prices are higher than elsewhere. I have prepared a chart of the prices in 1895, and I find that the same phenomenon occurred last year also.

17. *Darbhanga.*—During the fortnight the Collector has ridden nearly 300 miles over the greater part of the Madhubani subdivision, and has made a thorough investigation of its condition. He finds no present scarcity and recognises no need for test relief-works, but reports that, in a large tract lying along the northern border, there has been a complete failure of the rice crop, which he estimates to be no more than two or three annas for the Madhubani subdivision, while it is ten annas in the south of the district. As the area in question is solely a rice-growing tract, nothing is to be expected from a *rabi* crop there, and the Collector fears that extensive relief works will be required there towards the end of the year. Mr. Carlyle is now engaged in examining the remainder of the district.

18. *Conclusion.*—It remains to consider what is to be done in the immediate future. It will be seen from the above paragraphs that the District

Officers' reports give no reason to believe that actual scarcity now prevails or is imminent in the near future, except in Bhabhua. But it is clear that as soon as all field work ceases, and with it the daily wage of the poorer classes, they will begin to be in want. I am also keenly alive to the fact that in former famines distress has often come very suddenly, the transition from sufficiency to want taking place sometimes in a few days. Further, the opinion was expressed in your letter of the 15th instant, No. 940T.R., that if rain held off, I should certainly submit the report prescribed by section 9 of the Famine Code.

19. In these circumstances I have issued a circular to all District Officers, requesting them to submit the report required by section 10 on the 2nd proximo, or as soon after as possible, and this will be followed in due course by the fortnightly reports prescribed in sections 13 and 24 of the Famine Code.

20. I have also issued instructions on other subsidiary points as follows:—

(*a*) *The free grant of advances for kutcha wells.*—These cost from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3 each in most districts, and in tracts where *rabi* is grown will be most useful. In a purely rice country like parts of Madhubani, they will be useless. An application will be made through the Board for further grants when those already allotted are approaching exhaustion.

(*b*) *The revision of District Board Budgets.*—This has already been done in several districts. I have directed that all that can be diverted from the civil works' portion of the budget shall be utilised in the first instance, and that the estimated closing balance may be used up for this purpose. It should then be seen what can be saved after that from the education and medical portions of the budget, and when all that has been expended, Government must be applied to for aid.

(*c*) *The curtailment of touring establishments.*—Subdivisional Officers in particular have been directed to fix dates and places for their case-work, and to take with them as few followers as possible.

I have also drawn attention to the instructions in paragraph 2 of your letter quoted above, and am about to issue a further circular, pointing out the sections of the Famine Code which require most attention when relief-works are actually opened.

21. We may now, I think, await the submission of the first report under section 9 of the Famine Code and the development of events. My own opinion is that no real and general scarcity will be felt for some time to come; but in a few tracts, which will be defined with greater detail when the district reports are received, relief-works may be wanted during the month of November. If we have rain in *Siwati* and a fair *rabi* crop, the scarcity will not be severe; but if (as seems likely) no rain falls during the next fortnight or three weeks, a period of grave distress is in store for the people of this Division, which may continue till the *bhadoi* harvest of 1897 is gathered.

No. 1010T.R., dated Darjeeling, the 30th October 1896.

From—M FINUCANE, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 579G., dated the 23rd October 1896, reporting on the condition and prospects of the crops in the Patna Division during the fortnight ending the 17th idem. You say that, speaking generally, the outturn of the winter rice crop throughout the Patna Division may, in case rain does not fall soon, be taken at four annas at the outside. If this estimate is correct, the outturn would be less than in any previous year of scarcity on record, except perhaps 1873-74. In paragraph 4 of a letter, No. 119R., dated the 29th October 1873, the Commissioner of the Patna Division wrote that there would not be an eight-anna winter rice crop in any district, and that it would be less than two annas in some. In 1888 the outturn of this crop ranged from two to ten annas, but the area in

which the outturn was from two to four annas was small in comparison with the total area of the Division, so that in the Division as a whole the outturn of the winter rice crop was much larger than four annas. The effects of the drought and consequent scarcity of 1891-92 were more acutely felt in the district of Darbhanga than elsewhere; and, although the winter rice crop on the high lands was said to be a total failure over the greater part of the district, the outturn of the crop in the Sadar and Madhubani subdivisions, which were the specially affected tracts in the district, was about five annas. In Muzaffarpur, the only other district of the Patna Division where relief operations were carried on for any length of time in 1891-92, the outturn of the winter rice crop was seven annas in the Sitamarhi subdivision and five annas and three annas in the Sadar and Hajipur subdivisions respectively, and in the Hajipur subdivision the rice crop is not important. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that your present estimate of the outturn of the rice crop is unduly low. Should it not be so, the gloomy prospects of the rice crop, taken with the facts that the *bhadoi* harvest is short and that prices of food-grains are higher than they ever were at this time of the year, while wages of able-bodied agricultural labourers are not considerably higher now than they were 20 years ago, can hardly fail to cause most serious distress, of which, however, there are at present few indications.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely approves of the instructions issued by you, as stated in paragraphs 19 and 20 of your letter, and will await the promised further report under section 9 of the Famine Code.

Jessore.—No rain. Weather warm during the day; cool at night. Prospect of *aman* gloomy Rain badly wanted. Lands being prepared for *rabi* crops. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported.

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather dry; cool at night. *Aman* paddy in some parts withering for want of rain; in other parts there will be a good crop. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Khulna	...	...	...	9 to 10	per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	8½	
Satkhira	...	...	...	8½	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops comparatively fair at Nator, but gloomy elsewhere. Winter rice withering in places. Fodder and water available. Price of rice ranges between 8 and 11 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall ·49. Weather seasonable. Steeping of jute nearly completed. Prospect of *haimanti* paddy not favourable. More rain wanted. Sowing of mustard and tobacco commenced in places. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar ·34, Siliguri ·10, Kurseong nil, Kalimpong ·57. Weather seasonable. Hills—*Aghani dhan*, *kalai*, and *bhutmas* coming to maturity; *bara marua* flowering; *phaphur* progressing; wheat, barley, and potatoes sown. Terai—Jute and *bhadoi dhan* in the market. Coarse rice selling:—

				Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	5 to 7½	per rupee.
Terai	...	...	...	7½ to 8½	

Rangpur.—Rainfall nil. Jute-washing and cultivation of land for winter crops going on. Prospects of standing *aman* fair, but rain is wanted. Mustard and tobacco are being sown in places. Common rice sells at 9 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather clear. Foggy in the morning sometimes. Jute-washing going on. Winter rice doing well in low lands; it is suffering from drought in high lands. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at head-quarters 9 seers per rupee and in the interior from 7½ to 9½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Prospects of crops poor. Rain urgently wanted. Ganges very low. Fodder available. Rice selling from 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot Prospects of *aman* not good. Rain much needed. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Mornings and evenings cool. Owing to want of rain the outturn of the *aman* crop is not likely to exceed 8 annas. Lands under preparation for spring crops. Price of common rice between 7 and 8 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Rain much wanted, especially for sowing of winter crops. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water available. Cattle-disease said to prevail in Pangsha thana.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather warm. Prospects of standing crops moderate, but suffering for want of rain. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice—*aman* 7 to 11½ seers and *aus* 9 to 14 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rainfall. Crops withering over an area approximating half the district, but fine in low lands. Irrigation from tanks has begun on a small scale. Prices fallen from 9 to 13 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Prospects of *aman* crop bad for want of rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather getting cool and pleasant. *Aman* suffering from drought. Prospects unsatisfactory. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice sells at 11 seers per rupee.

Chittagong Hill Tracts (Lungleh.).—Prospects of crops excellent all round save in small isolated parts.

Patna.—Rain still urgently wanted for the rice and *rabi* crops in unirrigated areas. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient, except green fodder at Bihar. Prices slightly rising but no distress. Common rice selling at Patna 9 seers per rupee. Relief measures under consideration.

Gaya.—*Kharif* paddy promises an eight-anna crop. Prospects of *rabi* fair. Common rice selling at 8¾ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rain continues to hold off. *Aghani* rice dried up except in irrigated tracts. Rain most urgently wanted for *rabi* sowings. Seeds not germinating well for want of moisture. Coarse rice selling as follows :—

				Srs.	
Arrah	..	...	...	8¼	per rupee.
Buxar	...	...	...	8	
Sasaram	...	...	...	9½	
Bhabua	...	...	...	7½	

Saran.—No rain. Prospects of rice bad. Sowing of *rabi* commenced, and lands being largely irrigated. Cattle-disease has appeared in Gopalganj. Prices are—rice 9 seers, wheat 8 seers, barley 11 seers, *makai* 12 seers, gram 11 seers, *arhar* 11 seers, and *marua* 14 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—No rain. *Bhadoi* harvest over; average yield eight annas. Winter rice prospects unchanged; average outturn about 3 to 4 annas. Rain urgently required for *rabi* sowings. Relief works will be needed probably very soon in the north of Bettiah subdivision. Price of common rice unchanged at 11 seers, against average of 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Prospects very bad. High land rice dried up. *Rabi* sowings continue, but prospects very poor. Prices as follow:—rice 8 seers, wheat 8 seers, *makai* 12 seers, barley 13 seers, gram 10 seers, *arhar* 11½ seers, and *marua* 15 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Prospect of paddy unfavourable. *Rabi* not germinating well. Price stationary.

Monghyr.—Rainfall nil. Westerly breeze during the latter part of the week. Standing crops doing well except paddy, which is withering on high lands. *Rabi* sowings continue. Rain needed. Prospects of sugarcane good. Cattle-disease reported from two villages in the Begusarai subdivision. Sufficient fodder and water. Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs.	
Monghyr	...	...	...	8 to 9	per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	...	8	
Jamui	...	...	...	8 to 9	

Bhagalpur.—No prospect of rain, which is needed everywhere. *Rabi* sowings not going on well and *aghani* rice suffering from want of rain. Some cases of cattle-disease in Protapganj thana and in Sadar subdivision. No want of fodder and water. Prices high. Prices of common rice as below :—

				Srs.	c.	
Sadar	...	...	...	9	0	per rupee.
Banka	...	...	..	10	0	
Madhipura	...	...	...	10	0	
Supaul	...	...	...	12	0	

Purnea.—No rain. Prospects of *aghani* paddy fair. Plants in ear, but on high lands suffering from want of rain. Sowing of *rabi* going on, but progress retarded by want of rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices rising. Common rice 11 seers per rupee at Sadar and Araria and 9 seers at Kishenganj.

Malda.—No rain. Weather getting cool. Winter rice on high lands in Barunda tract is dying for want of moisture. Sowing of *rabi* crops hindered by want of rain. Coarse rice selling at 8½ seers per rupee. No want of fodder and water for cattle.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Weather hot in day and cool in night. Much rice on dry land withered. New rice coming into market. *Rabi* sowings short for want of moisture. Water reservoirs being depleted.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Days hot; nights cool. Rain very badly wanted, though there has been slight rainfall in Pundalo and Patamundi. Both *laghu* and *guru sarad* withering for want of rain. Insect-pests still found in some places. *Rabi* crops not promising in some places. Grain dealers holding off their stocks and not bringing them to market freely. Retail prices of common rice are as follows :—

				Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	...	...	...	11	3	per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	13	2	
Kendrapara	...	..	...	15	12	
Banki	...	...	...	14	7	

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 25th to 31st October 1896.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Faht.	Temperature. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1896.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
October ...	25th ...	30·047	81·6	90·9	18·6	72·3	86·4	85·6	1·218	85·3	97	Nil
,, ...	26th ...	·050	82·0	91·3	18·6	72·7	86·7	86·1	1·258	86·3	99	,,
,, ...	27th ...	·016	81·9	91·0	18·2	72·8	86·0	85·4	1·211	85·2	98	,,
,, ...	28th ...	·018	82·4	92·0	19·2	72·8	86·1	85·4	1·213	85·2	97	,,
,, ...	29th ...	29·981	81·4	92·0	21·2	70·8	86·6	86·3	1·255	86·3	99	,,
,, ...	30th ...	·967	81·4	92·0	21·3	70·7	86·5	85·9	1·233	85·7	98	,,
,, ...	31st ...	30·008	82·0	92·2	20·5	71·7	86·6	86·3	1·255	86·3	99	,,

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	Inches	30·012
The mean temperature of the seven days	°	81·8
The extreme variation of temperature		21·5
The maximum temperature		92·2
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	%	98
The total fall of rain from 25th to 31st October 1896	Inches.	Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 2nd November 1896.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 31st October 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 31st October 1896. Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Week ending Saturday, the 2nd November 1895. Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	263	27,165	287	542	1,02,525	1,737
Jute	752	1,96,075	3,502	565	1,64,775	2,787
Firewood	148	91,525	1,410	125	72,150	1,098
Other articles	915	2,04,860	3,189	918	1,77,935	2,667
Total ...	2,178	5,22,625	8,388	2,150	5,17,385	8,289

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of August 1896, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1896.		1895.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	5,843	4,709	2,186	14,661	10,552	16,847	.....	6,295
Cotton, raw	1	107	1	73	108	74	34	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	443	.....	314	.....	443	314	129	.....
Ditto, Indian	223	74	210	102	297	312	.....	75
Piece-goods, European	1,761	13	3,339	.....	1,774	3,339	.....	1,565
Ditto, Indian	35	1	39	3	36	32	4	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	4	.....	3	.....		3	1	.....
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	20	.....	15	5	20	20	.....	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	53	.....	43	.....	53	43	10	.....
Turmeric	19	81	6	131	100	137	.....	37
Aniline dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	32	6	7	.....	38	7	31	.....
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	18	23	17	65	41	82	.....	41
Rice in the husk	1,675	1,146	452	253	2,821	705	2,116	.....
Rice not in the husk	6,261	1,208	2,490	2,336	7,469	4,826	2,703	.....
Jowar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	1,425	2,011	1,147	468	3,436	1,615	1,821	.....
Others	15	.....	8	21	15	29	.....	14
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw	5	436	28	450	441	478	.....	37
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Jute—								
Raw	172	67,662	94	59,234	67,834	59,328	8,506	.....
Gunny-bags and cloth	171	400	125	518	571	943	.....	372
Lac—								
Stick	.....	30	.....	49	30	49	.....	19
Shell								
Leather, manufactured	8	1	23	.....	9	28	.....	19
Liquors—								
Beer	33	.....	22	.....	33	22	11	.....
Spirits	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Wines	60	.....	45	.....	60	45	15	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	20	.....	6	.....	20	6	14	.....
Copper, wrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Brass, do.	138	38	202	65	176	267	.....	91
Iron	1,023	166	767	48	1,189	815	374	.....
Others	88	25	52	16	113	68	45	.....
Oils—								
Kerosine	5,754	11	6,429	15	5,765	6,444	.....	679
Castor	12	.....	4	.....	12	4	8	.....
Cocoanut	74	.....	80	.....	74	80	.....	6
Others	367	3	457	2	370	459	.....	89
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	238	.....	291	238	291	.....	53
Rape and mustard	216	765	255	414	981	669	312	.....
Til or jinjili	.....	185	1	250	185	251	.....	66
Poppy	6	.....	1	.....	6	1	5	.....
Earthnuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	17	34	19	11	51	30	21	.....
Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	153	109	106	.....	262	106	156	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	43	3	57	1	46	58	.....	12
Dried fruits and nuts	38	.....	37	.....	38	37	1	.....
Others	697	308	697	140	1,005	837	168	.....
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	52	1	.....	.....	53	.....	53	.....
Salt	6,015	95	3,893	22	6,110	3,915	2,195	.....
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	95	319	.....	.....	414	.....	414	.....
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	19	.....	28	10	28	.....	9

STAPLES.	1896.		1895.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....
Indian—								
Muga	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Endi	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	... ..	.....	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	224	534	171	486	758	657	101	.....
Pepper	57	.....	57	.....	57	57	.....	.....
Ginger	1	119	.....	122	120	122	.....	
Chillies	203	70	41	25	273	66	207	.....
Cardamoms	.....	7	.....	7	7	7	.....	.....
Others	90	.....	88	36	90	124	.....	34
Lime and limestone	305	56	197	165	361	352	9	.....
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	399	61	461	64	460	525	.....	65
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,370	138	1,129	197	1,508	1,326	182	.....
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	51	6,525	8	5,560	6,576	5,568	1,008	... ..
Timber	294	135	248	134	429	382	47	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	94	2,121	276	1,742	2,215	2,018	197	.....
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	32	10	49	1	42	50	.....	8
Wool, raw	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	2	1	2	.....	3	2	1	.....
Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	5,451	1,110	4,202	1,129	6,561	5,331	1,230	.....
Total ...	41,667	91,174	30,591	89,704	132,841	120,295	22,138	9,592

CALCUTTA, *the 29th October 1896.*

F. C. W. DOVER,
for Examiner of Accounts.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th October 1896 on 1,699·70 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	296,061	3,57,665 1 0	35,53,553 20	7,60,383 7 0	18,266 0 0	11,36,314 8 0	89,085	141,841	231,52
Or per mile of railway	... .	210 6 10	.....	447 5 10	10 11 11	668 8 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15½ weeks of half-year	4,539,512	45,34,721 3 0	4,94,05,618 30	92,65,164 6 0	2,65,007 0 0	1,40,64,892 9 0	1,288,883½	1,861,625½	3,150,50
Total for 16½ weeks ...	4,835,573	48,92,386 4 0	5,29,59,172 10	1,00,25,547 13 0	2,83,273 0 0	1,52,01,207 1 0	1,378,568½	2,003,466½	3,382,03
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	311,977½	3,86,948 7 2	31,96,365 30	6,56,321 10 5	18,162 9 6	10,61,435 11 1	80,047	124,907	204,9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	227 10 6	.....	386 2 3	10 11 0	624 7 9	.....	... ..	.....
Total for corresponding 16½ weeks of previous year ..	4,881,146	51,64,691 3 10	4,83,08,068 30	96,01,248 10 0	2,75,310 8 8	1,50,41,250 6 6	1,339,036	1,907,841	3,246,87

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th October 1896, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,644	5,700 0 0	10,766 10	502 7 0	10 0 0	6,212 7 0	978	56	1,034
Or per mile of railway	.....	256 6 7	.....	22 9 8	0 7 2	279 7 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15½ weeks of half-year	312,196	73,460 12 0	1,21,786 20	5,446 4 0	146 0 0	79,053 0 0	17,635	867	18,50
Total for 16½ weeks ...	334,840	79,160 12 0	1,32,552 30	5,948 11 0	156 0 0	85,265 7 0	18,613	923	19,53
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,452½	5,617 9 8	11,807 10	515 3 0	10 0 6	6,142 13 2	1,111	77	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	252 11 3	.....	23 2 10	0 7 2	276 5 3	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 16½ weeks of previous year ...	334,704	79,231 14 0	94,791 10	3,936 3 8	204 9 3	83,372 10 11	19,184	835	20,019

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th October 1896, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*19,828	*17,171 1 0	85,650 0	9,162 15 0	44 0 0	26,378 0 0	6,755	4,005	10,760
Or per mile or railway	....	106 6 3	.....	56 12 4	0 4 4	163 6 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15½ weeks of half-year	264,179	2,20,463 2 0	9,70,859 20	1,26,750 12 0	755 0 0	3,47,968 14 0	103,235	51,901	155,136
Total for 16½ weeks ...	284,007	2,37,634 3 0	10,56,509 20	1,35,913 11 0	799 0 0	3,74,346 14 0	109,990	55,906	165,896
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year...	20,452	20,293 8 1	64,600 10	10,697 12 0	58 6 3	31,049 10 4	7,038	3,714	10,752
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	125 11 9	.....	66 4 6	0 5 9	192 6 0	.....	.. ...	.....
Total for corresponding 16½ weeks of previous year ...	333,719	2,59,863 11 6	13,33,046 20	1,59,190 5 4	813 9 0	4,19,867 9 10	112,755	60,717	173,472

* The decrease is chiefly in outward traffic.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th October 1896, on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
traffic for the week ...	185,270	95,320 0 0	1,353,470 0	2,90,280 0 0	30,610 0 0	4,16,210 0 0	29,300	8,996	78,296
r mile of railway	228	117 0 0	1,665 0	357 0 0	20 0 0	†494 0 0	.....	.....	.....
previous 16 weeks of half-*	3,081,317	13,56,704 0 0	15,700,789 0	34,35,441 0 0	2,17,983 0 0	50,10,128 0 0	485,059	635,701	1,120,760
Total for 17 weeks ...	3,266,587	14,52,024 0 0	17,054,259 0	37,25,721 0 0	2,48,593 0 0	54,26,338 0 0	514,359	684,697	1,199,056
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week of vious year	249,494	1,13,992 0 0	1,037,638 0	2,59,190 0 0	31,620 0 0	4,04,802 0 0	30,222	46,714	76,936
mile of railway correspond-week of previous year	307	140 0 0	1,276 0	319 0 0	23 0 0	492 0 0	.....	.....	.....
to corresponding date previous year ...	3,133,658	14,00,154 0 0	15,68,817 0	32,67,977 0 0	2,52,241 0 0	49,20,372 0 0	503,584	615,506	1,119,090

* Audited up to 5th September 1896.
† Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th October 1896, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
traffic for the week ...	28,730	11,430 0 0	86,400 0	8,270 0 0	440 0 0	20,140 0 0	4,053	2,971	7,024
r mile of railway	230	92 0 0	691 0	66 0 0	3 0 0	161 0 0	.....	.....	....
revious 16 weeks of half-*	503,069	1,61,808 0 0	1,523,259 0	1,51,348 0 0	2,677 0 0	3,15,833 0 0	58,868	53,472	112,340
Total for 17 weeks ...	531,799	1,73,238 0 0	1,609,659 0	1,59,618 0 0	3,117 0 0	3,35,973 0 0	62,921	56,443	119,364
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week revious year	36,533	13,126 0 0	109,686 0	11,184 0 0	276 0 0	24,586 0 0	4,053	3,075	7,128
ile of railway correspond-week of previous year ...	292	105 0 0	877 0	89 0 0	2 0 0	196 0 0	.....	.....	.....
to corresponding date of vious year	538,844	1,77,623 0 0	1,488,493 0	1,48,082 0 0	3,663 0 0	3,29,368 0 0	62,484	50,344	112,828

* Audited up to 5th September 1896.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th October 1896, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
traffic for the week ...	18,080	5,980 0 0	58,270 0	5,270 0 0	100 0 0	11,350 0 0	2,303	1,647	3,950
r mile of railway	210	70 0 0	678 0	61 0 0	1 0 0	132 0 0	.....	.....	.....
revious 16 weeks of half-*	337,720	1,07,153 0 0	549,417 0	43,530 0 0	2,751 0 0	1,53,434 0 0	38,917	17,049	55,966
Total for 17 weeks ...	355,800	1,13,133 0 0	607,687 0	48,800 0 0	2,851 0 0	1,64,784 0 0	41,220	18,696	59,916
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week revious year	25,959	9,487 0 0	51,881 0	5,568 0 0	510 0 0	15,565 0 0	2,544	1,954	4,498
ile of railway correspond-week of previous year ..	302	110 0 0	603 0	65 0 0	6 0 0	181 0 0	.....	.....	.....
to corresponding date of vious year	342,841	1,13,874 0 0	465,885 0	42,563 0 0	4,441 0 0	1,60,878 0 0	41,269	17,219	58,488

* Audited up to 5th September 1896.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th September 1896, on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	8,978	4,502 7 2	86,366 0	2,075 4 0	199 9 0	7,377 4 2	1,453	2,356	3,809
per mile of railway	56·47	28·32 0 0	543·18 0	16·82 0 0	1·26 0 0	46·40 0 0	9·14	14·82	23·96
previous 8 weeks of half-ear	89,621	43,775 14 5	9,40,402 0	30,951 2 0	1,761 8 10	76,488 0 3	12,689	24,212	36,901
Total for 9 weeks ...	97,599	48,278 5 7	10,26,768 0	33,026 6 0	1,961 1 10	83,865 13 5	13,542	26,568	40,110
Comparison.									
al for corresponding week of revious year	3,301	1,386 13 3	3,14,845 0	4,089 10 0	117 11 0	5,594 2 3	318	5,133	5,451
mile of railway correspond. g week of previous year ...	57·91	24·33 0 0	2,459·73 0	31·95 0 0	·92 0 0	57·20 0 0	5·58	40·10	4,568
al to corresponding date of revious year	33,742	13,964 13 6	28,50,052 0	44,494 8 0	872 0 0	59,331 5 6	4,626	54,050	58,736

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

ECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH SEPTEMBER 1896.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH SEPTEMBER 1895.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 5TH SEPTEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 7TH SEPTEMBER 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
an age ked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
96	7,377	46·40	128	5,594	57·20	159	2,36,061	1,496·85	128*	59,331	599·40	1,76,730	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th October 1896, on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
traffic for the week ...	9,696	5,015 0 0	1,06,752 0	7,015 0 0	162 0 0	13,092 0 0	1,350	2,999	4,349
r mile of railway	60·98	37·20 0 0	671·40 0	44·12 0 0	1·02 0 0	82·34 0 0	8·49	18·86	27·35
revious 14 weeks of half-' (a)	155,776	79,107 5 7	15,33,662 0	62,010 6 0	3,083 1 10	1,44,200 13 5	19,658	41,331	60,989
Total for 15 weeks ...	165,472	85,023 5 7	16,40,414 0	64,025 6 0	3,245 1 10	1,57,292 13 5	21,008	44,330	65,338
Comparison.									
for corresponding week of ious year	7,612	4,287 0 0	2,95,828 0	3,859 0 0	169 0 0	8,315 0 0	804	4,425	5,229
ile of railway correspond-week of previous year ...	59·47	33·49 0 0	2,311·16 0	30·15 0 0	1·32 0 0	64·96 0 0	6·28	34·57	40·85
to corresponding date of ious year	69,198	34,148 13 6	49,75,716 0	69,493 8 0	1,743 0 0	1,05,385 5 6	8,609	89,765	98,374

(a) Includes audited figures to week ending 5th September 1896.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

IPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH OCTOBER 1896.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH OCTOBER 1895.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 17TH OCTOBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 19TH OCTOBER 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
s l.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	13,002	82·34	128	8,315	64·96	159	3,02,373	1,919·17	128*	1,05,385	952·56	1,96,988	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 17th October 1896	15,462	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	14,290	4	10
Increase	1,171	11	2
Receipts per mile for the week ending 17th October 1896	303	2	9
Corresponding period of 1895	280	3	3
Increase	22	15	6
Receipts from 1st July to 17th October 1896	2,14,719	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	2,12,454	0	0
Increase	2,265	0	0

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 24th October 1896	14,586	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	14,151	4	3
Increase	434	11	9
Receipts per mile for the week ending 24th October 1896...	286	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	277	7	7
Increase	8	8	5
Receipts from 1st July to 24th October 1896	2,29,305	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	2,26,605	0	0
Increase	2,700	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 4th November 1896.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 46 of 1896.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*]

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RESOLUTION ON THE TRIENNIAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES IN BENGAL FOR THE YEARS 1893, 1894 AND 1895.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 9th November 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 4146Medl.

READ—

The Triennial Report on the Working of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for the years 1893, 1894 and 1895.

Read also—

The Triennial Report for the years 1890, 1891 and 1892 and the Returns for 1893 and 1894 and the Resolutions recorded upon them.

The Triennial Report was due to Government on the 1st May, but was not submitted till the 14th September 1896, or more than four months after the proper date. It is explained that the delay occurred mainly in the compilation of the notes relating to each dispensary, which cover 110 pages of small print and merely reproduce in narrative form the facts recorded in the statistical tables annexed to the report. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector-General in thinking that these notes need not form part of the report in future.

2. *Number of Dispensaries.*—The number of dispensaries rose from 310 in 1893 to 430 in 1895; but two of the latter were not opened, and one was closed during the year, so that the actual number was 427. These additions do not represent a real increase in the number of dispensaries, as the returns of several existing institutions, such as Lady Dufferin hospitals, cantonment hospitals, and dispensaries maintained by the Irrigation Department, by State Railways and by Wards' Estates, have for the first time been incorporated in the returns for the Province. The statement below distinguishes newly-established dispensaries from those the returns of which have only now been included in the Provincial total:—

Year.	New dispensaries opened.			Old dispensaries included.		
	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
1893 ...	...	15	1	10	...	10
1894 ...	2	9	9	10	1	13
1895 ...	...	28	2	1	2	6

The number of Class II or Local Fund Dispensaries has risen during the three years from 159 to 215, which, as the Inspector-General observes, shows a laudable desire on the part of local bodies to bring medical relief within easy reach of the people. Among local authorities the District Board of Faridpur is conspicuous for having opened five new dispensaries in 1895 and having decided to establish a dispensary at every police-station in their district. Several dispensaries nominally maintained from private resources are stated to be really managed by local bodies; and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector-General in thinking that these should now be formally transferred. The classification of eight dispensaries was changed, two dispensaries were closed, two were burnt down and one was removed from the Government list.

3. *Medical Officers in charge of Dispensaries.*—Of the 427 dispensaries included in the report, 229 were, during the year 1895, in charge of medical subordinates on the Government establishment, the rest being under men appointed locally. The Government medical officers included seven Military Assistant Surgeons in charge of the Dacca Mitford Hospital, the Eastern Bengal State Railway Dispensaries and the Cantonment Dispensary at Barrackpore, 70 Assistant Surgeons and 152 Civil Hospital Assistants. The Inspector-General remarks that the system under which the supporters of private and quasi-private institutions select their own medical officers, leads to the appointment of incompetent men, and suggests that Rule 9 of the Dispensary Manual should be amended so as to subject all such appointments to the approval of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. The proposal should be separately submitted with an account of the specific instances upon which it is based.

4. *Inspections.*—The number of inspections made by Civil Surgeons rose from 267 in 1893 to 303 in 1894, and again to 343 in 1895. Although the number of dispensaries visited four times and over, as required by Rule 29 of the Dispensary Manual, rose from 100 in 1893 to 134 in 1894 and 141 in 1895, this represents only 39·38 per cent. of the total number of dispensaries. The distance of outlying dispensaries, and the duties of the Civil Surgeon at the jail and in the station, are put forward by some officers to excuse their failure to comply with the standing orders on this point. But the Inspector-General rightly observes that in most cases there is no reason why inspections should not be intelligently arranged by the Civil Surgeons, so as not to interfere with their other important work. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals inspected 17 dispensaries in 1893, 68 in 1894, and 28 in 1895. A scheme for the reorganization of the Sanitary Department is now under consideration, which will materially facilitate the inspection of dispensaries both by Civil Surgeons and by the head of the Medical Department.

5. *Management by local bodies.*—The number of dispensaries managed by local bodies was as follows during the last three years:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
By Municipalities ...	117	118	123
„ District Boards ...	72	81	108

The Inspector-General complains of the indifference of Managing Committees to the dispensaries under their charge, of their tendency to postpone necessary improvements and to underrate the value of supervision, and contrasts the state of things prevailing in Bengal with the practice of the Central Provinces, where the medical officer receives co-operation from the Municipal Commissioners and his proposals for improvement are always carefully considered. The amendment of the Bengal Municipal Act which has recently been passed by the Legislative Council will greatly strengthen the position both of the Managing Committee and of the Civil Surgeon, and by increasing the funds available for expenditure on dispensaries will render it possible to introduce various reforms which have long been needed. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to consider any proposals which the Inspector-General may wish to make for amending the Dispensary Manual so as to render the control of the Civil Surgeon over all dispensaries in his district more effective than is at present the case.

6. *Patients.*—The following statement shows the number of in-door and out-door patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries during the period under review, as compared with the statistics of the three previous years:—

Years	In-door.	Out-door	Total treated.	Population of the Province.	Ratio per cent. of total treated to population.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1893 ...	40,589	1,885,939	1,926,528	70,665,427*	2·72
1894 ...	43,824	2,241,626	2,285,450		3·23
1895 ...	45,243	2,434,536	2,479,779		3·51
Average 1893—95	43,218	2,187,367	2,230,585	70,665,427*	3·15
Average 1890—92	34,454	1,425,324	1,459,778	70,665,427*	2·06

* Including Calcutta, but excluding the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The average attendance shows a steady increase from year to year, but, as the Inspector-General points out, the standard attained in other Provinces of Upper India has not yet been reached. The following table indicates the main points which have to be taken into account for the purpose of comparison:—

	Number of dispensaries.	Area of the Province in square miles.	Square miles per dispensary.	Population of the Province.	Population per dispensary.	Number of patients treated.	Number of patients per dispensary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengal ...	427	151,543	355	70,665,427	165,493	2,479,779	5,807
Central Provinces	86	71,582	832	9,501,401	110,481	1,261,590	14,669
Punjab ...	257	110,667	431	20,860,913	81,171	3,260,617	12,687
North-Western Provinces ...	315	107,503	341	46,905,085	148,905	4,017,195	12,753

It will be seen that Bengal has more dispensaries than any of the other Provinces, that each dispensary serves an area slightly larger than in the North-Western Provinces, and considerably smaller than in the Central Provinces and the Punjab; while owing to the greater density of the population in Bengal

each dispensary has, within this area, to provide for the wants of a larger number of persons. In other words, every dispensary in Bengal has within about the same distance 16,588 potential patients more than a dispensary in the North-Western Provinces, while within a much smaller distance it has 55,012 more than a dispensary in the Central Provinces, and 84,322 more than a dispensary in the Punjab. If the Calcutta hospitals and dispensaries were included, as they well might be, though as a matter of convenience their administration is dealt with in a separate report, the statistics would be somewhat more favourable to Bengal.

Primâ facie, therefore, it might be expected that the average number of patients treated would be larger than in the other Provinces. The climate of Bengal is less healthy; there are more people to go to dispensaries; and they have, subject to the trifling exception noted above, not so far to go. In fact however, as the last column of the statement shows, the average number of patients treated at each dispensary in Bengal is less than half of the number treated in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and not much more than a third of the number treated in the Central Provinces.

On this question the Inspector-General, who has himself had experience of both the Punjab and the Central Provinces, expresses the following opinion:

"One of the chief causes of low attendance in Bengal is the large number of private practitioners and druggists' shops which exist in all parts of the province. Any one with a smattering of medical knowledge, and even without it, can and does set up as a private practitioner. There is absolutely no prohibition in this respect, and I believe there is actually a so-called Medical School in Calcutta which grants medical diplomas, although it has no charter and is not even affiliated to the University or to any recognized medical institution. The result is a flood of ignorant, indigent practitioners let loose amongst a prosperous population This in itself is sufficient to account for a low attendance at the dispensaries. In other Provinces there are not so many private practitioners, and the people are poorer. Another reason why Bengal dispensaries are not as popular as they might be, is the quality of the subordinate medical officers in charge of them. There is a marked difference in this respect between the Subordinate Medical Establishment of Bengal and that of other Provinces, which no one who has had experience in other parts of India can fail to notice. In the first place there is undoubtedly a higher sense of discipline in other Provinces than seems to exist in Bengal, which probably is the root of the evil in the Lower Provinces, where, I am sorry to say, instances of malingering and other methods of shirking unpleasant duty are surprisingly common. With faults like these, subordinate medical officers can exercise little or no influence over the servants under them, and it all reacts on the attendance. Another factor in this connection is the supply of medicines, which is deficient in Bengal, as is also the attention bestowed by the medical officer on the patient. After all it is the doctor principally that makes a dispensary popular or the reverse. This is illustrated at Ranaghat, where at Mr. Monro's dispensary the daily attendance is 350, while at the Municipal dispensary it is less than 10. But how can a dispensary be popular when, as is generally the case in Bengal, the medical subordinate in charge of it closes the institution after a couple of hours' work in the morning, which he scamps, and does not put in an appearance again until the following morning. This is a common practice. And again, the supply of instruments and surgical appliances are altogether insufficient even in the larger hospitals. The beds also in most places are of the most uninviting description, and what bedding there is, is scarcely better than rags. A radical change in these respects is necessary before the Dispensary Committees can expect the people to go to hospital."

Among the causes enumerated by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals the first is believed to be peculiar to Bengal, where the practice of European medicine in some form or other has been long recognised as offering a ready means of livelihood to the English-educated middle class, and where, moreover, there is some reason to believe that the people generally have a special taste for cheap and specious remedies, especially if they can get them without the trouble of attending at a regular dispensary. To this may be added that, as was pointed out by Dr. Hilson in 1891, *kabirajes* and *hakims* are more numerous and have a higher reputation among the people in Bengal than in any other part of India. The discipline of the Subordinate Medical Establishment is a matter within the control of the Inspector-General himself and of the Civil Surgeons of districts. Rule 35 of the Dispensary Manual prescribes the minimum period of attendance for an officer in charge of a dispensary, and empowers the Managing Committee to extend the time. If the Inspector-General is of opinion that this rule should be amended, he should submit definite proposals on the subject. As regards the supply of medicines, surgical instruments and appliances, beds, bedding and

dispensary furniture, the minute inspection reports which have been laid before Government by the Inspector-General place it beyond a doubt that in many of the dispensaries maintained by local authorities the arrangements are so defective and the comfort of patients is so neglected as to deter people from availing themselves of these institutions except under extreme pressure. This is probably due in great measure to the peculiar provisions of the Bengal Municipal Act, which have had the effect of discouraging private liberality by merging dispensary subscriptions in the general Municipal fund, and have also hampered the action of the Commissioners by requiring all expenditure on dispensaries to be sanctioned at a special meeting. The Act as recently amended provides for a separate account being kept of dispensary income and expenditure; prohibits the diversion of these funds to any other purpose, and includes the maintenance of dispensaries among the regular duties of Municipalities. These changes in the law will now render it possible to introduce the reforms considered necessary by the Inspector-General.

7. *In-door patients.*—There has been a steady and continuous rise both in the number of in-door dispensaries and the number of in-door patients treated at them, as shown in the following figures:—

Year.	Number of dispensaries for in-door patients.	Number of in-door patients treated.
1893	163	40,589
1894	179	43,824
1895	187	45,243

The number of patients is still considerably less than it should be, for the average number of beds available during the three years under review was 2,768, while the daily average number of patients was only 1,757. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector-General in thinking that if the general standard of comfort were higher, and especially if suitable provision were made in the dispensaries and hospitals for the separate accommodation of patients of good castes and of their relatives attending on them, the number of in-door patients would be greater than at present. The introduction of pauper wards, like those established in the Central Provinces, in all the larger dispensaries, especially those on the main thoroughfares and on pilgrim routes, would also do much to increase the popularity of these institutions by removing objectionable patients from the ordinary wards. The attention of all Civil Surgeons and Dispensary Committees was drawn to this subject in the Resolution reviewing the Triennial Report on Dispensaries in Bengal for the years 1890 to 1892, and the Inspector-General should now proceed, in communication with Commissioners of Divisions, to arrange for the construction of such wards as funds are available. He should also consider whether in outlying dispensaries, where in-patients cannot be properly treated, the practice of receiving such patients should not be stopped and the funds thus set free expended on improving the arrangements for treating out-patients.

8. *Out-door patients.*—There was a satisfactory increase in the number of out-door patients treated at the dispensaries, the figures for the three years under review being 1,885,939 in 1893, 2,241,626 in 1894, and 2,434,536 in 1895, and the daily average attendance 13,732, 15,915, and 17,443 respectively. The number might still be greatly increased if, as observed by the Inspector-General, the arrangements for the treatment of out-door patients in Bengal were improved. Privacy in the dressing of wounds, separate waiting-rooms for females, the avoidance of delay in dispensing medicines, and regular attendance on the part of the officers and staff help greatly to attract patients, and the members of Managing Committees should bear these points in mind and assure themselves by frequent inspection that the rules are complied with. Much also depends on the personal exertions of the medical officer in charge. The increase in the number of out-patients at the Noakhali dispensary from 9,593 in 1894 to 16,196 in 1895 shows what can be done in this way and does great credit to Surgeon-Captain Grainger and Assistant Surgeon Ganga Gobind Sarkar. In dispensaries at the head-quarters of districts the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the number of out-door patients would be greatly increased if the Civil Surgeon were to visit the dispensary and see and prescribe for

all patients at certain regular hours, which should be formally notified throughout the district so that people may know when to attend. A general order will be issued on this point in consultation with the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

9. *Diseases treated.*—The following statement shows the number of cases of the principal diseases treated at the dispensaries during the triennial period under review:—

Year.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Diseases of the spleen.	Skin diseases.	Diseases of the eye and ear.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1893	91	8,077	42,607	408,043	79,848	269,385	136,524
1894	107	12,181	60,963	473,362	92,703	327,080	155,124
1895	104	11,497	59,757	525,300	101,734	358,986	173,535

Cholera, dysentery and malarial fevers were responsible as usual for the largest number of cases. Small-pox was very prevalent in 1895, owing, it is said, to the epidemic prevailing in Calcutta at that time having spread to other parts of the province. Although the admissions for cholera represent an insignificant fraction of the number suffering from the disease, it is satisfactory to find that the total number of cases treated during the last three years exceeded by 6,198 the number treated in the last triennial period. The number treated for diseases of the spleen corresponds with the increase in malarial fever, to which these diseases are due. Next to malarial fevers skin diseases contributed most largely to the number of cases treated.

10. *Surgical Operations.*—The total number of surgical operations of all sorts rose from 86,915 in 1892 to 119,776 in 1895. During the triennial period the increase has been regular, as the following figures show:—

	Major operations.	Minor operations.	Total.
1893	9,683	82,485	92,168
1894	10,912	94,366	105,278
1895	13,026	106,750	119,776
Total ...	33,621	283,601	317,222

Under recent orders of the Government of India, the distinction between major and minor operations has been abolished; but in the present report the figures have been treated as heretofore. Among Medical Officers, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Macrae performed the largest number (786) of major operations during the three years, amongst Military Assistant Surgeons, Mr. I. Burnett, of the Dacca Mitford Hospital, performed 944 operations; Babu Ram Kali Gupta, of Bankipore, heads the list of Civil Assistant Surgeons with 857 operations; and amongst Civil Hospital Assistants, Babu Nibaran Chandra Sen, of English Bazâr, performed 407 operations. Among the dispensaries concerned, the Dacca Mitford Hospital shows the largest number of operations (2,452), followed by Gaya (1,842), Bankipore (1,488), and Chapra (1,373) respectively. The number of operations for cataract was 2,221 in 1893, 2,323 in 1894, and 2,727 in 1895. Although the number of operations is still much smaller than in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, still the increase is remarkable as compared with the figures of 1889, when only 926 operations were performed, and tends, so far as it goes, to bear out the opinions expressed by the present Inspector-General and by some of his predecessors, that cataract is as common in Bengal as in other parts of India. The number of minor operations increased from 82,485 in 1893, to 94,366 in 1894, and 106,750 in 1895.

11. *Sex of patients.*—The statement below shows the sexes of patients treated during the triennial period:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1893 ...	1,118,591	299,187	508,750	1,926,528
1894 ...	1,329,065	362,632	593,813	2,285,450
1895 ...	1,453,786	398,994	626,999	2,479,779

The increase in the number of female patients is satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor believes that a much larger increase may be looked for if

special arrangements are made for their accommodation. The proposal made by the Inspector-General for the modification of Statement IV, showing the class of patients treated in dispensaries, should be submitted separately for the consideration of Government.

12. *Income and Expenditure.*—The following table compares the income and expenditure of the dispensaries for the last three years:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4
Income.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cash balance on 1st January	25,289 12 9	32,498 10 9	23,154 5 7
From Government—			
As salaries—			
Medical officers	24,950 11 4	45,069 11 3	46,619 2 4
Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants)	1,639 5 5	7,646 6 11	6,045 8 10
As registers and forms	3,690 8 2	4,148 2 11	4,890 6 4
As European medicines	1,317 8 7	2,110 1 0	1,167 5 5
For diet, including police cases	4,063 1 9	4,807 8 11	4,715 3 9
Sale of medicines supplied by Government ...	.....	.....	.....
Special allowances given by Government ...	5,773 2 9	13,135 14 11	7,749 14 1
Total from Government ...	41,434 6 0	76,917 13 11	71,187 8 9
From local funds or other sources—			
Local funds	1,19,155 2 8	1,44,300 5 0	1,80,619 2 7
Municipal funds	1,89,658 0 3	2,04,464 7 5	1,89,153 7 6
Interest on investment	36,905 8 11	24,698 12 6	47,036 5 5
Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits ...	18,535 1 7	23,440 7 7	24,106 1 3
Subscriptions—			
From Europeans	16,332 15 1	20,332 0 9	21,202 6 3
„ Natives	1,60,102 8 1	1,83,078 10 3	2,02,786 11 4
For diet by paying patients	1,000 9 6	1,027 12 4	1,558 4 4
From sale of medicines not supplied by Government	633 6 6	553 7 0	421 14 3
Miscellaneous receipts	5,390 5 5	8,654 8 1	10,023 12 1
Total from local or other sources ...	5,48,013 10 0	6,10,609 6 11	6,82,908 1 0
Grand Total ...	6,14,737 12 9	7,20,025 15 7	7,77,249 15 4
Expenditure.			
Paid by Government—			
As salaries—			
Medical officers	24,950 11 4	45,203 4 0	47,069 2 4
Inferior dispensary establishment—			
Compounders, dressers, &c.	616 0 0	3,094 8 2	2,888 8 2
Menial servants	1,023 5 5	4,551 14 9	3,217 0 8
Paid from local sources—			
As salaries—			
Medical officers	1,93,844 3 0	2,10,815 9 9	2,26,734 7 4
Inferior dispensary establishment—			
Compounders, dressers, &c.	47,062 3 1	51,674 2 1	56,350 9 8
Menial servants	47,026 3 8	52,132 9 11	54,814 14 0
On bazár medicines	15,590 4 4	18,096 1 0	19,212 12 7
„ European medicines	80,940 7 3	1,08,070 0 5	1,13,703 2 10
„ diet	66,789 8 3	68,477 9 4	68,818 3 2
„ miscellaneous charges (including registers supplied by Government) ...	45,678 0 4	54,651 8 1	56,543 15 4
„ buildings or repairs	40,215 13 8	62,026 4 5	71,217 15 7
Invested during the year	22,628 15 6	17,308 2 0	3 ,311 1 0
Total Expenditure ...	5,86,365 11 10	6,96,101 9 11	7,50,911 12 8
Cash balance on 31st December ...	28,372 0 11	23,924 5 8	26,338 2 8

The difference between the opening balance of each year and the closing balance of the previous year is due partly to mistakes in the accounts submitted by Civil Surgeons, and partly to the opening or closing of dispensaries and the inclusion of existing dispensaries in the official returns. The income increased by Rs. 66,038-5-2 in 1893, Rs. 1,05,288-2-10 in 1894, and by Rs. 57,223-15-9 in 1895. The contributions from Government rose in 1893 and 1894, and again declined in 1895. Most of the increase in

1893 and 1894 occurred under salaries and was mainly due to the incorporation in the Provincial returns of the accounts of institutions in Class I which had not been brought on the Government list. The increase in 1894 under the head of special allowances given by Government was due to a grant of Rs. 6,600 to the Samastipur Dispensary for the construction of a building. The total income from local funds increased from Rs. 1,44,300-5 in 1894 to Rs. 1,80,619-2-7 in 1895, while the income from Municipal funds decreased from Rs. 2,04,464-7-5 to Rs. 1,89,153-7-6. Subscriptions from Europeans and Natives increased from Rs. 16,155-12-11 and Rs. 1,25,170-12-5 in 1892 to Rs. 21,202-6-3 and Rs. 2,02,786-11-4 in 1895, respectively. The increase in subscriptions has however not kept pace with the increase in the number of dispensaries, and there is reason to believe that the transfer of dispensaries to the control of local authorities, and the incorporation of their income in the general income of these bodies, has had the effect of actually reducing their receipts from private liberality. Thus in 1881 the income derived from subscriptions amounted on an average to Rs. 626 per dispensary, while in 1895 the average income from subscriptions of Municipal dispensaries was only Rs. 276, and that of dispensaries under District Boards only Rs. 166.

The total expenditure, excluding the sums invested, shows an increase from year to year. In 1893 the amount was Rs. 5,86,365-11-10, in 1894 Rs. 6,96,101-9-11, and in 1895 Rs. 7,50,911-12-8. The figures for the previous years were Rs. 4,74,853-15-6 in 1890, Rs. 4,78,441-4-7 in 1891, and Rs. 5,23,544-9-8 in 1892. In 1894 the expenditure on establishment rose for the reason mentioned above. Under the head of Diet there was an increase of Rs. 4,774-14-10 in 1893, of Rs. 1,688-1-1 in 1894, and of Rs. 340-9-10 in 1895. In paragraph 10 of the Resolution on the returns for 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor observed that the average cost per patient had declined from Rs. 39-7-2 to Rs. 38-9-11, and the Inspector-General was asked to ascertain whether undue economy in the matter of diet was not one of the causes which detract from the popularity of the dispensaries. The Inspector-General reports that this is not the case, and that the cost varies in different places according to the price of food-grains.

The cost of European medicines in 1893 was Rs. 80,940-7-3, in 1894 Rs. 1,08,070-0-5, and in 1895 Rs. 1,13,703-2-10. As was observed in the Resolution on the returns for 1893, it is expected that the expenditure on this head will in future show a decrease, if all the dispensaries in the province follow the system introduced in April 1894, of obtaining annually from Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbridge and Company of London, at wholesale prices, such drugs, instruments and medical necessaries as cannot be better obtained in India, tinctures and other alcoholic preparations being procured fom a leading firm of druggists in Calcutta. It is reported that in 1895 only 194 dispensaries had adopted this plan. It is clearly desirable that the practice of all dispensaries should be uniform, and as soon as the report on the subject promised by the Inspector-General is received the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to add a rule on the subject to the Dispensary Manual.

The total sums invested during the triennial period were Rs. 11,12,053-10-1 in 1893, Rs. 11,17,831-11-7 in 1894, and Rs. 11,80,243-6 in 1895, and the value of the securities sold or withdrawn was Rs. 18,535-1-7, Rs. 23,449-7-7, and Rs. 24,106-1-3, respectively.

13. During the greater part of the year 1893 the office of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals was held by Surgeon-Colonel J. G. Pilcher. Surgeon-Colonel J. H. Newman officiated as Inspector-General for a period of four months in 1893, during the absence on leave of Dr. Pilcher. In November 1893, Surgeon-Colonel R. Harvey took over charge of the office, and on his vacating it in March 1895, Surgeon-Colonel Ross was appointed Inspector-General. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Dr. Ross for the keen interest that he has taken in the details of dispensary administration, and for his efforts to render these institutions more attractive to the people whose needs they are intended to serve. Sir A. Mackenzie trusts that Municipalities and Districts Boards will recognise their obligations in this respect and will cordially co-operate with the Inspector-General in introducing the improvements which he recommends.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 9th November, 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot and fair. Standing crops suffering for want of rain throughout the district. Cultivation of *rabi* also retarded. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	10 to 12	per rupee
Kalna	...	...	..	9½ to 10	
Katwa	...	...		11	
Raniganj	...	...	...	9 to 10	

Birbhum.—No rain. Crops withering except on low lands. Rice selling at 9 to 9½ seers per rupee.

Bankura.—No rain. Hot days with cool nights and mornings. *Aman* paddy on high lands becoming worse day by day. Withering paddy plants are used as fodder in places. Cultivation of *rabi* is stopped where artificial irrigation is not possible. Fodder and water sufficient at present. Cow-pox still reported from Gangajalghati and Onda. Common rice selling at Bankura 11 seers and Vishnupur 12 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—No rain during the week. Winter is setting in. *Aman* paddy is withering in some places for want of rain. Cattle are said to have been let out to graze on the paddy crops in some places in Garhbeta thana. Sugarcane and indigo doing badly. *Rabi* crops are being sown in some places. Cattle-disease reported from Naraingarh and Salboni police-stations. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	9½	per rupee.
Contai	...		...	12 to 13	
Tamluk	...	...	..	10	
Ghatal	...	...	..	10	

Hooghly.—No rain throughout the district. *Aman* is withering in places. Rain required urgently. *Rabi* cultivation going on. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee. Estimated outturn of winter rice—Serampore and Uluberia 7 annas, Jahanabad 9 annas, Howrah 11 annas, and Sadar 6 annas—District average, 8 annas.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of jute and sowing of *rabi* almost over. Rain badly wanted for *aman* rice. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 8½ to 10 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, at Basirhat ·35 fell on 4th instant. Hot sun during day, cool at night. Rain in Basirhat has done some good. Estimate of winter rice 10 annas in the south and 8 annas in the northern half of the district. Sugarcane poor. *Rabi* sowings failing generally for want of moisture, except where lands can be irrigated for sugarcane and tobacco. A large flight of locusts was observed in North Barasat, but no injury done. Fodder and water-supply for cattle sufficient. Prices abnormally high in the interior owing to want of grain stocks, and have risen slightly during the week. Common rice selling as follows:—

				Srs.	c.	
Sadar	...	...	...	9 to 11	0	per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	8	8	
Basirhat	...	...	...	9	0	
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	9	10	

Nadia.—**Rainfall** nil. Days hot; nights and mornings cool. *Aman* crop is withering. Prospects of *rabi* crops not favourable owing to continued drought. Common rice selling as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	9 to 10	per rupee.
Kushtia	...	...	...	9	
Ranaghat	...	...	...	9	
Meherpur	...	...	...	10½	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *rabi* continues. *Kalai* suffering for want of rain. Prospect of *aman* not favourable. Indigo and mulberry promising well. Rain much wanted for all standing crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

		Srs.	c.	
Sadar	...	9	0	per rupee.
Kandi	...	10	12	
Jangipur	...	9	0	

Jessore.—Weather warm during the day; cool at night. Prospect of *aman* bad Rain badly wanted. No rain fell in any of the subdivisions except in Magura, where ·12 rainfall reported. Lands continue to be prepared for *rabi* crops. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Insects have appeared here and there in the Narail subdivision.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna ·05. Weather fine and cool. *Aman* paddy suffering everywhere from want of rain. In south of Satkhira there will be practically no crop. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Khulna ...	7 to 9	per rupee.
Bagerhat ...	8½	
Satkhira ...	8	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops fair at Nator, but gloomy elsewhere. Sowing of *rabi* crops going on, but retarded for want of rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 7½ to 10 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Standing crops on low lands doing well; those on high lands suffering for want of rain. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 8 to 9½ seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Steeping of jute nearly finished. Standing *haimanti* paddy needs moisture. Sowing of mustard, tobacco, and pulses going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 8¼ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Hills—wheat, barley, and *aghani dhan* coming up; *bara marua* will soon be harvested; *phaphur* flowering; *kalai* progressing favourably. Terai—*Aghani dhan* ripening; prospects not good; *kalai* good. Coarse rice selling :—

	Srs.	
Hills ...	5½ to 7	per rupee.
Terai ...	7 to 8	

Rangpur.—No rain. Jute-washing and cultivation of land for winter crops going on. Prospects of standing *aman* fair, but rain is wanted. Mustard and tobacco are being sown. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather clear; cloudy sometimes. Winter rice doing well in low lands; it is suffering from drought on high lands. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at head-quarters 9 seers per rupee, and in the interior from 7½ to 10½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *aman* paddy commenced; 4 to 6 annas' crop expected Rain required for *rabi* crops. Rice selling at 8 to 8½ seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. Good water becoming scarce.

Dacca.—Rainfall ·17. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing *aman* crop poor. Fodder available No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Cool mornings and evenings. Lands under preparation for *rabi*. Prospects unaltered. Outturn of *aman* crop not likely to exceed 8 annas. Price of common rice 7 to 8 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Slight rain at Sadar. Weather seasonable. No improvement in prospects of crops. The estimated outturn of the winter paddy crop is 8 annas. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops moderate, but suffering for want of rain. Cattle-disease reported from some places. Price of common rice (*aman*) varies from 7 to 10 seers per rupee and (*aus*) from 8 to 13 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain since last report, nor improvement in crop prospects. Prices rising slowly, ranging from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. No fear of scarcity yet.

Noakhali.—Prospects of *aman* bad for want of rain. Sowing of *rabi* crops commenced. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather dry and still warm. Paddy plants suffering from drought. Prospects not favourable. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice sells at 10 seers per rupee. Prices show a tendency to rise.

Chittagong Hill Tracts (Lungleh).—Prospects of crops excellent.

Patna.—Rain still urgently wanted for both rice and *rabi* crops in unirrigated areas. *Rabi* seeds germinating and doing so far well. Slight damage by locusts in some villages in Bihar thana. Prices show some improvements. Common rice selling at 10½ seers per rupee in Patna to-day (9th instant). Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—*Kharif* paddy promises an eight-anna crop. Prospects of *rabi* fair. Price of common rice 8 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Weather slightly cloudy. Rice crop in unirrigated tracts nearly all dried up. Except in irrigated parts, *rabi* seeds not germinating well for want of moisture. Common rice selling at 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Saran.—No rain. Prospects of rice crop bad. Sowings of *rabi* proceeding and crop germinating well, lands being largely irrigated. Sugarcane good. Canals open and doing much good. Cattle-disease prevalent in parts of Gopalganj. Fodder sufficient. Prices are—common rice 9 seers, wheat 8 seers, barley 11 seers, *makai* 12 seers, gram 10 seers, *arhar* 11 seers, and *marua* 14 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—No rain. *Rabi* sowings seriously retarded and drying up in many places. Lands being prepared against rain. No change in rice prospects; average outturn expected to be about 3 to 4 annas. Price of common rice risen from 11 to 10 seers per rupee, against average of 18 seers. Fodder and water sufficient. Test works opened in north of Bettiah subdivision; result not yet known.

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Prospects continue very bad. Rice on high lands dried up and being used as fodder. *Rabi* prospects also poor. Prices are—common rice 8 seers, wheat 8 seers, *makai* 12 seers, barley 12 seers, gram 10 seers, *arhar* 12 seers, and *marua* 15 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Paddy attaining maturity on low lands; that on high lands dried up. Prospects of *rabi* gloomy. *Rahar* excellent. Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Paddy being cut. *Rabi* being sown. Prospects rather gloomy. Cattle-disease reported from two villages in Begusarai. No want of fodder and water. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	8 to 9	per rupee.
Begusarai	10½	
Jamui	8 to 9	

Bhagalpur.—Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowings about finished. Want of moisture in the soil preventing free germination, and insects have done much harm. *Aghani* crops, except in low lands, not doing well. Cattle-disease in Pratapganj and in Sadar. No want of fodder and water. Prices of common rice as below:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	10	0	per rupee.
Banka	10	0	
Supaul	11	0	

Purnea.—No rain. Prospects of *aghani* paddy on low lands fair, but on high lands the plants are suffering from drought, and will give a poor outturn. Sowing of *rabi* going on still. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice 10 seers per rupee at Sadar, 9 seers at Kishanganj, and 11 seers at Araria.

Malda.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospect of winter rice very bad; outturn expected to be 4 to 6 annas. Sowing of *rabi* crops not yet finished for want of moisture. Coarse rice selling at 9½ to 11 seers per rupee. No want of fodder or water for cattle.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Sky clear. Cool in morning and evening; hot in day. The weather has been cloudy with variable winds. Prospects of rice crop and *rabi* not improved.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather occasionally cloudy; unseasonably hot *Laghu* and *guru sarad* and *rabi* crops withering for want of rain in unirrigated tracts In some places *laghu* being harvested. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder not sufficient in some places. Insects gradually disappearing. Rice is not easily available everywhere. Common rice selling at the following rates :—

		Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	11	13	per rupee.
Kendrapara	14	7	
Jajpur	11	3	
Bonki ... (average)	15	1	

Bâlasore.—Days hot; nights cool. Sky cloudy from time to time. Rain badly wanted. Winter rice in ears withering on high lands. Late *sarad* will be more or less a total failure except where it is irrigated Want of rain retarding *rabi* sowings. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 11 and 13 seers per rupee at Sadar and Bhadrak respectively.

Angul.—No rain. Weather hot and dry. *Laghu* being reaped. Other crop prospects as reported last week. Coarse rice selling at 10 seers per rupee at Angul and 18 seers in the Khondmals.

Puri.—Weather still warm. Prospects of winter rice and *rabi* crops somewhat improved by light and partial showers of rain. Fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Price of common rice 12 to 16 seers per rupee

Lohardaga.—Days hot; nights cool. Reaping of *don dhan* commenced. Rice sells at 9 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported.

Palamau.—No rain. *Rabi* is being grown in few places. What is left of winter rice is being reaped. No cattle-disease. Water and fodder sufficient. Coarse rice selling at about 8 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of the crops on the ground much the same as last week. Dried up rice on higher lands is being cut for fodder. Cattle-disease still prevalent in some villages about Raghunathpur and Gourangdi thanas. Fodder ample. Drinking-water sufficient at present. Common rice sells at Sadar 10 seers per rupee. Gobindpur report not received. Stocks of food-grains appear not to be large at present. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rain will not benefit *dhan* now, but is needed for the little *rabi* there is. Total outturn of *dhan* nine annas. Price of old rice varies from 10 to 12 seers per rupee; new rice a seer cheaper.

General Summary.—With the exception of showers at Basirhat (24-Parganas), Magura (Jessore), Khulna, Dacca, Faridpur, and Puri, there was no rain in the Province during the week. The general agricultural prospects continue unfavourable The winter rice, except in low or irrigated tracts, is withering In some districts, it is reported, cattle are being turned into the drying rice-plants to graze. The *rabi* sowings are generally retarded for want of moisture; but where irrigation is available, the sowings are progressing and are so far doing well. In Cuttack the insects which had been infesting the rice-plants are gradually disappearing. Locusts have appeared in places in the 24-Parganas and Patna, but have done little or no damage. No cattle-disease is reported except from a few places in Bankura, Midnapore, Backergunge, Saran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Manbhum. Prices are abnormally high and are still rising in many districts, but at Patna the price of common rice is reported to have fallen from 9 to 10½ seers a rupee.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 10th November, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

R OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).			BAJRI OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.
0	2 4 0	2 4 0	3 8 0	2 13 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 9 0
	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	4 4 0	3 8 0	...
	...		.	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3 12 0	3 0 0	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1 0	3 1 0	2 10 8
	...	.	..	.	.	...	...	..	4 0 0	3 6 0	2 10 0
	...	...	...	.	. .	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 0 0
	...	...	.	...	..	2 10 0	2 5 0	1 5 0	3 9 0	3 5 0	1 14 0
	.	...	...	...	...	2 10 6	2 1 0	..	...	..	...
	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	3 11 6	3 9 0	...
									Biri or Kalai.		
	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 3	2 5 9	2 10 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4 0 0 to 4 7 0	4 0 0 to 4 7 0	...

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zeamays*).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR — CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEE		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
3 4 0	2 10 0	2 7 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	4 12 0	
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 1 0	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 0 0	
									Mustard—(black).		
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 0	4 8 0	...	5 6 0	5 0 0	
									(White.)		
									6 4 0	..	
									Rapeseed.		
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 6 0	3 14 0	...	5 8 0	4 8 0	
									4 8 0	4 8 0	
2 6 6	2 6 6	...	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 1	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	4 14 2	4 14 2	
...	...	...	4 2 0	4 0 0	2 2 0	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	4
3 5 0	2 10 0	1 8 6	3 9 0	2 13 0	1 15 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	
										4 6 0	
3 1 3	2 9 0	...	5 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3 3 0	2 13 0	...	3 8 3	3 3 0	...	4 6 0	4 2 0	...	4 14 6	4 14 9	
...	...	...	2 10 3	2 5 3	2 2 0	...	...	...	3 15 6	3 15 6	
	...		7 4 3	6 9 6	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	4 7 0	
									to	to	
									6 0 0	5 0 0	

10 STANDARD SEERS.

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5 8 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 6 0	5 4 0	4 14 0
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 5 0	...	19 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	23 0 0	23 0 0	...	6 2 0	5 14 0	4 12 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	7 9 9	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	5 4 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	6 0 0	...
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 4 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	17 0 0	...	...	...
1 11 0	5 0 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...
...	...	...	2 13 9	3 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 4 0	4 0 0	...	19 0 0	20 8 0	...	...	...	...
4 6	8 4 6	...	5 13 0	5 13 0	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	...	25 0 0	22 0 0	...	...	...	...

2068c

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
33 0 0	35 0 0	33 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	260 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	260 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	...	7 0 0 per kahan.	7 0 0	6 8 0
30 0 0	32 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 0 0	34 0 0	...	6 4 0 to 8 4 0	5 0 0 to 8 8 0	...	Uncleaned hides, per piece. 0 12 0 to 2 8 0 / 0 6 0 to 2 0 0 — Cleaned hides, per piece. 1 0 0 to 2 12 0 / 0 8 0 to 2 2 0		...	...	...	...
35 0 0	37 8 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 0 0	34 0 0	34 0 0	10 10 8	10 10 8	...	...	...	...	16 bundles per rupee.		
42 0 0	42 0 0	...	9 8 0	9 8 0	...	27 0 0 per maund.	26 0 0	...	2 4 0 per maund.	2 8 0	...
37 0 0	37 0 0	36 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	...	20 0 0 per maund.	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
28 0 0	27 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 6 0 per maund.	0 5 0	...
26 10 6	26 10 6	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 0 0	32 4 0	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 8 0	35 8 0	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	22 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0	...	20 0 0 per kahan.	20 0 0	20 0 0
31 12 0 to 41 2 0	31 12 0 to 41 2 0	...	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 5 4	...	1 8 0 to 2 0 0 per piece.	1 8 0 to 2 0 0	...	0 3 3 per maund.	0 3 3	...

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

Names of Marts.	Stock in hand as compiled on—												
	1st week of Nov. 1895.	1st week of Dec. 1895.	1st week of Jan. 1896.	1st week of Feb. 1896.	1st week of March 1896	1st week of April 1896.	1st week of May 1896.	1st week of June 1896.	1st week of July 1896.	1st week of August 1896.	1st week of Sept. 1896.	1st week of Oct. 1896.	1st week of Nov. 1896.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghata	2,92,000	2,57,000	2,79,000	4,83,000	5,74,000	6,23,000	6,63,000	6,27,000	5,84,000	3,67,000	3,27,000	2,46,000	1,70,000
Ultadanga	77,000	70,600	57,900	69,700	69,000	70,300	61,500	66,000	65,000	62,800	53,400	47,900	44,300
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	5,85,000	5,38,000	5,70,900	6,06,900	6,05,800	6,03,000	6,33,000	5,51,400	5,90,500	6,03,000	5,17,800	4,25,000	4,06,600
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	2,000	1,500	2,500	3,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,500	1,000	1,000	900	500
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,93,900	1,66,900	1,65,800	2,04,900	2,67,300	2,24,000	2,28,000	2,38,500	2,26,500	1,99,600	1,55,100	1,24,500	90,200
21 Minor bazars (estimated) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Baidyabati, Nowabganj, Bhadreshwar, and Chandernagore.	4,756	7,362	6,425	8,120	15,241	8,241	1,836	27,039	29,534	50,215	27,469	10,139	4,365
Total ..	16,44,656	15,31,762	15,72,525	18,65,620	20,26,341	20,22,541	20,81,936	20,01,989	19,88,084	17,73,615	15,71,739	13,41,439	12,05,965
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	3,628 (on 3rd Nov. 1895.)	16,459 (on 3rd Dec. 1895.)	15,795 (on 3rd Jan. 1896.)	11,392 (on 3rd Feb. 1896.)	15,249 (on 3rd March 1896.)	10,504 (on 3rd April 1896.)	8,650 (on 3rd May 1896.)	8,443 (on 3rd June 1896.)	8,060 (on 3rd July 1896.)	3,996 (on 3rd August 1896.)	14,861 (on 3rd September 1896.)	4,804 (on 3rd Oct. 1896.)	3,253 (on 3rd Nov. 1896.)
On boats unloaded ... By Port Commissioners' returns.	30,979 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1895.)	38,121 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1895.)	49,170 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896.)	48,105 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1896.)	43,350 (1st to 3rd March 1896.)	28,436 (1st to 3rd April 1896.)	16,433 (on 3rd May 1896.)	25,935 (1st to 3rd June 1896.)	29,764 (1st to 3rd July 1896.)	24,905 (1st to 3rd August 1896.)	62,342 (1st to 3rd September 1896.)	64,196 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1896.)	37,423 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1895.)
On boats unloaded ... By Canal returns	36,627 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1895.)	20,431 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1895.)	77,941 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896.)	77,264 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1896.)	71,508 (1st to 3rd March 1896.)	26,981 (1st to 3rd April 1896.)	7,282 (1st to 3rd May 1896.)	5,817 (1st to 3rd June 1896.)	12,830 (1st to 3rd July 1896.)	12,457 (1st to 3rd August 1896.)	9,219 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1896.)	19,109 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1896.)	10,355 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1896.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	17,15,890	16,06,373	17,15,431	20,02,381	21,56,448	20,88,612	21,13,306	20,42,189	20,38,738	18,14,973	16,58,221	14,32,539	12,58,996
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	6½ lakhs	5½ lakhs.	6½ lakhs	9½ lakhs.	11 lakhs.	10½ lakhs	10½ lakhs	10 lakhs	9½ lakhs	7½ lakhs	6 lakhs	3½ lakhs	2 lakhs

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 7th November, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	BURDWAN DIVISION.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan ...	8 0	10 0	13 0	...	..	...	7 8	9 12	12 12	9 12	12 0	16 12	...	...	...
2	Birbhum .	7 8	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 8	9 0	13 8	9 0	11 4	17 4	...	...	...
3	Bankura ..	8 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	12 8	11 0	13 0	17 8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	8 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	15 0	9 8	11 0	16 0	..	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	8 0	8 3	10 0	12 14	..	...	...
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	9 6	11 8	10 0	12 0	15 5	...	...	...
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.															
7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	11 0	13 8	...	...	...
8	Calcutta .	8 0	8 0	12 1	10 0	14 8	16 6	6 10	6 10	8 0	8 6	8 14	12 4	11 6	16 0	17 12
9	Nadia ...	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	13 5	...	7 0	7 4	7 4	8 5	11 0	14 13	...	...	...
10	Murshidabad ...	9 8	10 4	16 0	13 0	15 0	...	8 0	9 0	10 8	9 8	11 0	15 0	...	...	...
11	Jessore ...	8 0	8 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	7 0	8 0	11 8	9 2	11 0	13 7	...	...	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	16 0	9 0	9 14	18 0	...	...	...
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.															
13	Rajshahi ...	9 0	10 0	16 8	10 8	14 4	26 4	6 0	7 0	12 0	7 8	9 8	15 0	...	...	...
14	Dinajpur ...	7 1 1 t	9 4	15 0	...	...	16 0	7 12 4 t	8 5	11 13	9 9 3 t	10 12	16 10	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri	8 8	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	5 0	6 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	5 0	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5	11 4	8 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	7 2	7 8	13 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 0	9 0	9 0	15 12	...	...	...
19	Pabna .	11 4	11 0	18 0	12 12	16 0	22 8	6 6	6 6	6 6	9 12	10 8	18 0	...	...	...
	DACCA DIVISION.															
20	Dacca ..	7 0	9 4	13 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 6	12 12	9 0	10 8	17 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7 12	8 0	13 5	8 4	8 14	16 0	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10½ seers (panga), Katwa 11 seers 6 chitaks, and Ranigunj 10½ seers.
B. At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9 seers, Tamluk 10 seers, and Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks (crushed).
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore (Bhadreswar) 9½ seers and Jahanabad 10 seers.
F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chotla 8 seers, Barasat 8 seers 13 chitaks, Magrahat 8 seers, Baduria 8 seers.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga), Chuadanga 10 seers (panga), Meherpur 10½ seers (karkatoh), and Ranaghat 10 seers (crushed).
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Kandi 10 seers 10 chitaks, and Jangipur 10½ seers.
J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 9 seers 1 chitak, Magura 8 seers 11 chitaks, Narail 9½ seers,

...istricts of Bengal on the 31st October 1896.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN						WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.							
BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)			RICE.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
												BENGAL.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	A Crushed.			3 4 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	Burdwan.	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	B Karkatch.			3 12 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	C			4 4 0	4 2 0	3 12 0	Bankura.	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	D Panga.			4 0 0	3 12 0	3 6 0	Midnapore.	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	E Crushed.			4 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	F Panga.				3 14 0	3 6 0	Howrah.	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	G Panga.			4 0 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	24-Parganas.	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	Panga.			4 0 0	3 10 0	3 7 0	Calcutta.	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	H Panga.			3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Nadia.	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	I Karkatch.			3 8 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Murshidabad.	10
10	12 4	15 3	...	...	...	J Panga.			4 8 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Jessore.	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	K Panga.			4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	Khulna.	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	L Panga.			4 2 8	4 2 8	3 10 8	Rajshahi.	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	Panga.			4 4 0	4 2 0	3 10 0	Dinajpur.	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	M Panga.			4 5 0	4 2 0	3 10 0	Jalpaiguri.	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	N Panga.			5 8 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	Darjeeling.	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	O			4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	Rangpur.	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	Panga.			4 4 0	4 2 8	3 12 0	Bogra.	18
...	...	...	9 8	12 0	13 0	P Panga.			4 5 0	4 8 0	3 7 6	Pabna.	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	Q Panga.			4 0 0	4 4 0	3 10 0	Dacca.	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	R			4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	S Panga.			4 0 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	Faridpur.	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	T Panga.			4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	Backergunge.	23

...per rupee are :—Bagerhat 8½ seers and Satkhira 10½ seers.
...per rupee are :—Nator 9 seers (panga) and Naugaon 8 seers.
...seers per rupee.
...and at Siliguri, 9 seers per rupee.
...er rupee are :—Nilphamari 9 seers, Gaibanda 9½ seers, Kurigram not reported.
...seers per rupee.
...the retail prices of salt are as follow :—Madanganj 9 seers 11 chittaks, Manikganj 9 seers, ...dim 9 seers 11 chittaks.
...per rupee are :—Kishoreganj 9 seers 6 chittaks, Jamalpur 8 seers 7 chittaks, Kagmari 10
...per rupee are :—Madaripur 11½ seers (crushed) and Goalundo 10 seers (panga).
...per rupee are :—Pirojpur 10 seers 10 chitaks, Bhola 8 seers, Barisal ...

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*																
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	..	...	...	6 11	7 4	10 0	7 3	8 0	16 0	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	16 0	9 8	11 0	17 0	...	...	...
26	Chittagong ..	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 12	9 8	9 8	14 8	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna ..	8 4 / ...	White. 8 12 / Red. 9 0	15 0 / 18 8	11 0	12 0	23 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	9 0	10 12	18 8	...	...	30 0
28	Gaya ...	8 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	12 8	19 0	7 8	8 8	10 0	8 4	9 0	15 0	...	11 0	18 0
29	Shahabad ...	8 0 & 8 8	8 0 & 8 8	11 0 to 13 0	11 8	13 0	20 0	7 8	...	8 0	8 0 & 8 8	9 0 & 10 0	14 0 to 18 0	...	...	...
30	Saran ...	8 8	8 8	14 0	11 0	12 8	20 0	...	8 0	13 0	9 0	10 0	17 8	...	...	...
31	Champaran ...	9 0	8 12	16 8	13 0	12 8	28 8	7 0	7 8	10 0	11 4	11 4	20 8	...	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	8 0	9 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	8 4	9 0	16 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	8 0	8 0	16 6	10 0	11 0	21 14	7 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	17 8	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr ...	8 4	9 0	15 8	16 0	15 8	28 8	7 4	7 8	12 0	8 6	9 4	15 0	...	..	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	8 8	8 12	15 12	10 2	12 8	20 3	8 3	8 12	13 4	9 6	11 4	17 11	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	8 0	9 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	10 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	12 0	8 8	...	18 0	...	...	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	7 4	8 4	12 0	...	13 0	...	8 0	9 0	13 8	9 4	10 0	17 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	6 9	7 3	11 13	...	...	...	9 3	10 8	13 2	11 3	15 2	23 10	...	...	...
40	Balasore ..	10 8	13 0	16 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	10 12	16 0	24 0	...	...	...
41	Puri ..	...	6 13	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	17 1	11 13	16 0	26 4	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ..	7 0	8 0	11 8	10 0	12 0	18 0	6 4	7 0	8 0	8 12	9 0	16 0	..	...	...
43	Lohardaga	7 8 / 5 8 to 6 8	Red. 7 8 / White. 5 8	10 8 / 7 0 to 10 0	...	...	...	Old. 6 7 to 7 0 / New. 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	12 0	Old. 8 0 / New. 9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 11 0	14 8	...	...	...
44	Palamau ...	9 0	7 14	13 8	10 2	9 9	20 13	6 12	7 14	9	8 7	9 0	12 6	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	7 12	8 0	13 4	...	...	24 0	9 8 to 10 8	10 0	15 0	12 0 to 12 4	11 0 to 11 8	16 0 to 17 0	...	...	...
46	Singhbhum ...	...	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...

U. In the Brahmanbaria and Chandpur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
V. At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 7 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10½ seers, Bihar 9¾ seers, and Dinapore 9¾ seers.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 9½ seers, Aurangabad 9 seers, and Nawada 9 seers.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10½ seers, Bhabhua 10 seers, and Sasaram 10¼ seers.
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 10 chittaks, and Gopalganj 11 seers 12 chittaks.
b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 9½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.
d. In the Samastipur and Madhubani subdivisions the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	15 0	17 0	30 0
...	...	...	13 4	14 8	24 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	14 0	17 8	25 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	15 0	19 0	...
...	...	...	14 0	18 8	28 7
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12 8	16 0	24 0
...	...	...	15 0	22 0	30 0
...	...	...	13 6	14 10	20 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

engal on the 31st October 1896—(concluded).

Firewood.		Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Districts.	Number.	
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
								BENGAL—*concluded.*		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...	...	U 9 0	9 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	V 8 0	9 2	10 0	Panga. 5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25	
80 0		W 10 0	10 0	10 12	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.	26	
								BIHAR.		
130 0		X 10 0	10 0	11 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
140 0		Y 10 0	10 0	10 10	4 0 0	4 2 0	3 12 0	Gaya.	28	
120 0		Z 9 8	10 0	11 0	4 4 6	4 0 0	3 10 0	Shahabad	29	
160 0		a 10 0	10 0	10 12	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 11 0	Saran.	30	
180 0		b 10 0	10 0	10 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Champaran.	31	
160 0		c 11 4	11 4	11 0	Panga. 3 8 9	3 11 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
160 0		d 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 13 0	3 10 2	4 0 0	Darbhanga.	33	
160 0		e 9 4	9 7	10 8	4 1 0	3 14 6	3 12 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
151 8		f 10 0	10 2	10 11	Panga. 4 0 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
320 0		g 9 0	10 8	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
160 0		h 9 0	9 8	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	...	Malda (English Bazár).	37	
120 0		i 10 0	10 0	10 8	Karkatch. 3 13 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
								ORISSA.		
80 0		j 10 12	10 12	10 12	Karkatch. 3 2 0	3 3 0	3 7 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
120 0		k 10 0	10 10	10 8	4 0 0	3 11 0	3 6 0	Balasore.	40	
80 0		l 11 13	11 13	11 8	Karkatch. 3 3 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	Puri.	41	
								CHOTA NAGPUR.		
240 0		m 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
160 0		8 0	9 0	10 0	4 12 0	4 5 0	3 14 0	Lohardaga	43	
...		8 7	8 7	9 0	Panga. ...	...	...	Palamau	44	
...		n 9 0	9 0	10 10	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 11 0	Manbhum.	45	
100 0		7 0	7 0	8 0	Crushed. 4 4 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	Singhbhum.	46	

r rupee are :—Begusarai 10½ seers, and Jamui 10 seers.
r rupee are :—Banka 8¾ seers, Madhipura 8 seers, and Supaul 10 seers.
retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
anga) is 9½ seers per rupee.
r rupee are:—Deoghur 9 seers (panga), Godda 9 seers (mixed), Jamtara 9 seers Rajmahal 8 seers (panga).
rupee are :—Jajpur 10 seers (panga) and Kendrapara 9 seers (panga).

k. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
l. At Khurda the retail price of salt (karkatch) is 11 seers per rupee.
m. At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	5 12 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 5 0	4 12 0	4 4 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	2 10 0	2 8 0
Burdwan ...	5 0 0	4 5 0	...	4 0 0	3 5 0	...	5 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	4 8 0	4 0 0	...	3 12 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	4 1 0	3 12 0	...	3 8 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	6 5 4	6 5 6	3 8 9	4 6 0	4 6 0	2 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	5 8 0	5 4 0	3 1 0	4 5 0	3 14 0	2 3 0	5 8 0	3 14 0	2 14 0	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	4 15 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	4 3 0	3 9 0	2 1 6	4 11 0	4 8 0 4 6 0	2 10 0 2 1 6	3 9 0	3 5 0	1 11 0
Muzaffarpur ...	5 11 6	5 0 0	...	4 7 0	4 7 0	...	4 7 0	4 7 0	...	3 1 3	3 1 0	...
Bhagalpur ...	4 14 6	4 9 0	...	3 14 3	3 9 0	...	4 13 0	4 9 0	...	3 15 3	3 3 0	...
Cuttack ...	4 0 9	3 6 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	2 8 6	1 11 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	3 6 0	...	...	...
Ranchi ...	5 0 0 to 6 10 0	5 0 0 to 5 11 0	...	4 0 0 to 5 0 0	3 10 6 to 4 7 0	...	5 5 0 to 7 4 3	5 5 6 to 7 4 3	...	...	...	...

Calcutta,

The 10th November 1896.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st October 1896.

PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.															
Straw.			Juar stalks.			Iron.			Firewood.			Salt.			Marts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
0 0 per kahan.	6 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 6 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	4 0 0	3 10 0 Panga.	3 7 0	1. Calcutta.
0 0 per kahan.	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	3 4 0	3 8 0 Crushed.	...	2. Burdwan.
4 0 per kahan.	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	3 8 0 to 4 0 0	4 8 0	...	0 2 9	0 2 0	...	3 14 0	3 12 0 Panga.	...	3. Midnapore.
0 0 per maund.	0 10 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	...	4 5 0	4 4 0 Panga.	3 7 6	4. Pabna.
	6 bundles per rupee.	4	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	0 5 4	0 5 4	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 10 2	5. Rangpur.
	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 9	4 6 0	4 4 0 Panga.	3 10 0	6. Dacca.
	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0 Panga.	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 12 0	3 12 0 Panga.	3 8 0	8. Patna.
	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 8 9	3 11 0	...	9. Musaffarpur.
	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 4 0	...	0 3 9	0 4 6	...	4 0 0	3 14 0 Karkatch.	...	10. Bhagalpur.
0 per kahan.	4 2 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	3 2 0	3 3 0	3 7 0	11. Cuttack.
	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0 to 6 0 0	5 8 0 to 7 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	4 12 0	4 12 0 Panga.	3 14 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of October 1896.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·876		
The average pressure of October from 24 years' registers ...	29·832		
The highest pressure in the month	30 050	26th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·654	6th	16
The range of pressure	0·396		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	299·3		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	359·1		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month	80·5		
The average temperature of October from 24 years' registers	81·5		
The highest temperature in the month	91·7	5th	
The lowest temperature in the month	69·4	21st	
The range of temperature during the month	22·3		
The mean daily range of temperature	15·8		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	19·4	19th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	80		
The average humidity of October from 24 years' registers ...	79		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·819		
The average vapour tension of October from 9 years' registers ...	0·854		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	0·80		
The average cloud proportion of October from 19 years' registers	3·84		
The total rainfall of the month	Nil		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	Nil		
The average fall of October from 48 years' registers ...	5·61		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	Nil		
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	Nil		
The average number of rainy days in October from 24 years' registers	10		
	⊖		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	144·3		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	55·5		
The greatest sun temperature	151·2	1st	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	61·9	14th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	66·9		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	6·2		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	8·2	20th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	64·5		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	131·0	30th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	12·0	27th, 10 to 11 A.M. and 30th 10 to 11 A.M.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 24, N.E. 0, E. 12, S.E. 3, S. 21, S.W. 333, W. 166, N.W. 110, Calm 75.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0·8°; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 9th November 1896.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of October 1896.

		Date.
	Inches.	
The mean pressure at 10 A.M during the month	29·939	
	⊖	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	87·0	
The highest temperature during the month	94·0	5th.
The lowest temperature during the month	69·8	21st.
The absolute range of temperature during the month	24·2	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	18·2	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ...	21·5	20th.
	%	
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	95	
	Inches.	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	1·222	
The total rainfall of the month	Nil.	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	Nil.	
	Days.	
The number of rainy days in the month	Nil.	

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 9th November 1896.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 1st to 7th November 1896.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	HYGROMETRY. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1896.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
November ...	1st ...	30·040	82·8	92·5	19·4	73·1	86·3	85·7	1·225	85·5	98	Nil
,, ...	2nd ...	·013	82·7	92·6	19·9	72·7	86·6	86·2	1·247	86·1	98	,,
,, ...	3rd ...	29·973	82·0	92·3	20·6	71·7	86·4	85·7	1·224	85·5	97	,,
,, ...	4th ...	30·007	80·9	89·9	18·1	71·8	84·1	83·6	1·137	83·2	97	,,
,, ...	5th ...	29·992	76·7	87·9	22·5	65·4	82·4	81·8	1·080	81·6	98	,,
,, ...	6th ...	30·013	76·3	87·1	21·6	65·5	81·5	80·5	1·029	80·1	96	,,
,, ...	7th ...	·017	77·5	88·3	21·7	66·6	82·4	81·5	1·065	81·2	96	,,

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	30·008
	⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days	79·8
The extreme variation of temperature	27·2
The maximum temperature	92·6
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	97
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th November 1896	Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 9th November 1896.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Benga

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 1st to 7th November 1896.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1896.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Nov.	1st	140·4	8·5	29·957	80·6	89·4	17·0	72·4	76·1	0·841	74·0	82	SW by W and WSW,	110	Nil	Chiefly clear, ≏.
,,	2nd	141·0	9·7	·939	80·3	89·7	17·7	72·0	74·4	·774	71·5	77	WSW and W by S	85	,,	Chiefly clear, ≏.
,,	3rd	143·4	7·3	·921	79·5	88·8	17·5	71·3	74·2	·779	71·7	78	W by S, WSW, and NNE.	70	,,	Chiefly, ≏.
,,	4th	145·7	8·5	·947	78·1	87·4	16·0	71·4	70·4	·641	66·0	66	NNE and N by W.	76	,,	Chiefly clear.
,,	5th	135·0	9·4	·936	74·5	85·4	21·0	64·4	67·6	·585	63·4	71	NNE and N by W.	46	,,	Clear, ≏.
,,	6th	138·0	9·4	·952	74·4	84·9	19·9	65·0	68·5	·619	65·0	74	N by W and NW	30	,,	Clear, ≏.
,,	7th	141·1	9·1	·960	75·8	84·9	18·9	66·0	69·8	·649	66·4	73	NW, WSW, and variable.	43	,,	Chiefly clear, ≏.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·945
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·920
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	61·9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	78·5
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	77·6
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	78·2
The extreme variation of temperature	25·3
The maximum temperature	89·7
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	10
	%
The mean relative humidity	74
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	74
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th November 1896	Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·27
The total fall from 1st January to 7th November 1896	53·17
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	64·74

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official Tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

≏ dew; ≡ fog.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 9th November 1896.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

Areas leased for irrigation up to end of September 1896.

CIRCLE.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.								Rainfall, 1896-97.		Rainfall, 1895-96.		REMARKS.
								Long-term leases.	Season leases.						GRAND TOTAL.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.	
									Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
ORISSA	Cuttack	Taldandá, 1st reach	1,342	452	137	10,055	9,847	10,005	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	19	10,024	6·85	53·15	8·75	64·50	
		Ditto, 2nd ,,	566	158												6·27	49·98			
		Machgaon	766	239	238	15,125	15,676	15,184	13	6	33	.....	.....	52	15,236	6·75	52·28	13·30	58·50	
		Kendrapara	1,067	353·7	798·63	47,343	48,497	46,606	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,606	5·17	54·09	17·55	61·84	
		Gobri	373·82	46·50	18·77	1,440	1,463	1,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,209	8·16	45·21	8·30	44·97	
		Do. Extension	646	49·42	37·49	998	441	1,055	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,055	11·49	53·75	10·65	64·87	
		Patamundi	885	209·50	160·11	7,738	9,863	9,118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,118	13·39	56·06	No gauge.		
		High Level, Range I	606	295·8	141·7	13,853	13,914	13,771	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,775	6·14	39·19	8·20	73·20	
		Ditto, do. II	727·16	.....	.....	513	955	353	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4		7·26	43·72	5·93	46·62	
		Jajpur Canal	760	3·28	4·85	2,660	2,364	888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	353	5·39	42·65	No gauge.		
	Balasore	High Level, Range III	727·16	727·16	109·55	7,653	9,705	7,316	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	48	934	No gauge.		No gauge.		
		Total	.....	.....	.....	106,718	112,711	105,503	13	25	353	.....	.....	391	7,384	8·23	59·59	7·42	69·74	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,840	56	7,914	466	...	.....	8,436	105,894	7·96	57·63	5·98	61·26	
SOUTH-WESTERN.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	371·83	311·36	25,557	53,476	41,399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116,276	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Panchkura	522	28·20	26·75	2,071	6,501	6,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,399	4·27	46·74	8·86	43·36	29 days discharging.
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	.....	.....	.....	637	923	1,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,300	8·60	58·93	3·13	28·54	14 days discharging.
		Total	.....	.....	.....	28,265	60,899	48,707	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,707	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BOSE	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	3,794	342	18,505	13,722	11,017	7,675	.....	.....	60	601	8,336	19,353	2·66	27·65	7·93	46·54	
	Patna and Gaya.	Buxar	1,226	1,201	1,003	70,761	46,251	32,206	36,878	.....	.....	161	3,362	40,401	72,607	3·36	26·15	5·38	31·72	
		Arrah	2,000	2,235	1,880	145,309	120,786	107,091	30,851	.....	.....	.....	12,509	45,360	1,50,451	4·37	36·05	9·83	55·37	
		Eastern Main	1,466	1,546	1,354	2,195	2,066	1,472	768	.....	.....	.....	3	771	2,243					
		Patna				73,872	72,494	51,069	22,423	.....	.....	99	1,678	24,200	75,269					
		Total	.....	.....	.....	310,642	255,319	202,855	98,595	.....	.....	320	18,153	117,068	319,923	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225,171	25,389	.....	.....	92	13,629	39,110	264,281	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand total	.....	.....	.....	445,625	428,929	357,065	98,608	25	353	320	18,153	117,459	474,524	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	394,883	25,445	7,914	466	92	13,629	47,546	442,428	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Bose Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th November 1896.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of September 1896.

		River Ganges.																River Bhagirathi.		River Jalangi.		River Brahmaputra.	
		Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gauhati.	
	Miles.	86		134	48	90		177	87	287	110	381	94	481	90	591	120						
	Distance.	From Allahabad ...		From Allahabad ...	From Mirzapur ...	From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar ...	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibganj ...	From Benares	From Rampur Boalia ...						
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1st	...	27·50	233·72	25·00	221·80	21·25	190·30	28·00	162·23	19·33	121·18	19·50	87·50	19·60	61·60	17·25	26·19	22·58	56·52	21·83	26·13	23·30	172·06
2nd	...	26·25	232·47	24·50	221·80	21·75	190·80	27·60	161·83	20·25	122·10	19·75	87·50	19·75	61·75	17·08	26·02	22·33	56·07	21·42	25·72	24·30	173·06
3rd	...	24·50	230·72	22·50	219·30	20·67	189·72	26·20	161·13	20·25	122·10	20·33	88·33	19·96	61·96	17·08	26·02	22·42	56·16	21·04	25·30	24·85	173·61
4th	...	23·50	229·72	21·00	217·80	20·00	189·05	26·00	160·23	18·50	120·35	20·67	88·67	19·96	61·96	17·17	26·11	22·33	56·07	21·00	25·30	24·30	174·06
5th	...	23·25	228·47	19·83	216·63	18·00	187·05	25·20	159·43	17·79	119·64	20·83	88·83	19·60	61 60	17·25	26·19	22·08	55·82	21·00	25·30	25·30	174·56
6th	...	21·00	227·22	18·00	214·80	17·50	186·55	25·10	159·33	16·83	118·68	20·00	88·00	19·10	61·10	17·25	26·19	21·42	55·16	20·92	25·22	26·30	175·06
7th	...	19·50	225·72	17·00	213·80	16·42	185·47	23·60	157·83	15·58	117·43	19·25	87·25	18·54	60·54	17·25	26·19	20·75	54·49	20·67	24·97	26·68	175·38
8th	...	18·50	224·72	16·00	212·80	15·33	184·38	22·80	157·03	16·08	117·93	18·75	86·75	17·96	59·96	17·17	26·11	20·00	53·74	20·50	24·80	26·70	175·46
9th	...	17·67	223·89	15·00	211·80	14·25	183·30	22·10	156·33	15·17	117·02	18·08	86·08	17·39	59·39	17·00	25·94	19·25	52·99	19·67	23·97	26·58	175·26
10th	...	16·67	222·89	14·00	210·80	13·25	182·30	21·40	155·63	14·92	116·77	17·50	85·50	16·89	58·89	16·92	25·86	18·42	52·16	19·08	23·38	26·30	175·06
11th	...	16·00	222·22	13·00	209·80	12·50	181·55	20·70	154·93	13·50	115·35	16·83	84·83	16·81	58·31	16·67	25·61	17·42	51·16	19·00	23·30	26·10	174·86
12th	...	15·25	221·47	12·50	209·30	11·80	180·55	20·10	154·33	13·25	115·10	16·25	84·25	15·75	57·75	16·50	25·44	16·83	50·57	18·83	23·13	26·00	174·76
13th	...	14·50	220·72	12·00	206·80	10·83	179·88	19·50	153·73	12·58	114·43	15·75	83·75	15·25	57·25	16·33	25·27	16·25	49·99	16·50	20·80	25·80	174·56
14th	...	14·25	220·47	11·50	206·30	10·25	179·30	19·30	153·43	12·33	114·18	16·50	83·50	14·71	56·71	16 25	25·19	15·75	49·49	15·75	20·05	25·60	174·36
15th	...	13·75	219·97	10·67	207·47	9·50	178·55	19·10	153·33	12·04	113·89	15·25	83·25	14·54	56·54	16·25	25·19	15·42	49·16	15·25	19·55	25·40	174·16
16th	...	13·50	219·72	10·00	206·80	9·33	178·38	18·70	152·93	12·58	114·43	15·33	83·33	14·25	56·25	16·08	25·02	15·08	48·82	14·75	19·05	25·70	174·46
17th	...	12·75	218·97	9·50	206·30	8·92	177·97	18·40	152·63	13·08	114·93	16·25	84·25	14·14	56·14	15·92	24·86	15·25	48·99	15·00	19·30	26·20	174·96
18th	...	12·50	218·72	9·00	205·80	8·50	177·55	18·10	152·33	12·67	114·52	17·42	85·42	15·75	57·75	16·00	24·94	17·17	50·91	17·75	22·05	26·60	175·36
19th	...	12·25	218·47	9·00	205·80	8·25	177·30	18·50	152·73	12·17	114·02	17·25	85·25	16·21	58·21	16·50	25·44	18·58	52·32	19·17	23·47	26·80	175·56
20th	...	12·00	218·22	8·83	205·63	8·00	177·05	18·30	152·53	13·33	114·18	17·00	85·00	16·46	58·46	16·92	25·86	18·58	52·32	20·42	24·72	27·10	175·96
21st	...	11·75	217·97	8·67	205·47	7·67	176·72	17·90	153·13	12·50	114·35	16·67	84·67	15·89	57·89	17·25	26·19	18·58	52·32	20·42	24·72	27·50	176·36
22nd	...	11·50	217·72	8·50	205·30	7·33	176·38	17·50	151·73	12·08	113·93	16·42	84·42	15·60	57·60	17·25	26·19	19·17	51·91	20·00	24·30	28·00	176·76
23rd	...	11·00	217·22	8·33	205·13	7·00	176·05	17·00	151·23	11·75	113 60	16·00	84·00	15·21	57·21	17·17	26·11	17·58	51·32	19·33	23·63	28·50	177·26
24th	...	10·50	216·72	8·25	205·05	6·75	175·80	16·60	150·73	11·42	113·27	15·58	83·58	14·75	56·75	17·08	26·02	16·83	50·57	18·58	22·88	29·00	177·76
25th	...	10·25	216·47	8·08	204·88	6·42	175·47	16·10	150·33	10·58	112·43	15·08	83·08	14·46	56·46	16·92	25·86	16·17	49·91	18·00	22·30	28·90	177·66
26th	...	10·00	216·22	7·83	204·63	6·00	175·05	15·80	150·03	10·00	111 85	14·58	82·58	14·10	56·10	16·75	25 89	15·33	49·07	17·08	21·38	28·93	177·46
27th	...	9·67	215·89	7·50	204·30	5·75	174·80	15·40	149·63	8·50	110·35	14·08	82·08	13·60	55·60	16·67	25·61	14·75	48·49	15·83	20·13	27·70	176·16
28th	...	9·50	215·72	7·17	203·97	5·42	174·47	15·10	149·33	8·42	110·27	13·67	81·67	13 25	55·25	16·50	25·44	14·08	47·82	14·83	19·13	28·75	175·51
29th	...	9·25	215·47	6·83	203·63	5·08	174·13	14·70	148·93	8·04	109·89	13·25	81·25	13·00	55·00	16·25	25·19	13·58	47·32	13·83	18·13	28·80	174·26
30th	...	9·00	215·22	6·58	203·38	4·75	173·80	14·40	148·63	10·67	112·52	12·75	80·75	12·79	54·79	15·92	24·86	13·17	46·91	13·33	17·63	28·75	173·51

CALCUTTA,
The 10th November 1896.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 7th November 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 7th November 1896.			Week ending Saturday, the 9th November 1895.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	227	29,533	396	618	1,03,450	1,781
Jute	762	1,86,925	3,300	588	1,84,675	3,190
Firewood	117	69,475	1,047	189	96,650	1,427
Other articles	1,013	2,46,975	3,177	878	2,00,925	3,003
Total ...	2,219	5,32,908	7,920	2,273	5,85,700	9,351

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the four weeks, ending 26th September 1896, as compared with the same period of 1895.

STAPLES.	1895.		1896.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	53,68,561	8,02,441	61,26,677	8,22,491	7,58,116	20,050	...	...
Cotton, raw	53,278	39,136	53,078	33,369	400	...	...	5,367
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	4,330	4,688	4,591	4,838	261	150	...	...
2.— Ditto, Indian	28,904	17,032	27,527	17,693	...	661	1,377	...
3.—Piece-goods—European	1,07,617	1,07,148	85,757	82,168	...	...	21,860	24,980
4.— Ditto —Indian	18,882	11,468	14,934	9,929	...	...	3,948	1,539
Drugs and chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium	462	264	184	115	...	...	278	149
2.—Non-intoxicating	10,178	7,668	7,419	6,319	...	...	2,754	1,349
Dyes and tans—								
1.—Indigo	3,610	1,072	1,865	1,436	...	364	1,745	...
2.—Myrabolams	2,734	808	5,917	1,298	3,183	490	...	...
3.—Cutch	2,479	1,236	2,596	820	117	...	...	416
4.—Turmeric	6,662	4,670	5,309	2,724	...	...	1,353	1,952
5.—Aniline dyes	76	64	89	61	13	...	...	3
6.—Others	352	264	573	137	221	...	...	147
Grain & Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	3,91,810	1,30,040	3,55,484	1,09,390	...	...	36,326	20,650
2.—Rice in the husk	35,458	6,216	1,88,991	25,833	1,53,533	19,617	...	...
3.—Rice not in the husk	3,54,702	66,592	5,93,778	82,152	2,39,076	15,560	...	...
4.—Jowar and bajra	50,837	8,688	24,521	6,297	...	...	26,316	2,391
5.—Gram & pulse	4,84,002	1,25,292	3,08,633	84,872	...	...	1,75,369	40,420
6.—Others	1,30,425	23,480	1,78,525	50,645	48,100	27,165	...	...
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	51,080	30,656	30,113	18,213	...	...	20,967	12,443
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	15,229	8,660	11,090	6,910	...	...	3,539	1,750
Horns	1,611	1,556	2,993	1,897	1,382	341	...	...
Jute—								
1.—Raw	83,005	15,312	1,63,994	43,051	80,989	27,739	...	...
2.—Gunnybags and cloth	46,640	25,644	60,138	27,900	13,498	1,956	...	...
Lac—								
1.—Stick	30,695	11,844	22,173	8,614	...	...	8,522	3,230
2.—Shell	21,667	10,404	18,853	10,318	...	...	2,814	86
Leather, manufactured	4,706	5,800	4,304	5,468	...	...	402	332
Liquors—								
1.—Beer	14,143	7,724	10,271	6,586	...	...	3,872	1,138
2.—Spirits	1,698	1,784	1,258	1,838	...	54	440	...
3.—Wines	2,217	4,304	2,484	3,698	267	...	...	606
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	271	212	482	1,078	211	866	...	...
2.—Brass, ditto	2,452	1,556	1,881	702	...	...	571	854
3.—Copper, wrought	988	580	494	559	...	...	494	21
4.—Brass, ditto	13,966	6,460	13,710	6,161	...	...	256	299
5.—Iron	1,51,634	51,712	1,56,803	66,770	25,169	15,058	...	...
6.—Others	8,349	6,520	9,318	6,806	969	346	...	...
7.—Zinc & spelter	2,443	1,604	1,201	652	...	...	1,242	952
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	1,43,160	61,552	1,02,304	45,078	...	...	40,856	16,474
2.—Castor	5,788	1,976	3,459	971	...	...	2,329	1,005
3.—Cocoanut	3,019	1,260	2,334	1,191	...	...	685	69
4.—Others	13,208	8,640	11,721	6,785	...	...	1,487	1,855
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed	92,562	24,144	2,25,514	85,844	1,32,952	61,700	...	...
2.—Rape and mustard	99,953	44,860	1,63,487	41,826	63,534	...	...	3,034
3.—Til or jinjili	1,766	412	4,191	713	2,425	301	...	...
4.—Poppy	16,036	2,648	25,258	6,851	8,622	4,203	...	...
5.—Earthnuts	...	...	24	21	24	21	...	...
6.—Castor	41,155	9,586	13,946	2,971	...	...	27,209	6,615
7.—Others	6,205	1,732	1,365	244	...	...	4,840	1,488
Opium	807	896	65	29	...	...	742	867
Paper and pasteboard	17,585	10,344	15,147	6,228	...	...	2,438	4,116
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	31,246	29,196	40,843	33,620	9,597	4,424	...	...
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	16,148	7,616	5,862	2,979	...	...	10,286	4,637
3.—Others	47,058	23,887	53,381	19,805	6,325	...	...	4,059
4.—Potatoes	62,182	23,776	59,782	25,413	...	2,637	2,420	...
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	1,539	400	...	...	...	...	1,539	400
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	4,017	1,580	...	...	...	...	4,017	1,580
3.—Steel rails & fish plates	...	...	31,026	887	31,026	887	...	...
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.—Other sorts	11,103	1,722	1,21,324	22,048	1,10,216	20,316	...	...
Salt	5,61,748	98,876	4,50,964	84,112	...	...	1,10,784	14,764
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	40,640	17,724	40,883	18,239	243	505	...	...
2.—Other saline substances	25,300	6,724	31,557	10,498	6,257	3,774	...	...
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian	1,376	840	931	555	...	...	445	285
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	107	203	107	203	...	...
2.—Indian	232	246	251	176	19	...	...	72

Staples.	1895.		1896.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betelnuts	13,328	11,092	14,795	14,613	1,467	3,521	...	...
2.—Pepper	2,036	1,933	1,811	1,666	...	...	225	266
3.—Ginger	2,544	932	2,768	1,211	224	275	...	..
4.—Oilfilies	4,164	2,176	2,340	1,087	...	...	1,824	1,089
5.—Cardamoms	344	528	547	670	203	151	...	...
6.—Others	1,172	704	846	426	...	...	326	278
Stone and lime	3,31,924	46,996	3,43,602	51,685	11,678	4,689	...	...
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	15,952	6,336	14,993	6,380	...	44	959	...
2.—Unrefined	1,33,088	23,176	1,20,177	18,170	...	...	13,511	5,006
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian	4,648	2,234	6,029	3,376	1,381	1,092	...	...
Timber	65,600	9,926	56,288	9,535	...	...	9,372	401
Tobacco	32,090	15,356	37,119	18,197	5,099	2,841	...	...
Wool, raw	724	396	1,498	1,196	774	800	...	...
Wool, manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European	684	1,760	946	2,091	262	331	...	...
2.— ,, Indian	3,496	4,508	3,056	3,670	...	...	440	838
3.—Shawls	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood	8,452	600	16,717	804	8,265	204	...	...
2.—Indigo seed	13,240	5,672	10,925	2 570	...	...	2,315	3,102
3.—Mowah flower	13,960	2,344	18,613	4,405	4,633	2,161	...	...
4.—Oil-cake	33,536	4,536	45,093	9,105	11,557	4,569	...	...
5.—Paints & colours	6,512	3,196	5,044	2,784	...	..	3,768	412
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	31,572	9,540	30,967	16,511	8,395	6,971	...	...
7.—Wooden articles	13,672	5,608	13,889	4,780	217	...	...	828
8.—Others	7,28,201	2,36,147	3,58,612	1,36,114	...	...	3,69,589	1,00,033
Total ...	1,01,95,303	23,31,770	1,10,21,049	22,91,399	8,26,256	...	...	40,371
Military stores	15,957	17,699	39,095	22,928	23,138	5,229	...	...
Coal for railway	8,62,511	70,821	7,73,961	59,333	...	...	88,550	11,488
Railway materials	20,73,675	52,567	11,49,161	33,028	...	...	9,23,514	18,939
Live-stock	...	11,494	...	8,185	...	...	...	3,309
Total ...	1,31,46,536	24,84,351	1,29,83,866	24,15,473	...	...	1,62,670	68,878

C. W. Clarke, *Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 7th November 1896.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st October 1896 on 1,699·70 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	*278,621	*3,51,555 10 0	36,63,247 30	8,25,937 14 0	18,017 0 0	11,95,510 8 0	86,332	145,766	234,148
per mile of railway	... ..	206 13 4	..	485 14 11	10 9 7	703 5 10	.....	.....	
previous 16½ weeks of half-ear	†4,622,786	†48,98,942 4 0	‡5,27,16,285 19	‡1,00,11,449 13 0	§2,89,411 0 0	1,51,99,803 1 0	1,373,383½	2,003,466½	3,382,602
Total for 17½ weeks ...	5,101,407	52,50,497 14 0	5,63,80,513 0	1,08,37,387 11 0	3,07,428 0 0	[illegible] 9 0	1,466,950½	2,149,232½	3,616,[illegible]
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week f previous year .	340,706½	4,06,414 12 0	32,27,299 20	7,28,910 13 3	19,539 13 0	11,53,865 6 3	81,552	136,139	[illegible]
mile of railway correspond-ng week of previous year	.....	239 1 9	... ..	427 10 9	11 7 11	678 4 5	.....	.....	
al for corresponding 17½ eeks of previous year ..	5,221,044½	55,71,105 15 10	5,16,25,388 10	1,03,28,159 7 3	2,94,850 5 8	1,61,94,115 12 9	1,420,586	2,040,979	3,461,565

The decrease is chiefly due to movements of pilgrims, &c., in 1895.
Deducted number of passengers 12,787, and added Rs. 6,556
Do. maunds 2,42,907 and ,, 14,098 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 12th
Added . ,, 6,138 } September 1896.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st October 1896, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P	Mds. s	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	22,681	5,551 9 0	15,609 20	725 11 0	9 0 0	6,286 4 0	1,126	62	1,188
per mile of railway ..	..	249 11 9	.	32 10 4	0 6 5	282 12 6	.....	.....	
previous 16½ weeks of half-ear	*335,887	*79,373 12 0	†1,32 750 30	†5,960 11 0	‡154 0 0	85,488 7 0	18,613	923	[illegible]
Total for 17½ weeks ...	358,568	84,925 5 0	1,48,360 10	6,686 6 0	163 0 0	91,774 11 0	19,739	985	20,[illegible]
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week f previous year ...	22,768½	5,679 6 8	7,849 0	351 15 0	10 10 0	6,041 15 8	1,124	64	1,188
mile of railway correspond-g week of previous year .	.....	256 7 9	... .	15 12 8	0 7 8	271 12 8	.....	.....	
al for corresponding 17½ eeks of previous year	357,473½	84,911 4 8	1,02,230 10	4,288 2 8	215 8 8	89,414 10 7	20,306	899	[illegible]

Added number of passengers 1,047 and Rs. 213
Do Mds. 207 and ,, 12 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 12th Sep-
Deducted . ,, 2 } tember 1896.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st October 1896, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ..	17,447	18,163 8 0	98,206 0	11,796 13 0	47 0 0	29,987 5 0	6,668	4,175	10,843
per mile of railway	.....	112 8 7	... .	73 10 6	0 4 8	185 7 9	.....	.....	.....
previous 16½ weeks of half-ear	*284,442	*2,38,728 3 0	†10,96,562 20	†1,37,155 11 0	‡798 0 0	3,76,681 14 0	109,990	55,906	165,896
Total for 17½ weeks ..	301,889	2,56,891 11 0	11,94,768 20	1,48,952 8 0	845 0 0	4,06,619 3 0	116,658	60,081	176,739
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week previous year	20,178½	20,367 6 10	86,472 0	12,809 13 0	91 14 0	33,769 1 10	6,701	4,459	11,160
mile of railway correspond-g week of previous year		126 5 1	.....	76 4 4	0 9 1	203 2 6	.....	.....	.....
al for corresponding 17½ eeks of previous year ..	343,697½	2,80,251 4	14,21,518 20	1,71,500 2 4	905 7 0	4,52,656 11 8	119,456	65,176	184,632

Added No. of passengers 433 and Rs. 1,094
Do. Mds. 39,993 and ,, 1,243 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 12th Sep-
Deducted ,, 1 } tember 1896.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K. D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 31st October 1896, on 814 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	196,530	98,610 0 0	1,130,200 0	2,74,630 0 0	11,980 0 0	3,85,420 0 0	30,500	48,578	79,078
per mile of railway	241	121 0 0	1,389 0	337 0 0	1 0 0	469 0 0†	.....	.....	.....
previous 17 weeks of half-ear*	3,304,297	14,45,853 0 0	17,140,189 0	37,23,560 0 0	2,50,262 0 0	54,19,675 0 0	516,359	682,579	1,198,938
Total for 18 weeks ...	3,460,827	15,44,463 0 0	18,270,989 0	39,98,190 0 0	2,62,242 0 0	58,05,095 0 0	546,759	731,157	1,277,916
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week of previous year	230,490	1,19,333 0 0	1,021,947 0	2,33,770 0 0	12,534 0 0	3,64,627 0 0	30,996	44,620	75,616
mile of railway correspond-ng week of previous year ..	271	147 0 0	1,257 0	296 0 0	1 0 0	454 0 0	.....	.....	.....
al to corresponding date previous year ...	3,354,146	15,19,477 0 0	16,702,764 0	36,09,748 0 0	2,64,776 0 0	53,84,999 0 0	534,650	660,126	1,194,706

* Audited up to 12th September 1896.
† Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 31st October 1896, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	30,540	11,510 0 0	78,230 0	6,290 0 0	210 0 0	18,050 0 0	3,750	2,963	6,713
per mile of railway	244	92 0 0	631 0	50 0 0	2 0 0	144 0 0	.....	.....	.....
previous 17 weeks of half-ear*	533,267	1,71,919 0 0	16,17,440 0	1,89,951 0 0	3,118 0 0	3,84,988 0 0	63,315	56,505	119,820
Total for 18 weeks ...	563,807	1,83,429 0 0	16,95,660 0	1,96,241 0 0	3,328 0 0	3,83,038 0 0	67,065	59,467	126,533
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week previous year	37,366	13,855 0 0	1,00,514 0	16,884 0 0	398 0 0	26,787 0 0	3,990	3,136	7,126
mile of railway correspond-ng week of previous year ...	303	127 0 0	804 0	94 0 0	3 0 0	214 0 0	.....	.....	.....
al to corresponding date of previous year	576,711	1,93,477 0 0	15,89,007 0	1,86,616 0 0	4,063 0 0	3,56,156 0 0	66,474	53,482	119,956

* Audited up to 12th September 1896.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 31st October 1896, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	20,460	6,700 0 0	58,180 0	4,990 0 0	140 0 0	11,830 0 0	2,467	2,567	4,044
per mile of railway	238	78 0 0	676 0	58 0 0	2 0 0	138 0 0	.....	.....	.....
previous 17 weeks of half-ear*	355,453	1,13,174 0 0	5,97,992 0	49,006 0 0	2,548 0 0	1,65,028 0 0	41,220	18,696	59,916
Total for 18 weeks ...	375,913	1,19,874 0 0	6,56,172 0	53,996 0 0	2,688 0 0	1,76,858 0 0	43,707	20,259	63,960
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week previous year	26,240	8,243 0 0	49,084 0	4,990 0 0	135 0 0	13,918 0 0	2,556	1,302	3,943
mile of railway correspond-ng week of previous year ...	304	103 0 0	571 0	58 0 0	1 9 0	162 0 0	.....	.....	...
al to corresponding date of previous year	366,007	1,23,717 0 0	5,14,920 0	47,513 0 0	4,567 0 0	1,74,796 0 0	42,884	15,613	62,496

* Audited up to 12th September 1896.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th September 1896, on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	10,040	4,867 12 4	85,459 0	2,739 5 0	208 4 0	7,815 5 4	1,089	2,949	4,037
Or per mile of railway ...	63·14	30·61 0 0	537·48 0	17·23 0 0	1·31 0 0	49·15 0 0	6·85	18·54	25·39
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	97,599	48,278 5 7	10,26,768 0	33,626 6 0	1,961 1 10	83,865 13 5	13,542	26,568	40,110
Total for 10 weeks ...	107,639	53,146 1 11	11,12,227 0	36,365 11 0	2,169 5 10	91,681 2 9	14,631	29,516	44,147
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,654	1,475 9 3	3,11,087 0	4,450 3 0	134 2 0	6,059 14 3	521	6,268	6,789
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	64 11	25·89 0 0	2,430·37 0	34·77 0 0	1·05 0 0	61·71 0 0	9·14	48·97	58·11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	37,396	15,440 6 9	31,70,139 0	48,944 11 0	1,006 2 0	65,391 3 9	5,207	60,818	65,525

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 12th September 1896.			Receipts for week ending 14th September 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 12th September 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 14th September 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	7,815	49·15	128	6,060	61·71	159	2,43,876	1,546·00	128*	65,391	661·71	1,78,485	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th October 1896, on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	9,909	5,664 0 0	1,23,628 0	5,152 0 0	186 0 0	11,002 0 0	1,291	2,824	4,115
Or per mile of railway	62·32	35·62 0 0	778·76 0	32·40 0 0	1·17 0 0	69·19 0 0	8·12	17·76	25·88
For previous 15 weeks of half-year (a)	165,542	84,885 1 11	16,40,683 0	68,933 11 0	3,233 5 10	1,57,052 2 9	20,998	44,449	65,447
Total for 16 weeks ...	175,451	90,549 1 11	17,63,911 0	74,085 11 0	3,419 5 10	1,68,054 2 9	22,289	47,273	69,562
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,760	6,107 4 6	2,73,921 0	1,963 10 0	330 9 6	8,401 8 0	627	5,373	6,000
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	84·06	47·71 0 0	2,140·01 0	15·35 0 0	2·58 0 0	65·64 0 0	4·90	41·98	46·88
Total to corresponding date of previous year	80,820	40,311 14 3	53,66,988 0	70,309 2 3	2,024 3 3	1,12,745 4 0	9,501	91,070	1,00,571

(a) Includes audited figures for week ending 12th September 1896.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 24th October 1896.			Receipts for week ending 26th October 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 24th October 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 26th October 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	11,002	69·19	128	8,402	65·64	159	3,15,975	1,987·34	128*	1,12,745	1,045·76	2,02,230	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 24th October 1896, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	(a) 88,840	(a)35,350	(b)4,39,339	(b)50,850	10,210	96,410	15,485	(c)15,407	30,891
Or per mile of railway	117·51	46·76	581·11	67·26	13·51	127·53	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15½ weeks of half-year(d)	1,460,339	5,32,843	55,29,859	6,77,557	1,56,237	13,66,637	211,475	269,093	480,568
Total for 16½ weeks ...	1,549,179	5,68,193	59,69,179	7,28,407	1,66,447	14,63,047	226,960	284,500	511,460
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	110,249	46,636	4,04,846	43,771	12,725	1,03,132	14,772	(c)18,883	8,6
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	145·83	61·69	535·51	57·90	16·83	136·42	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,610,679	6,20,183	45,92,136	5,97,998	1,56,986	13,75,167	254,752	261,508	516,260

(a) The decrease under passengers was due to Sonepore and Ajodhya mêlas having been held in the corresponding week of last year.
(b) The increase under goods is chiefly due to better traffic owing to export of food-grains from Tirhut.
(c) Includes nil miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) Includes audited figures up to week ending 5th September 1896.
(e) Includes 1,338 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 31st October 1896	18,836	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	15,790	2	6
Increase	3,045	13	6
Receipts per mile for the week ending 31st October 1896	369	5	4
Corresponding period of 1895	309	9	9
Increase	59	11	7
Receipts from 1st July to 31st October 1896	2,48,141	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	2,42,395	0	0
Increase	5,746	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 47 of 1896.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*]

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WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 16th November, 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot and fair. Prospects of *aman* crop not favourable for want of rain throughout the district. Sowing of *rabi* retarded. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar		9 to 12	per rupee.
Kalna		9½ to 10	
Katwa		11	
Raniganj		10	

Birbhum.—No rain. Harvesting of *aus* completed; outturn 6 to 8 annas. *Aman* withering except on low lands. Rice selling at 9½ to 10 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—No rain. Cold weather has set in. State of *aman* paddy continues bad. Prospects of *rabi* also gloomy. Fodder and water sufficient for the present. Cow-pox still reported from Gangajalghati. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee both at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Paddy crops on high lands of Contai and Ghatal are withering. In Sadar considerable damage done to high lands, especially in the north-west. The standing crops are ripening fast and are being cut in places. Sugarcane

and indigo doing fairly well. *Rabi* crops are still being sown and are germinating fairly. Cattle-disease reported from Naraingarh, Binpur, and Garhbeta police-stations. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	9		
Contai	12 to 13		per rupee.
Tamluk	9		
Ghatal	10		

Hooghly.—No rain throughout the district. *Aman* is withering in places. Rain required urgently. *Rabi* cultivation going on. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of jute and sowing of *rabi* almost over. Cutting of *aman* rice on high lands commenced. Rain badly wanted for *aman* rice. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 8½ to 10 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot in the day and cool at night. In south of the district winter rice is estimated to yield 10 to 12 annas; elsewhere 8 annas. *Rabi* sowings progressing slowly owing to want of rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	8½ to 11	0	
Barasat	8	8	per rupee.
Basirhat	9	0	
Diamond Harbour	9	10	

Nadia.—No rain. *Aman* paddy suffering everywhere for want of rain. Estimate of winter rice only 2½ annas in the district. Prospects of *rabi* crops bad. Fodder sufficient. Water-supply diminishing daily. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	9 to 10¾	
Kushtia	9	per rupee.
Ranaghat	9½	
Meherpur	8 to 9	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospect of *kalai* is not good. *Rabi* crops suffering and sowing retarded for want of rain. *Aman* withering in some places. State of sugarcane, indigo, and mulberry seems good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10	
Kandi	10	per rupee.
Jangipur	9	

Jessore.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot during day; cool at night. Prospect of *aman* is gloomy except in the low *beels* of Narail. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported except from thana Magura. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	8 to 9	
Jhenida	9	
Magura	8½	per rupee.
Narail	9	
Bongaon	8½	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine and cool. *Aman* paddy and other crops suffering from want of rain. In south-west of the district there will be a total failure of *aman* paddy, the only crop grown there. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Khulna	7 to 9	
Bagerhat	8	per rupee.
Satkhira	8	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Naugaon ·18; no rain elsewhere. Prospects of standing crops not good Estimated outturn of winter rice—Sadar 4 annas, Nator 5 annas, Naugaon 8 annas. Sowing of *rabi* crops still continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 7 to 10 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·15. Standing crops on low lands doing well; those on high lands suffering for want of rain. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops No cattle-disease. No complaint of fodder and drinking-water. Common rice selling at 8 to 9½ seers a rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall ·01. Weather seasonable. Prospect of *haimanti* paddy is not favourable for want of rain. Sowing of *rabi* crops going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar ·31, Kurseong ·60, Siliguri, ·09 Kalimpong ·28 Weather seasonable. Hills—*aghani dhan*, *bara marua*, *kalai*, and *bhutmas* being harvested; *phaphur* and *tori* flowering; wheat and barley coming up. Terai—*Aghani dhan* coming to maturity; mustard, *kalai*, and potatoes being sown. Coarse rice selling as follows:—

				Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	5½ to 8	per rupee.
Terai	...	...	...	7 to 8	

Rangpur.—Average rainfall ·11. Sowing of winter crops continues. *Aman* is in ears in places. The hail-storm which occurred on the 13th is reported to have done some damage to crops in the southern portion of the Gaibanda subdivision. Prospects otherwise fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 8 to 10½ seers per rupee.

Bogra.—Hail-storm in thana Khetlal on 13th instant. Rainfall ·20. Reaping of winter rice has commenced. Expected outturn 12 annas all round. *Rabi* sowings in progress. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice (new) at head-quarters 9¾ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall nil. Weather cooler. *Rabi* crops are withering. Winter rice is being harvested. Prospects are gloomy. Wells and tanks are drying up. Fodder available. Rice at Pabna selling at 9½ seers and at Sirajganj at 7½ seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Prospects of standing *aman* crop gloomy. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Mornings and evenings cool. *Rabi* crops are being sown Sugarcane being pressed. Rain wanted. Probable outturn of *aman* 8 annas. Price of common rice 7 to 8 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather hot in the day; cool at night. Prospects of crops unfavourable. Land is being prepared for winter crops. Common rice sells from 8 to 8½ seers per rupee. Considerable quantities are being imported into Goalundo subdivision.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Mornings and evenings cool. Prospects of standing crops poor on high lands and average on low lands. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice (*aman*) ranges from 6½ to 9 seers and (*aus*) from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—About half-an-inch of rain fell in Brahmanbaria subdivision; no rain anywhere else. Paddy on high lands withering. Prices rising slowly. Rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. No fear of scarcity yet.

Noakhali.—Prospects of *aman* crop bad for want of rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice from 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather dry and still warm. Paddy plants suffering from unusual drought. Prospects unfavourable. Water and fodder sufficient. Sporadic cattle-disease reported. Rice selling from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Paddy ripening. *Rabi* has germinated well. Opium seedlings doing well. Rain urgently wanted for *rabi* crops. Damage by locusts previously reported insignificant. Prices beginning to rise again, exportation having recommenced. Common rice selling at Patna 10 seers per rupee. Test works have been opened, but are not largely attended. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—*Kharif* paddy promises an eight-anna outturn. Most of *rabi* lands sown. Prospects very fair.

Saran.—No rain. *Rabi* sowings far advanced and crop germinating well. Sowing of poppy begun. No further reports of cattle-disease received. Fodder sufficient except in Gopalganj. Locusts have done considerable damage in twenty villages in Sadar subdivision. Prices are—common rice 9 seers, wheat 8½ seers, barley 11½ seers, *makai* 12½ seers, gram 11 seers, *arhar* 11½ seers, and *marua* 15 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—No rain. Prospects unchanged. *Rabi* sowings making little progress. Prices risen. Common rice sells at 9 seers per rupee, against 10 seers (last week) and average 17¼ seers. Fodder and water sufficient. Two test works opened in north of Bettiah subdivision. Number employed on Saturday (14th)—Men, 705; Women, 441; Children, 268. Gratuitous relief nil.

Darbhanga.—Rain urgently wanted for *rabi* and tobacco. Paddy attaining maturity. *Rahar* doing well at present.

Monghyr.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of sugarcane good. *Rabi* sowings in some places over. Rain needed for *rabi*. Cattle-disease reported from interior of Begusarai. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	8 to 9	per rupee.
Begusarai	10	
Jamui	8 to 9	

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowings nearly finished. *Aghani* harvesting has commenced. No want of fodder and water. Some cases of cattle-disease in Banka and Kotoria and in Sadar subdivision. Common rice sells as below:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	10	0	per rupee.
Banka	10	0	
Madhipura	10	0	
Supaul	11	8	

Purnea.—No rain. An eight-anna crop of winter rice expected. *Rabi* being sown. Mustard in flower. Rain now would damage early mustard, but benefit other *rabi* crops. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10	per rupee.
Kishanganj	8	
Araria	11	

Malda.—No rain. Weather getting cool. Harvesting of early winter rice commenced; 4 to 6 annas crop expected. Wheat and other *rabi* crops in Kaliachak and English Bazar thanas are being injured by insects for want of rain. Ordinary rice is selling at 10 to 11 seers a rupee. No want of fodder and water.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Weather cloudy and warm in day. Dews scanty. Common (new) rice 8 to 13 seers, average 11 seers; Indian-corn 12 to 20 seers, average 15 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Slight showers of rain in some places, not enough to affect outturn of crops, which are withering for want of moisture. *Laghu* rice being harvested. *Guru sarad* in ear. Insects disappearing. Food-grains not easily available in places. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder not sufficient in some localities. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	11	13	per rupee.
Jajpur	11	13	
Kendrapara	14	7	
Banki	15	12	

Balasore.—Weather seasonable Sky occasionally cloudy. Slight rain on the 9th in a few villages near Balasore. No change in state or prospects of crops. *Rabi* sowings retarded for want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 11 and 13 seers per rupee at Sadar and Bhadrak respectively.

Angul.—Weather hot and dry. *Laghu* paddy has been reaped. *Sarad* paddy ripening. *Biri* being gathered; *kasi* in seed; both these very poor from want of moisture. Crop prospects much the same as previously reported. Condition of cattle fairly good. Coarse rice sells at 16 seers per rupee in Angul and 18 seers in Khoudmals.

Puri.—Slight rain in parts of the district, but more wanted badly. Weather occasionally cloudy. Prospects of crops much the same as last week. Fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Price of common rice 11 seers per rupee in the Chilka and 12 to 16 seers elsewhere.

Hazaribagh.—Weather hot in day; cold at night. No prospect of rain. Prospect of paddy crop 2 to 8 annas. Rice sells at 7½ to 9 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—Reaping of *don dhan* continues. Rain badly wanted for *rabi* crops. Rice sells at 9 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No report of cattle-disease.

Palamau.—No rain, but it is urgently needed for sowing *rabi*. Water and fodder still sufficient. Common rice sells at about 8 seers per rupee at Sadar.

Manbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on the ground remain unchanged. Dried up paddy plants still being cut for fodder. Cattle-disease still reported from three thanas, but appears to be decreasing. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient for the present. Common rice sells at 9 to 11 seers per rupee at Sadar and at 8½ seers at Gobindpur. Supply of food-grains at present sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rain still holding off. The paddy outturn of this district is 10 annas. *Rabi* not doing well. Old rice sells at 11 seers per rupee, and new rice at 12 seers.

General Summary.—There was some rain in Northern Bengal and in parts of Orissa, and also in the Brahmanbaria subdivision of Tippera. It is said to have been insufficient to benefit the rice crop; and prospects remain generally unaltered. In Rangpur and Bogra the rain was accompanied by hail, which did some damage to the crops, but in these two districts the prospects of the winter rice crop are reported to be fair. In Saran locusts have done considerable damage. The *rabi* crops are reported to be germinating well in Northern Bengal and in Patna, Gaya and Saran; elsewhere the prospects of these crops are unfavourable. Cattle-disease is still reported from a few places in Bankura, Midnapore, Mongbyr, Bhagalpur, and Manbhum. Prices continue very high, but, except in Patna and Champaran, there has been no material rise since last week. In Patna and Champaran and the Bhabua subdivision of Shahabad test works have been opened, but in Patna they have not been largely attended In Champaran the number employed on the 14th was—men 705, women 444, and children 268.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 17th November, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Provinc

Meteorological Division	Division	District	Representative stations	Station Observations. Air Pressure. Highest, 8 A.M., barometer read. ine.	Air Pressure. Lowest, 8 A.M., thermometer read. ing.	Air Pressure. Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Air Pressure. Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gra. vity, Lat. 45°.	Air Pressure. Variation from normal mean.	Wind. Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Wind. Mean velocity in miles daily.	Temperature. Highest of month.	Temperature. Lowest of month.	Temperature. Mean daily maxi. mum tempera. ture	Temperature. Mean daily mini. mum temp. era. ture.	Temperature. Mean daily tem. perature.	
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·956	29·699	29·853	29·900	+·038	N87°W	43	93·9	67·3	93·0	72·1	82·6	
			Raniganj	29·717	29·478	29·614	29·904	—	N74°W	28	93·2	64·6	93·7	69·0	81·3	
		Birbhum	.....													
		Bankura	Bankura	29·723	29·491	29·624	29·878	—	N86°W	25	96·1	65·7	93·5	70·1	81·8	
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·894	29·648	29·799	29·897	+·032	S79°W	5	96·8	65·2	93·8	70·7	82·3	
		Hooghly	.....													
		Howrah	.. ..													
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Sangor Island	30·020	29·741	29·915	29·884	+·033	S81°W	205	91·4	71·5	89·0	77·4	83·2	
		Calcutta	Calcutta	30·036	29·764	29·930	29·897	+·040	S77°W	66	91·9	69·2	88·8	73·0	80·9	+
		Nadia	Krishnagar	30·008	29·741	29·904	29·900	?	S60°W	67	94·3	63·2	91·7	69·7	81·2	+
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·987	29·713	29·878	29·895	+·027	S42°W	42	93·2	63·2	90·8	71·2	81·0	—
		Jessore	Jessore	30·015	29·749	29·912	29·892	+·032	S69°W	53	95·5	64·3	91·1	71·4‡	81·3‡	—
		Khulna	.. ..													
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·979	29·709	29·868	29·888	+·034	S56°W	74	94·1	67·6	91·2	71·8	81·5	+
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·993	29·644	29·813	29·892	+·029	S60°E	63	92·8	65·3	89·6	70·9	80·3	+
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·766§	29·503§	29·650§	29·906§	+·030	N50°E	50	90·9	66·6	87·1	70·4	78·8	+
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·143	22·969	23·061	—	+·007	N63°E	52	65·1	47·7	60·8	49·5	55·2	+
			Gnatong	19·400	19·275	19·348	—	—	S27°W	98	52·4	28·1	45·4	33·4	39·4	—
		Cooch Behar	.. ..													
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·958	29·695	29·832	29·911	+·037	S69°E	22‡	91·7	66·7	88·7	71·5	80·1	+
		Bogra	Bogra	29·978	29·711	29·870	29·884	?	S45°E	26	92·2	66·2	90·1	71·7	80·9	+
		Pabna	Sirajganj	30·001	29·722	29·891	29·890	+·029	S45°W	28	91·3	66·7	89·3	72·2	80·8	+
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	30·033	29·742	29·921	29·895	+·041	S66°W	51	91·1	71·2	85·7	75·6	82·6	+
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30·003	29·709	29·887	29·878	+·043	N86°E	26	90·7	66·6	88·7	72·9	80·0	+
		Faridpur	Faridpur	30·015	29·738	29·909	29·903	+·038	S37°W	26	91·8	69·4	90·0	73·2	81·6	+
		Backergunge	Barisal	30·051	29·750	29·930	29·888	+·043	S27°W	5	92·3	70·9	90·1	74·0	82·1	+
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	30·011	29·738	29·907	29·891	?	N79°E	33	91·8	64·9	89·5	71·9	80·7	+
		Noakhali	Noakhali	30·005	29·717	29·899	29·890	?	N16°E	46	89·5	66·9	87·4*	72·5*	80·0*	+
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·962	29·665	29·860	29·890	+·031	N35°E	51	91·2	64·6	87·5	71·6	79·5	—
		South Lushai Hills	Lungleh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80·9	57·6	75·5	63·5	69·5	...
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·858	29·615	29·750	29·888	+·017	S23°W	48	96·0	65·3	93·0	70·9	81·9	+1
		Gaya	Gaya	29·644	29·431	29·559	29·898	+·026	S29°W	76	99·5	65·7	95·6	69·6	82·6	+2
		Shahabad	Dehri	?	?	?	?	?	S22°W	133	100·4	67·0	95·7	70·7	83·2	+3
			Buxar*	29·776	29·559	29·685	29·882	+·016	S62°W	?	100·5	65·8	96·0	69·0	82·6	+2
			Arrah	29·839	29·622	29·751	29·897	?	S45°W	10	99·4	62·0	95·1	67·5	81·4	+1
		Saran	Chapra	29·846	29·622	29·752	29·890	—	S24°W	26	98·8	63·1	94·6	68·5	81·7	+2
		Champaran	Motihari	29·828	29·559	29·713	29·849	—	N60°E	93	96·5	59·8	92·2	66·5*	79·4*	+1
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·872	29·619	29·750	29·892	—	N	33	94·7	61·8	90·9	69·2	80·1	?
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·888	29·626	29·768	29·901	+·016	S63°E	33	94·0	65·4	90·5	71·3	80·9	+1
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	... ..													
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·880	29·637	29·768	29·882	+·028	S16°W	21	95·2	65·1	92·6	70·1	81·4	+2
		Purnea	Purnea	29·926	29·654	29·815	29·897	+·029	N70°E	48	94·2	62·8	90·1	70·4	80·2	+0
		Malda	Malda	29·990	29·694	29·850	29·884	—	S48°W	38†	94·1	64·0	91·0	69·9	80·5	+0
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·524	29·304	29·429	29·883	+·023	N68°W	26	94·0	63·5	91·6*	68·9	80·1*	+1
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·981	29·710	29·878	29·902	+·050	N80°W	29	96·2	68·7	93·3	73·7	83·1	+0
			False Point	30·055	29·770	29·944	29·907	+·058	N70°W	76	94·0	69·0	90·5	71·4	80·9	—0
		Balasore	Balasore	30·001	29·749	29·902	29·895	+·049	S70°W	40	95·4	64·7	91·8	70·5	81·2	+0
		Puri	Puri	30·049	29·787	29·959	29·913	—	N21°W	188	90·7	73·6	91·5	75·8	83·7	—
			Gopalpur	30·049	29·781	29·950	29·911	—	N21°W	183	95·7	67·6	89·8	71·1	80·5	—
Chota Nagpur.		Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	28·007	27·812	27·927	29·895	+·030	W	142	91·7	64·3	87·9	67·1	77·5	+2
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·912	27·711	27·825	29·909	+·054	S70°W	112	91·7	60·5	87·8	65·7	76·8	+2
		Palamau	Daltonganj	29·812	29·098	29·223	29·929	—	S30°W	69	93·3	58·5	88·3	62·1	75·2	—
		Manbhum	.....													
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·275	29·057	29·180	29·911	?	S62°W	19	95·9	63·0	92·7	66·6	79·6	+0
Assam.		Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·783	29·473	29·640	29·944	+·028	S88°E	49	90·2	64·5	84·3	65·3	76·8	—1
		Goalpara	[illegible]													

Bengal for the month of October 1896.

Humidity.		Cloud.			District observations.										
					Rainfall —										
					Of month.					Since 16th October 1896.					
Mean, 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A. M.	Rainfall.	Mean of district	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	District
71	-10	0·7	-3·6	Nil	Nil	3·29	-3·29	0·00	4·30	Nil	1·31	-1·31	0·00	1·42	Burdwan.
71	—	0	—	Nil											
					Nil	3·33	-3·33	0·00	4·12	Nil	1·19	1·19	0·00	1·33	Birbhum.
70	—	0·2	—	Nil	Nil	3·16	-3·16	0·00	4·23	Nil	1·21	-1·21	0·00	1·45	Bankura.
69	—	0·4	—	Nil	Nil	4·43	-1·43	0·00	5·11	Nil	1·95	-1·95	0·00	1·62	Midnapore.
					0·02	4·11	-4·09	0·00	5·38	Nil	1·53	-1·53	0·00	1·73	Hooghly.
					Nil	3·7	-3·75	0·00	5·49	Nil	1·42	-1·42	0·00	1·72	Howrah.
78	-9	2·3	-3·0	0·02	0·04	5·28	-5·24	0·29	5·95	Nil	2·27	2·27	0·00	1·96	24-Parganas.
81	-2	0·6	-4·3	Nil	Nil	4·39	-4·39	0·00	6·04	Nil	1·91	1·91	0·00	1·93	Calcutta.
77	—	0·8	—	Nil	Nil	4·12	-4·12	0·00	5·17	Nil	1·62	-1·62	0·00	1·71	Nadia.
80	-2	*0·2	-4·6	Nil	0·01	3·76	-3·75	0·00	4·81	Nil	1·39	-1·39	0·00	1·10	Murshidabad.
82	-4	1·4	-3·8	0·03	0·35	4·34	-3·99	0·60	5·58	Nil	1·97	-1·97	0·00	1·93	Jessore.
					0·14	4·94	-4·80	0·33	5·72	Nil	2·18	-2·18	0·00	1·98	Khulna.
88	—	0·1	—	Nil	0·16	3·46	-3·30	0·20	4·35	Nil	1·12	-1·12	0·00	1·20	Rajshahi.
84	—	1·4	—	0·99	0·15	3·70	-3·55	0·20	3·87	Nil	1·08	-1·08	0·00	1·31	Dinajpur.
90	—	1·5	—	1·57	2·14	4·42	-2·28	3·50	4·15	0·89	1·43	-0·54	2·00	1·50	Jalpaiguri.
93	+10	?	?	0·59	2·12	6·16	-4·04	3·75	5·89	1·28	2·39	-1·11	2·25	1·56	Darjeeling.
87	—	4·3	--	7·38											
					3·26	5·49	-2·23	2·75	4·62	0·14	1·71	-1·57	0·50	1·50	Cooch Behar.
86	—	1·0	—	1·04	1·55	4·70	-3·15	2·20	3·79	Nil	1·41	-1·41	0·00	1·12	Rangpur.
84	—	0·5	—	Nil	0·09	4·24	-4·15	0·30	4·83	Nil	1·56	-1·56	0·00	1·13	Bogra.
87	—	0·7	—	0·10	0·50	4·14	-3·64	1·00	5·19	Nil	1·62	-1·62	0·00	1·89	Patna.
81	-4	1·7	-2·6	0·04	0·41	4·22	-3·81	0·60	5·53	Nil	1·82	-1·82	0·00	1·90	Dacca.
86	—	?	—	Nil	0·10	5·05	-4·80	0·25	4·91	0·18	1·73	-1·55	0·25	1·02	Mymensingh.
85	—	1·1	—	0·05	0·02	4·31	-4·29	0·00	5·49	Nil	1·74	-1·74	0·00	2·00	Faridpur.
83	—	0·3	—	Nil	0·10	5·93	-5·83	0·17	6·45	Nil	2·31	-2·31	0·00	2·12	Backergunge.
80	—	2·2	—	0·39	0·57	4·69	-4·12	0·78	5·10	Nil	2·15	-2·15	0·00	2·13	Tippera.
87	—	1·2	—	0·92	0·88	7·73	-6·85	1·25	7·13	Nil	2·95	-2·95	0·00	2·22	Noakhali.
88	-1	*2·0	2·2	1·78		6·74			6·09		3·10		0·00	2·65	Chittagong.
87	—	—	—	2·33	1·00	6·54	-5·54	2·00	8·58	0·31	2·18	-1·87	1·00	2·71	South Lusha Hills.
62	-15	0·2	-3·4	Nil	Nil	2·95	-2·95	0·00	3·15	Nil	1·08	-1·08	0·00	1·00	Patna.
55	-18	0	-3·7	Nil	Nil	2·31	-2·31	0·00	2·66	Nil	0·72	-0·72	0·00	1·01	Gaya.
65	—	0	—	Nil											
52	—	0	—	Nil	Nil	2·87	-2·87	0·00	2·75	Nil	1·05	-1·05	0·00	1·00	Shahabad.
69	—	0	—	Nil											
67	—	0	—	Nil	Nil	3·49	-3·49	0·00	2·74	Nil	0·98	-0·98	0·00	0·62	Saran.
82	—	0·7	—	Nil	Nil	3·31	-3·31	0·00	2·52	Nil	0·86	-0·86	0·00	0·60	Champaran.
78	—	0·9	—	Nil	Nil	2·64	-2·64	0·00	2·42	Nil	0·83	-0·83	0·00	0·71	Muzaffarpur.
79	-6	0·8	-2·4	0·17	0·03	2·10	-2·07	0·20	2·42	Nil	0·67	-0·67	0·00	0·70	Darbhanga.
					0·07	2·36	-2·29	0·20	2·56	Nil	0·76	-0·76	0·00	0·90	Monghyr.
36	—	0·7	—	Nil	Nil	2·59	-2·59	0·00	3·04	Nil	0·90	-0·90	0·00	0·89	Bhagalpur.
35	-1	1·2	-2·3	Nil	0·46	3·08	-2·62	1·20	3·17	0·20	1·00	-0·80	0·60	0·82	Purnea.
41	—	0·4	—	Nil	Nil	3·45	-3·45	Nil	3·81	Nil	1·15	-1·15	0·00	0·81	Malda.
35	—	0·3	—	Nil	0·10	3·57	-3·47	0·14	4·16	Nil	1·14	-1·14	0·00	1·10	Sonthal Parganas.
6	-3	0·9	-3·1	Nil	0·03	5·85	-5·82	·13	6·75	Nil	2·76	-2·76	0·00	2·68	Cuttack.
0	-6	1·7*	-3·3	0·05											
5	—	0·7	—	Nil	0·01	5·09	-5·08	0·00	5·70	Nil	1·95	-1·95	0·00	2·20	Balasore.
3	—	0·5	—	Nil	0·37	6·91	-6·54	0·45	7·90	Nil	3·71	-3·71	0·20	3·00	Shortt's Island.
0	—	0	—	Nil											Puri.
9	-23	0	-4·0	Nil	Nil	3·37	-3·37	0·00	4·31	Nil	1·13	-1·13	0·00	1·02	Hazaribagh.
3	—	0	—	Nil	Nil	2·42	-2·42	0·00	3·72	Nil	0·98	-0·98	0·00	1·12	Lohardaga.
5	—	0	—	Nil	Nil	2·78	-2·78	0·00	2·91	Nil	1·10	-1·10	0·00	1·11	Palamau.
					Nil	2·62	-2·62	0·00	3·21	Nil	0·86	-0·86	0·00	1·30	Manbhum.
—	—	0	—	Nil	Nil	2·97	-2·97	0·00	4·32	Nil	1·18	-1·18	0·00	1·70	Singbhum.
+4	?	?	?	2·34											

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Presidency.	Burdwan ..	Kalna ..	...	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Katwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Raniganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		Mankar ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Birbhum ..	Suri ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hetampur .	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Rampur Hát	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bolpur ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nurari ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Labpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bankura ..	Bankura ..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Vishnupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Maliara .	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...
		Khatra ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Indas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Onda ...	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gangajalghati	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Raipur ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore .	Contai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tamluk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore ...	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
		Ghatal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kukrahaty ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Garhbeta ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Panskura ...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dantoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	0·05	..	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hooghly ..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..
		Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ..	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mohesreka ...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ulubaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24-Parganas...	Saugor Island	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Canning Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alipore (Observatory).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barrackpore...	0·12	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
		Dum Dum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barasat ...	0·17	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Nadia	Kasirhat .	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Ranaghat ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Krishnagar ...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chuadanga ...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Meherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kushtia .	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
	Murshidabad	Kandi ...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Berhampore...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...		...
		Lalbagh ..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Azimganj ...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		Jangipur ...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lalgola ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Akriganj ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Patkabari .	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore ..	Dumkal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		Narail ...	0·07	0 01	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jessore ...	0 03	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
		Jhenidah ...		0·23	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	0 60	...	...	...	..	.	..	...
		Magura	0·80	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khulna	Rangaon ...	0 01	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Satkhira ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bagerhat ...	0·41	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nakipur ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ..	*Rampal* ...	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bauleah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nator ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Naugaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinajpur ...	Manda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mahadebpur ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Churaman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Raiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dinajpur ...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balurghat .	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Thakurgaon...	...	0·38	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		Setabganj ...	...	...	0·35	..	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri .	0·35	0·28	0·01	...	...	.	0·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alipore Duar		0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fallacotta ...	1·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Debiganj ...	1·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhagatpur (Nagrakutta).	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...
	Darjeeling ...	Buxa ...	...	...	0·08	0·03	0·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·03	0·14	0·05	...
		Siliguri ...	1·19	0·68	...	...	0·10	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	0·10	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kalimpong .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mungpoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kurseong ...	0 31	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pedong ...	...	...	...	0·05	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	British Bhutan	Gnatong ...	0·40	0·52	0·02	0·29	0·04	0·03	0·01	0·01	...	...	0·01	...	...	0·28	0·03	0·63	0 09	0·08	0·04	...
	Tibet ...	Yatung ...	0·10	0·30	0·01	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·19	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta ...	3·59	2·10	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cooch Behar...	0·08	0 47	0·09	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mekhliganj ...	2·82	0·57	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mathabhanga	0·53	1·52	0·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fulbari ...	0·05	0·48	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	0·15	0·84	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangpur ...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	0·59	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Feergarj ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kurigaon ...	2·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·33	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Gobindganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	0·25	0·50	1·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ulipur ...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sundarganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ngal in October 1896.

23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1896 up to 31st October 1896.	Average rainfall from 16th October up to 31st October.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·38	Nil	3·51	Nil	Nil	1·29	Kalna ...	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	South-West Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·27	Nil	3·61	Nil	Nil	1·57	Burdwan.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·88	Nil	3·76	Nil	Nil	1·72	Katwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·35	Nil	3·31	Nil	Nil	1·3	Raniganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·64	Nil	2·78	Nil	Nil	0·7	Mankur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·73	Nil	3·40	Nil	Nil	1·51	Suri ...	Birbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·14	Nil	3·06	Nil	Nil	1·08	Hetampur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·61	Nil	3·75	Nil	Nil	1·43	Rampur Hát.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·18	Nil	3·05	Nil	Nil	0·73	Bolpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	il	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Morari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	il	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Lalpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·10	Nil	3·83	Nil	Nil	1·60	Bankura ...	Bankura		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·04	Nil	3·16	Nil	Nil	1·21	Vishnupur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·88	Nil	3·09	Nil	Nil	1·29	Maliara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·86	Nil	3·77	Nil	Nil	1·13	Khatra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·73	Nil	2·61	Nil	Nil	0·89	Indas.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·34	Nil	3·31	Nil	Nil	1·24	Kotalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·55	Nil	2·68	Nil	Nil	0·96	Onda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·18	Nil	2·20	Nil	Nil	0·81	Gangajalghati.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·27	Nil	4·44	Nil	Nil	2·06	Raipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·36	Nil	2·44	Nil	Nil	0·94	Sonamukhi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	6·73	Nil	7·80	Nil	Nil	4·08	Contai ..	Midnapore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·23	Nil	4·32	Nil	Nil	2·20	Tamluk.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·15	Nil	4·30	Nil	Nil	2·05	Midnapore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·55	Nil	3·21	Nil	Nil	0·75	Ghatal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·38	Nil	4·25	Nil	Nil	1·25	*Kukrahaty.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·64	Nil	2·66	Nil	Nil	1·39	Garhbeta.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Panskura.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Dantoon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	6·12	0·05	4·45	0·05	Nil	1·80	Serampore ...	Hooghly.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·23	Nil	3·98	Nil	Nil	1·37	Hooghly.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·80	Nil	3·89	Nil	Nil	1·42	Jahanabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	6·12	Nil	4·22	Nil	Nil	1·80	Howrah ...	Howrah.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·71	Nil	3·28	Nil	Nil	0·98	Mohesreka			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Ulubaria.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	8·15	0·02	9·14	0·02	Nil	4·63	Saugor Island	24-Parganas.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·85	Nil	5·03	Nil	Nil	2·00	Diamond Harbour.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·00	Nil	4·94	Nil	Nil	1·72	Canning Town.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	6·04	Nil	4·39	Nil	Nil	1·91	Alipore (Observatory).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5·54	0·12	3·90	0·12	Nil	1·57	Barrackpore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·30	Nil	4·59	Nil	Nil	1·85	Dum-Dum.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5·60	0·17	4·55	0·17	Nil	2·03	Barasat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·92	Nil	4·80	Nil	Nil	2·10	Basirhat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·12	Nil	3·80	Nil	Nil	1·48	Ranaghat ...	Nadia.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·37	Nil	4·22	Nil	Nil	1·44	Krishnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·08	Nil	4·19	Nil	Nil	1·63	Chuadanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·73	Nil	4·01	Nil	Nil	1·68	Meherpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·58	Nil	4·49	Nil	Nil	1·97	Kushtia.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·76	Nil	3·69	Nil	Nil	1·25	Kandi ...	Murshidabad		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·43	Nil	3·83	Nil	Nil	1·31	Berhampore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·53	Nil	4·19	Nil	Nil	1·26	Lalbagh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·13	Nil	4·26	Nil	Nil	1·30	Azimganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·13	0·05	3·27	0·05	Nil	1·35	Jangipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·30	Nil	4·01	Nil	Nil	1·58	Lalgola.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·00	Nil	3·27	Nil	Nil	1·58	Akriganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Patkabari.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·39	Nil	3·52	Nil	Nil	1·37	Dumkal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·23	0·08	3·98	0·07	Nil	2·11	Narail ...	Jessore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·02	0·03	4·55	0·03	Nil	2·37	Jessore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5·44	0·83	4·43	0·60	Nil	1·90	Jhenidah			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4·80	0·80	3·83	0·80	Nil	1·56	Magura.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·46	0·01	4·87	0·01	Nil	1·93	Bangaon			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·81	Nil	4·88	Nil	Nil	1·90	Satkhira ...	Khulna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5·24	0·41	5·37	0·41	Nil	2·63	Bagerhat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	6·12	Nil	4·56	Nil	Nil	2·00	Khulna.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Nakipur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	1·20	?	1·20	Nil	?	*Rampal.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·19	Nil	4·11	Nil	Nil	1·33	Boalia .	Rajshahi.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·04	Nil	4·09	Nil	Nil	1·66	Nator			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·69	Nil	3·14	Nil	Nil	0·93	Naugaon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·91	0·80	2·82	0·80	Nil	0·89	Lalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·91	Nil	3·32	Nil	Nil	0·74	Manda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·39	Nil	3·54	Nil	Nil	1·04	Ahmadpur	Dinajpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·76	Nil	3·14	Nil	Nil	0·75	Churamon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·60	Nil	3·65	Nil	Nil	0·65	Raiganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·46	0·75	4·55	0·75	Nil	1·80	Dinajpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·14	Nil	3·64	Nil	Nil	1·09	Balughat			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·45	?	0·38	Nil	?	*Thakurgaon*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·85	?	0·35	Nil	?	Sotahganj.			
...	0·10	0·07	0·44	...	...	0·05	...	...	5	4·81	2·11	3·32	0·81	0·66	2·41	Jalpaiguri ..	Jalpaiguri.		
...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4·10	2·18	4·18	1·19	1·43	1·38	Alipore Duar.			
...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4·50	2·89	4·36	1·38	1·31	0·87	Fallacotta.			
...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	2	3·20	1·57	3·98	1·41	0·16	106	Debiganj.			
...	2·36	...	0·41	...	...	5·46	0·08	...	5	?	8·91	?	5·46	8·41	?	*Bhagatpur (Nagrakata).*			
...	0·86	0·67	...	...	...	...	1·42	0·06	...	5	9·42	4·34	10·69	1·42	3·34	4·12			
...	0·40	0·07	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	5	5·69	2·79	5·04	1·19	0·57	1·39	Buxa .	Darjeeling.		
...	0·10	0·04	0·03	0·02	0·29	0·02	...	...	6	6·92	0·63	5·83	0·29	0·51	3·12	Siliguri.			
...	0·05	0·09	0·52	...	...	0·05	...	0·01	3	5·04	0·71	3·09	0·52	0·71	0·21	Darjeeling.			
0·08	0·09	...	0·03	0·21	...	...	0·04	...	1	?	0·45	?	0·21	0·45	?	Kalimpong.			
...	0·39	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·71	?	0·31	0·33	?	Mungpoo.			
...	0·57	0·12	0·50	...	0·08	0·16	0·04	0·06	5	?	1·80	?	0·57	1·53	?	*Kursong*			
0·18	0·71	2·79	0·34	0·22	0·42	0·31	0·17	1·09	13	?	7·35	?	1·73	6·01	?	*Pedong* ...	British Bhutan.		
0·06	0·11	0·14	0·03	0·09	...	0·02	0·02	0·97	6	?	2·16	?	0·97	1·72	1·65	Gnatong.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4·82	5·56	5·68	3·69	Nil	1·65	Yatung ...	Tibet.		
...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	2	4·20	0·85	5·23	0·47	0·21	1·69	Dinhatta ...	Cooch Behar.		
...	...	...	0·25	...	...	0·03	...	...	3	4·41	3·37	4·71	2·52	0·28	1·85	Mickliganj.			
...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	3	5·06	2·97	6·33	1·52	0·05	?	Matabhanga.			
...	...	0·23	1·16	...	...	...	...	0·06	3	?	1·96	?	1·16	1·45	1·62	*Fulbari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4·52	0·77	5·05	0·62	Nil		Bhawaniganj (*Gaibandá*),	Rangpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4·00	1·04	5·44	0·59	Nil	2·32	Rangpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	0·90	*Peerganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3·52	3·53	4·40	3·20	Nil	?	Kurigram.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	1·38	*Gobindganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4·00	2·04	4·49	1·29	Nil	0·96	Baudogra. (*Nilphamari*),			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·91	0·38	4·14	0·35	Nil	?	Dilipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	1·89	*Sundergunj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4·95	0·20	4·41	0·20	Nil	1·89	Sherpur ...	Bogra.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·70	Nil	4·55	Nil	Nil	1·37	Nowkhilla.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Sta

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca ..	Munshiganj	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dacca ...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Narainganj	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Manikganj	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jaydebpur ...	0·96	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mymensingh..	Kishoreganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamalpur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Netrokona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Subarnakhali	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Durgapur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sherpur Town	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Diwanganj ...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Faridpur ...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Goalundo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Backergunge...	Patuakhali ...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pirojpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barisal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gaurnadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Doulatkhan ...	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bauphal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tippera ..	Comilla ...	0·21	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chandpur ...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Brahmanbaria	2·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramchandra-pur.	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nasirnagar ..	0·56	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Daudkandi ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kasba ...																			
			Laksam ...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Feni ...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Harishpur ...	0·82	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramganj ...	0·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar ...																			
			Chittagong ...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	...	...
			Kutubdia ...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	0·15	...	...
			Satkanya ...	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·94	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...
			Kodala ...																			
			Fenoa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mirsarai ...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chanpur ...																			
		South Lushai Hills.	Kangamaura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	...
			Bandarban ...	1·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Demagiri ...																			
Bihar	Patna.	Patna ..	Patna ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dinapore ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bihar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bickram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hilsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gaya ...	Aurungabad...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nawada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Daudnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sherghati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rajauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pakri Barawan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Shahabad ..	Buxar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dehri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhabhua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sasaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ageaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Koath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sikroul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bassawan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Siwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ekma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chapra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sreerepur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Amnour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Basantpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Champaran ...	Motihari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bettiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bagaha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Burhurwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hajipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Paru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mahuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Shiuhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darbhanga ...	Pupri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jaipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Darbhanga ...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Madhubani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bahera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur.		Rosera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Monghyr ...	Begusarai ...	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Shaikhpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

in Bengal in October 1896—*continued*.

21	23	25	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month	Average rainfall for the month.	Highest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1896 up to 31st Oct. 1896.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. up to 31st October.	Station.	District.	Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·83	0·03	5·8	0·03	Nil	2·15	Munshiganj.	Dacca.	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	6·19	0·04	4·0	0·04	Nil	1·55	Dacca.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·46	0·03	4·12	0·03	Nil	2·23	Narainganj.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4·12	0·75	3·09	0·75	Nil	1·62	Manikganj.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5·30	1·22	3·69	0·90	Nil	1·57	Jaydebpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	6·19	Nil	4·91	Nil	Nil	1·55	Kishorganj.	Mymensingh.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·81	Nil	4·44	Nil	Nil	1·81	Atia (*Tangail*).		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·77	Nil	5·62	Nil	Nil	2·08	Mymensingh.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·92	Nil	4·96	Nil	Nil	1·88	Jamalpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·35	...	...	...	...	1	5·41	1·35	6·18	1·35	1·35	2·55	Netrokona.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·71	0·05	3·60	·05	Nil	1·43	Subarnakhali.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	1	4·70	0·10	6·06	0·10	0·10	1·44	Durgapur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·16	?	0·16	Nil	?	*Sherepur Town.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·73	0·03	4·56	0·03	Nil	1·10	Diwanganj.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·88	Nil	4·50	Nil	Nil	1·75	Madaripur	Faridpur.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·23	0·06	4·00	0·06	Nil	1·81	Faridpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·36	Nil	4·26	Nil	Nil	1·66	Goalundo.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7·50	0·62	6·25	0·62	Nil	2·16	Patuakhali ...	Backergunge.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	6·27	Nil	5·87	Nil	Nil	2·40	Pirojpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	6·23	Nil	5·61	Nil	Nil	2·66	Barisal.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·73	Nil	4·75	Nil	Nil	2·12	Gaurnadi.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	6·79	Nil	6·07	Nil	Nil	2·02	Bhola.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·04	?	0·65	Nil	?	*Doulatkhan.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	6·18	Nil	7·04	Nil	Nil	2·61	Bauphal.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5·54	0·15	5·08	0·15	Nil	2·28	Agartola	Hill Tippera.	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5·83	0·30	5·20	0·21	Nil	2·09	Comilla	Tippera.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6·50	0·16	6·13	0·10	Nil	2·18	Chandpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5·85	2·28	4·94	2·28	Nil	2·08	Brahmanbaria		
...	...	...	...									5·00		4·73			2·74	Ramchandrapur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4·50	2·05	4·65	1·50	Nil	2·11	Nasirnagar.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·66	Nil	3·21	Nil	Nil	1·62	Daudkandi.		
												4·18		4·05			2·27	Kasba.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·52	0·10	4·10	0·10	Nil	1·97	Laksam.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7·31	0·42	7·70	0·74	Nil	3·08	Noakhali ...	Noakhali.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7·70	1·00	6·50	1·00	Nil	2·19	Feuny.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7·82	0·86	10·26	0·82	Nil	4·38	Hatiabpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5·70	0·74	6·47	0·74	Nil	2·17	Ramganj.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	6·88	Nil	7·36	Nil	Nil	3·47	Cox's Bazar	Chittagong ...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7·00	1·08	6·24	1·08	0·87	2·20	Chittagong.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6·73	0·73	7·51	0·40	0·15	4·20	Kutubdia.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5·56	1·81	6·09	0·94	0·15	2·01	Satkania.		
												7·46		5·94			2·64	Kodala.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·20	?	0·20	Nil	?	*Feuna.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·10	?	0·10	Nil	?	*Mirsarai.*		
												?		?			?	*Chandpur.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8·58	1·00	6·54	0·69	0·31	2·18	Rangamati	South Lushai Hills.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	1·63	?	1·49	Nil	?	*Bandarban* ...		
												?		?			?	Demagiri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·19	Nil	3·26	Nil	Nil	1·19	Patna.	Patna.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·49	Nil	3·33	Nil	Nil	1·23	Dinapore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·38	Nil	2·61	Nil	Nil	1·01	Bihar.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·85	Nil	2·75	Nil	Nil	1·09	Barh.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·00	Nil	3·54	Nil	Nil	0·97	Bikram.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·00	Nil	2·42	Nil	Nil	1·08	Hilsa.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·08	Nil	2·47	Nil	Nil	0·65	Aurungabad...	Gaya.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·96	Nil	2·17	Nil	Nil	0·93	Gaya.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·85	Nil	2·21	Nil	Nil	0·80	Nawada.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·22	Nil	2·87	Nil	Nil	0·70	Jahanabad.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·60	Nil	2·54	Nil	Nil	0·83	Arwal.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·09	Nil	1·63	Nil	Nil	0·61	Daudnagar.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·00	Nil	3·09	Nil	Nil	0·80	Sherghati.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·09	Nil	2·33	Nil	Nil	0·91	Rajauli.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·00	Nil	1·41	Nil	Nil	0·29	Pakri Barawan.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·04	Nil	3·26	Nil	Nil	1·15	Buxar ...	Shahabad.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·77	Nil	2·63	Nil	Nil	1·11	Dehri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·35	Nil	2·33	Nil	Nil	1·05	Bhabhua.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·85	Nil	3·05	Nil	Nil	1·17	Sasaram.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·02	Nil	2·99	Nil	Nil	0·90	Arrah.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·82	Nil	2·38	Nil	Nil	0·87	Mohanea.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Khiri.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Ageaon.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Ramagar.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Kuath.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Sikroul.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Rassuwan.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Monaharpur.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·61	Nil	3·08	Nil	Nil	0·69	Gopalganj ...	Saran.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·77	Nil	3·41	Nil	Nil	1·25	Siwan.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Ekma.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·85	Nil	3·08	Nil	Nil	0·99	Chapra.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Seereepur*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Amnour.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Basantpur*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·58	Nil	3·39	Nil	Nil	0·91	Motihari ...	Champaran.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·24	Nil	3·39	Nil	Nil	0·71	Bettiah.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·82	Nil	3·73	Nil	Nil	0·78	Bagaha.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·45	Nil	2·71	Nil	Nil	1·02	Ruhurwa.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·48	Nil	2·80	Nil	Nil	0·98	Sitamarhi ...	Muzaffarpur.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·81	Nil	3·11	Nil	Nil	1·35	Muzaffarpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·44	Nil	3·53	Nil	Nil	0·87	Hajipur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·73	Nil	1·84	Nil	Nil	0·50	Paru.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·45	Nil	2·01	Nil	Nil	0·84	Mahuwa.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·18	Nil	3·39	Nil	Nil	1·18	Shiuhar.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·88	Nil	1·30	Nil	Nil	0·06	Pupri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·68	Nil	2·61	Nil	Nil	0·86	Tajpur ...	Darbhanga.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·08	0·17	2·54	0·17	Nil	1·09	Darbhanga.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·81	Nil	2·43	Nil	Nil	0·90	Madhubani.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·45	Nil	1·18	Nil	Nil	0·26	Habera.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·09	Nil	1·45	Nil	Nil	0·22	Rosera.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·27	0·34	2·74	0·34	Nil	1·39	Begusarai ...	Monghyr ...	Bhagalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·23	Nil	3·02	Nil	Nil	1·16	Monghyr.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·42	Nil	2·33	Nil	Nil	0·75	Jamui.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·45	Nil	1·50	Nil	Nil	0·26	Gogri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Jamalpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·45	Nil	2·22	Nil	Nil	0·47	Shaikhpura.		

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bongaon (*Sufabad*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Supaul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Protabganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rasul ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	0·34	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Araria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barsoe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Forbesganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kaliganj ..	0·45	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda ...	Malda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chanchal ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	..	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Pakour ...	...	...	...	0·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Naya Dumka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilbolda ...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nanihat ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assenboni																				
	Katikund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madhapur ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarwan ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barkope ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Mohespore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barharwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack ...	Jajpur-Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ranki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuttack ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	False Point ...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kendrapara ...	...	0·17	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Dharmsala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salipore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore ...	Akhyapada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chandbali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhadrak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Soro ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jellasore ...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri ...	Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khurda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhanpur ...	1·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Satpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pipli ...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Nayagarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ranpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sentagurah ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mahudi Hills	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhoomrah Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Parhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chatra ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karagdeha ...	2...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramgar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tamar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Champur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sirguja ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jashpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamau ...	Palamau ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*Daltonganj*)																				
	Balumath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Husainabad ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raghunath-pur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barabhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhalda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singabhum ...	*Pandra* ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chaibassa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chakardhar-pur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ghatsila ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baharagora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gaitkura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kalikaur ...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monahorpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anandpur ...																				
	Talchar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsingpur ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Angul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhenkanal ...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Bengal in October 1896—*concluded.*

21	22	23.	24	25	26.	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1896 up to 31st October 1896.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. up to 31st October.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·09	Nil	3·29	Nil	Nil	1·08	Madhipura	Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bihar—*concld.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Bangaon, (*Syfabad*).			
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·69	Nil	2·48	Nil	Nil	0·92	Supaul.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·09	Nil	1·73	Nil	Nil	0·55	*Protabganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·13	Nil	2·80	Nil	Nil	0·91	Bhagalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·92	Nil	3·18	Nil	Nil	1·26	Banka.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·82	Nil	2·06	Nil	iNl	0·70	Colgong.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	iNl	?	Bansil.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·24	0·34	3·36	0·34	iNl	1·11	Kishanganj ..	Purnea.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·96	Nil	3·20	Nil	Nil	1·08	Araria.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·46	Nil	3·67	Nil	Nil	1·48	Purnea.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·79	Nil	2·22	Nil	Nil	0·68	Gondwara (Korah).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Barsoe.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Forbesganj.*			
...	...	0·60	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	5	3·50	1·95	3·04	0·60	1·00	0·67	Kaliaganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·62	Nil	4·42	Nil	Nil	1·09	Malda. ...	Malda.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·35	Nil	2·72	Nil	Nil	0·62	Chanchal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·55	Nil	2·61	Nil	Nil	0·69	Gajol.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·75	Nil	4·05	Nil	Nil	1·59	Sibganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·80	0·04	3·46	0·04	Nil	1·04	Rajmahal .	Sonthal Parganas.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·83	Nil	2·87	Nil	Nil	0·98	Godda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5·25	0·68	4·99	0·68	Nil	1·18	Pakour.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·88	Nil	4·22	Nil	Nil	1·38	Naya Dumka			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·50	Nil	3·81	Nil	Nil	1·49	Deoghur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·05	Nil	3·87	Nil	Nil	1·08	Jamtara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Balbadda.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·80	Nil	1·96	Nil	Nil	0·62	Nanihat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Assensoni.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Katikund.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Madhupur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Sarwan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Sarath.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Barkopa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Bhagaya.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Mohesbpur,			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Barharwa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Sahibganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	7·08	Nil	6·54	Nil	Nil	2·03	Jagatsingpur.	Cuttack.	Orissa.	Orissa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	7·23	Nil	4·80	Nil	Nil	2·49	Banki.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	6·38	Nil	5·64	Nil	Nil	2·26	Cuttack.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	7·92	0·06	9·19	0·05	Nil	4·26	Paise Point.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8·92	0·17	6·09	0·17	Nil	2·24	Kendrapara			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·83	Nil	5·07	Nil	Nil	2·10	Jajpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	6·18	Nil	4·75	Nil	Nil	1·99	Dharmsala.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	6·44	Nil	4·68	Nil	Nil	2·21	Salipore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	iNil	Nil	?	Pal Lahara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	6·67	Nil	3·99	Nil	Nil	1·66	Akhyapada ...	Balasore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·83	Nil	5·76	Nil	Nil	2·32	Chandbali.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·42	Nil	4·92	Nil	Nil	2·15	Bhadrak.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·87	Nil	5·12	iNil	Nil	1·94	Soro.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	6·13	Nil	6·74	Nil	Nil	2·58	Balasore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·04	0·04	4·47	0·04	Nil	1·23	Jellasore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·94	Nil	4·80	Nil	Nil	1·75	Haripada			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	6·62	Nil	5·80	Nil	Nil	4·26	Puri ...	Puri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	8·12	Nil	6·59	Nil	Nil	3·29	Khurda.			
...	...	0·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7·65	1·15	6·55	1·15	Nil	2·26	Banpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8·70	0·61	6·92	0·61	0·61	4·10	Gop.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Satpara.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	6·88	0·09	5·60	0·09	Nil	3·25	Pipli.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Nayagarh.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Ranpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·04	Nil	3·25	Nil	Nil	1·29	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	Hazaribagh.	Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·69	Nil	3·41	Nil	Nil	1·36	Hazaribagh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·73	Nil	3·09	Nil	Nil	0·97	Semtagurah			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·11	Nil	3·11	Nil	Nil	0·97	Mahudi Hills.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·87	Nil	3·61	Nil	Nil	1·40	Shoomrah Hills			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·91	Nil	3·16	Nil	Nil	0·98	Barhi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·89	Nil	2·91	Nil	Nil	0·95	Chatra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·45	Nil	3·11	Nil	Nil	0·79	Karandeha.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·18	Nil	4·68	Nil	Nil	1·56	Ramgar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·54	Nil	3·58	Nil	Nil	1·48	Lohardaga	Lohardaga.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·78	Nil	3·95	Nil	Nil	1·16	Ranchi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·90	Nil	1·74	Nil	Nil	0·87	Silli.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Palkot.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Tamar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Chaingur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·60	Nil	1·75	Nil	Nil	0·93	Sirguja.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·64	Nil	4·23	Nil	Nil	2·46	Jashpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·50	Nil	2·44	Nil	Nil	0·95	Gangpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·19	Nil	3·50	Nil	Nil	0·94	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)	Palamau.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·10	Nil	3·07	Nil	Nil	1·37	Balumath.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·18	Nil	2·49	Nil	Nil	1·07	Husainabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·18	Nil	3·05	Nil	Nil	1·01	Garhwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·96	Nil	2·83	Nil	Nil	1·05	Purulia.	Manbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·64	Nil	3·26	Nil	Nil	1·11	Gobindpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·18	Nil	1·94	Nil	Nil	0·56	Raghunathpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·65	Nil	3·15	Nil	Nil	0·87	Barabhum.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·27	Nil	2·75	Nil	Nil	0·64	Jhalda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·18	Nil	2·61	Nil	Nil	0·92	Chas.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Pandra.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·46	Nil	2·72	Nil	Nil	1·23	Chaibassa	Singhbhum		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·26	Nil	3·63	Nil	Nil	0·99	Chakradharpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·09	Nil	3·41	Nil	Nil	1·20	Ghatsila.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·26	Nil	3·02	Nil	Nil	1·51	Baharagura.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Gallkura.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Kalikapur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Monoharpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·35	Nil	2·40	Nil	Nil	1·21	Keonjhar ...	Orissa Tributary Mahals.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Anandpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4·53	Nil	3·74	Nil	Nil	0·90	Talcher.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	7·00	Nil	4·17	Nil	Nil	1·63	Narsingpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	5·67	Nil	4·36	Nil	Nil	1·64	Angul.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	6·73	Nil	4·13	Nil	Nil	1·59	Dhenkanal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	6·35	...	4·95	...	...	2·17	Athmuna			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1896.

THE weather in Bengal during October may be described in a few words. There has been very little tendency for the pressure distribution to assume the cold weather appearance; there has been, as in August and September, an entire absence of cyclonic storms in the Bay: the rainfall which almost entirely ceased in the middle of September has never been renewed, except to the extent of a few light showers in the east and north of the province, chiefly in North Bengal, in the hill districts: also westerly winds have prevailed with unusually high day temperatures and comparatively cool nights.

From the absence of cyclonic storms and rainfall, it may be seen that settled weather has prevailed over the whole province, and that the changes in the various meteorological elements have been as a rule small and such as occur during settled weather. Conditions from day to day have shown almost identical though abnormal features, and the description of weather for one day in Bengal might almost be taken for that of any other day in the month.

One peculiarity in the pressure distribution has been the high readings in the Circars and Orissa; and as these belonged to a high pressure area over Central India, they have been attended by westerly winds of daily occurrence across the west and centre of the province. These winds being land winds from a highly heated tract of country, day temperatures were several degrees above the normal day after day with a short interruption in the early part of the month. On the other hand, the nights being cloudless and still, greater radiation of heat than usual occurred, and the night temperatures were frequently from 3° to 4° below the normal, especially in the west of the province. The extent to which the range of temperature has at times varied from the normal is shown by the mean maximum and minimum temperatures for the month. In South Bihar and the greater part of Chota Nagpur the mean maximum temperature was 5° to 6° above the normal. This excess diminished towards the east and south, but is less than 2° at a few eastern stations only. The greatest defect in minimum averages is 3° in South-West Bengal, and generally defect is from 1° to 2°. The average increase of range is therefore 5° over a great part of the province.

Rainfall during October being caused by the cyclonic storms which form in the Bay and move in a northerly or north-westerly direction into Bengal, the causes of the non-occurrence of these storms are intimately connected with the failure of rainfall. An investigation of such causes cannot be taken up in a report of this nature, because they probably depend on the condition of the higher levels of the atmosphere which can only be guessed at. On the two occasions when disturbances appeared to be beginning, there was nothing to show that in the early stages of their development there was anything unusual, but the shallow depressions soon disappeared without having moved far from the south or south-east of the Bay where they began.

At the beginning of the month pressure was a tenth of an inch above the normal in the Circars, between ·05 and ·1 inch in the west, and nearly normal in the east of the Bay, while over Bengal there was a small excess. Readings were very uniform, but lowest in the north of the province and in Burma. A fall of pressure which began rather rapidly in Bihar on the 1st continued moderately over both the Bay and the province on the 2nd. Being followed by a moderate rise in Bengal and slow downward changes in the south-east of the Bay, a shallow depression appeared over Lower Burma and the adjacent sea. This appearance of a depression was more marked on the 5th, when readings varied from 29·83 inches in Madras to 29·69 inches in the south of Burma. As winds were cyclonic and steadily increasing in strength at the Burma stations, there was every prospect that the depression might move across the north of the Bay and give rise to the unsettled weather usual under such circumstances. Probably owing to the relatively high pressure over the Indian Peninsula, the depression moved northwards over Burma, and soon became diffused. By the 9th the distribution was again nearly normal.

The weak current of moist air which followed the depression northwards over Burma caused cloudy weather and light rain as far north as Assam, and extended to parts of East and North Bengal. The falls in these districts, however, were all inconsiderable.

The steady rise of pressure between the 8th and 12th restored the distribution to what it was at the beginning of the month. It was again high in the Circars and moderately high elsewhere, and it remained so with but slight variations till the 19th, when a second shallow depression appeared in the south-east of the Bay. This was due much more to a brisk rise of pressure in Bengal than to the slight fall in Burma. The depression remained diffused on the 20th, and on the following day it had almost entirely disappeared.

By this time pressure had become highest in Assam and northerly winds had extended over North Bengal, but the high pressure in Central India remained unaltered and prevented these northerly winds becoming general in Bengal. In consequence the prevailing wind direction was still west or south-west, and day temperatures remained from 3° to 6° above the normal. The interaction of the north-easterly winds from Assam with the westerly winds

prevailing over a great part of the province gave rise to cloudy showery weather in North Bengal, chiefly in the hill districts. The falls were almost always light and usually local, but a few reports of between one and two inches were received. From the 21st to the end of the month there was no change of any importance. Pressure remained high and underwent the small oscillations usual in settled weather, and south-westerly winds continued with high day temperatures except in North Bengal, where the north-easterly winds were still causing cloudy weather and light scattered showers over the hills.

Pressure was steadily above the normal, at times by considerable amounts, except for a few days at the end of the first week, while the first shallow depression was lying over the south of Burma and the east of the Bay. The defect appeared in Lower Burma on the 3rd, and while gradually increasing extended westwards over the Bay. When the depression was deepest, defect varied from ·05 inch in the Circars to ·2 inch in the south of Burma. By the 9th there was very little defect, and as the steady rise continued the high pressure distribution was again restored, and remained a marked feature of the weather till the end of the month.

Average pressure for the whole month was very nearly 29·9 inches at all stations. Over a great part of the province it was just under that amount, and it was only at a few outlying stations that it was over. The mean excess varied from ·05 inch in Orissa and Chota Nagpur to ·02 inch in Bihar.

Temperature.—As stated above, day temperature has been almost steadily above the normal by amounts increasing from the east westwards and at times by almost as much as 10° in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. At the same time night readings have been as regularly below the normal, but only by a few degrees. Mean day excess for the month varies from 7° in South Bihar to 1° in the eastern half of East Bengal, and the night defect is from 2° to 3° except in Chota Nagpur and parts of North and East Bengal, where the average night temperature is very nearly normal.

In consequence of the excess during the day being partly neutralised by the defect at night, the mean temperature for the whole month varies by only 1° or less from the normal in Bengal Proper, and in the western districts mean excess is under 3°. The means for the larger divisions are above the normal by about half a degree in Lower Bengal and Orissa, by 1° in North Bengal, and nearly 2° in Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

Rainfall.—Practically no rain fell except in a part of Orissa near the coast and in East and North Bengal. There were occasional inconsiderable showers in Bihar and South-West Bengal, giving an average of ·05 inch over the whole area of the divisions, and in Orissa the average was only ·11 inch. In East Bengal there was ·49 inch, and in North Bengal, chiefly because of showers in the hills, slightly more than 1 inch.

Most of the stations in the Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling districts received between 2 and 5 inches, and a few in the extreme east of East Bengal had more than 1 inch. In other parts of East and North Bengal the total fall was less than 1 inch and frequently less than half an inch.

The following table gives a comparison between the actual monthly and total rainfall and the normal rainfall of the province up to the end of October in the same form as has been employed in the previous monthly abstracts of the present year. The figures represent the ratio of the rainfall of each month of the present year to the normal rainfall expressed as a percentage. The table thus gives a condensed summary of the rainfall data of the year for each meteorological division. The first ten columns give the percentage amount of rainfall received in each month, and the last column the percentage rainfall of the whole period from the 1st of January to the end of October :—

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Actual rainfall of first ten months of 1896 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	31	18	18	36	97	128	95	71	86	1	83
North Bengal ...	8	5	2	63	142	49	106	39	109	26	78
East Bengal ...	48	110	43	94	115	99	72	46	118	9	80
Bihar ...	16	5	0	26	102	84	86	75	75	2	74
Orissa ...	3	0	60	31	78	162	131	128	88	2	104
Chota Nagpur ...	6	9	0	0	49	139	112	89	65	0	87

The following table gives full data for the comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of October in all districts of the province. The figures are obtained in the manner explained in previous monthly summaries. The first column gives the average district rainfall as determined from the rainfall observations of the past 26 years ; the second column gives the actual district rainfall as determined from the actual weighted rainfall of the month at the reporting stations in the district ; the third column expresses the ratio of

the actual district rainfall to the normal as a percentage; and the fourth the same information in a slightly different form:—

Percentage Table for October 1896.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for October.	Actual district rainfall for October 1896.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage excess (+), deficit (−).
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	3·53	Nil	Nil	−100
	Birbhum	3·53	Nil	Nil	−100
	Bankura	3·24	Nil	Nil	−100
	Midnapore	4·63	Nil	Nil	−100
	Hooghly	4·08	0·01	Nil	−100
	Howrah	3·66	Nil	Nil	−100
	24-Parganas	4·79	0·05	1	− 99
	Calcutta	4·39	Nil	Nil	−100
	Nadia	4·16	Nil	Nil	−100
	Murshidabad	3·74	0·01	Nil	−100
	Jessore	4·41	0·28	6	− 94
	Khulna	4·94	0·14	3	− 97
North Bengal	Rajshahi	3·81	0·04	1	− 99
	Dinajpur	4·51	0·72	16	− 84
	Jalpaiguri	4·83	2·14	44	− 56
	Darjeeling	4·72	1·20	25	− 75
	Cooch Behar	5·54	2·69	49	− 51
	Rangpur	4·88	1·40	29	− 71
	Bogra	3·89	0·04	1	− 99
	Pabna	4·14	0·50	12	− 88
East Bengal	Dacca	4·26	0·15	4	− 96
	Mymensingh	5·90	0·23	4	− 96
	Faridpur	4·32	0·02	Nil	−100
	Backergunge	5·92	0·19	3	− 97
	Tippera	5·10	0·62	12	− 88
	Noakhali	7·38	0·93	13	− 87
	Chittagong	6·85	1·24	18	− 82
	South Lushai Hills	6·54	1·00	15	− 85
Bihar	Patna	2·84	Nil	Nil	−100
	Gaya	2·42	Nil	Nil	−100
	Shahabad	2·98	Nil	Nil	−100
	Saran	3·46	Nil	Nil	−100
	Champaran	3·46	Nil	Nil	−100
	Muzaffarpur	2·76	Nil	Nil	−100
	Darbhanga	2·27	0·02	1	− 99
	Monghyr	2·37	0·06	3	− 97
	Bhagalpur	2·79	Nil	Nil	−100
	Purnea	3·29	0·29	9	− 91
	Malda	4·18	Nil	Nil	−100
	Sonthal Parganas	3·85	0·08	2	− 98
Orissa	Cuttack	5·49	0·05	1	− 99
	Balasore	5·51	Nil	Nil	−100
	Puri	7·37	0·23	3	97
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	3·37	Nil	Nil	−100
	Lohardaga	2·58	Nil	Nil	−100
	Palamau	2·64	Nil	Nil	−100
	Manbhum	2·72	Nil	Nil	−100
	Singhbhum	2·97	Nil	Nil	−100

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province for the month of October 1896:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th October 1896.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	96·8	63·2	91·8	71·6	81·7	+0·7	0·04	4·00	−3·96	0·19	5·00	−4·99	Nil.	11·66
North Bengal	94·1	63·3	89·3	71·4	80·4	+1·4	1·11	4·28	−3·17	1·45	4·30	−2·85	6·19	1·32
East Bengal	92·3*	64·6*	89·0*	73·1*	81·0*	+0·6*	0·49	5·45	−4·96	0·76	5·82	−5·06	0·07	2 22
Bihar	100·5	59·8	93·0	69·4	81·2	+1·8	0·05	2·84	−2·79	0·13	2·96	−2·83	0·01	0·92
Orissa	96·5	64·7	91·4	72·3	81·9	+0·5	0·11	5·85	−5·74	0·15	6·69	−6·54	0·08	3·71
Chota Nagpur	93·9†	60·5†	89·5†	66·5†	78·0†	+1·9†	Nil	2·94	−2·94	0·00	3·94	−3·94	Nil	1·04
Assam	94·0	54·5	87·2	70·8	79·0	−0·2								

* Daltonganj not included. | † Lungleh not included.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 8th to 14th November 1896.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1896.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Nov.	8th	138·5	9·2	29·969	75·8	85·2	17·8	67·4	69·6	0·642	66·0	73	N by W, calm, and variable.	60	Nil	Chiefly clear, a.
,,	9th	141·8	9·2	·968	74·3	83·6	18·4	65·2	68·6	·621	65·2	75	N by W and N NW.	59	,,	Chiefly clear, a.
,,	10th	136·5	9·2	·919	74·0	83·4	18·9	64·5	68·5	·627	65·4	76	N by W and W NW.	45	,,	Chiefly clear, a.
,,	11th	137·3	9·3	·900	74·3	84·7	19·3	64·9	68·1	·619	65·0	75	WNW and W by N.	61	,,	Chiefly clear, a.
,,	12th	136·8	9·3	·863	74·6	84·1	18·1	66·0	69·4	·652	66·5	78	WNW, WSW, and W by S.	87	,,	Chiefly clear, a.
,,	13th	136·7	9·2	918	74·2	84·4	19·2	65·2	66·4	·553	61·8	66	W, N by W, and N.	74	,,	Chiefly clear, a.
,,	14th	134·7	8·5	·944	73·0	82·4	18·2	64·2	67·2	·590	63·6	73	N, NNE, and N by W.	54	,,	Partially cloudy, a.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		29·930
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·951
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		63·9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		77·6
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		74·3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		76·2
The extreme variation of temperature		21·0
The maximum temperature		85·2
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		10
		%
The mean relative humidity		74
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		74
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th November 1896		Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		0·37
The total fall from 1st January to 14th November 1896		53·17
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		65·11

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official Tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

a. dow.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 16th November 1896.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 8th to 14th November 1896.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1896.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
November ...	8th ...	30·030	78·5	88·2	19·4	68·8	81·9	81·3	1·063	81·1	98	Nil
" ...	9th ...	·033	75·3	85·0	19·5	65·5	81·5	81·0	1·053	80·8	98	"
" ...	10th ...	29·991	73·3	81·7	16·8	64·9	79·6	76·7	·881	75·4	87	"
" ...	11th ...	·964	76·1	87·2	22·2	65·0	81·5	75·4	·800	72·5	74	"
" ...	12th ...	·927	77·4	87·9	21·0	66·9	81·8	74·5	·758	70·9	70	"
" ...	13th ...	·947	76·2	86·2	20·1	66·1	81·8	70·6	·600	64·2	56	"
" ...	14th ...	30·015	74·1	84·3	20·4	63·9	79·8	71·6	·667	67·2	65	"

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	29·987
	⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days	75·8
The extreme variation of temperature	24·3
The maximum temperature	88·2
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	78
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th November 1896	Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 16th November 1896.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		Remarks.
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.				
					Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,880	3,008	25·92	11	·08	6	·04	1,959	16·80	81	·60	37	·24	528	4·44	2,623	22·56	2,930	25·68	
	Birbhum																				
	Bankura	1,069,668	3,097	34·68	16	·12	1	·01	1,856	15 12	34	·36	35	·36	475	5·28	1,917	21·48	1,948	21·84	Return not received up to date.
	Midnapore																				
	Hooghly, including Serampore.	1,034,296	1,957	22·68	28	·24	1	·01	1,748	20·28	168	1·92	49	·48	335	3·84	2,329	27 00	2,542	29 40	Ditto ditto.
	Howrah	763,625	1,885	28·80	6	·08	2	·02	714	11·16	248	3·81	75	1·08	407	6·36	1,452	22 80	1,410	22·56	
	24-Parganas	1,892,013	3,343	21·19	16	·09	8	·04	2,213	14 64	125	·72	131	·72	242	1·68	2,875	18·24	3,262	20·64	
Presidency	Calcutta	661,560	1,076	18·84	13	·12	...	...	660	11·52	184	3·12	40	·60	56	9·96	1,464	25 68	1,637	28 80	
	Nadia	1,644,108	5,339	39·24	...	...	1	·007	2,295	16·56	7	·04	56	·36	491	3·48	2,889	20 64	4,103	29 88	
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	4,708	45·12	25	·12	16	·08	1,973	18·84	13	·12	51	·48	443	4·20	2,516	24 12	3,127	29 88	
	Jessore	1,888,827	4,160	26·40	...	...	...	...	3,245	20·52	6	·03	60	·36	248	1·56	3,559	22·56	4,565	25·92	
	Khulna	1,177,658	2,806	29·40	2	·01	...	...	2,288	23·28	8	·07	61	·60	575	5 76	2,483	29 88	2,379	24·24	
	Rajshahi	1,313,336	3,070	27·96	18	·12	...	...	2,484	26·28	2	01	92	·48	166	1·44	3,132	28·56	3,328	30 36	
	Dinajpur	1,555,835	3,641	28·08	1	·007	...	...	4,091	31·44	9	·06	105	·72	202	1·44	4,408	33 96	3,674	28·32	
Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri	681,353	2,088	35·88	20	·24	...	...	1,627	28·56	26	·36	17	·24	43	·72	1,733	30 48	1,544	27·12	
	Darjeeling	223,314	580	31·08	...	...	...	...	581	31·20	103	5·52	11	·48	171	9·12	866	46·44	668	36·06	
	Rangpur	2,068,464	4,862	28·20	17	·09	6	·02	5,044	29·28	8	·03	77	·36	261	1·44	5,413	31·44	4,190	24·24	
	Bogra	817,404	1,790	26·16	86	1 20	2	·02	1,651	24·12	17	·24	51	·72	201	2·88	2,008	29·40	1,567	22 92	
	Pabna	1,361,235	2,956	26 04	...	...	1	·008	2,125	18 72	6	·01	39	·24	133	1·08	2,304	20 28	2,312	20·28	
Dacca	Dacca	2,205,402	7,155	38·76	62	·36	9	·03	2,913	14·02	222	1·08	76	·36	934	4·56	4,256	21 12	3,650	18 24	
	Mymensingh	3,472,186	10,273	35·40	8	·02	7	·02	5,146	17 76	42	·12	74	·24	1,338	4·56	6,615	22 80	5,111	17·64	
	Faridpur	1,822,543	6,650	43 08	37	·12	6	·03	3,009	20 28	32	·12	91	·48	624	4 08	3,878	25·44	3,578	22·20	
	Backergunge	2,154,965	5 611	31·20	6	·02	2	·01	4,382	24·36	36	·12	128	·60	1,292	7 08	5,946	32 52	4,194	23 16	
	Tippera	1,762,935	4,409	29 64	83	·48	4	·02	2,332	15 60	17	·10	95	·60	504	3 96	3,107	21 00	2,257	15 12	
Chittagong	Noakhali	1,060,893	2,952	33 16	27	·21	...	...	1,775	19 80	12	·12	75	·84	271	3 24	2,085	24 18	1,524	18 07	
	Chittagong	1,230,167	3,781	34 32	8	·07	...	...	3,098	28 80	33	·24	76	60	125	1·08	3,334	30 96	2,394	22 20	
	South Lushai Hills																				
Patna	Patna	1,767,004	7 1 1	48 24	73	·48	68	·12	3 871	26 16	168	1 08	127	·84	1 539	10·32	5,806	39 36	6,186	41 88	Not under registration.
	Gaya	2,178,331	8,678	48 0	250	1·32	27	·12	5 040	28 56	28	1 08	264	1 08	1,110	6·12	6,899	38 01	7,757	43 44	
	Shahabad	2,063,927	8 847	51 48	83	·48	26	·12	3,6 2	20·88	27	·12	98	48	1 103	6·36	4,959	28 68	7,495	43 56	
	Saran	2,465,065	8,071	39·24	1,037	5·04	6	·02	4,145	20 16	263	1 20	209	·96	2 740	13·32	8,490	40 80	6,554	31 80	
	Champaran	1,859,465	6,639	42 84	2,488	15 96	3	·01	4 858	31·32	72	·36	110	·60	1,746	11·52	9,307	60 00	5,231	33·72	
	Muzaffarpur	2,712,857	10 087	44 52	1,327	5·76	...	...	6,916	30 72	71	·24	212	·84	1,320	5 76	9,878	43 68	7,599	32 64	
	Darbhanga	2,801,955	9,308	39 84	34	·12	...	...	5,374	23 76	233	·96	111	·36	632	2 88	6,644	28 44	6 055	25·92	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	2,036,021	8,752	51 48	89	·48	10	·04	4,074	27 48	26	·12	136	·72	994	5 76	5,929	34 92	6,450	37 92	
	Bhagalpur	2,033,696	7,235	42 69	110	·60	6	·02	3 762	22·20	18	·09	80	·36	546	3·12	4,522	26·64	5,549	32 64	
	Purnea	1,944,658	4,835	29 76	...	...	1	·006	3,598	24·00	2	·01	66	·36	145	·84	4,112	25 32	3,455	21·24	
	Maida	814,919	2,913	42·84	23	·24	1	·01	1,448	21·36	2	·02	37	·48	179	2·52	1,700	24·96	1,909	27·48	
	Sonthal Parganas	1,754,196	6,315	43·08	32	·12	5	·02	2,670	18 24	30	·12	31	·12	248	1 68	3,016	20 52	3 234	22·08	
	Cuttack	1,957,671	5,425	39 72	272	1·68	23	·12	1,686	10 44	310	1 80	158	·96	1,209	7·44	3,657	22 56	3,875	23·88	
Orissa	Balasore	994,625	2,096	25·20	47	·48	...	...	922	11·04	225	2·64	65	·72	738	8·88	1,935	24 00	2,085	25 08	
	Puri	944,998	2,696	34·20	302	3·72	56	·60	404	5·04	269	2·64	52	·60	787	9 96	1,810	22·92	1,697	21·48	
	Angul and Khondmals																				
	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	3,767	39 00	87	·84	1	·009	2,479	25·44	49	·48	105	1·08	477	4·80	3,198	32·88	3,521	36·24	Ditto ditto.
	Lohardaga	1,128,885	4,181	44·40	16	·12	2	·01	2,191	22·20	281	2·88	62	·60	1,033	10 92	3,484	35 95	3,162	33·60	
Chota Nagpur	Palamau	596,770	2,449	49 20	12	·24	5	·09	1,509	30·24	33	·60	43	·84	261	5·16	1,863	37·44	1,912	38·40	
	Manbhum	1,193,528	3,936	39 48	50	·48	1	·009	1,468	14·76	25	·24	37	·36	463	4·56	2,044	20·52	2,379	23 88	
	Singhbhum	545,488	1,865	41·04	8	·12	2	·03	871	19 08	29	·60	38	·72	115	2 52	1,063	23·28	924	20·28	
	Total	67,640,884	207,309	36·72	6,540	1·20	268	·03	121,170	21 48	3,707	·60	3,555	·60	23,198	4·92	163,758	29·04	154,563	27·36	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was introduced from the commencement of 1892.		6,358	1·08	401	·06	116,618	20·64	4,187	·72	3,739	·60	23,260	4 08	154,563	27·36	.....	.....	
	Difference + or —	.....	.....	.....	+482	+·12	—133	—·03	+4,552	+·84	—480	—·12	—184	Equal.	+4,938	+·84	+9,175	+1·68	.....	.....	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 12th November 1896.

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Captain*, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of September 1896.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.														AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		Remarks.
					CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.				
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan	34,477	37	12·36	...	...	...	...	47	16·32	17	5·88	2	·60	12	4·08	78	27·12	103	35·76	*Return not received up to date.*
Midnapore ...	2. Midnapore																				
Hooghly ...	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	33,060	47	17·04	8	2·88	...	..	44	15·96	15	5·40	2	·72	5	1·80	74	26·76	116	42·00	
Howrah ...	4. Serampore	35,958	79	26·28	2	·60	...	..	37	12·24	20	6·60	3	·96	16	5·28	78	25·92	151	53·04	
	5. Howrah	116,696	266	27·36	2	·12	1	·09	118	12·12	61	6·24	6	·60	72	7·32	260	26·64	256	26·28	
	6. Cossipore-Chitpur ...	31,421	36	13·68	1	·36	...	...	26	9·84	5	1·80	2	·72	9	3·36	43	16·32	57	21·72	
	7. Manicktala	32,685	20	7·20	...	...	...	...	11	3·96	4	1·44	..	..	3	1·08	18	6·48	40	14·52	
	8. Baranagore	34,278	37	12·84	...	..	...	...	51	17·76	1	·24	5	1·68	1	·24	58	20·28	71	24·84	
	9. South Suburban ..	69,643	117	20·16	11	1·80	..	...	51	5·76	23	3·96	5	·84	25	4·20	115	19·80	94	16·08	
24-Parganas	10. South Barrackpore, including Titagurh Municipality.	35,647	18	6·09	1	·24	...	...	36	10·68	3	·96	3	·96	10	3·36	47	15·72	62	20·76	
	11. Naihati ...	29,724	41	16·44	...	...	...	...	55	22·20	4	1·56	2	·72	4	1·56	65	26·16	75	30·60	
	12. North Barrackpore ..	26,580	27	15·36	..	...	1	·48	23	12·48	10	5·64	5	2·76	3	1·68	41	23·40	60	34·20	
Calcutta ...	13. Calcutta	681,560	1,076	19·84	13	·12	..	...	664	11·52	184	3·12	40	·60	567	9·96	1,454	25·08	1,637	28·80	
Nadia ...	14. Krishnagar	25,560	34	15·96	...	..	..	...	34	15·96	3	1·32	..	..	10	4·68	47	22·08	50	23·52	
	15. Santipur	30,437	31	15·36	...	...	...	...	49	19·29	...	..	...	...	4	1·56	53	20·88	67	26·40	
Murshidabad	16. Murshidabad, including Azimganj Municipality.	35,576	59	19·50	..	...	...	...	61	20·52	...	...	1	·24	12	3·96	74	24·96	97	32·64	
Rajshahi ...	17. Berhampore	23,515	35	17·76	..	...	...	...	25	12·72	7	3·48	...	...	16	8·16	48	24·48	54	27·48	
Pabna ...	18. Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	47	26·28	...	...	...	...	33	18·48	...	..	2	1·08	..	..	35	19·56	64	35·76	
Dacca ...	19. Sirajganj	23,267	42	21·60	...	...	1	·48	21	10·80	...	4	2·04	1	·48	7	3·60	54	17·52	31	20·04
Chittagong ...	20. Dacca	89,321	199	28·92	1	·12	...	...	85	12·36	40	5·76	4	·48	61	8·88	191	27·84	158	22·92	
	21. Chittagong	24,069	37	18·36	2	·96	...	...	26	12·96	3	1·44	...	...	6	2·88	37	18·36	28	13·92	
Patna ...	22. Patna City	165,192	498	36·12	3	·12	...	...	227	16·44	69	4·92	14	·96	149	10·80	462	33·48	506	36·72	
	23. Bihar	47,723	139	34·92	...	..	...	...	107	26·88	1	·24	5	1·20	35	8·76	148	37·20	118	37·20	
Gaya ...	24. Dinapore	44,419	131	37·44	...	...	...	...	60	16·20	7	1·80	2	·48	34	9·12	103	27·72	127	34·20	
Shahabad ...	25. Gaya	80,383	243	36·24	9	1·32	...	...	233	35·52	56	8·28	4	·48	51	7·68	359	53·52	383	57·12	
	26. Arrah	46,905	120	30·60	3	·72	...	...	39	9·96	5	1·20	4	·96	18	4·56	69	17·64	165	42·12	
Saran ...	27. Sasaram	22,713	81	42·72	...	...	...	...	53	27·36	...	...	...	...	13	6·84	65	34·32	76	40·08	
Champaran ...	28. Chapra	57,953	119	24·84	29	6·00	1	·12	73	15·24	21	4·08	8	1·56	56	11·64	187	39·12	145	30·24	
	29. Bettiah	22,789	59	30·96	74	38·88	...	...	34	17·88	2	·96			33	19·92	145	77·88	71	37·32	
Muzaffarpur	30. Muzaffarpur	49,132	95	23·16	...	...	...	...	77	18·72	4	·96	1	·24	18	4·32	101	24·36	142	34·56	
Darbhanga ...	31. Hajipur	21,487	72	40·20	...	...	...	...	34	18·96	2	1·08	4	2·16	33	18·36	73	40·68	72	40·20	
Monghyr ...	32. Darbhanga	13,511	16	30·24	...	...	...	...	120	19·56	28	4·56	2	·24	60	9·72	210	34·20	189	30·72	
Bhagalpur ...	33. Monghyr	57,077	196	41·16	25	5·16	...	...	67	14·04	11	2·28	4	·84	59	12·36	166	34·80	247	51·84	
Cuttack ...	34. Bhagalpur	60,106	256	44·40	9	1·56	...	...	77	13·32	2	·24	4	·60	33	5·64	125	21·60	231	40·08	
Balasore ...	35. Cuttack	47,186	106	26·88	37	9·36	...	...	34	8·64	29	7·08	1	·24	26	6·60	126	32·04	86	21·84	
Puri ...	36. Balasore	20,775	37	21·36	...	...	...	...	17	9·72	4	2·28	...	...	23	13·20	44	25·32	40	23·04	
Lohardaga ...	37. Puri	28,791	57	23·64	3	1·20	...	...	18	7·44	13	5·40	2	·72	25	10·32	61	25·32	75	31·20	
	38. Ranchi	20,306	75	44·28	..	...	...	...	41	24·12	...	...	2	1·08	5	2·88	48	28·32	47	27·72	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,297,287	4,771	24·84*	233	1·20	4	·01	2,801	14·52	636	3·36	140	·72	1,520	7·92	5,354	27·96	6,057	31·44	
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	4,418	23·04	488	2·52	17	·08	3,034	15·84	776	3·96	113	·48	1,600	8·40	6,037	31·44			
	Difference + or —	.....	+353	+1·80	—255	—1·32	—13	—·07	—233	—1·32	—140	—·60	+27	+·24	—99	—·48	—683	—3·48			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 10th November 1896.

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Captain*, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 14th November 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 14th November 1896.			Week ending Saturday, the 10th November 1895.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	228	23,935	287	520	83,950	1,365
Jute	599	1,55,855	2,770	700	2,30,875	4,012
Firewood	96	61,175	853	122	83,450	1,238
Other articles	1,125	2,95,952	3,430	845	2,20,124	3,525
Total ...	2,048	5,35,917	7,340	2,187	6,18,399	10,140

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November 1896 on 1,699·70 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*262,160	*3,54,911 12 0	36,30,333 30	7,95,171 10 0	17,793 0 0	11,67,876 6 0	92,077	140,738	232,815
Or per mile of railway	.....	208 12 11	.....	467 13 4	10 7 6	687 1 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17½ weeks of half-year	†5,106,668	†52,67,008 14 0	‡5,02,65,038 0	‡1,08,36,956 11 0	§3,11,842 0 0	1,64,15,807 9 0	1,466,950½	2,149,282½	3,616,183
Total for 18½ weeks ...	5,368,837	56,21,920 10 0	5,98,95,371 30	1,16,32,128 5 0	3,29,635 0 0	1,75,83,683 15 0	1,559,027½	2,289,970½	3,848,998
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	340,851½	4,24,363 11 3	34,00,702 30	7,56,215 4 4	19,597 8 0	12,00,176 7 7	80,994	140,346	221,340
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	249 10 8	.....	444 14 7	11 8 6	706 1 9	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 18½ weeks of previous year ...	5,562,796	59,95,469 11 1	5,50,32,161 0	1,10,84,374 11 7	3,14,447 13 8	1,73,94,292 4 4	1,501,582	2,181,325	3,682,907

* The decrease is due to more extensive booking of pilgrims, &c., in 1895.
† Added number of passengers 5,261, and Rs. 16,511
‡ Deducted maunds 1,34,475 and „ 431 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 19th
§ Added „ 4,414 } September 1896.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November 1896, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,907	5,029 12 0	11,005 0	466 13 0	6 0 0	5,572 9 0	1,130	58	1,188
Or per mile of railway	.....	229 6 6	.....	21 0 0	0 4 4	250 10 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17½ weeks of half-year	*358,409	*84,708 5 0	†1,49,289 10	†6,698 6 0	‡157 0 0	91,623 11 0	19,739	985	20,724
Total for 18½ weeks ...	378,316	89,868 1 0	1,60,294 10	7,165 3 0	163 0 0	97,196 4 0	20,869	1,043	21,912
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,921	5,577 12 7	11,786 10	555 12 0	16 15 9	6,150 8 4	1,125	63	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	250 14 7	.....	25 0 0	0 12 3	276 10 10	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 18½ weeks of previous year ...	379,393½	90,489 1 3	1,14,606 20	4,843 14 8	232 3 0	95,565 -2 11	21,433	962	22,395

* Deducted number of passengers 159 and Rs. 157
† Added Mds. 920 and „ 12 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 19th Sep-
‡ Deducted „ 6 } tember 1896.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November 1896, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,110	*29,344 2 0	90,259 20	13,108 6 0	50 0 0	42,502 8 0	7,406	4,134	11,540
Or per mile of railway .	....	181 13 0	.....	81 3 6	0 4 11	263 5 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17½ weeks of half-year	†302,322	†2,58,083 11 0	‡12,04,492 20	‡1,48,652 8 0	§875 0 0	4,07,611 3 0	116,658	60,081	176,739
Total for 18½ weeks ...	320,432	2,87,427 13 0	12,94,752 0	1,61,760 14 0	925 0 0	4,50,113 11 0	124,064	64,215	188,279
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year... ...	22,794	23,466 7 11	93,782 0	13,444 12 0	95 6 3	37,006 10 2	6,803	4,198	11,701
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	... ..	145 6 4	.....	83 4 10	0 9 5	229 4 7	.....	.. ...	.....
Total for corresponding 18½ weeks of previous year .	376,691½	3,03,717 10 3	15,15,300 20	1,84,944 14 4	1,000 13 3	4,89,663 5 10	126,259	69,374	195,633

* The increase is chiefly in outward traffic.
† Added No. of passengers 431 and Rs. 1,192
‡ Do. Mds. 9,784 and deducted „ 230 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 19th Sep
§ Do. „ 30 } tember 1896.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th September 1896, on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	10,630	4,662 5 11	51,863 0	3,247 0 0	2 9 2 0	8,118 7 11	1,121	3,045	4,166
Or per mile of railway	66·98	29·32 0 0	326·18 0	20·42 0 0	1·32 0 0	51·06 0 0	7·05	19·15	26·20
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	107,639	53,146 1 11	11,12,227 0	6,365 11 0	2,169 5 10	61,681 2 9	14,631	29,516	44,147
Total for 11 weeks ...	117,669	57,808 7 10	11,64,090 0	39,612 11 0	2,378 7 10	99,799 10 8	15,752	32,561	48,313
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,052	3,510 6 6	3,25,125 0	4,360 14 0	109 10 0	7,980 14 6	504	5,649	6,243
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	46 50	27·42 0 0	2,540·04 0	34·07 0 0	·86 0 0	62·35 0 0	4·04	44·13	48·77
Total to corresponding date of previous year	43,348	18,950 13 3	34,95,264 0	53,305 9 0	1,115 12 0	73,372 2 3	5,801	65,967	71,768

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 19th September 1896.			Receipts for week ending 21st September 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 19th September 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 21st September 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	8,118	51·06	128	7,981	62·35	159	2,51,994	1,597·06	128*	73,372	723·40	1,78,622	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 31st October 1896, on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	12,897	6,404 0 0	1,17,464 0	4,048 0 0	207 0 0	10,659 0 0	1,352	3,570	4,922
Or per mile of railway	81·11	40·28 0 0	738·76 0	25·46 0 0	1·30 0 0	67·04 0 0	8·50	22·45	30·95
For previous 16 weeks of half-year (*a*)	175,728	90,203 7 10	17,18,161 0	71,305 11 0	3,411 7 10	1,64,920 10 8	22,289	47,272	69,561
Total for 17 weeks ...	188,625	96,607 7 10	18,35,625 0	75,353 11 0	3,618 7 10	1,75,579 10 8	23,641	50,842	74,483
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	12,874	7,571 14 9	2,81,399 0	4,170 13 0	138 1 0	11,880 12 9	1,303	4,765	6,068
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	100·58	59·15 0 0	2,198·43 0	32·58 0 0	1·08 0 0	92·81 0 0	10·18	37·23	47·41
Total to corresponding date of previous year	93,694	48,083 13 0	56,48,387 0	74,379 15 3	2,162 4 6	1,24,626 0 9	10,804	95,835	1,06,639

(*a*) Includes audited figures for week ending 19th September 1896.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 31st October 1896.			Receipts for week ending 2nd November 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 31st October 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 2nd November 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	10,669	67·04	128	11,891	92·81	159	3,28,642	2,054·38	128*	1,24,626	1,138·57	2,04,016	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 31st October 1896, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	(a) 100,540	(a) 39,200	(b) 4,53,840	(b) 57,070	(b) 11,950	1,08,220	15,162	(c) 17,105	32,267
Or per mile of railway	132·99	51·85	600·32	75·49	15·81	143·15	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16½ weeks of half-year (d)	1,547,219	5,70,400	59,62,980	7,26,945	1,63,773	14,61,118	228,297	283,309	511,606
Total for 17½ weeks ...	1,647,759	6,09,600	64,16,820	7,84,015	1,75,723	15,69,338	243,459	300,414	543,873
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	210,864	92,884	4,00,751	28,360	11,560	1,33,313	22,663	(e) 13,569	36,232
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	278·66	122·86	538·03	38·19	15·29	176·34	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,821,343	7,13,068	49,98,887	6,26,867	1,68,546	15,08,481	277,415	275,077	552,492

(a) The decrease under passengers was due to the Sonepore and Ajodhya mélas having been held in the corresponding week of last year.
(b) The increase is due to brisker traffic, chiefly under goods and owing to export of food-grains from Tirhut.
(c) Includes nil miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) Includes audited figures up to week ending 12th September 1896.
(e) Includes 40 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 7th November 1896, on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	(a) 85,050	(a) 39,420	(b) 4,20,320	(b) 55,610	(c) 10,130	1,05,160	15,175	(d) 18,148	33,323
Or per mile of railway	112·50	52·14	555·98	73·56	13·40	139·10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17½ weeks of half-year (e)	1,649,054	6,11,255	64,23,493	7,85,166	1,71,599	15,68,020	245,160	294,617	539,781
Total for 18½ weeks ...	1,734,104	6,50,675	68,43,803	8,40,776	1,81,729	16,73,180	260,339	312,765	573,104
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	168,578	70,586	4,99,010	44,049	16,474	1,31,109	19,020	(f) 16,901	35,921
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	222·99	93·37	660·07	58·27	21·79	173·43	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,989,921	7,83,654	54,97,897	6,70,916	1,85,020	16,39,590	296,455	291,978	588,413

(a) The decrease under passengers is due to the Sonepore and Ajodhya Melas having been held in the corresponding week of the last year.
(b) The decreased weight with increased freight under goods is due to lesser quantity being carried longer distances.
(c) The decrease under other earnings is due to the recovery of the Ajodhya bridge tolls for mela in the corresponding period of the last year.
(d) Includes nil miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(e) ,, audited figures up to week ending 19th September 1896.
(f) ,, 130 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 7th November 1896	16,039	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	14,621	0	0
Increase	1,418	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 7th November 1896	314	7	10
Corresponding period of 1895	286	11	0
Increase	27	12	10
Receipts from 1st July to 7th November 1896...	2,64,180	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	2,57,016	0	0
Increase	7,164	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 18th November 1896.

[REGISTERED No. 39.]

No. 48 of 1896

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*]

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REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1896-97.

No. 998B., dated Calcutta, the 12th November 1896.

From—E. H. WALSH, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

SALT.

THE HON'BLE MR. W. H. GRIMLEY.

I AM directed to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the second quarter of 1896-97, comprising the months of July, August, and September 1896.

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter under review amounted to 26,77,294 maunds, against 28,43,269 maunds in the previous quarter, and 26,12,380 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 61,68,873, against Rs. 68,06,060 in the previous quarter and Rs. 61,10,917 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. In all cases fractions are omitted.

3. The quantity of locally-made salt removed from the golas in Orissa during the quarter under review, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shown in table I below:—

TABLE I.

1	2
	Puri.
	Mds.
Balance at the close of the previous quarter ...	3,95,554
Manufactured and added during the quarter ...	48,600
Total ...	4,44,154
Sold during the quarter	16,134
Wastage	2,471
Total ...	18,605
Balance at the close of the quarter	4,25,549

The total sales of locally-made salt during the quarter under review amounted to 16,134 maunds, against 18,130 maunds in the previous quarter, and 22,180 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Duty was levied during the quarter on the full quantity sold.

4. The subjoined table II shows in detail the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under review, as compared with the figures of the corresponding quarters of the previous two years:—

TABLE II.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Second quarter.		Second quarter.		Second quarter.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
I.—United Kingdom	26,49,660	17,40,583	20,04,906	16,35,851	16,02,062	15,02,542
II.—Hamburg (Germany)	6,11,001	4,39,908	3,09,789	3,47,674	84,389	1,40,036
Trieste (Austria)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
III.—Batoum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IV.—Lingah	.....	260	29,500	.....	.....	2,720
Muscat	1,10,534	23,720	.....	38,744	87,111	9,200
Hanjam	.....	75,016	.....	40,190	.....	1,11,344
Saliff	64,517	.....	1,69,003	16,211	16,333	98,060
Rawayah	2,77,666	53,244	3,21,223	1,15,437	5,52,667	2,26,840
Aden	2,47,722	1,74,117	.....	1,65,446	2,31,154	1,99,524
V.—Madras	9,794	9,794	.....	.....	250	276
Coconada	7,950	7,950	.....	.....	.....	.....
VI.—Bombay	1,24,145	1,76,598	1,10,342	1,56,557	2,30,841	1,96,558
Total ...	41,02,982	27,01,691	29,44,763	25,25,110	28,13,807	24,89,120

5. Table III shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter under review, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

TABLE III.

WHERE STORED.	Second quarter of 1895-96.	Third quarter of 1895-96.	Fourth quarter of 1895-96.	First quarter of 1896-97.	Second quarter of 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.
Sulkea Salt golas	27,50,366	20,36,045	25,30,946	13,39,359	17,03,953
Kidderpore Dock do.	3,51,371	6,26,006	5,49,200	1,72,853	1,703
Chittagong Government Salt golas	1,54,211	2,94,108	3,06,777	1,45,701	18,168
Ditto Private ditto.	.....	.....	60,960	48,953	44,163
Khulna (Salt Bonded Warehouse of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.)	1,564	819	6,949	1,246	5,038
Balasore (ditto)	1,857	2,485	8,552	137	.....
Chandbali (ditto)	.....	3,460	3,096	3,724	.....
Bhairab Bazar (ditto)	.....	9,809	2,869	.....	... ..
Total ...	32,59,549	38,73,452	34,69,349	17,11,973	18,63,025

The stock in bond at the close of the quarter under review, though higher by 1½ lakhs of maunds than at the close of the previous quarter, is much below that at the close of any of the preceding three quarters; and the shipments of salt for the port of Calcutta, as noted in paragraph 9, have also declined considerably.

6. The despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing the several pass-stations into the interior of the country both east and west of the river Hooghly, as well as the despatches by steamers and flats during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years, are shown in table IV below:—

TABLE IV.

PERIOD.	BY WATER.					BY RAIL.			BY STEAMERS AND FLATS.	
	Vid Balikhal.	*Vid* Sankrail.	*Vid* Gewankhally.	*Vid* Kidderpore.	*Vid* Ballighata.	*Vid* Ruthtollah Ghat.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal and South-Eastern Railways or *vid* Chitpur.	Quantity despatched to the interior (excluding Orissa).	Quantity despatched to Orissa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Second quarter of 1894-95 ...	2,64,927	1,38,330	70,618	90,263	3,84,419	1,709	7,79,821	2,88,705	4,70,586	62,600
Ditto of 1895-96 ...	2,29,104	1,45,751	69,614	90,755	4,07,787	1,514	6,96,776	2,91,428	3,58,800	60,980
Ditto of 1896-97 ...	2,13,094	1,43,294	63,110	58,333	2,96,848	1,307	7,65,885	3,61,230	2,54,818	62,500

7. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to the stations beyond Buxar during the quarter under review amounted to 9,742 maunds 30 seers, as noted in the margin, against 7,495 maunds 20 seers in the previous quarter, and 11,616 maunds 20 seers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

	Mds. s.
July	375 0
August	2,622 30
September	6,745 0
Total ...	9,742 30

8. The quantity of saltpetre removed from the refineries during the quarter on payment of duty, amounted to 5,315 maunds, against 13,001* maunds in the previous quarter and 5,033 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

* Revised figure.

9. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follows:—

	Tons.
July	17,480
August	15,390
September	7,560
Total ...	40,430

10. Table V shows the average wholesale price per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt during each fortnight of the quarter under review:—

TABLE V.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Fortnight ending 15th July 1896.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1896.	Fortnight ending 15th August 1896.	Fortnight ending 31st August 1896.	Fortnight ending 15th September 1896.	Fortnight ending 30th September 1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Liverpool panka	79 4 4	75 0 6	74 10 5	71 15 8	81 0 7	87 15 3
Hamburg karkach	75 10 8	73 0 0	71 3 6	71 0 0	78 14 4	.....
Muscat ditto	31 12 0	30 3 6	28 13 4	28 3 2	28 14 8	31 5 4
Jeddah ditto	39 11 9	39 10 8	40 4 11	41 12 0	43 6 0	46 6 6
Bombay ditto	57 8 0	57 8 8	57 0 0	58 0 0	.....	57 2 8
Rock ditto	... ..	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....

11. The following table VI shows the quantity of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong, Narayanganj, Khulna, Balasore, Chandbali, and Bhairab Bazar (Mymensingh) during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of the previous year:—

TABLE VI.

PORT OR STATION.	Description of salt.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.	
		Second quarter of 1895-96.	Second quarter of 1896-97.	Second quarter of 1895-96.	Second quarter of 1896-97.
1		3	4	5	6
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Chittagong ...	Liverpool	1,01,065 0 0	.....	43,567 10 0	88,710 19 0
	Madras	.....	.....	0 7 0	.....
	Ceylon	.....	.....	0 4 0	.....
Narayanganj	Liverpool	.....	... ..	2,970 0 0	50,616 30 0
Khulna	Ditto	5,100 0 0	25,160 0 0	4,075 0 0	21,120 0 0
Balasore	Ditto	8,970 0 0	.....	9,077 5 0	.....
Chandbali	Ditto	.....	.....	... ..	3,442 0 0
Bhairab Bazar ...	Ditto	5,400 0 0	5,700 0 0	5,400 0 0	5,700 0 0
	Total ...	1,20,535 0 0	30,860 0 0	65,089 26 0	1,69,589 9 0

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from Cuttack and Puri.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE PRESIDENCY GENERAL HOSPITAL.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 23rd November 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 4366Medl.

READ—

The Report of the Committee appointed by the Government Resolution No. 314T.M., dated 13th June 1896, to consider and report on the structural requirements of the Presidency General Hospital.

In February last, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Crombie, the Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, drew prominent attention to the acknowledged defects in the structural arrangements of the hospital, and submitted certain proposals for improving and adding to the existing buildings. He pointed out at the same time that the reforms proposed by him would cost a large sum; that it was doubtful whether the present buildings would bear altering, and whether the results would justify the expenditure involved, and he suggested that the better plan would be to remodel the entire hospital so as to adapt it to modern requirements. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly decided to appoint a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, to consider and report on the subject:—

The Hon'ble H. H. Risley, C.I.E.	*President.*
The Hon'ble W. B. Gladstone	*Members.*
Surgeon-Colonel G. C. Ross, Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals	
The Hon'ble J. G. H. Glass, C.I.E., Chief Engineer, Public Works Department	
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Cobb, Officiating Surgeon Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital ...	
W. Banks Gwyther, Esq., Under-Secretary, Public Works Department	*Secretary.*

2. The report of the Committee was submitted on the 2nd September. In it they discuss the questions referred to them very fully, and recommend the demolition of most of the existing buildings and the complete reconstruction of the hospital at a cost of twenty-two lakhs. The Lieutenant-Governor was not prepared to accept so costly a scheme without full examination, and he therefore deferred passing orders on the report until he could visit the hospital himself and see on the spot the precise effect of the Committee's proposals. It was clear, however, from the first that their scheme proceeded in the main on sound lines; that two out of the three main blocks of the present hospital must be condemned as defective in every respect, and that several additional buildings would have to be constructed. As the existing site would not admit of these changes being carried out, and funds were then available in the budget of the year, His Honour decided to take up at once the busti land on the east of the hospital, the acquisition of which the Committee consider desirable in any case on sanitary grounds and essential for the purpose of gaining space to extend the hospital buildings. At the same time the preparation of detailed plans and estimates for the entire project was sanctioned, and the Public Works Department were directed to consider whether the central building of the present hospital could not be converted into the administrative section of the new scheme, and a portion of it fitted up as an obstetric ward.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has since visited the hospital, and, after discussing the scheme with the members of the Committee and the medical staff, has decided that the central building shall be retained for the purposes indicated above. This will reduce the estimate of the cost of the buildings by about a lakh and a quarter. Further reductions may also probably be effected in the estimate for the paying patients' block. The Lieutenant-Governor can recognise no obligation to provide in a public hospital at the cost of the tax-payers special accommodation for the wealthier classes of Europeans, who can afford to pay for treatment in their own houses or in a private hospital. It is true, as the Committee observe, that Hospital Port Dues are levied for the purpose of

affording medical aid to the officers and seamen of ships visiting the port, and the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to admit that reasonable provision should be made for officers who come to the hospital as paying patients. But the European community generally cannot claim, as of right, that in their case the standard of comfort observed in respect of rooms, furniture, cooking, and attendance shall be higher than a public hospital would ordinarily afford, unless they are prepared, not only to accept a scale of charges bearing a reasonable relation to the working expenses, but also to raise by subscription a substantial proportion of the cost of constructing the separate block which is proposed. In the event of these conditions being complied with, the Lieutenant-Governor would be willing to place the management of the paying patients' block under the control of a Committee on which the subscribers would be represented.

4. Subject to the foregoing remarks, the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the scheme drawn up by the Committee as offering the best possible solution of the questions referred to them, and he will endeavour to give effect to their proposals as soon as the resources of the Province permit. In June last, when the Committee was appointed, the financial outlook was more promising than has been the case for many years; and the Lieutenant-Governor was justified in hoping that it would be in his power to carry out extensive reforms, not only in the European General Hospital, but also in the Medical College and Campbell Hospitals, where the bulk of the patients are natives. Since then the position has undergone a material change; the Province is now threatened with scarcity, if not with famine; the Government of India has enjoined the observance of the strictest economy; and the Provincial balance of twenty-one lakhs must be held in reserve to meet expenditure on relief. Sir Alexander Mackenzie will, however, press upon the Government of India that the gradual reconstruction of the Presidency General Hospital on the lines laid down by the Committee and the other necessary medical reforms in Calcutta must be undertaken as soon as the money can be found; and he hopes that in the Provincial contract now under consideration it may be possible to provide funds for the completion of a large portion of the work within the next five years.

5. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank the Committee for the thoroughness with which they have discussed the questions referred to them, and for the admirable report which they have submitted. His acknowledgments are more especially due to Mr. Banks Gwyther, the Secretary to the Committee, for the design of the buildings and for the excellent plans which accompany the report. The report of the Committee with this Resolution will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Report of the Committee appointed to consider and report on the structural needs of the European General Hospital, Calcutta.

By the Government Resolution No. 314T.—M., dated the 13th June 1896, a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen was appointed to consider and report on the structural requirements of the Presidency General Hospital:—

The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.	*President.*
The Hon'ble W. B. GLADSTONE	*Members.*
SURGN.-COL. G. C. ROSS, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals	*Members.*
The Hon'ble J. G. H. GLASS, C.I.E., Chief Engineer, P. W. Dept.	*Members.*
SURGN.-LIEUT.-COL. R. COBB, Offg. Surgn.-Supdt., General Hospital	*Members.*
W. BANKS GWYTHER, ESQ., Under-Secy., P. W. Dept.	*Secretary.*

Points referred to Committee.

In the Resolution appointing the Committee reference was made to the Inspection Report of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, dated the 13th December 1895, and to a letter from Dr. Crombie, Surgeon-Superintendent, dated the 14th February 1896, as indicating defects in the hospital buildings, and suggesting certain alterations and additions. It was stated that the attention of Government had frequently been drawn to the unsatisfactory condition of the hospital and the many reforms needed in order to bring it up to the standard of metropolitan medical institutions of the present day. In order to carry out Dr. Crombie's proposals, very large expenditure would have to be incurred, and the question was raised whether, in view of the structural defects of the existing buildings, it would not be as well, once and for all, to reconstruct the entire hospital so as to adapt it to the requirements of the present day. The attention of the Committee has therefore been directed in the first place to ascertaining in what respects the existing structures are defective, whether the defects are such as can be removed at a reasonable cost, and to what extent any scheme for merely remodelling the existing buildings is likely to prove adequate and satisfactory. The Committee have in the next instance turned their attention to the alternative of reconstructing the hospital in accordance with the most approved modern principles, so as to secure for Calcutta an institution that will provide suitable accommodation for the various classes of patients who may resort to it, and will supply them with all necessary appliances and conveniences while under treatment.

The present Hospital.

2. The early history of the General Hospital cannot be fully cleared up. Of the three main buildings, it is believed that the one known as the central block was not originally constructed for the purposes of a hospital, but was purchased by Government in 1768 from a native gentleman who occupied it as a garden-house. The two detached wings, known as the eastern and western blocks, were erected in 1795, the central building being then used as a Civil Hospital, the eastern building as a European Military Hospital, and the western building as a hospital for sepoys. This arrangement continued till 1870, when the European soldiers were transferred to the building formerly occupied by the Sudder Court, and now known as the Military Station Hospital, Dallanda, and the sepoys to a new hospital specially constructed for them at Alipore. Since then the institution has continued on its present footing as a general hospital for Europeans. Minor buildings have been added from time to time, but in the main the hospital may be said to consist of buildings erected more than a century ago, one at least of which was not constructed for use as a hospital.

Its site.

3. Before entering on a detailed account of the existing buildings it is desirable to describe the site. This is airy and healthy for Calcutta, and is generally regarded as occupying an appropriate position for a hospital. It comprises nearly 70 bighas of land, and measures 1,200 feet from east to west and 825

from north to south. It thus admits of the hospital buildings being placed so as to get the full benefit of the prevailing wind, which blows across the grounds without obstruction. In respect of its surroundings the site is also advantageous, having the large open maidan towards the north, the Bhowanipore Road and Military Hospital on the west, and the European Lunatic Asylum and some native residential houses to the south. On the east side, however, there is a basti of considerable size, which should, if possible, be removed, as it is open to many objections from the sanitary point of view. Reference will be made to this basti further on in the report. The large tank in the compound should be filled up.

List of existing buildings.

4. The following are the buildings which now stand in the General Hospital compound:—

(i) **Central Block.**
(ii) **Western Block.**
(iii) **Eastern Block.**
(iv) **Quarters of Military Assistant Surgeons.**
(v) **Stewards' quarters.**
(vi) **Bacteriological Laboratory.**
(vii) **Contagious Diseases Ward.**
(viii) **Medical Officers' quarters.**
(ix) **Canning Home.**
(x) **Nurses' quarters.**
(xi) Cook-house for central and western blocks.
(xii) Cook-house for eastern block.
(xiii) Servants' quarters, eastern block.
(xiv) Coach-house and stable.
(xv) Protestant Chapel.
(xvi) Dead-house.
(xvii) Mehters' quarters.
(xviii) Dhobis' quarters.
(xix) Cow-shed.
(xx) Medical officers' servants' quarters.
(xxi) Store-house.
(xxii) Western cook-room.
(xxiii) Eastern cook-room.
(xxiv) Cook-room of Canning Home.
(xxv) Cook-room of nurses' quarters; durwans' lodges, latrines, sanitas, dhobis' platform, cow-shed and water reservoir.

For our present purpose only the main buildings which are shown in thick type in the list need be considered, and these will be noticed at length.

Defects of the three main blocks.

5. Patients are now accommodated in the three main blocks—**Central, Western** and **Eastern**—which are shown in plan 1. It will be seen that these buildings, which stand nearly in the middle of the site, are so placed that the Eastern and Western blocks obstruct the free passage of air to the Central block. Plans 2, 3 and 4 illustrate the arrangement of wards in each block. The condition of the buildings from an engineering point of view was carefully considered by the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, who, at the request of this Committee, made a close personal examination of them, and has furnished the following report on the subject:—

I inspected the three main buildings of the General Hospital on 9th and 10th instant.

Central Building.—I consider this building structurally sound. The masonry, though not up to our present standard, is good: bricks fair, mortar fair, and the walls are thicker than as now built. The weight borne by foundations is nearly double the Calcutta standard per superficial foot, and in any alterations no increased weight can be placed on the existing walls. The average pressure is 2 tons per superficial foot. The walls are, so far as I could see, uncracked. The floor and roof-beams are generally sound, though of weak scantlings, and the first floor has a slight deflection in the main wards.

The walling would permit of considerable alterations, and should stand a good deal of interference without more than ordinary risk.

The ground floor is low—only 1 foot above ground level—and damp, and the wards badly lit, gloomy, and ill-ventilated. The rooms are of a good height—13 feet 4 inches from floor to floor. The central staircase interferes in both stories with light and ventilation. If the ground floor of the main wards were raised and flued, the inner south walling removed and replaced by pillars and bressummers, as in first floor, the wards would be drier and better lit, especially if the central staircase were removed and placed elsewhere; but the lowering of the height of rooms and doorways would affect the ventilation. Without some drastic alteration of the general design, it seems to me scarcely possible to utilise these ground floor wards and make them up to the standard.

The upper story wards appear to be quite sound, and, except for the obstruction caused by the central staircase, are airy and well lit. The ventilation is along the wards, and any effluvia is carried, intensifying, from patient to patient.

Eastern Block.—The masonry work in this block is not so sound as in the central block—more unequal in quality. The walls are, so far as I could judge, uncracked. The inner south wall might be dismantled with safety, no extra weight being placed on remaining walls. Piercing of openings in existing walls or widening of ditto should be limited as much as possible, and should be carefully supervised, as there is reason to believe the work is very unequal in quality.

The floor heights are very low. The ground floor is little more than a cellerage; the other two floors are only 11 feet 6 inches and 14 feet respectively from floor to under side of beams. This makes impossible an economical distribution of floor space per patient, with proper air space or cubic content, and the unit cost per patient for an altered ward will probably be found to be more than in an entirely new structure.

Western Block.—The walls are of very indifferent masonry, quite unsound; bricks and mortar of poor quality. The eastern wall is tied back by iron tie-bolts and plates. That end of the building is said to have badly cracked years ago. The ground floor is low, damp and uninhabitable. The first floor flooring is cracked, cut up, and seems very unsound. Light and ventilation are both much wanting. The staircase blocks up the wards and interferes with light and air.

I consider that much interference with the structure of this building is risky. If the requirements necessitate extensive alterations, it would, in my opinion, be better to rebuild.

Generally.—The central block would, in my opinion, from a structural point of view, bear considerable alterations with only ordinary risk, the eastern block with some risk, and in the western block considerable structural alterations are not advisable.

Quarters of Military Assistant Surgeons and Stewards.

6. The buildings known as (iv) the **Military Assistant Surgeons' quarters**, and (v) the **Stewards' quarters** (now inhabited by the Ward Masters), were condemned several years ago as being structurally unfit for the purposes to which they are put and incapable of being remodelled, except at a prohibitive cost. In the Public Works budget for the current year provision has been made for the construction of a new block of quarters for these officers, but the commencement of the work has been deferred pending the consideration of the larger questions affecting the hospital as a whole, which have been referred to the Committee. The proposals which the Committee have to make on this point are stated in paragraph 31 below.

Bacteriological Laboratory

7. The **Bacteriological Laboratory**, which stands in the north-east corner of the hospital compound, was erected from funds supplied by the Government of India, the Local Government giving the site. It is understood that when the proposed Central Laboratory is established at Agra, the Calcutta Laboratory will be closed, and the building with its site will revert to the Local Government. On this assumption the Committee propose to utilise it for the purposes of the scheme of reconstruction which they recommend.

Contagious Diseases Ward.

8. The existing **Contagious Diseases Ward** (No. VII on the list), formerly known as Sambu Nath Pandit's Ward, was opened in 1873 for the reception of native in-patients, but was closed in 1878 as "being costly and out of all proportion to its use." It stands to the south-east of the eastern building and consists of two main rooms, each 28′ 2″ × 20′, surrounded on all four sides by small rooms and verandahs. In 1887 it was converted into wards for cholera and contagious diseases, latrines and quarters for servants being added. It has accommodation for 18 patients.

Medical Officers' Quarters.

9. The **Medical Officers' quarters** (No. VIII on the list) stand at the north-western corner of the hospital compound, and are in tolerably good condition. The building is two-storied and is divided into four suites of apartments, of which the two central suites are occupied by the Resident Medical Officers, while the British Medical Officer in charge of the Station Hospital lives at the east end, and the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail at the west end.

Canning Home and Nurses' quarters.

10. **The Canning Home and Nurses' quarters** (Nos. IX and X) are connected buildings, each two-storied, standing at the south-west corner of the hospital compound, and having a separate entrance from the Bhawanipore Road. The Canning Home was built by Government from subscriptions raised for the purpose. The Nurses' quarters were erected in 1879 at a cost of Rs. 30,600: both buildings are in good condition.

Probable number of patients.

11. Before considering whether any of the existing buildings should be retained, remodelled, or reconstructed, an estimate must be made of the hospital requirements of the European population of Calcutta and the districts of Bengal and Assam from which patients are ordinarily received. The number that can beaccommodated in the hospital at present is 220 ordinary patients and 18 suffering from infectious diseases, making a total of 238. The daily average number of patients has risen during the last five years from 144·63 to 197·62, or by 36·64 per cent., and the maximum number treated in 1895 was 289. The latter figure may therefore be taken as indicating the possible demand that has to be met. This admits of being reduced by about 20, if certain non-European patients are treated in future in the new hospital at Bhawanipore, and the probable maximum demand under existing conditions may thus be stated at 270. On the other hand, with the extension of railways, the opening of new mills, tea-gardens, and coal mines, and the general industrial development of the country by means of European capital, the European population of the enormous area served by the hospital tends steadily to increase; and the Committee are satisfied, from evidence which has come before them in various ways, that the defective arrangements of the present hospital deter many persons from seeking admission, and that with improved accommodation and better appliances a substantial addition to the number of patients may be looked for. Bearing in mind then that the accommodation to be provided in a hospital is determined, not by the daily average number of patients, but by the maximum number that may claim admission to a particular ward at any given time, and also in view of the considerations just mentioned, the Committee are unanimously of opinion that accommodation should be provided for 336 beds as set out in detail in paragraph 27 below.

Drawbacks to remodelling existing buildings.

12. Having regard to the heavy expense of demolishing the present hospital and constructing an entirely new one in accordance with modern principles, the Committee have carefully considered the possibility of adapting the present buildings so as to remove some of their most prominent defects. They have accordingly drawn up a plan to show how the eastern and western blocks, which in some respects lend themselves to a satisfactory rearrangement of floor space, could, but for their structural defects, be partially remodelled. An estimate has also been prepared for laying the floors with marble and lining the walls to a height of 5 feet from the floor with glazed tiles, and introducing other improvements. In both buildings, however, there are inherent structural defects beyond all remedy, and the accommodation that could be provided would in any case be small in relation to the ground space taken up. The structural shortcomings of these blocks are clearly brought out in the report submitted to the Committee by the Superintending Engineer. Although the buildings have three stories, the basements of both are damp and absolutely unfit for the reception of sick persons. The first or principal floor has a height of only 11 feet 6 inches from floor surface to beam level, which is less than the recognized minimum of 13 feet, and this defect cannot be rectified without alterations that would amount practically to reconstruction. The top floor has a height of 14 feet to beam level, but even this is less than ought to be given in properly constructed wards. The central building, although according to the Superintending Engineer's report less unsound than either the eastern or western buildings, is, from the arrangement of its floors and the disposition of the rooms, quite unsuited for hospital purposes, no matter how it may be remodelled. In the first place the entire block, which contains only two stories, is so built that ventilation is along the wards instead of across them—an arrangement condemned by all authorities, but which it is impossible to alter. The lower floor is raised only a foot above the ground, and, being damp, dark and ill-ventilated, cannot in the opinion of the Committee be used, even if raised and flued in the manner suggested by the Superintendent Engineer. Finally, this block, together with the eastern and western buildings, occupies the middle of the site, and thus interferes materially with any scheme for new buildings. For these reasons the Committee have come to the conclusion that the three main blocks of the present hospital are defective as buildings, unwholesome as hospital wards, and unsuitable for administrative purposes. It is their settled conviction that no half-measures are feasible, and that the only prospect of effecting any real improve-

ment in the arrangements of the European General Hospital, is to be found in the demolition of the three main buildings and the complete reconstruction of the hospital on modern lines.

General outline of scheme.

13. The scheme which the Committee advocate is based upon proposals framed by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Cobb, and is shown in block plan No. 5 attached to this report. Its main features may be summarised as follows:—

I.—That of the existing buildings only the medical officers' quarters and out-offices, the Canning Home, nurses' quarters, and out-offices, and the laboratory should be retained.

II.—That the plot of land on the east, shown in plan No. 1, should be acquired in order to provide space for new buildings.

III.—That new buildings should be provided for hospital purposes, viz., separate blocks for (*i*) paying patients, (*ii*) women and children, (*iii*) adult male patients, (*iv*) infectious diseases, (*v*) administrative offices, (*vi*) lying-in cases; and that new kitchens, a steam laundry, a new mortuary and other subsidiary buildings should be constructed to complete the accommodation necessary for the efficient working of the hospital.

IV.—That the standard of construction of the buildings should be such as modern science has shown to be necessary, and that the furniture and fittings, sanitary appliances and general equipment should be of the most approved patterns.

V.—That the European Lunatic Asylum should be utilized as quarters for Military Assistant Surgeons, stewards and menials.

VI.—That a portion of the Native Lunatic Asylum grounds should be handed over for the purposes of the hospital dairy.

VII.—That a house should be built for the Superintendent in the vicinity of the Hospital.

Arrangement of proposed new blocks.

14. In arranging the new buildings, two essential conditions have to be complied with, viz., that the wards should be so placed as to ensure for the patients the conditions best suited to their recovery, and that the reception and prompt treatment of patients and the proper supervision of the work of the hospital should be rendered as easy as possible. To give effect to the first condition, all buildings containing patients are arranged with their longer sides facing the prevailing south wind so as to ensure the thorough cross ventilation of the wards. The two main buildings, containing the bulk of the patients, are given the most prominent position parallel to the south boundary wall of the hospital, and are placed end-to-end in line. The paying patients' block is placed at the north-western corner, and the infectious wards near the north-eastern corner, the rest of the buildings being arranged with reference to the purposes they have to serve. After much consideration and discussion the Committee are convinced that no other arrangement of the main blocks is possible, without cramping the other buildings, blocking the passage of air, and locating the infectious wards in dangerous proximity to the ordinary wards. The plans adopted will, however, render it necessary to acquire the basti land on the east side of the hospital up to Badiapara road, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 1,45,000.

Arrangement for admission.

15. In respect of the second condition, the Committee have kept in mind the frequent complaints that have been made of delay in admitting patients, more especially in cases of accidents. To guard against this in the future, provision has been made in the scheme for an entrance lodge, where a European gate-keeper will be given suitable quarters, and will be always in attendance to control and direct persons entering and leaving the hospital compound. It is proposed that the lodge should be connected by telephone with the administration block, where the Resident Surgeon, or Military Assistant Surgeon on duty, can be immediately communicated with. Directly in front of the entrance gate, but set back so as to be in proximity to the main wards, is placed the administration block, in which the offices of the Superintendent and the Medical Officer on duty, all hospital stores, linen and bedding are contained, and all appliances would be provided for the immediate treatment of accident cases. The Medical Officer's room looks out towards the entrance gate, and commands a view of all the other buildings. It should be connected by telephone with all parts of the hospital.

Paying patients' block.

16. Great stress has been laid by the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades' Association and the Defence Association, in communications which they have addressed to the Committee, on the necessity for providing suitable accommodation in a separate block for the wealthier class of paying patients. There can be no doubt that the want of such accommodation is keenly felt both by residents in Calcutta and by persons who come in from the mufassal for treatment, and it is abundantly clear that the existing arrangements cannot be too strongly condemned. As it is probable that the receipts from patients of this class would cover a large proportion, if not the whole, of the cost of maintaining the block, and there is some prospect of a substantial sum being contributed from private sources towards its construction, the Committee consider that this part of the hospital may properly be designed with reference to a higher standard of comfort than is necessary for the general wards. Plan No. 6 has been prepared on this assumption.

17. From the statistics of the hospital it appears that the accommodation for paying patients should be divided between men on the one hand and women and children on the other in the proportion of about two of the former to one of the latter. Thus, of the 31 rooms provided for in the plan, 21 will be required for men and 10 for women and children. The block has been arranged in the form of a central portion containing general accommodation, such as dining, recreation, sitting, and operation rooms, with staircases and lifts, and two wings, of which the eastern wing would have three stories, and would contain seven rooms in the ground floor for second class patients, and seven in each of the two floors above for first class patients. A corresponding two-storied wing would be built on the west side for women and children, with five rooms on the ground floor for second class patients, and five on the upper floor for first class patients. To render the ground floor accommodation healthy and attractive it is considered essential to raise it not less than 8 feet above the level of the ground, this being the minimum necessary to keep patients beyond the reach of miasma. The space below the ground floor forming a basement will be kept open, the portion to the south under the wide verandahs being used as an ambulatory for patients, and that to the north as a passage for servants, &c. Each suite will consist of a living room measuring 16′ × 14′, dressing room 10′×7′, and bath-room 10′×6′ 6″, and will have a verandah 12 feet wide to the south for the use of patients, and a verandah 8 feet wide to the north to serve as a passage for servants. The two end suites will be connected by a doorway so as, if necessary, to be convertible into a double suite. The height from floor to floor is proposed to be made 16′ 6″ so as to have a clear height of 15 feet below beam level: floor and ceiling ventilation will also have to be provided. The floor of the living rooms, dressing rooms and bath-rooms will be of marble, and that of the south verandahs of encaustic tiles. It is also proposed to line the walls up to a height of 5 feet with glazed tiles and to use hard plastering finished with oil paint for the rest of the wall surfaces. Wall angles and junctions of walls with floors will be rounded off. A special staircase for servants is provided for each wing to prevent their using the main staircases. The sanitary arrangements in each bath-room will be of the kind commonly used in Calcutta residences, as with so many separate bath-rooms the water-closet system would lead to a multiplication of pipes and prove a source of danger. Water, however, will be laid on throughout. As regards lighting, it is unanimously agreed that the electric light is the most suitable for hospitals, as it does not vitiate or heat the air of a room, is steady, can be regulated, and requires very little attention. If, as seems probable, a comprehensive scheme of electric lighting is carried out in Calcutta, the hospital would be connected with the general mains; it might also be possible to obtain power from the Alipore Jail electric station, or by a separate installation. The employment of electric power for punkah-pulling has been proposed and should, if possible, be carried out; it is obviously desirable to exclude punkah coolies from the vicinity of hospital wards. Under this head and that of the lighting the introduction of electric power will effect a considerable saving in the working expenses of the hospital. Space is also given in the wings for the accommodation of nurses, and the storage of medicines, of ward linen, and of patients' clothes. In the central portion there will be a lift working from basement to roof in addition to separate staircases. Rooms for the

medical officers are provided on the ground floor, an operation room over the porch, and a billiard room on the top floor. Dining and day rooms on each floor with pantries and food lifts are also necessary, and attention should be paid to the laying out of the terraced roofs, so that they may be used for recreation. A special kitchen (plan No. 11) has been provided, and a range of out-offices for private servants will also be required.

Accommodation of main blocks.

18. The two blocks for adult males and for women and children would occupy the southern portion of the site. The latter has been located westward of the former and a gap of 100 feet allowed between the two, and both blocks are set back in plan 150 feet from the south boundary wall so as to ensure a free current of air through the buildings. After careful consideration, the Committee have thought it sufficient to provide for the following accommodation in these two blocks:—

Women and children's wards—		Men's wards—	
Paying patients @ Rs. 2 and Re. 1	16	Paying patients @ Rs. 2 and Re. 1	24
Free patients ...	60	Free patients ...	162
Total ...	76	Total ...	186

Plan of block for women and children.

19. Taking the requirements of the women and children's block first, it has been found advisable to arrange the accommodation in two stories, and the plan drawn up for it (No. 7) follows the approved type of a double pavilion connected to a central block. The pavilions contain four twelve-bed wards, four two-bed wards, and four one-bed wards, or a total of 60 beds, while the central block provides accommodation for eight patients in single rooms paying Rs. 2 each per diem and eight patients in two-bed rooms paying Re. 1 per diem. The total accommodation for women and children is therefore 76. The general arrangement proposed for these wards is similar to that of the separate block for paying patients already described, except that the bath-room accommodation is located in projecting corner blocks. In regard to the basement, height of wards, flooring, and manner of finishing off the walls, it is proposed to adopt the same system as is suggested for the paying patients' block. The wards are designed 26 feet wide, and the wall space to each bed is taken at 9 feet 6 inches, so that the floor space per patient is 123½ square feet. The clear internal height of the wards being 15 feet, a capacity of 1,852½ cubic feet per patient is secured, and only one bed will be placed between each pair of windows. At the outer end of each wing projecting corner blocks are provided, that to the south being for baths and lavatories and that to the north for water closets. The further accommodation in connection with each ward consists of a nurse's room and a scullery, each with a window looking into the ward and separated by an eight-feet passage forming the entrance. There will also be a room for ward linen, a day room for patients, a two-bed separation ward, a single bed ward for critical cases, and a room for the medical officer. At the inner corners of the pavilion blocks small turrets are provided at the angles, that to the south side being for a sink and receptacle for foul articles that cannot be disposed of in the scullery, while the other turret will contain water-closets. Each pavilion is separated from the central section by a sixteen-feet gap crossed by a corridor bridge, alongside of which it is proposed to provide open iron staircases for servants. In the central section, besides the main staircase and lift for patients, are rooms for the principal medical officer and the Assistant Surgeon in charge, an operation room, a matron's room, and a recreation room for children, besides wards for the poorer class of paying patients, turret blocks containing bath and water-closet accommodation being provided at the north corners. All the sanitary appliances must be of the best kind.

Plan of Block for men.

20. In the men's block (plan No. 8) the number of patients to be provided for can be conveniently arranged in a three-storied building of the double pavilion type with a central block, the distribution of wards and patients being as follows:—

	Patients.
6 Wards with 24 beds	144
6 Separation wards with two beds in each	12
6 Special wards with one bed in each	6
12 Single paying wards at Rs. 2	12
6 Two-bed paying wards at Re. 1	12

In nearly all respects the men's block will be similar to that for women and children, the difference merely consisting in the number of stories and the number of beds to a ward. In both blocks provision has been made for the poorer classes of paying patients on a scale calculated with reference to probable requirements as indicated by the experience of the present hospital.

Administration block.

21. Intimately associated with the proper working of all the wards is the administration block, containing the rooms which are necessary in connection with the general control of the hospital, but which form no part of any special section of it. The site proposed has been selected so as to combine special facilities for the prompt admission of patients with proximity to the hospital and ready control over every branch of its working. In this building the Superintendent will transact general business connected with the hospital; patients will be received and discharged; medical and surgical stores will be kept; hospital clothes and linen stored, examined, and distributed to the various wards; laboratory work done, &c. The building (plan No. 10) will be of an ordinary type with a plinth of three feet, and will be connected by telephone with every part of the hospital.

Infectious Diseases Wards.

22. The only site that can be considered at all suitable for the wards for infectious diseases is at the extreme east on the plot of land between the hospital compound and Badiapara Lane. This is necessarily determined by the direction of the prevailing winds, and has an important bearing on the proposal of the Committee to acquire land in this direction. The existing infectious wards are all grouped together—an arrangement which is open to serious objections. After considering the demands made in the past for accommodation of this nature, the Committee have come to the conclusion that the following accommodation will be sufficient:—

		Beds.
Cholera cases	Men	4
	Women	2
Diphtheria cases		2
Measles		16
Chicken-pox		6
Total ...		30

In plan No. 9 the beds are arranged in isolated buildings connected with a central disinfecting chamber through which the nurses and doctors would pass on entering and leaving the wards. These building would be raised on an 8-feet basement, and, with the exception of the measles block, would be single-storied. Each building would have separate accommodation for nurse, scullery, linen, water-closets and baths, and a separate kitchen and servants' room. The entire group would be placed in a separate enclosure with a gate leading into the main hospital compound.

Obstetric block.

23. In deference to the representations of the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades' Association, a separate obstetric block has been included in the scheme (plan No. 10). The arguments in favour of this arrangement are clearly stated in the following extract from a letter, dated the 24th August, which has been addressed to Government by the Trades' Association:—

With regard to the new hospital, the Committee would advocate the erection, as far as possible, of separate buildings for each class of disease; they would also urge that an Obstetric ward of a superior class be added. In doing so, the Committee are quite aware that the Eden Hospital was originally intended to meet the needs of the community in this respect, but as regards the better class of patients, and also of paying patients, there appears to be considerable room for improvement in the accommodation provided by this institution. The chief objections to this hospital, from a European point of view, are (1) that it is situated in the heart of the native quarter of the town, the atmosphere and outlook being in themselves serious drawbacks; (2) that it is not exclusively for the use of Europeans, while the accommodation provided is inadequate, and falls short of the standard of the present day, such accommodation as does exist consisting principally of bare rooms, devoid of comfort; (3)

that the Medical College is essentially a training institution, and such patients in a maternity hospital attached thereto are distinctly out of place; (4) that the constant presence of the native and military students, principally the former, is undesirable. To make the hospital suitable for the accommodation of European patients would necessarily involve a considerable outlay of money; and as it doubtless meets the requirements of the poorer classes, and of native patients, it seems unnecessary to incur any expenditure in this direction, in view of the opportunity the Government now have of providing a suitable Obstetric ward in the General Hospital, which would in every respect be more desirable and calculated to attract patients.

The accommodation proposed is two single-bed wards for paying patients, two double-bed wards for free patients or patients paying the lower rates, and a segregation ward for puerperal cases. The type of building would be one-storied on an 8-feet basement, constructed on the same lines as the other sick wards, and both it and the segregation ward would have a day room and separate accommodation for nurses, scullery and linen. It is understood that the separation, not only of puerperal, but also of all obstetric cases, is insisted upon by the highest medical authorities.

Wards for inebriates and insanes.

24. It is proposed to utilise the existing bacteriological laboratory for the reception of inebriates and insanes, who disturb the other patients, and should be kept apart.

Out-patient department.

25. The scheme includes a separate building (plan No. 11) for out-patients; but in the opinion of the Committee this should not be built until experience has shown it to be necessary. The out-patient department of the hospital was re-opened in 1894, but the attendance is at present small, and it is not yet clear that special accommodation need be provided.

Laundry and kitchen.

26. The need of better laundry and kitchen arrangements has already been admitted by Government, and provision was made in the Public Works Budget for the current year for carrying out certain necessary improvements. A laundry worked by steam is a necessity in a large hospital, and in connection with it two disinfectors are required—one for disinfecting clothes from the contagious wards, and the other for disinfecting patients' clothes, bedding, &c. The site selected is at the north-east corner on the plot of land which it is proposed to acquire.

The main kitchen (plan No. 11) has been placed in a central position, and will contain, besides the kitchen and its adjuncts, accommodation on one side for daily supplies and on the other for the steward's office and certain kinds of stores. In front will be two rooms for food distribution, and at the back a kitchen yard with rooms for cooks and servants.

Other subsidiary buildings.

25. The other new buildings proposed are—

(*i*) A 'destructor' to be placed near the laundry for destroying all articles which are likely to carry infection. This building, as well as the laundry and disinfectors, will be provided with a chimney to throw off noxious products at a height sufficiently great to ensure diffusion.

(*ii*) A chapel for Church of England patients to replace the present structure, which will have to be removed to make room for the new block for women and children.

(*iii*) A mortuary with corpse chamber, *post-mortem* room and waiting room in a small separate enclosure. It is proposed to place this building near the west gate of the hospital, that being the most retired position and the most suitable for funeral parties starting from the hospital.

(*iv*) Additional accommodation for nurses. For this purpose a new two or three-storied block can be built near the south-eastern corner of the existing nurses' quarters, to which it can be attached by means of a gangway at each floor level.

Distribution of accommodation.

27. The following table shows how the accommodation provided would be distributed among the several buildings:—

Name of Block.	Paying patients upper class.	Paying patients lower class.	Free patients.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
Paying patients' block ...	31	...	...	31
Women and children's block ...	...	16	60	76
Male block	...	24	162	186
Obstetric block	2	2	3	7
Ward for inebriates and insanes ...	...	...	6	6
Infectious diseases block ...	...	...	30	30
Total ...	33	42	261	336

Covered ways.

28. To facilitate communication between the several buildings, it will be necessary to provide covered ways open on both sides. Carriage roads will also be needed, and walks should be arranged for the use of patients, the grounds being suitably laid out. The surface drainage of the whole area will require to be carried out effectively, so that water may not stagnate.

Drainage.

29. The Calcutta Municipality propose to lay a new main sewer along Badiapara Road with a fall southwards, and to realign the road to a width of 60 feet. The drainage of the Hospital premises might with advantage be made to flow into the new sewer. All pipes, traps, pits and chambers must be carefully arranged so as to be readily accessible and to admit of cleaning and ventilation. The whole of the water-supply should be from the filtered mains.

Dairy.

30. A carefully supervised dairy is essential, and the existing cow-shed should be removed. The Committee are disposed to recommend that a portion of the Native Lunatic Asylum compound should be given up for the purpose. A dairy on that site would be near enough to allow of proper supervision and sufficiently distant not to prove offensive.

Quarters of Superintendent and officers.

31. The Committee consider that it would be very desirable, if possible, to provide a house for the Superintendent on the site now occupied by the residence of the Deputy Superintendent of the Native Lunatic Asylum, which faces the maidan and is within a short distance of the Hospital. They further think that the resident medical officers' quarters, about half of which is now occupied by officers in no way connected with the General Hospital, should be reserved entirely for the staff, the extra quarters thus set free being allotted to junior surgeons who may be appointed to do duty at the hospital. The Committee also suggest that the two-storied building occupied by the Deputy Superintendent of the European Lunatic Asylum should be converted into quarters for the Military Assistant Surgeons and the steward; the single-storied quarters being utilized for hospital servants. This will enable a considerable saving to be effected on the allotment of Rs. 90,000 provided for this purpose in the current years' budget.

32. The cost of the proposed scheme has been roughly estimated at Rs. 22,00,000, the details of which are as follows:— Cost of scheme.

	Rs.
Paying patients' block, including kitchen and servants' quarters ...	3,94,000
Block for women and children	4,50,000
Block for men	6,80,000
Administration block	70,000
Obstetric block	50,000
Main kitchen	50,000
Gate lodge	6,000
Mortuary	15,000
Additions to nurses' quarters	30,000
Inebriates' wards	2,000
Chapel	6,000
Out-patient block	30,000
Laundry with disinfectors and destructor	60,000
Infectious diseases wards, with kitchen and out-office accommodation and separate mortuary	1,20,000
Dairy	5,000
Covered ways, compound walls and gates, laying-out grounds, &c. ..	47,000
Acquisition of land on east side	1,45.000
Residence of Superintendent	40,000
Total ...	22 00,000

The Committee venture to hope that it may be found possible to commence and complete the rebuilding of the hospital during the period of the next Provincial contract. The expenditure proposed is no doubt large; but it cannot be regarded as excessive if it is borne in mind that the greater part of it is needed to remedy defects of very long standing, most of which existed before the introduction of the system of Provincial Finance, and thus represents an aggregate of outstanding liabilities in respect of this hospital which the Government of Bengal may be said to have inherited from the Government of India.

The Committee further observe that since 1867, when Hospital Port Dues were first introduced, the owners and agents of vessels coming to Calcutta have paid in this form no less than Rs. 16,21,787,* which has been applied under the orders of Government to the support mainly of the European General Hospital and "otherwise for providing sanitary superintendence and medical aid for the shipping in the port * * * and for the seamen belonging to the vessels therein, whether such seamen are ashore or afloat.†" It would be beyond the province of the Committee to offer any opinion on the question, which has been raised in a letter addressed to them, by the Chamber of Commerce whether the Hospital Port Dues have been in all respects properly applied. But they submit that the mere fact of so large a sum being levied from one section of the mercantile community for the purpose of affording medical aid to officers and seamen of ships visiting the port may not unreasonably be held to impose upon Government at least a moral obligation to provide a higher standard of hospital accommodation than was considered suitable more than a hundred years ago, when Hospital Port Dues did not exist, and the entire cost of the hospital was borne by Government.

	Rs.		Rs.
1867-68 ...	Nil	1883-84 ...	82,762
1868-69 ...	19,795	1884-85 ...	71,925
1869-70 ...	30,811	1885-86 ...	79,263
1870-71 ...	36,574	1886-87 ...	77,018
1871-72 ...	41,052	1887-88 ...	64,116
1872-73 ...	42,052	1888-89 ...	62,116
1873-74 ...	40,702	1889-90 ...	60,098
1874-75 ...	40,089	1890-91 ...	65,169
1875-76 ...	41,211	1891-92 ...	68,067
1876-77 ...	51,197	1892-93 ...	67,786
1877-78 ...	64,746	1893-94 ...	67,712
1878-79 ...	49,712	1894-95 ...	69,444
1879-80 ...	59,331	1895-96 ...	72,985
1880-81 ...	54,378		
1881-82 ...	59,505	Total ...	16,21,787*
1882-83 ...	82,171		

† Act XII of 1875, section 50.

33. The cordial acknowledgments of the Committee are due to th Secretary, Mr. Banks Gwyther, for the admirable designs annexed to t report, which are believed to be in accordance with the views of the b European authorities on the subject of hospital construction. They desire al to thank Surgeon-Captain Pilgrim, who has attended at all their meetings a has supplied much valuable information concerning the working of the prese hospital.

H. H. RISLEY.
W. B. GLADSTONE.
G. C. ROSS.
J. G. H. GLASS.
. COBB.

REPORTS ON THE PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE IN THE PATNA, CHOTA NAGPUR, ORISSA AND RAJSHAHI DIVISIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4681Agri.—The 24th November 1896.—The following papers are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 4550Agri., dated Calcutta, the 18th November 1896.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your report No. 609G., dated 11th November 1896, drawn up under section 9 of the Famine Code, and in reply to say that Sir Alexander Mackenzie considers that the report has been prepared with much care and ability, and desires to thank you for the promptness with which it has been submitted, and for the labour bestowed by you on the compilation of it.

2. I am at the same time to forward for your information the accompanying copies of a letter addressed by this Government to the Government of India on the subject of the approaching scarcity in Bengal generally, and in the Patna Division in particular, and to invite your special attention to the remarks contained in paragraphs 7, 12 to 19, 21 and 22 of that letter.

3. You will observe that a sum of Rs. 34,000 is now available in the hands of the Bengal Distress Relief Committee which was formed in Calcutta in 1888, and His Honour proposes, after consulting you at Sonepore, to ask the Committee to place at your disposal so much of the amount as may be required at present and in the immediate future for distribution in charitable relief.

No. 609G., dated Bankipore, the 11th November 1896.

From—J. A. BOURDILLON, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

IN continuation of my letter No. 579G. of the 23rd ultimo, I have now the honour to forward, under section 9 of the Famine Code, the following report which describes the state of affairs in the districts of the Patna Division on the 1st November 1896, and supplies the information required by the section quoted.

PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

2. After full consideration, I have decided that the time has come for declaring scarcity to be prevalent, and for submitting this report, because although there are so far no signs of distress among the mass of the population, yet grain is already at famine prices almost everywhere, and it follows that all those who have to purchase grain for their daily consumption must already be greatly straitened. I am also anxious to have all arrangements made in good time, and to place all the available information in the hands of Government long before the actual onset of distress, which must certainly be felt in greater or less degree in the course of the next few months.

3. I propose first to set forth the condition of each district as reported by the district officer, with some remarks of my own, and then to review the whole situation, with such observations and recommendations as seem appropriate. The area and population in each case are taken from the latest census pamphlets. It is to be noted that the population figures are probably below the truth, as a period of nearly five years has elapsed since the census was taken, but there is a manifest convenience in using the figures of 1891, and I have adopted them throughout. The areas under each crop are taken from the forecasts published by the Director of Land Records, and the average outturn of each crop per acre has also been obtained from him: lastly the rainfall figures in Appendix B have been compiled from a memorandum supplied by the same officer. The terms *bhadoi* and *kharif* used in the following paragraphs refer (*a*) to all the rainy season crops and (*b*) to the winter rice, sometimes

PART II.

DISTRICT REPORTS

4. PATNA.—[Area 2,682 square miles, population 1,772,509.] This district, which lies wholly to the south of the Ganges, consists of four broadly marked tracts, viz.—

(1) The deara land along the Ganges.

(2) A long and narrow strip of highland close to the bank of the Ganges, along which the East Indian Railway runs from east to west.

(3) A large tract of low land to the south of the railway and the high strip just mentioned, which is annually subject to inundation.

(4) The Bihar subdivision.

The first three areas are comprised in the Dinapore, Sadar, and Barh subdivisions. Tracts Nos. 1 and 2 grow *bhadoi* crops in the rains and *rabi* in the winter: there is little rice. Tract No. 3 produces little rice or *bhadoi*, but usually grows a magnificent crop of *rabi*. The Bihar subdivision again is divided into the hills in the south and the low country to the north: the whole subdivision is intersected with streams, and the greater part is provided with a system of reservoirs (*ahars*), some of which are filled with rain-water and natural drainage, while others are replenished by damming the rivers. An elaborate system of conduits (*pynes*) conveys the water from the rivers to the reservoirs, and again to the fields of the cultivators. Mention should also be made of the Sone Canal System, which runs for about 40 miles near the western border of the district, and irrigates in ordinary years about 40,000 acres of land, an area which has been increased during the present year to about 54,000 acres. The chief crop of the district is the *kharif*, which in an ordinary year produces 43·43 per cent. of the total food crop, 36·01 per cent. being *rabi* and 20·55 per cent *bhadoi*.

5. *Reasons for apprehending scarcity.*—The rains in the present year have been both unseasonable and deficient. They broke late, *i.e.*, at the end of June, and were heavy (the June rainfall being 7·19 inches against a normal fall of 6·24 inches). More rain followed in the first half of July, viz., 8·97 inches against an average of 11·93 inches, and some little damage was done by floods. A prolonged drought succeeded, which lasted till the middle of August, during which month 10 05 inches fell against an average of 10·48. This fall saved the *bhadoi* and enabled the raiyats to transplant the rice seedlings, though the operation was later than usual and was not completed till well into September. A third downpour occurred in the middle of September, which was about half the average, viz , 3·70 inches against 7·04. Up to this time the deficiency from the 1st of April was 7·28 inches, and not much harm would have been done had seasonable rain followed in October, but as a matter of fact not a drop has fallen since the 18th September, instead of the usual allowance of 3 25 in October, and by the end of that month the deficiency amounted to 10·53 inches or 25·53 per cent. of the average.

6. The result is that the *bhadoi* has been a short crop of 10 annas, the rice is estimated at 9 annas, and fears are entertained for the *rabi*. There is nothing in these figures to suggest scarcity in the district as a whole, and if sufficient rain falls during the cold weather months, the outturn of the *rabi* may be better than the Collector expects, although he reports that the area sown is a good deal below the average. In 1873-74 a rainfall of 1·99 inches in the first three months of the calendar year 1874 produced what was estimated at 16 annas, or a full average crop of *rabi*. The crop where sown is said to be germinating freely everywhere, much of the land has been irrigated before sowing, and many temporary wells are said to have been made.

7. But though the crop outturn is not very bad, the sudden rise of prices to famine rates introduces a grave element into the situation. A good deal of excitement was felt in the first week of October, and prices oscillated considerably, but exportation has ceased to a great extent, and prices have now steadied down. I give in the margin the prices of food-grains in Patna on the 31st October 1896 and the corresponding date last year.

	1895.	1896.
Common rice ..	18½	9
Wheat ...	18½	8½
Barley .	23	11
Gram ...	21	11
Arhar ...	20	11½

8. *Area and population likely to be affected.*—Certain parts of the district, however, are worse than the average. These are—

(*a*) The Islampur thana in the south-west of the Bihar subdivision (area 117 square miles, population 81,401).

The tract first mentioned contains a good deal of poor sandy soil. It stands high and has few wells; *bhadoi* is little grown; the rice has been a failure, amounting only to 4 annas, and the absence of rain greatly jeopardises the *rabi* crops. The second tract is also high: its *bhadoi* has been poor, and it depends chiefly on its *rabi*. Further particulars are not given; they will be supplied in a later report. On the whole it may be said that a rural population of about 600,000 will be earliest affected by the failure of the crops besides the urban population of the district, since it is upon them that the stress of high prices falls most severely. Their number under Mr. O'Donnell's average of 6·5 per cent. on the whole population comes to 115,263. The total is 715,263, and this is the population which we may expect to be affected within the next few months, whatever the result of the *rabi* may be. But it is not to be supposed that the whole will require aid. It is stated in the Report of the Famine Commission, Part III, pages 106, 107, that in the famine of 1868-69 in the North-Western Provinces, the largest number that Government ever had to relieve was 13 per cent. of the population for a short time, and 3·9 per cent. for a continuance, and that was only in one exceptional district; in the same report, Part I page 35, it is stated that in Bengal in 1873-74 the highest number in receipt of direct relief at any one time was 20 per cent., and the average about 10 per cent. for nine months. Looking at these figures and remembering that distress is always less acute at first, it seems to me that an estimate of 5 per cent. on the total would be a liberal estimate of the numbers to be provided for during the next few months, partly by charitable relief and partly on relief works. The nett result is 35·763.

9. *Communications.*—As regards communications, the district is most favourably situated: the East Indian Railway runs through its northern thanas from end to end, the Patna-Gaya Railway intersects the Sadar subdivision from north to south, the Sone Canal skirts the whole of its western border, and the Ganges, with a large boat traffic, bounds it on the north. Besides all this, it is well supplied with roads, the mileage being 1,212 on the 31st March 1896. Islampur is connected with Gaya, and with Fatuha on the East Indian Railway (28 miles) by a first class district road. In the matter of cross-roads it is rather badly off, but every village in the thana, and indeed in the whole district, can be reached by pack-bullocks, which are numerous and largely used.

10. *Grain stocks.*—In the matter of grain stocks no very definite information is available, but the Collector reports that they are said to be ample: the *bhaoli* system prevails largely over the whole of the south of the district, and it is believed that some zamindars have considerable stocks, while every raiyat has something. Exportation is said to have ceased. This question will be more fully discussed in subsequent reports.

11. *Sources of food supply.*—The remarks in paragraph 8 above will show that grain can be imported by rail, road, canal and river, and can be distributed by pack-bullocks everywhere. There are many large bazaars and marts, and Patna itself is a great grain emporium. Probably no district in the division offers so many facilities for private trade or is so well protected against exhaustion.

12. *Proposed measures of relief.*—So far the Collector is of opinion that the necessity of relief works has not been proved. Early in October, when the sudden rise of prices caused by the assured failure of the Hathiya rains, and the exportation of grain to the North-Western Provinces, caused a panic in the large towns, test relief works were opened at Patna and in various places in the north of the district, but these were not largely attended and were soon closed. The Collector now proposes to open test works once more from the 16th instant at eight places in the north of the district, and also one at Islampur. These will afford employment to 1,676 persons for 90 days. If it is found that work is really needed, they will be promptly expanded and others started. Meanwhile the scheme of works submitted annually under rule 5 of the Famine Code is being carefully revised, and work will be started as the need arises. The Collector at my request is mapping out the whole district into relief circles, which will, however, not be manned till the proper time comes. Private Committees for the relief of the indigent have been formed in Patna, and in all the chief centres in the north of the district, and loans have been offered to zamindars for the construction and repair of agricultural works, as well as to cultivators for temporary wells.

13. *Estimate of expenditure.*—At this stage it seems absolutely impossible to form any definite estimate of what will be required, as so much depends on

expenditure. By this means they have now available a sum of Rs. 25,000, including the estimated receipts up to the end of December, and a further sum of Rs. 25,000 will be available during the first three months of 1897. The Collector's letter, however, is not quite clear on this point, and these figures will probably be modified. From the commencement of the financial year 1897-98, the District Board expect a large increase of revenue. An application is being separately made for an increase to the grant for advances under the Agricultural Loans Act, and the Land Improvement Act.

14. *Remissions or suspension of revenue.*—Nothing of the sort is required at present.

15. *Additional establishment.*—None is at present needed, but the Collector expects, if scarcity increases, that he will require three or four officers to take charge of circles, and some increase will be inevitable in the number of kanungos and ministerial officers.

16. *Conclusion.*—The condition of the district gives cause for no immediate anxiety. The first need here, as elsewhere, is a careful investigation of the state of towns and large villages, where the unusually high price of grain will first be felt by the non-agricultural population. I am drawing the special attention of the district officer to this matter.

17. GAYA.—[Area 4,712 square miles, population 2,188,343.] The district is very diverse in character: the north and west partake of the character of the Gangetic plain, while the south is hilly and jungly, and the Nawada subdivision on the east combines both those characteristics. The district is intersected with numerous streams flowing from the Chota Nagpur plateau, and these are largely used for the conservation of water in reservoirs, whence it is distributed by channels. This system prevails over nearly the whole district, except parts of Jahanabad and the northern areas of Aurangabad. The district is bounded on the west by the Sone river and the higher reaches of the Patna and Gaya Canal, which irrigates in ordinary years about 40,000 acres, and in the present year has irrigated as much as 53,000. The chief crop of the district, as might be excepted, is the *kharif*; for out of the whole food crop usually produced in an ordinary year, 65·89 per cent. is rice, 24·47 per cent. is *rabi*, and *bhadoi* is represented by only 9·66 per cent. of the total.

18. *Reasons for apprehending scarcity.*—As in the case of Patna, the Collector of Gaya reports that though the crops are not bad on the whole, the high prices ruling in the bazars justify him in saying that scarcity prevails in his district to some extent. Here as in Patna the rainfall was scanty, and ceased early. During April and May only 0·27 of an inch fell, against an average of 2·02. In June the rain was late and heavy, being 8·34 inches against an average of 5·63. Early in July another downpour followed of 10·44 inches, the total up to date being then only $\frac{8}{10}$ths of an inch below the average. A long drought succeeded, which was followed by 10·91 inches in August, against an average of 11·73, and after another long break, the middle of September gave another fall of 3·93 inches instead of 6·79. No rain has fallen since, and the deficiency to the end of October is 7·34 inches, or 17·8 per cent. These heavy falls alternating with long droughts did less harm in Gaya than they would have done elsewhere, for the water was carefully stored and used as required. Floods caused by heavy rain on the Chota Nagpur plateau did some damage in the Nawadah subdivision at the end of September.

19. The result of these vagaries in the rainfall is an outturn which is estimated by the Collector at 12 annas for the *bhadoi*, 8 annas for the *kharif*, and 7 annas for the *rabi* crop. The whole outturn of the district in an ordinary year is estimated at 2,44,01,000 maunds, and the equivalent of the above proportions, if the usual area has been sown this year, is as follows:—*Bhadoi* 17,88,000 maunds, *kharif* 81,22,000 maunds, and *rabi* 44,79,000 maunds. The total is 1,43,89,000 maunds, which corresponds to 68·96 per cent. of an average crop.

20. These figures, as in Patna, give no cause for present anxiety, but that is unfortunately supplied, as indeed it is throughout the Division, by the early rise of prices to famine rates. I give in the margin the prices quoted at the Sadar station on the 31st October last, and the price of common rice on the corresponding

	1895.	1896.
Common rice ...	14	8·4
Wheat ...	...	8
Barley ...	...	11
Makai ...	...	11·2
Gram ...	...	10·2
Arhar ...	...	10·4

21. It is clear, as Mr. Savage observes, that "persons of the wage-earning class who receive their wages in money must find their means of livelihood seriously curtailed." To these I would add all persons on fixed incomes and all those who depend on charity; all those in fact catalogued in paragraph 109 of the Famine Commission Report, Part I. But here as elsewhere work in the fields is still plentiful, and as this is always paid chiefly in coarse grain, the daily labourer does not at present feel the high prices any more than the agriculturist who is living on his own stocks. There is no increase either in vagrancy or crime, and there are no signs of emaciation or distress anywhere.

22. *Area and population likely to be affected.*—But while the above paragraphs supply a satisfactory report on the general condition of the district, there are spots where the people are not so well off, because the rainfall has been scanty and the system of reservoirs is incomplete, or the land too high, so that there has been a more or less complete failure of the kharif crop. Three such tracts are marked by the Collector and are described as follows:—

(*a*) the northern portion of the Jahanabad subdivision round the subdivisional head-quarters;

(*b*) the portion of the Sherghatti thana which lies to the south of the Grand Trunk Road; and

(*c*) A tract in the north-east of the Aurangabad subdivision between Aurangabad and Goh.

In the former of these tracts the area is about 100 square miles, and the population 65,000. The *kharif* crop here is placed at 2 annas only. In the second tract the area is much larger, being about 350 square miles, but it is hilly and is thinly populated, and the population is about 72,000. The crop here is expected to be about the same, *i.e.*, 2 annas. The third tract comprises an area of about 150 square miles with a population of 63,000, and here the rice is estimated at 5 annas. I also add the urban population, which at 6·5 per cent. of the whole population of the district comes to 139,291. The whole population to be first affected, therefore, comes to 339,291, and the area to 600 square miles. Taking 5 per cent. of the above total the number for whom some sort of relief may be necessary during the next few months is 16,645.

23. *Communications.*—The Gaya district itself is well supplied with communications. The Patna-Gaya Railway runs from Gaya to its northern boundary, about 40 miles; the Grand Trunk Road runs along through its southern thanas for about 70 miles; the Patna-Gaya canal passes along its western boundary for about 40 miles; and the mileage of roads on the 31st March 1896 was as follows:—district roads 849 miles, village roads 554 miles, total 1,403 miles. In the affected tracts also communication is ample. Through the Jahanabad area runs the Patna-Gaya Railway, and from Jahanabad itself unmetalled roads, passable at all times of the year, though heavy in the rains, radiate in all directions. To the Sherghatti tract there are two good roads from Gaya, and the Grand Trunk Road runs along its northern limit, but in the tract itself there is only one road which the Collector proposes to raise as a relief work. To and through the Aurangabad tract runs a good unmetalled road fully bridged except at the big rivers, and from the centre of the tract (Rafigunge) radiate two fair-weather roads—one northward to Goh and the other westward to Okri. Means of communication are therefore ample and good till rain falls.

24. *Grain-stocks.*—The Collector reports that every zamindar and every well-to-do raiyat has his *golah*. Exportation has stopped, and his information is that stocks are now everywhere held up partly for consumption and partly for sale when prices rise higher still. This was the experience of 1873-74, when in a year very similar to the present the stocks of the people enabled them to maintain themselves till the *rabi* was reaped, and again till the *bhadoi* harvest came in. A lakh and a half of maunds of grain were forced upon the Gaya officials, of whom I was one, but of this amount only 11,000 maunds were expended on relief in various forms, 50,000 maunds were sold, and the remainder was distributed to other districts, or returned to Patna.

25. *Sources of food-supply.*—Mr. Savage says that if a fair *rabi* crop is reaped, the grain, together with that of the *kharif*, added to the stocks already in hand, will enable the district to support itself without special importation. The matter will be further examined below. If importation has to be resorted to, it will no doubt be carried out by private enterprise along the lines of communication indicated above. Jahanabad, Sherghatti and Rafigunge

26. *Proposed measures of relief.*—The Collector reports that exhaustive enquiries in every part of the district have satisfied him that there is no demand whatever for relief works at present, and in this view I entirely concur. There is plenty of field work to be had, which will carry on the labouring population till the South Bihar Railway breaks ground along a line from Baroon to Gaya, which will pass through Rafigunge, and will supply work for 10,000 able-bodied men for at least six months. Should the necessity for other relief works arise, however, the Collector has arranged to open as test works the various feeder roads to the railway, which will provide for the Rafigunge tract, and in the Sherghatti and Jahanabad tracts to start work on the Sherghatti-Imamgunge and Jahanabad-Dharawat roads, which will supply all the work that is needed. If, contrary to all expectations, distress deepens, other railway feeder roads will be opened, and the scheme submitted under section 5 of the Famine Code will be utilised. This programme seems to me to be fully sufficient. In anticipation of their being required at some future date, the Collector has mapped out his district into 14 relief circles, each circle comprising a thana, but he has so far only appointed circle officers to the three circles in which distress may possibly occur: moreover, they are at present engaged on famine work in addition to their ordinary duties.

27. *Estimate of expenditure.*—The Gaya District Board has as requested revised its budgets for 1896-97 and 1897-98. For the current year it has diverted Rs. 15,850 from various masonry works, and will also have at its disposal the estimated closing balance of Rs. 36,000, or Rs. 51,850 in all. For expenditure, if need be, in the early months of 1897-98 it has set aside Rs. 60,000, so that it has practically provided more than a lakh of rupees to meet the demands of the next eight or nine months. I consider the sum ample for the present at any rate.

28. *Conclusion.*—The condition of the Gaya district is the best in the Division. The Nawada subdivision seems to be absolutely safe, and the doubtful areas in the other subdivisions are small and easily accessible. Here as elsewhere prices are already very high, and certain classes will feel the pinch this year much earlier than they have in former years of scarcity. As regards the agricultural population there is little to fear. The daily labourers will find employment on the South Bihar Railway, which runs right through the district, while it is almost certain the zamindars and the better class of cultivators will have sufficient stocks to carry them on till the *bhadoi* crop of 1897. The *bhaoli* system which prevails over so large a portion of the district directly tends to the hoarding of grain, and, in a year like the present, both landlord and tenant will reap large profits from the sale of surplus grain. For these reasons I have no fears for Gaya.

29. SHAHABAD.—[Area 4,375 square miles, population 2,063,927.] Like the district of Gaya the large district of Shahabad is divided into clearly defined tracts. In the south there is a large area of hill and forest thinly inhabited, while the central and northern portions of the district are fully cultivated, and carry a numerous population. On the north the district is bounded by the Ganges, and on the east by the Sone, while the Arrah Canal running along the bank of that river irrigates 475,000 acres with a perfect net-work of distributaries and village channels. Its operations cover the greater part of the Sasaram subdivision, all the south of the Buxar subdivision, and much of the Sadar subdivision, but only a small corner of the Bhabua subdivision is reached. The main crop of the district is the *rabi*; for out of the whole outturn of the district in ordinary years 48·11 per cent. is *rabi*, 44·27 per cent. is *kharif*, and only 7·60 per cent. *bhadoi*. Consequently the failure or success of the *bhadoi* is, comparatively speaking, a matter of little moment. The *kharif* is grown mostly in the neighbourhood of the canals and in the south of the district, while the Sadar subdivision, and the high land to the north along which the line of the East Indian Railway is carried, is chiefly devoted to *rabi*.

30. *Reasons for apprehending scarcity.*—The rainfall in the Shahabad district was more deficient than in either Gaya or Patna, and was equally capricious, but the feature of the season was fair rain up till the end of August, and then a great deficiency in September. Here as in other Bihar districts the monsoon was very late: there was heavy rain early in July, then a long break till the middle of August, and a second lasting till the middle of September: but whereas up to the end of August the deficiency was only

of 7·07. No rain has fallen since the middle of that month, and the total deficiency to the end of October is 16·30, which is equivalent to 25·84 per cent. of the normal fall. This explains at once why the estimated outturn of the crops is as low as the Collector anticipates in spite of the efforts of the Sone Canal officers.

31. The crops resulting from these meteorological conditions are estimated by the Collector as follows:—*Bhadoi* 7½ annas, *kharif* 3 annas, and *rabi* 11½ annas. In 1873-74, with exactly similar conditions during August, September, and October, the *kharif* was found to be only a 2-anna crop and the *bhadoi* 4 annas; but it is to be remembered that in that year the canals were not yet at work, and that damage was done by an abnormal fall of 16·79 inches in July. The whole outturn of the district in an ordinary year is 2,97,73,000 maunds, and the above estimates expressed in maunds and calculated on the areas cultivated, with the *rabi* estimate raised to 12 annas, work out as follows:—*Bhadoi* 9,29,000; *kharif* 24,06,000, *rabi* 1,07,43,000, giving a total of 1,40,78,000 maunds as the produce of the district, which is equivalent to 47·28 per cent. of the produce of an ordinary year.

32. These figures, as has already been remarked in the case of Patna and Gaya, need cause no immediate anxiety for the district as a whole, but unhappily here as elsewhere famine prices have already appeared, and one part of the district is a good deal worse than the rest. As has been reported in a previous letter, prices rose very rapidly at the beginning of October, and a grain riot was apprehended. Exportation, which had been very considerable from Arrah and Buxar was temporarily stopped at Arrah, but has since been carried on till it ceased from natural causes, and prices have now settled down. I give in the margin for convenience of reference the prices of the principal food-grains at Arrah on the 1st November 1896 and on the corresponding day in 1895.

	1895.	1896.
Common rice ..	13	9
Wheat ...	13	8½
Gram .	13	11
Barley		11
Makai		12
Marua . .		15

33. *Area and population likely to be affected.*—The figures just quoted show clearly enough that the urban population and all those who have fixed incomes or are paid in cash must be greatly pinched. Following the calculation adopted in the case of other districts, I take the non-agricultural population likely to be affected to be 134,155. Besides these there is the population of the Bhabua subdivision, in which is the area referred to above as being in worse case than the rest of the district. The area of this tract is 1,301 square miles, and the population 344,902. The Collector reports that the whole of them are affected, and I accept the statement in the sense that this area will first require relief works. Five per cent. of the sum of these two totals is 23,952.

34. *Communications.*—The Shahabad district is not so well off in this respect as the other two districts of South Bihar, but there is no great cause for complaint. The Ganges bounds it on the north, and the East Indian Railway runs along its northern boundary for 60 miles. The Arrah Canal leaving the Sone at Dehree runs up to Arrah (50 miles), while other large branches diverge to Buxar and elsewhere. Lastly, the Grand Trunk Road traverses it from south-east to north-west, and the whole district is well supplied with District Board and village roads, the mileage of which reaches a total of 1,855 miles. One-third of the area of the Bhabua subdivision, which is the affected tract, is covered with hill and forest and very thinly populated; the remainder is well supplied with communications. Besides the Grand Trunk Road, which runs through the centre of it for about 30 miles, there are 3 metalled roads and 35 unmetalled roads. All these roads are passable until the rains set in, and some of them can be used even after that. Many of them will be raised and levelled as relief works during the current season if the need arises.

35. *Grain-stocks.*—As elsewhere the Collector reports that grain-stocks are said to be abundant, and I have every reason to believe that he is right. Sales to brokers have stopped, and not only the dealers, but the zamindars and cultivators are said to be holding up their stocks for consumption or for sale at higher prices later in the year. There is a considerable *bhauli* area in this district on the south and west, and hence, as stated in paragraph 28 above, it is believed that the habit of hoarding grain is well established and largely followed.

36. *Sources of food-supply.*—Should necessity arise, grain can be poured into the district by all the means of communication noted above, and into the Bhabua subdivision from Zamania on the East Indian Railway (30 miles), from Dehree on the canal, through Sasaram, up the Grand Trunk Road, and by many cross-country roads from local marts in the Sadar and Sasaram subdivisions where grain is cheaper and more plentiful. Meanwhile, the Collector has arranged with two important local grain-dealers to open markets near the test relief works to be mentioned in the next paragraph. These markets are reported to be in full swing and will meet all the reqirements of the case for the present.

37. *Proposed measures of relief.*—In paragraph 12 of my letter of the 23rd October, I have already reported that test relief works were required in the south and east of the Bhabua subdivision. In accordance with my request, the Collector proceeded to the subdivisional head-quarters, and remained there till all arrangements were completed. The work, which consists of repairing, raising and levelling existing unmetalled roads, has been commenced in five places, viz.—

(1) Bhabua to Jahanabad (7 miles east).
(2) Bhabua to the Karamnasa river (20 miles west and north-west).
(3) Durgauti to Hata (12 miles south) (Durgauti is on the Grand Trunk Road).
(4) Mahania to Panjraon (17 miles north and north-west).
(5) Bhagwanpur to Rajghat (12 miles south).

Work was commenced on the 21st October, and a return in Form 19 of the Famine Code is appended, showing the numbers employed and other particulars. The daily figures are given in the margin: on the first day only one work was opened: there were two open on the 22nd and 23rd, and after that date three were open. The work should not have remained open on the 25th, Sunday, and the sudden fall on the 29th and 31st requires explanation, which has been asked for. Mr. Egerton commenced by paying rates calculated under section 103 of the Famine Code, and the task set is that calculated by Mr. King (*vide* Appendix IV, page 80 of the Famine Code). A man and woman working together have to cut 100 cubic feet of earth with a 50-foot lead, the woman doing the carrying and a child assisting. The rate of wage in Government pice is man 6, woman 5, big child 3. This rate was based on a price-current of 11 seers to the rupee, but rice was selling at Bhabua on the 2nd instant at 7½ seers. Mr. Egerton reported that this rate worked out to Rs. 2-4 per 1,000 cubic feet, whereas the District Board rate is Re. 1-12 for piece-work, and the Railway authorities were offering only Re. 1-8, which has since been raised to Re. 1-12. I accordingly telegraphed to him to reduce his rate and to introduce calculations under section 104, though it is to be observed that the rise in price has considerably reduced the value of the money wage. These changes have been carried out since the 1st November, and the District Engineer, Mr. Edwards, who was on leave when the work was first opened, has returned and proceeded to Bhabua. The labourers are reported to be in good case, but there are a good number of B class men, as the annexed statement (Appendix A) will show. Further particulars will be given in my next report; meanwhile the Lieutenant-Governor may rest assured that these relief works will in no case be allowed to compete with those of the Moghalserai-Gaya Railway.

21st	October	...	...	18
22nd	,,	...	...	57
23rd	,,	...	...	316
24th	,,	...	...	312
25th	,,	...	...	931
26th	,,	...	...	836
27th	,,	...	...	1,159
28th	,,	...	..	792
29th	,,	...	...	1,478
30th	,,	...	...	1,289
31st	,,	...	...	766

38. This work, which will supply many thousands of labourers with employment all through the cold weather, forms a splendid natural relief work, and will be of the greatest assistance to the people in the Bhabua and Sasaram subdivisions. It runs from Khajura on the Karamnasa to Dehree on the Sone, following generally the line of the Grand Trunk Road. I have been in telegraphic communication with the Collector and the Resident Engineer, and have arranged that without waiting for the usual formalities work is to be started in several places, where this can be done without objection. This has already been done, and I fully expect that all the professional and able-bodied labourers will be drawn away from our test works and find employment on the railway.

39. The Collector has increased the allotment of the Subdivisional Officer, Bhabua, for advances, and loans for wells are being freely given. A Deputy Collector and a Khas Mahal Tahsildar have been deputed to assist the Subdivisional Officer. Mr. Egerton has also applied for sanction to start some agricultural improvements in the Government estates in the Bhabua subdivision, and has placed Rs. 500 in the hands of the District Superintendent of Police for use under section 12 of the Code.

40. *Estimate of Expenditure.*—The Collector finds that he cannot at present make any confident estimate of expenditure, and I agree with him. It is impossible at this moment to estimate even the numbers who will seek our relief works, as the effect of the opening of the railway work has yet to be noted. By revision of the District Board budget Rs. 20,000 have been saved for the current year, besides the estimated closing balance of about the same sum. For the early months of 1897-98 the Board has provided Rs. 55,000 out of the Civil Works budget without touching the other heads. These sums seem quite sufficient for the present. The Collector has addressed all the leading zamindars of the district on the subject of organising private charity and giving advances and remissions to their raiyats. No response has been received so far.

41. *Suspension of Government revenue.*—This is not recommended at present, but, with my sanction, the Collector has for the time being suspended the collection of rents from the raiyats in the Government estates in Bhabua, and has postponed all certificates except those which would be time-barred by the operation. These latter will be carefully looked into one by one.

42. *Additional establishment.*—No confident estimate can be given, but the Collector has been a good deal hampered by the transfer of two Deputy Collectors and a Sub-Deputy Collector. If settlement operations in Bihar are suspended some of these should be posted to the district again; meanwhile the services of Mr. Ryan, Assistant District Superintendent, will be utilised in both the Sasaram and Bhabua subdivisions.

43. *Conclusion.*—With a good *rabi* crop Shahabad will do well enough. The Bhabua subdivision will require to be carefully watched, but I expect great things from the commencement of the Moghalserai-Gaya Railway.

44. SARAN.—[Area 2,651 square miles, population 2,466,065.] The Saran district is the most densely populated and the most closely cultivated district in the Patna Division. It contains practically no waste land, and is a fertile *doab* of rich alluvial soil washed on three sides by the Gogra, the Ganges, and the Gandak. It possesses a so-called system of canals which are of little practical value, but its surface is pitted with innumerable wells, and it is cultivated by the most adroit agriculturists in the whole of Bihar. Unlike other districts which depend on one, or perhaps two, harvests, and stand or fall by them, the crops of Saran are almost equally divided among the three great harvests of the year, so that it is practically impossible for it to lose its whole crop. The area cultivated with food-crops in an ordinary year is appropriated as follows:—*Bhadoi* 37·5 per cent., *kharif* 25·5 per cent., and *rabi* 37·4 per cent., while the normal outturn is thus divided:—*Bhadoi* 31·5 per cent., *kharif* 30·11 per cent., and *rabi* 38·38 per cent.

45. *Reasons for apprehending scarcity.*—The rainfall in Saran during the current year has been unusually short, the total according to the published returns being only 22·32 from 1st April to 1st November in place of a normal fall of 42·80. The rains commenced late in June and from the first were insufficient, the monsoon current which came up from the east seeming to be exhausted before it reached Saran, and two long periods of drought in August and September occurred here also as elsewhere. In June the fall was 2·68 against 6·42; in July the fall was 3½ inches short, and in August the deficiency was an inch and a half; but worse was to come, for in September only 1·28 inches fell against an average of 7·45, and none has fallen since the middle of that month. Thus the three asterisms of the *Hathiya*, *Chitra*, and *Srivati*, which are the most important in the whole agricultural year, have passed without a drop of rain in this district. The total deficiency is equivalent to 47·85 of the normal fall.

46. A glance at the above figures will show that they must mean a considerable failure of the *bhadoi*, a great deficiency of the *kharif*, and very poor prospects for the *rabi*. Accordingly the Collector's estimate for the two former

is as follows:—*Bhadoi* 6 annas and *kharif* 8 annas, while he hazards no speculation for the *rabi*, since so much depends on the rainfall during the current month, and again in the first three months of 1897. In 1873-74 the total rainfall from 1st April to 1st November was half as much again as in the present year, viz., 32·02 inches, but the conditions in September and October were practically the same: if we may assume that the fate of the *rabi* will be the same as in that year, then we may expect an 8-anna crop. Taking this as my standpoint and expressing the result in maunds, the outturn will be as follows, viz.:—*Bhadoi* 21,17,000, *kharif* 10,74,000, and *rabi* 34,39,000—total 66,30,000. In an ordinary year the figures are—*Bhadoi* 56,45,000, *kharif* 53,95,000, and *rabi* 68,78,000—total 1,79,18,000 maunds. The total outturn will therefore be only 37 per cent. of that in an average year.

47. These figures suggest a serious failure of the food-supply of the district, but for reasons which I will explain below, they would give me little concern but for the fact that the situation is complicated by the extraordinary high price of grain. This has been caused here, as elsewhere, by exportation, the natural result of improved communications and of greater distress elsewhere. The figures in the margin show the price of the ordinary grains on the 1st November 1896 and the same date in 1895. Obviously here as elsewhere, all but those who are paid in grain, or who live on their own stocks, must be much pinched already, but the Collector reports that all persons are unanimous in saying that no general inconvenience need be expected till after the beginning of December, since the *bhadoi* crop is still in hand, and there is ample employment available for cultivators and field labourers in the irrigation and preparation of lands for the *rabi* crop.

	1895.	1896.
Common rice ...	17·8	9
Makai ...	25·8	12
Marua ...	...	14
Wheat ...	...	8·8
Gram ...	...	11

48. *Area and population likely to be affected.*—Bearing the above considerations in mind, the Collector has reported that the whole district will be affected. Strictly speaking, this is true, but I do not think that it was the intention of the framers of the Famine Code that the expression should be taken so literally, and I prefer to confine the estimate of distress to the urban population and that of certain tracts where the crops have been particularly bad. These tracts are the thanas of Mirganj, Gopalganj, and Darauli, the gross area of which is 1,046 square miles, and their population 360,670, but I cannot think that the whole of these thanas are in bad case, and we shall, I think, be near the truth if we divide the figures by 2. The urban population taken at 2·9 per cent., Mr. O'Donnell's ascertained ratio for North Bihar, comes to 71,515, and if we add this total to half that of the abovenamed thanas, we get a grand total of 501,850 persons who are likely to be the earliest affected. Five per cent. of this total gives 25,092 persons who may require relief during the next few months.

49. *Communications.*—Saran is amply supplied with means of communication. On three sides it has the great waterways of the Gogra, the Ganges, and the Gandak. The Bengal and North-Western Railway traverses it for 84 miles from south-east to north-west, and it possesses a more complete reticulation of roads than any other district in Bihar. There are 66 main roads with a total length of 976 miles (of which 118 are metalled), and besides this 470 so-called village roads with a mileage of 1,705, many of which are of great importance. All these roads can be used with effect till the rain falls, and many of them can be used throughout the year. The tracts likely to be first affected are well supplied with roads, and pack-bullocks are numerous and good. The railway runs past the northern boundary of the Darauli thana, and from the important station of Siwan grain can be easily and rapidly transported to any part of Mirganj and Gopalganj.

50. *Grain-stocks.*—The Collector of Saran is no more able to give a confident opinion on this point than his brother officers. He has ordered detailed enquiries to be made, and in the meantime reports that there are said to be sufficient quantities in hand for present needs. In this opinion I fully concur, and I would go further and say that I have no doubt that however high prices may rise, Saran will always have grain for those who have the money to buy it.

51. My reasons for this belief are many. In the first place the Saran raiyat is notoriously capable, and he may be trusted, before any man in Bihar, to keep by him what he considers a fair supply of grain. But even in

ordinary years this supply is not nearly enough to feed the whole of the teeming population of Saran, and the result is that there is always a large importation of food-grains. Thus it follows that the habit of importation is of old standing, and all that is necessary—provided that grain can be procured elsewhere at a remunerative price—is for the dealer to extend his operations: there is no question of establishing a new trade, and development is all that is required. Moreover, it is particularly noted in the accounts of the relief operations of 1873-74 that Saran was preserved by the extraordinary activity of its private trade. Lastly, it is probable that more money is poured into Saran than into any other district in the Division. The average annual payments of the Opium Department are very large, as are the sums paid out in the cultivation and manufacture of indigo, while lastly the vast numbers of Saran emigrants remit and bring home sums of money, which those who are unacquainted with the district find it difficult to accept. In a memorandum which was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th December 1890, I pointed out that the value of money-orders paid in Saran from other districts, which were nearly all in small sums, and almost certainly family remittances, was nearly 10½ lakhs of rupees, and it is believed that each emigrant brings back twice as much as he sends home. In 1893-94, according to Mr. Slack, the Collector, the amount so paid was Rs. 13,33,450, and in 1894-95 it was Rs. 16,42,900; a very moderate estimate would therefore place the amount annually sent and brought home by Saran emigrants at 30 lakhs of rupees every year.

52. *Sources of food-supply.*—The district generally can be easily and effectively supplied by rail and river, and what has been said above in respect of communications will show that internal distribution is easy. These remarks apply to the affected tracts equally with the rest of the district. Revilganj on the Gogra, 7 miles from Chapra, is a famous grain mart, and is now connected with the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

53. *Proposed measures of relief.*—Mr. Earle has gone very fully into this subject. After consulting the District Board he has decided to open experimentally, under the Famine Code, a few small test works which comprise the improvement of three roads in the Gopalganj subdivision and the construction of a new road in the Siwan subdivision, across the only part of the Darauli thana which is not yet completely supplied. It is not expected that the experiment will prove the necessity of opening regular relief works, but should this be so, a second list has been prepared to which effect can be given at once Another work proposed is the quarrying of *kankar* for a two or three years supply: others of a less practical character it is unnecessary to mention. The authorized programme of relief works includes works under Public Works agency of which the cost is estimated at Rs. 80,722, but sanction to these has not been received: it would be well if this could be accorded without delay. Lastly, the authorities of the Bengal and North-Western Railway report that they are prepared to spend Rs. 30,000 on earthwork in the Saran district, partly in constructing the line from Revilganj to Manjhi (seven miles), and partly in petty works. In conclusion, as the Lieutenant-Governor is well aware, the Saran Canals have been thrown open, and every effort is being made to send as much water down them as possible into one of the canals, viz., the river Dolia. Some water passed as early as the first week of this month.

54. No meetings for collecting subscriptions or organising charitable relief are spoken of, but there is no doubt that these will be called in due course. The late Maharaja of Hatwah expressed his intention of undertaking the assistance of the raiyats throughout his estates, and the Court of Wards will doubtless do what is needed.

55. *Estimate of expenditure.*—Mr. Earle hesitates to offer any definite estimate of expenditure, as the magnitude of the crisis is still a matter of pure speculation; but the District Board budget has been pruned down in accordance with the principles of the Famine Code and the instructions of Government, so as to provide an allotment of Rs. 78,000 in the current year, including the estimated closing balance, and arrangements have been made to make available Rs. 80,000 out of the budget of 1897-98 in the first few months of that year. The provision is ample for the present.

56. *Conclusion.*—For all the reasons stated above, I consider that Saran is in no real danger at present. The urban and non-agricultural population here, as everywhere, will feel the pressure of high prices, and it is to them that attention must first be turned; but remembering the fact that the district grows three crops in something like equal proportion, that its agriculturists are resourceful and adroit above the general average, that the supply and distribution of food-grains in almost any quantity over its numerous roads is well understood, and lastly, that an unusually large number of emigrants has left the district this year at an unusually early date, so that not only will there be fewer mouths to feed but more money than usual to be sent home this year, I feel no anxiety for Saran, except in the improbable event of a total failure of the *rabi*.

57. CHAMPARAN.—[Area 3,531 square miles, population 1,859,465.] The Champaran district is the westernmost of those north of the Ganges, and has all the characteristics of a sub-Himalayan tract. It is bounded on the west (with the exception of one outlying thana) by the river Gandak, on the north by the Nepal frontier, and on the south and east by the Muzaffarpur district. The eastern and southern portions are rich and fertile, but its northern and western thanas contain a large proportion of hill and jungle, and are thinly populated: the climate is humid, lakes and streams abound, and the normal rainfall (49·85 inches) is higher than that of any other district in the Division. The chief crops of the district are the *bhadoi* and *kharif*, and the *rabi* is of comparatively little importance. Out of the area cultivated in an ordinary year, 41 per cent. is devoted to *bhadoi*, 39 per cent. to *kharif*, and 19·9 per cent. to *rabi*. In the matter of outturn these proportions are somewhat varied, for the *kharif* stands at 43·92 per cent., *bhadoi* at 35·04 per cent., and *rabi* at 21·02.

58. *Reasons for apprehending scarcity.*—The rainfall at Motihari, the head-quarters station of the district, was of much the same character as in other districts of the Division. The monsoon commenced late (25th June), and was 4 inches below the average of that month. In July there was not much to complain of, but in August the deficiency was 2½ inches, and the total deficit up to that time was 9·47 inches. This was bad enough, but the September rainfall was even more disappointing. This district usually receives 9·30 inches of rain in September and 3·54 in October—total 12·84, but in the present year there fell only 2·35 inches in September, of which almost all fell in the first week. No rain at all fell in October. To this cause principally, and also to the long droughts from the middle of July to the middle of August, and again from the middle of August to the beginning of September, is to be attributed the bad outturn of the *bhadoi* and *kharif* crops and the poor prospects of the *rabi*. The total deficiency of the year is 19·96 inches, or 41·67 per cent. In this respect Champaran stands second only to Saran. The Collector estimates the *bhadoi* at about 8 and the *kharif* at 3 annas, and has made no estimate of the *rabi* outturn yet, but the unusually early cessation of the rains and the prevalence of west winds give cause for serious apprehension. In the north of the district a good deal of irrigation is done from hill streams which are dammed for the purpose, but in the south of the district irrigation is not practised. Mr. Macpherson reports that *rabi* sowing can without disadvantage be postponed till the 20th November, if a good shower falls before that time. At present there are no signs of such an event, and the chances against it are very great.

59. In Statement D appended to this report I have calculated that on the Collector's first estimate of 8½ annas for the *bhadoi* and 3½ annas for the *kharif*, the outturn of these crops in Champaran will be 36,66,000 maunds and 15,31,000 maunds, respectively, as against a normal outturn of 67,52,000 maunds of *bhadoi* and 84,63,000 maunds of *kharif*. The totals are 51,97,000 and 1,52,15,000, which give an outturn of only 34·15 per cent. on the normal food-crop. If, as has been done elsewhere in the report, we assume that the rabi crop will be much what it was in 1874, viz., 8 annas, then the whole outturn will be 72,77,000 maunds against an average of 1,92,66,000, or only 37·48 of the ordinary outturn of the district.

60. Moreover, the Collector reports that prices are high, as elsewhere, and that the non-agricultural population and those who are not paid in grain, or who have no stocks of their own, are already beginning to feel the effect of

the rise. Mr Macpherson reports that in Champaran the daily labourers are begining to be in want. The failure of the rain means that the area sown with *rabi* will be contracted, and therefore the demand for field labour: in other districts the active irrigation which is going on makes up for this want, but, as has been stated above, over the greater part of Champaran irrigation is not in vogue and the labourers have little or nothing to do. He also adds that two-thirds of the raiyati holdings in representative villages prove to be less than 3 acres in extent, so that most of the cultivators are little better off than the daily labourers. The figures in the margin show the present actual price of the common food-grains at Motihari as compared with their average price in an ordinary year.

	1896.	Average.
Common rice ...	10	17
Wheat	9	13½
Barley	12½	21½
Maize	12½	24½
Gram	12	18½

Grain has been largely exported from the district of late, but this is believed to have ceased as the holders of grain have now parted with their surplus stock. Prices will probably now remain steady or fluctuate but slowly. The subject will be mentioned again below.

61. *Area and population likely to be affected.*—Obviously all parts of the district are not inconvenienced to the same extent, and the Collector has been at great pains to work out in detail of areas the extent to which each is likely to be distressed; and he has illustrated his report with a map which I will submit with next report. He has based his forecast on the supposition that no rain will fall before the end of the present month to help the *rabi*, and as there seems little hope of that, the scheme of his forecast may be accepted whatever may be said of the anticipated degrees of distress. There are two tracts in which in his opinion relief, whether in the form of work or gratuitous distribution, will be wanted at once. The first of these is a tract of about 430 square miles and a population of 75,850, lying in the north of the Bettiah subdivision, and comprising parts of the thanas of Bagaha and Hurdi or Shikarpur). The second is a smaller tract of about 36 square miles in area with a population of 22,400, and it lies to the south of the Sikrana river, about 10 miles to the north-east of Bettiah. The first tract is purely rice land, and both the *bhadoi* and the winter rice have been a failure, except where the latter has been irrigated from hill streams. The second tract grows all kinds of crops; but the *bhadoi* was a 5-anna crop only, the *kharif* has been a total failure, and there is no moisture for the *rabi*. In both these tracts Mr. Macpherson proposes to start test relief works forthwith. The rest of the district he has divided into areas in which he anticipates that relief will be required in three further stages, viz., in December, in February and in April. In some parts relief will not be required at all. I give in the margin a synopsis of his distribution of areas, including that in which relief is wanted at once. The difference between the total area and that mentioned in paragraph 57 above is said to be hill and jungle. He explains further that at the periods mentioned distress will not be acute among all the population in each case, and it would be perhaps fair to say that 10 per cent. is a reasonable percentage.

Month in which relief will be wanted.	Area in square miles.	Population.
1	2	3
November 1896 ...	467	177,506
December " ...	1,285	883,243
February 1897 ...	436	261,665
April " ...	304	146,904
Not at all "	641	390,157

62. This estimate I venture to think is somewhat too gloomy. As I understand Mr. Macpherson, he has based it on the assumption that the *rabi* will be a total failure, or nearly so; but for reasons which have been explained elsewhere in this report, I consider that such an event is most unlikely, and I confidently anticipate rainfall and crops similar to those which were recorded in 1874. If I am right in my interpretation of Mr. Macpherson's meaning, he is working on the belief that (as shown in Appendix D below) the crop outturn of the year will be that of the *bhadoi* and *kharif* alone, viz., 51,97,000 maunds, while I anticipate that it will be 72,22,000, including an 8-anna crop of *rabi*. In other words, he has I think considerably over-estimated the probable distress, for not only will the harvesting of the *rabi* employ large numbers in March, but the crop then reaped will feed many of those who, according to his present estimate, will come on our hands during February and April,

and will take off many of the November and December folk. I purposely do not go into h s calculations for the future, as they depend upon a contingency which I do not think likely to occur. At present we are immediately concerned with those who, in Mr. Macpherson's opinion, will come on our hands at once in November and December: these amount to 177,506 for nine months (till the end of August) and 883,243 for eight months. Add to these the urban population, which at 2·9 per cent. of the whole district population comes to 53,924. The otal is 231,430 for November onwards and 1,114,673 from December onwards. Taking the proportion of 5 per cent. stated in paragraph 8 above, this will give us 12,571 for whom employment is required every day in the present month, and 55,733 in December. The average daily attendance on relief works in 1873 was 561 in November and 4,589 in December. Even if we double these figures to include those on charitable relief, the figures are much smaller than those now estimated.

63. *Communications.*—Champaran is not so well off in this respect as other districts in Bihar, though the Bengal and North-Western Railway runs for about 55 miles through the district from south-east to north-west. The road mileage is 1,359, but the roads are not all in good order. The District Fund is a poor one, and most of the roads being unmetalled they have in so dry a season become very much worn. The northernmost of the two tracts where distress is first anticipated is at a considerable distance from the railway, Ramnagar, the centre of the tract, being 28 miles from Bettiah. The western and north-eastern portions of this area are also decidely badly off for roads. The other tract is close to Bettiah. However, until the rain falls carts and pack-bullocks can make their way all over both areas.

64. *Grain-stocks* — Mr. Macpherson reports that it is extremely difficult to estimate the grain still held in the district, but he judges that the zamindars, banias and larger cultivators have sufficient everywhere to keep them till the next *bhadoi* is harvested; while the petty cultivators and landless men have enough to keep them till a little beyond the date at which he believes distress will be declared in the various areas he has noted. But he reports that owing to heavy exports there cannot be much surplus. The figures in the margin give the operations by rail, showing a nett total export of 136,739 maunds. The Collector also reports that during the last two months grain has been exported largely to Saran and Gorakhpur by road, but he has omitted to notice the imports from Nepal, which from all I can learn were large till they were stopped by order of the authorities. Mr. Macpherson reports that he has been recommending zamindars and planters to buy grain to supply the deficiencies of their tenants and labourers. If possible these purchases will be made elsewhere; but if this cannot be done at a cheaper rate, Mr. Macpherson argues that their purchase locally will prevent the grain from being exported. If there is still a margin, the argument is sound enough; but if all the surplus grain has already been exported, large local operations will have no effect but to raise prices.

Periods.	Exports. Mds.	Imports. Mds.
From April to August 31st ...	95,379	4,937
September 1st to October 4th ...	19,399	2,382
October 5th to October 31st ...	30,277	997
Total ...	1,45,055	8,316

65. *Sources of food-supply.*—The railway and the river Gandak will enable food-grain to be landed in the district from other parts of India and from abroad when they are once landed in Calcutta. Mr. Macpherson suggests that Calcutta merchants should be informed of the character and prospects of the crops in Bihar, and of its probable requirements. I believe that this question is now occupying the attention of Government.

66. *Proposed measures of relief.*—The programme of relief works prepared under section 5 of the Code provides for local agency works to employ 175,835 people for 90 days, and there are also works to be carried out by professional agency, to employ 4,434 persons for the same time. The total is 180,269 for three months. Mr. Macpherson has given an elaborate abstract of these works thanna by thana, which it is unnecessary to reproduce here. A proposal has been made also to the District Board by Sir William Hudson, to arrange for the construction of a line from Bairagnia on the extreme north-west corner of Muzaffarpur to Balthar and Bagaha in the Champaran district. The matter is being separately dealt with. If the scheme is sanctioned, the second

length from Balthar to Bagaha would run through the south of the Ramnagar tract mentioned above, but the first length would run through a tract marked as quite safe: it would nevertheless probably attract large numbers of labourers from less favoured tracts. Further than this, Mr. Macpherson has a proposal that the silted up channels which once formed a connection between the Gandak river and the Dhanauti, should be re-excavated and some of the loops in the tortuous course of the latter cut through. This is largely a sanitary and an engineering question, and might perhaps be taken up under the Sanitary Drainage Act hereafter. At present it requires much further consideration before an opinion can be expressed upon it. Lastly, Mr. Macpherson is busy with his District Engineer in looking into the feasibility of introducing into Champaran the Gaya system of *ahars* and *pynes*.

In the sanctioned scheme, work on tanks all over the district is entered as capable of supplying work for 100,000 people for 90 days. Work will at once be started as an experiment on such of these as lie within the two affected areas.

67. *Estimate of expenditure.*—The Collector propounds some alternative calculations, but admits that at this moment they are purely hypothetical, and I do not reproduce them. For the present he has only been able to provide Rs. 50,000 in all: this seems insufficient if distress is so imminent as Mr. Macpherson believes, and I will address him again on the subject. He rightly says that large contributions cannot be expected from the zamindars of the district, as their funds will be fully occupied in protecting their own tenantry; but the Bettiah Raj may be expected to take its proper share in relieving distress, if not with cash, at any rate with grain and employment on works of improvement.

68. *Conclusion.*—Mr. Macphersion asks that the settlement operations may be suspended, and that the officers at present employed in them may be placed at his disposal for relief work. Orders on this subject will no doubt be passed by Government in due course. The collection of land revenue and cesses need not be suspended. This report, though very thorough and careful, has been received so late that I have not had time to examine fully Mr. Macpherson's estimates of area and population affected, or to compare them with the figures of 1873-74. On the whole I think the Collector's view is somewhat too gloomy, but the figures in paragraph 102 and in Appendices C and D show that Champaran has little to expect from its *rabi*, and that even with an 8-anna crop it will have much less than half its usual food-crop. An additional cause of concern is that the raiyats of the district, especially those of the north and west, are inert and wanting in energy and resource, so that they will do little to help themselves.

69. MUZAFFARPUR.—[Area 3,005 square miles, population 2,712,857]. The Muzaffarpur district is bounded on the south by the Ganges, on the north by the Nepal Terai, on the west partly by the rivers Bagmati and Gandak and partly by an imaginary line. On the east such a line is its only boundary. It is an alluvial tract of great fertility, particularly the southern subdivision of Hajipur; it is well watered, and possesses large expanses of swamp and jhil. The chief crop is the *kharif* owing to the great extent of rice cultivation in the Sitamarhi subdivision. Out of the total cultivated area 35·2 per cent. is devoted to *bhadoi*, 36·5 per cent to *kharif*, and 28·1 per cent. to *rabi*. Of the outturn in an ordinary year the *kharif* represents 45·65 per cent., the *rabi* 30·21 per cent., and the *bhadoi* 24·11 per cent. In respect of the relative proportions of the crops it is not unlike Saran, but one of its weak points is that the rice cultivation is concentrated so much in one part of the district to the exclusion of other crops, that the loss of the *kharif* crop is a heavy calamity over a considerable tract of country, and there are no compensations there to fall back upon.

70. *Reasons for apprehending scarcity.*—The rainfall of the present year was marked in Muzaffarpur by the same general characteristics as are found in the other districts of the Division, but with some special incidents. Rain commenced here not so late as elsewhere, as there was a good fall of 2·09 inches in May. June gave 6·07 inches against a normal fall of 7·42, and this was followed early in July by a heavy fall of 13·61, which caused some floods and filled the swamps at an unusually early date, thus preventing the cultivation of much land from which a crop is usually obtained. Up to the end of July,

Muzaffarpur had a total fall which was only one-tenth of an inch below normal. This heavy rain was followed by a long drought in August, and another in September, and the rainfall of those two months was only 12·41 inches against a normal fall of 19·07. No rain has fallen since the 18th of September, and by the end of October the deficiency amounted to 10·16 inches, leaving a rainfall of only 77·12 per cent. of the average. These facts imply damage to the *bhadoi* from floods, a short area of *bhadoi* and rice from the same cause, some loss of rice from the two periods of prolonged droughts, and very poor prospects of the *rabi*. The Collector's estimate is only 5 annas for the *bhadoi* and 3 annas for the *kharif:* these figures seem to me to be unduly low, but I do not propose to alter them without further reference to him: this impression of mine is strengthened by the fact that in 1873-74, when meteorological conditions were almost exactly the same, except that rain was not so heavy in July, the outturn was estimated at 11⅘ annas for the *bhadoi* and 4⅝ for the *kharif*. Moreover, prices in this district are higher than elsewhere, and are much above the rates of last year, as the figures in the margin (which are for Muzaffarpur) will show. For these reasons the Collector reports that scarcity is present, and that unless the *rabi* is a good crop distress will probably grow in intensity till next rainy season. His report is confessedly incomplete, but he has been making arrangements for careful enquiries through the police, and when these are completed we may expect more exact information.

	1895.	1896.
Common rice ...	15	8
Wheat ...	15	8
Barley ...	15	13
Makai ...	27	12
Grem ...	27	10
Marua ...	27	15

71. *Area and population likely to be affected.*—Mr. Hare reports that if prospects do not improve the whole district will be affected, except perhaps the Hajipur subdivision with its *petite culture* and its well irrigation. Further than this he does not go, but promises fuller information in his next report. There can be no doubt, however, that whatever may happen to the centre and south of the district, Sitamarhi, with its predominant rice crop, must suffer, and I should be inclined without further delay to assume, as a first estimate, that half its area and population may be accepted as particularly affected, together with the urban population all over the district. The total population of the Sitamarhi subdivision is 924,396, of which the half is 462,198, and half the area is 507 square miles. If we accept the usual calculation for North Bihar and take 2·9 per cent of the population of the district as its urban population, we get a non-agricultural total of 81,672, and a grand total of 543,870, who will be the first to be affected. Five per cent. of this sum is equivalent to 27,193 persons who may request relief during the next few months.

72. *Communications.*—The means of communication throughout the district are extremely good. From Muzaffarpur itself radiate lines of railway north-west to Motihari, south-east to Darbhanga, and south to Hajipur, while the Darbhanga-Bairagnia branch traverses the centre of the Sitamarhi subdivision. The road system is good and sufficient, especially in the Sadar and the Hajipur subdivisions, though some of the most important roads are unbridged at the great rivers. The total mileage of the district is 1,630. In Sitamarhi there need be no difficulty in procuring carts and pack-bullocks to carry grain off the main roads if need be. The Gandak could be utilised, if necessary, to bring supplies to the railway at Hajipur and to the marts along the southern boundary of the district.

73. *Grain-stocks.*—In regard to this question Mr. Hare admits his inability to give precise information, and the result of enquiries made from many planters and from the Secretary of the Bihar Indigo Planters' Association is a collection of the most discrepant estimates. It is admitted that the most experienced planters themselves can form no idea of the stocks in their own *dehats*. The estimates are too vague to be worth reproduction, but the general opinion is that some of the zamindars have large stocks and all but the daily labourers and the non-agricultural class have grain in reserve which will feed them for from two to six months. Detailed enquiries are being made through the police, but I am not sanguine as to the result either here or anywhere else.

74. *Sources of food-supply.*—No special report need be submitted on the subject since with such excellent railway communication as the district enjoys the markets of the world are open to its inhabitants. The district imports

annually between 7,00,000 and 8,00,000 maunds of food-grain from Nepal, but this has probably been stopped for the present, as in Darbhanga, although the Collector does not refer to the matter.

75. *Proposed measures of relief.*—Mr. Hare reports that the schedule of famine works is being revised and added to: for the present, three experimental relief works are to be opened at once and I have ascertained from Mr. Mills, Inspector of Local Works, who has just returned from the spot, that they are located on (1) the Sheohar Road (No. 45), (2) the Purihar Road (No. 54), (3) the Nanpur-Pipri Road (No. 20). The construction of the branch line from Hajipur through the Darbhanga District to Katihar will provide employment for thousan of able-bodied labourers in the south of the district, and labourers from rel works in other parts of the district will be drafted to it as opportunity offe The Collector has asked for a further large additional grant for advances und both the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans' Act: this matter being separately dealt with.

76. *Estimate of Expenditure.*—The District Board budget is being revis and it is reported that funds will be saved wherever possible. This should ha been done some time ago, and I will see that no time is lost in arriving at so reasonably exact figures. Mr. Hare says generally that heavy expenditu will be required, and talks of 10 lakhs, but no details of the estimate are given.

77. *Miscellaneous.*—Two other points require to be noticed, though th are not referred to in the Collector's report. The first is that at an extraordina meeting of the Planters' Association held at Muzaffarpur on the 24th Octob which was largely attended, a resolution was passed by which the memb present determined to offer to Government their services and those of th assistants without remuneration for employment in relief work. It was a announced that a fund was being formed for purchasing grain for distributi or sale on easy terms to villagers. Orders were registered for the purchase 37,500 maunds for factories in Saran, Champaran and Muzaffarpur, and ma other orders are expected. The matter has been reported to me demi-official only, and I have in the same manner thanked the Secretary and pointed out him the paramount importance of making purchases from some distant m so as not to disturb the local market; he is in communication with Chittago and other places. No doubt when I can report the proceedings officially t public spirit of the planting community will be suitably acknowledged Government. Another point of interest in the Sitamarhi subdivision is the ve general damming of hill streams and rivers issuing from Nepal. A consid able area of land has been irrigated in this manner, and although there has be some quarrelling, the operations on the whole have been conducted with am and good feeling. The Inspector of Works, Bihar Division, on return fr leave, proceeded at once to Sitamarhi with the new District Engineer in or to view the work, and if possible to evolve some schemes by which some p manency may be given to this irrigation. His report is awaited.

78. *Conclusion.*—It will be seen that the information available ab Muzaffarpur is a good deal less than is the case with most other distric and I hesitate to accept the Collector's views. I think myself that m complete information will induce a modification of his present opinions, a I await the submission of his next report, which will doubtless be complete: his prognostications are correct, the situation is serious.

79. DARBHANGA.—Area 3,335 square miles; population 2,801,955. T district of Darbhanga is in many respects the counterpart of that of Muzaffarp It is bounded on the south by the river Ganges and the Monghyr district, a on the north by the Nepal Terai. Numerous streams flow into the distr from the Nepal hills, and south of the boundary stretches a broad belt of r land, across the north of the Madhubani subdivision. The centre and so of the district partake of the general character of the districts north of Ganges, but it contains a larger proportion of rice land than Muzaffarpur Champaran. The main crop of the district is the *kharif*. Out of the wh cultivated area, it is calculated that in an ordinary year 49·6 per cent. is *kharif*, 27·2 per cent. in *bhadoi* and only 22·9 in *rabi*. Turning to outturn, is estimated that 57·71 per cent. of the whole is contributed by the *kha* 21·05 per cent. by the *rabi* and 21·23 per cent. by the *bhadoi*.

80. *Reasons for apprehending scarcity.*—The rainfall in this district duri the present year has been unsuitable, not so much on account of deficien as on account of its capricious character and unseasonable advent. Up till

end of July the deficiency was only an inch and a quarter, but the district suffered from two long periods of drought in August and September, and much damage was thus caused to the rice. In August the rainfall was nearly up to the average, but in September it was 3 inches short, and no rain has fallen since the middle of that month, though a fall of about 3 inches is expected in October. The net result is a deficiency up to the end of October of about 17 per cent.

81. Weather such as that just described is necessarily fatal to a full crop either of *bhadoi* or *kharif*, and supplies very little hope for the *rabi*. Accordingly the Collector estimates for the *bhadoi* an 8-anna crop, and for the *kharif* one of 5 annas. He has made no guess at all for the *rabi*. Accepting these figures as correct, the outturn in maunds will be *bhadoi* 2,605,000, *kharif* 4,219,000 and *rabi* 2,719,000, total 9,543,000, as against an ordinary total of 25,843,000 maunds, distributed as follows: *bhadoi* 5,485,000, *kharif* 14,906,000, and *rabi* 5,437,000. The result is therefore only 36·94 per cent. of the average.

82 These figures, however, are confessedly only a first guess, and Mr. Carlyle's report generally is wanting in fulness. The reasons are, first, that information he has called for has not all been supplied; and, secondly, that he has been away from head-quarters a great deal during the last month, employed in making a personal examination of the whole district, which will in the end be well worth the time and trouble expended, as he will be able to check the reports of subordinates and to supplement them from personal knowledge. Mr. Carlyle also notices the high prices of grain, and points out that the price of the commonest rice in Darbhanga is now higher than 9 seers to the rupee, a rate not touched in 1874 till the month of March.

83. *Area and population likely to be affected.*—The Collector rightly reports that as time passes, the whole of the district must be affected, more or less, by the high price of grain, and he thinks that the only exception will be the south of the Somastipur subdivision and a few oases elsewhere. For the present we may assume as liable to distress in the first instance, the urban population and half that of the Madhubani subdivision. At 2·9 of the district total, the urban population amounts to 81,256, while half the population of the Madhubani subdivision is 507,350. The grand total is 588,606, and the area of the subdivision 1,349 square miles. Five per cent. on this total gives 29,430 persons as those likely to require relief in the next few months.

84. *Communications.*—The communications in the Darbhanga district leave little to be desired. The Bengal and North-Western Railway runs into the centre of the district from Muzaffarpur in the north west, and thence nearly due east towards Purnea, while another branch runs south to Dulsing Sarai and Mokameh. At present two portions of the district are rather remote from the railway, viz., the north of Madhubani and the south and east of the sadar subdivision. The defect in both cases will soon be cured however, as the Sakri-Madhubani line will bisect the Madhubani subdivision, while that from Hajipore to Katihar will run through the south of the Somastipur and sadar subdivisions. Roads are numerous, the mileage being 2,331 on the 31st March 1896.

85. *Grain Stocks.*—Mr. Carlyle has no definite information, but he points out that according to local opinion some of the zamindars have immense stores of grain, and he adds that it is believed that this year these are larger than ever, because alarms of scarcity began early, and much has been held back which would otherwise have been sold.

86. *Sources of supply.*—The railways, as in other districts, keep Darbhanga in touch with the wheat markets of the world. It has, moreover, in ordinary years a considerable import trade in food-grains with Nepal, the net imports, as the Divisional Administration Reports show, having been 374,000 maunds in 1894-95 and 387,000 in 1895-96. This exportation from Nepal has now been entirely stopped by the Nepalese authorities until further orders.

87. *Proposed measures of relief.*—Mr. Carlyle reports that so far he has started only one test relief work, viz., at Phulparas, in the extreme east of the Madhubani subdivision. No official report has been received so far of the result. As necessity arises, the Collector will open more test works in the Madhubani subdivision, but he does not expect to have relief works in full swing before February. The Sakri-Madhubani feeder line, which I believe has not yet been finally sanctioned, will provide employment for thousands of the professional labourer class for many months. I have addressed Government separately with a request that all preliminaries may be pushed on, so that earthwork may be started without delay.

88. Mr. Carlyle reports that so far he has given no advances for wells. He writes:—

"I have consulted a large number of gentlemen, European and Biharis, long resident in this district, and they are all agreed that advances for *kutcha* wells would be useless in this district owing to the nature of the soil, &c., nor can they recommend any other form of agricultural advances. Several months hence probably liberal advances will have to be given for seed for next year's sowings, but I do not propose at present to advance money, except where I am certain that it will be spent on some definite agricultural improvement, such as irrigation channels and tanks."

I have further discussed the matter personally with Mr. Carlyle, and agree that he is right.

89. A public meeting has been called for an early date in November to raise subscriptions and organise private relief. Raja Rameshwar Singh Bahadur was to preside.

90. *Estimate of expenditure.*—The Collector reports that at this stage he is quite unable to frame any estimate of expenditure. About Rs. 25,000 can be diverted from the sanctioned allotments under civil works, and there is also the estimated closing balance of Rs. 20,000; upon which the Collector can draw. Next year about a lakh of rupees could be provided. For the present this may suffice, but it is hardly necessary to remind Government that Darbhanga is usually the first district in the Division to require relief works, and that its resources are never equal to its expenditure on these occasions. In 1888-89, between January and October, the District Board spent Rs. 94,849, and Government Rs. 1,17,344. In 1892, relief operations were commenced in May and ended in July; the total expenditure was Rs. 2,69,816, of which the District Board contributed Rs. 69,816 from its own resources, and borrowed a lakh from Government, while Government contributed another lakh. For next year if relief has to be undertaken on a large scale, the Collector will have to ask for an advance from Government, and also for the suspension of repayment of the loan made in 1892-93. All this, however, is a matter for future consideration.

91. *Conclusion.*—I have also to notice that I hear demi-officially that the Maharaja of Darbhanga desires to help his raiyats to the fullest extent. He is reported to be endeavouring to buy a lakh and-a-half of maunds of grain for distribution and sale at easy rates. I have warned the Collector that such large operations as these must be conducted with special prudence lest they dislocate the local market and discourage private trade. Mr. Bell, the Manager, has just returned to India, and is ready to give every assistance.

92. The evidence before me is not sufficient to enable me to form a definite opinion on the state of Darbhanga. At present much distress need not be apprehended; but, if the Collector's estimates of the *bhadoi* and *khárij* crops are correct, severe scarcity must follow even if we get a fair *rabi* crop, because at the best of times the latter provides for the district only one-fifth of its food crop. The assistance and support of the Darbhanga Raj will be of great value.

Part III.

General Remarks.

93. Having now examined the condition of each district, chiefly upon the basis of the reports submitted by the Collectors, I turn to make some observations on the state of affairs in the Division as a whole, and upon certain points which are not touched upon in the preceding paragraphs. I follow in general the list of subjects mentioned in paragraph 9 of the Famine Code.

94. *Grounds for apprehending scarcity.*—These have been set forth in detail in the account for each district, and need not be referred to again at any length. There has been all over the Division a deficiency of rainfall as shown in the margin. But as is well known, this does not necessarily give rise to scarcity, provided that the rain is well distributed. This year, however, that element of disaster also was forthcoming, and the characteristics of the rainy season of 1896 have been everywhere a late commencement of the monsoon in June, and heavy rain early in July: then followed two long periods of drought till the middle of August and the middle of September respectively, since which time no rain has fallen at all. The universal result

District.	Deficiency.	Percentage on normal.
1	2	3
Patna	10·53	25·52
Gaya	7·34	17·80
Shahabad	10·30	25·44
Saran	20·48	47·26
Champaran	19·96	41·27
Muzaffarpur	10·16	22·27
Darbhanga	7·95	17·26

has been damage to the *bhadoi* from floods first in some places, and afterwards from drought, a withering of the rice seedlings, and late transplantation, and then the dying out of much of the crop; for the *rabi* crop the preliminary moisture, which is so essential in September and October, has been entirely absent, and thus great fears are entertained for it also. In these circumstances, the estimates of the *bhadoi* and *kharif* crops, framed by the District Officers, are, as given in the margin, expressed in annas of an ordinary average crop. Naturally, the mind turns to a comparison of these figures of rainfall and outturn with those recorded in 1873-74. In Appendix B I have given figures comparing the rainfall month by month in every district together with the normal fall. An extraordinary similarity is visible in the meteorological history of the two years in every district; but, in spite of that, the estimated outturn of the two crops, as given in the margin, varies a good deal from that of the present year, It will be seen that, except in Saran and Muzaffarpur, the estimates of the present year are higher than those of the District Officers in 1873; and if the estimates in both years are right, then the people have far better crops now than they had in 1873.

1896.	Bhadoi.	Kharif.
1	2	3
Patna ...	10	9
Gaya ...	12	8
Shahabad ..	7½	4
Saran ...	6	3
Champaran ...	8½	3½
Muzaffarpur ...	5	3
Durbhanga ...	8	5

1873.	Bhadoi.	Kharif.
1	2	3
Patna ...	4	2
Gaya ...	8	6
Shahabad ...	4	2
Saran ...	10⅔	1½
Champaran ..	10	2
Muzaffarpur ...	11⅓	4⅔
Darbhanga .	9	2¾

95. Moreover, it is fair to assume, I think, that the people are now in better case than they were at the previous period. The year 1873 was the last of a series of years which were marked by abnormal rainfall, and generally unusual weather. The year 1871 was an unusually wet year, the following year was unusually dry, while in 1873 the rainfall was deficient, almost beyond precedent. In spite of the unusual weather, fair crops were reaped, and it may be assumed that at the beginning of 1873 the condition of the people was not much below its usual standard. The distress of 1873-74 was entirely due to the failure of the rains of 1873, and chiefly to their deficiency during the three latter rainy months. In 1896 the situation is much better. The crops of 1893-94 and 1894-95 were excellent, the Commissioner reporting that the year 1894-95 had been "a decidedly prosperous one for agriculturists north of the Ganges, and a good average one for those in the south, except in Shahabad, where it was below the average." In 1895-96 agricultural affairs were not so prosperous, but on a review of the whole year, it appears that there was a crop estimated at ⅔rds of the usual outturn. I infer therefore that, so far as we have gone, not only are the people in better condition than they were in 1873-74, but that the two crops, of which we have fairly certain knowledge, are better, except in Muzaffarpur and Saran. In Champaran they are about the same.

96. Before leaving this part of the subject, it is necessary to say a word or two as to the *rabi* crop, though any estimate of its outturn must for the present be purely speculative. We are justified, I think, in the expectation that as the weather of 1896-97 has so far been extremely similar to that of 1873-74, the parallel may be continued, and that for the remaining months of the year 1896-97 we may have the same rainfall that was recorded during the last five months of 1873-74 and similar harvests. If this prove to be so, there is further reason to take courage, for the crops reaped in the spring of 1874 afford the most convincing evidence of the vitality of the *rabi*. It is usually stated, and with perfect truth, that in order to obtain a good *rabi* crop heavy rain is essential in September and October, but the statement takes no account of the efforts to irrigate which are made in a bad year, nor of the extent to which lands usually too wet for *rabi* are sown at such a time. In 1873-74, after a great deficiency of the rains in September, and an entire absence of rain in October and November, the showers which fell in December, January and February and even in March did so much to revive the crop that the recorded outturn in annas was as in the margin. A similar

Patna ...	12
Gaya ...	16
Shahabad ...	16
Saran ...	7
Champaran ...	8
Muzaffarpur ...	10
Darbhanga ...	8½

experience in 1896-97 will go far to rehabilitate the people. I shall return to the subject again below.

97. But though the estimated outturn of the *bhadoi* and *kharif* crops is so much better this year than it was in 1873, prices are vastly higher, and it is on this account that pressure is already beginning to make itself felt. This question must be regarded from two points of view. So far as the general agricultural population is concerned, who form the great bulk of the inhabitants of the Patna Division, it is a commonplace to say that high prices do not necessarily imply distress. The fact has often been stated, and in particular I would draw attention to the statistics of the famine in Bijnour at page 247 of Mr. Geddes' "Administrative Experience of former Famines." What really brings general distress is the cessation of employment. The zamindar and the ordinary agriculturist have everywhere their own stores of grain, and, so long as work is available, the daily labourers and landless men are paid in kind sufficient for their daily food, and have little or no concern with the price of grain in the bazar. It should never be forgotten that thousands of these daily labourers are practically permanent servants of a particular master who takes care to feed and assist them. On this subject of employment Mr. Stevenson-Moore has supplied me with a note which I give as appendix E, after adding a calendar of agricultural operations, Appendix F.

98. On the other hand, there is a considerable class whose income is not paid in grain, and who have to pay with cash for their daily food. This includes all persons with fixed incomes, many of the artisans, the majority of the dwellers in towns, and the great body of widows and other dependants together with the beggars and the very poor. It is upon these people that the stress of high prices first falls, and it is a feature of the present scarcity that this class will be inconvenienced at a much earlier period than is usual. At the same time it is to be remembered that their numbers are comparatively small; there must of necessity be many such who dwell in small villages of whom it is impossible to make any estimate, while on the other hand not all the people who live in towns will be immediately affected by the high price of grain. For the sake of convenience, however, I have assumed that the whole urban population of each district will be seriously straitened, and may require relief at an early date. They are estimated in Mr. O'Donnell's Census Report at 2·9 per cent. of the whole in North Bihar, and at 6·5 per cent. of the whole in South Bihar. The figures for each district have been mentioned in the district accounts. The especial attention of District Officers will again be called to this matter, which is at the present time one of the first moment.

99. The next step after ascertaining how prices range and what is the estimated outturn of the different crops in each district is to ascertain what those figures represent when reduced to maunds of grain. I have prepared, in Appendices C and D, two statements to which I would now invite attention. The first shows for each district the normal outturn, in an ordinary year, of each crop, and the ratio which such outturn bears to the total food-crop of the district. It is expressed in thousands of maunds. It is also accompanied by a chart which gives the same information in graphic form. The second statement shows side by side the normal outturn of each district together with the estimated outturn this year.

100. The first statement in Appendix C is full of information. It shows in the clearest manner how the different crops are in each district of widely different importance, and, read with the second statement, it shows why at the present moment there is much greater apprehension in some districts than others. In Patna, for instance, where the *bhadoi* and *kharif* crops are equivalent to nearly 64 per cent. of the total, the *rabi* is of minor importance. In Gaya almost everything depends on the rice crop, and with its admirable irrigation system the district is nearly always safe. In Shahabad the *bhadoi* is of little consequence, and the *kharif* and *rabi* are of about equal importance. This explains at once why the failure of the rice and the expected failure of the *rabi* make the outlook there so grave. Saran is most fortunately placed, as all its crops are of fairly equal value, and whatever happens it is pretty certain always to have one-third of its food crop safe. In Champaran the *rabi* crop is of comparatively little value, and it is this consideration which lends additional gravity to the situation: two crops of the year have passed, one with half an average outturn and the other with only a fourth. Darbhanga is in somewhat similar case, but the outlook is worse, because its rice is most important and the *bhadoi*

and *kharif* have failed to a greater extent. In Muzaffarpur the proportions are much the same as in Patna, but it has not so much to expect from its *rabi*, and the failure of its *bhadoi* and *kharif* has been much greater.

101. The next statement (D) enables me to determine to what extent the crops up to date have in each district fallen short of the normal outturn, and to forecast what the total result may be. Taking first the *bhadoi* and *kharif* crops, for which we have now a fairly substantial estimate, it will be seen that the outturn of those crops in a normal year and in the present season compare as follows (thousands of maunds being omitted):—

District.	Normal outturn of bhadoi and kharif.	Estimated outturn of bhadoi and kharif in 1896-97.	Deficiency.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Patna	8,131	4,664	3,517	57	
Gaya	18,429	9,910	8,519	53·77	
Shahabad	15,448	3,335	12,113	21·58	
Saran	11,040	3,191	7,849	28·59	
Champaran	15,215	5,197	10,018	34·57	
Muzaffarpur	13,794	3,182	10,612	23·06	
Darbhanga	20,391	6,824	13,567	33·46	

These figures again confirm what has been said above in regard to the relative position of the different districts. We know from the above statement what the percentage of outturn is for the *bhadoi* and *kharif* crops in each district, and we know what proportion to the whole food-crop of the district is borne by those crops in an ordinary year. From these two factors, it is easy to calculate what percentage of their usual food-crop for the year each district has already secured, and what remains to be filled up by the *rabi* crop or by other means. The figures are given in the margin. They must be read with those which show the proportion of the *rabi* to the whole food-crop of the district which are these: Patna 36·01, Gaya 24·47, Shahabad 48·11, Saran 38·38, Champaran 21·02, Muzaffarpur 30·21, Darbhanga 21·05. It is manifest once more that with an ordinary *rabi* crop Patna and Gaya are both safe. For Shahabad everything depends on its *rabi*. Saran, with a larger *rabi* crop to look forward to, is a good deal better off than Champaran, while Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga are both in an equally perilous position.

Patna	42·86
Gaya	40·62
Shahabad	11·19
Saran	17·94
Champaran	27·29
Muzaffarpur	16·08
Darbhanga	26·41

102. It will be interesting to carry this calculation a little further and to speculate what will be the result of the year's crop if, as suggested in paragraph 96 above, we take for granted that the *rabi* crop of 1874 will on the whole be repeated in 1897, and I take the *rabi* outturn as follows:—Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad 12 annas each, Saran, Champaran, and Darbhanga 8 annas each, and Muzaffarpur 10 annas. I assume that the normal area will be sown with *rabi* because I set off against the land in which it has not been sown the empty rice lands in which winter crops will certainly be sown this year. The figures are given in columns 3, 5, &c., of the lower line in the statement shown as Appendix D. The result is as follows:—

District.	Normal outturn.	Estimated outturn in 1896-97.	Deficiency.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Patna	12,786	7,868	4,918	61·53	
Gaya	24,401	14,389	10,012	58·96	
Shahabad	29,773	14,078	15,695	47·28	
Saran	17,918	6,630	11,288	37·	
Champaran	19,266	7,222	12,044	37·48	
Muzaffarpur	19,767	6,915	12,852	34·98	
Darbhanga	25,628	9,543	16,285	36·94	
Total ...	149,739	66,445	83,094	.....	

If the estimates suggested above are fulfilled, the outlook in all four northern districts will be gloomy, but at present we need not adopt them, and may await the development of events.

103. Before leaving this part of the subject, I desire to add that everywhere it is reported that *rahar* and sugarcane are doing remarkably well; and it is anticipated that opium will again be a good crop. Little can be expected from indigo, but my information is that in much of the land which is not commanded by irrigation planters will sow maize and other food-crops, which will yield an early return, and give them time to prepare the ground for the sowings of 1898. Similar steps were taken in 1866 and 1874.

104. *The area and population likely to be affected.*—These have been given in detail in the examination of districts, but the following synopsis will be useful:—

District.	Area.	Population.		Total.
		Urban.	Agricultural.	
1	2	3	4	5
Patna	250	115,263	600,000	715,263
Gaya	600	139,291	200,000	339,291
Shahabad	1,301	134,155	344,902	479,057
Saran	523	71,515	430,335	501,850
Champaran	467	53,924	177,506	231,430
Muzaffarpur	507	81,672	462,198	543,870
Darbhanga	674	81,256	507,350	588,606
Total ...	4,322	677,076	2,722,291	3,399,367

105. *Communications.*—Full details have been given under this head in treating of the different districts, but it is as well to bring into prominence the entire revolution which has been wrought in all the conditions of famine relief in this Division by the immense development of communications since 1873-74. In that year there was only one railway in Bihar—the East Indian Railway, and it ran through two districts only—Patna and Shahabad, the total length of rail in the Division thus amounting to 147 miles only. At the present moment there is at least a line of rail in every district, and the mileage of open line is as in the margin.

Patna	115
Gaya	39
Shahabad	58
Saran	84
Champaran	52
Muzaffarpur	75
Darbhanga	166
Total ...	589

In 1873-74 the Sone Canals had not been opened; now they supply water communication for many miles. In the same year there were, I believe, no steam ferries in the Division, and the cost of importing steamers from England was a large item in the cost of the famine. Now there is a steam ferry at every railway crossing; many ferry farmers use steam, and the India General Steam Navigation Company has a bi-weekly service running up the Ganges, and steamers ply up and down both branches of the Sone Canals. Lastly, in 1873-74 the number of roads were a mere fraction of what they are now, while the miles of road open on the 31st March 1896 were as follow:—Patna 1,212, Gaya 1,403, Shahabad 1,855, Saran 2,664, Champaran 1,359, Muzaffarpur 1,630, Darbhanga 2,331—total 12,454. These are changes which must immensely facilitate, and render vastly less expensive, the supply of grain and the execution of all operations connected with the relief of distress.

106. *Grain-stocks.*—On this subject I can speak with little certainty; for it will be seen from a perusal of what has been said above in dealing with the Collectors' reports that accurate information on the point does not exist, while mere opinions vary widely. I believe personally that there is everywhere at least a three months' supply, and that in many instances this is a low estimate. From all that I can learn the development of communications and the multiplication of railways has not induced the Bihari raiyat to encroach upon his food reserve or sell out his stocks: he is before all things cautious, prudent, and the slave of custom in all agricultural matters, and I am confident that as in 1874, when Sir A. P. MacDonnell wrote his Report on Food-grains in Bihar, so now his first care is to lay by enough for himself and his dependants, and that it is only the surplus with which he pays his rent, and

which he sells to provide himself with homely luxuries. In a subsequent report I hope to be able to give more information and to examine also the consumption of each district in connection with its imports and exports and its capacity for self-support.

107. *Sources of food-supply.*—In a Division so amply provided with means of communication the markets of the world are open to its demands, provided that communication with them is opened by steam from Calcutta. On this point more information is urgently needed, and any intelligence of a reassuring character, which could be published with the *imprimatur* of Government, would have the most beneficial effect, not only on the minds of the people, but also on the prices of grain.

108. *Proposed measures of relief.*—These have been fully described above district by district, and I need only summarise them here for convenience sake. Test relief works have actually been commenced only in Patna, Shahabad, and Darbhanga; but before the next report falls due, others will be started in all the remaining districts. It is the unanimous opinion of all persons that, so far, the population are in good case, and no emaciation or actual distress has yet appeared, and that there is still sufficient field work. Advances are being given freely everywhere except in Darbhanga, and almost all officers have asked for a large addition to their allotments. Considering the urgency of the case, I have taken the responsibility of allowing District Officers to spend large additional sums in anticipation of formal sanction. Public meetings have been called in some districts, and it is time that they should be called everywhere in order to organise charitable relief.

109. It is a most providential circumstance that just at this time of stress new railway works should be opened in every district of the Division except Patna, and even here the Gaya-Lakhiserai line will run so close to the eastern boundary of the Bihar subdivision that it will certainly attract labourers thence. These works will be of incalculable value in providing profitable employments for thousands of the labouring class for the next eight months.

110. Lastly, I think it would be most desirable if, in the present circumstances, the operations of the Survey-Settlement Department could be interrupted for a year. These operations, for reasons which it is unnecessary to enumerate, are a heavy burden on the villagers, and in such a season as the present I should be glad to save them every pice that it is possible. In order to avoid breaking up the survey parties, they might perhaps be allowed to continue in selected localities.

111. *Estimate of Expenditure.*—The District Boards everywhere have been revising their budgets and allotting funds for relief works. The following is a synopsis of their operations:—

District.	Amount available in 1896-97.	Amount available in 1897-98.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Patna	25,000	25,000
Gaya	51,850	60,000
Shahabad	40,000	55,000
Saran	78,000	80,000
Champáran	25,000	25,000
Muzaffarpur	Not stated.	Not stated.
Darbhanga	45,000	1,00,000

These sums will suffice for the present, and will enable all District Officers to make a beginning with relief. Nothing but experience can show what further sums will be required and what the limits of our operations will be.

112. *Conclusion.*—I have now to bring this long report to a close. After a careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, I am convinced that for the present there is no occasion for panic. We are in all respects but two in a better position than we were in 1873-75. The people start with better years behind them, and the material prosperity of the Division must

have increased during the last quarter of a century ; the *bhadoi* and *kharif* crops have been better than they were in 1873; our statistical information is much more full than it was in that year; and, lastly, our communications have developed to a marvellous extent. On the other hand, prices are extraordinarily high, and the scarcity extends over a far wider area, so that not only are our usual markets closed to us, but all markets are filled with competitors. Much depends on the result of the *rabi*. If we have a total failure, distress will be very severe; if we have a full crop, it will be moderate : but assuming that we have such crops as were reaped in 1874, we shall win through, with difficulty certainly, but still I believe without loss of life, and at a much less cost, provided that a steady supply of grain is available at rates which are not prohibitive. The note of the day is the opening of test relief works in the areas first to be affected, and the immediate organization of charitable relief for the non-agricultural population.

APPENDIX A.

FORM 19.

[See section 85(4) of the Code.]

Abstract of Daily Register.

Bhabua Famine Relief Works.

Month.	Date.	Number of persons employed on task-work. A. M.	A. W.	A. B. C.	A. S. C.	B. M.	B. W.	B. B. C.	B. S. C.	C. M.	C. W.	C. B. C.	C. S. C.	D. M.	D. W.	D. B. C.	D. S. C.	Total amount of work done. C. ft.	Total amount paid. Rs. A. P.	Total number employed on daily wages irrespective of task-work. M.	W.	B. C.	S. C.	Total amount paid. Rs. A. P.	Total number employed on task-work and daily wages irrespective of task-work. M.	W.	B. C.	S. C.	Total.	Total amount paid. Total of 30 and 25. Rs. A. P.	Non-working children, sections 83 and 84. B. C.	S. C.	Amount paid.	Adult dependent, sections 83 and 84. M.	W.	Amount paid.	Locality of work.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
October ...	21st	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	8	3	2	...	1 1 3	8	3	2	...	13	1 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kookoorad.
,, ...	22nd	3	...	1	...	19	8	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,048	1 14 9	11	1	3	...	1 3 9	33	9	7	1	50	3 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
,, ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	7	...	...	...	0 10 6	7	...	...	...	7	1 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hatia.
,, ...	23rd	41	19	9	2	89	33	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,860	7 0 6	75	12	7	1	8 5 6	205	64	37	4	310	15 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kookoorad.
,, ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	6	...	...	...	0 9 0	6	...	...	...	6	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hatia.
,, ...	24th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	125	69	31	46	18 9 2	125	69	31	46	271	18 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kookoorad.
,, ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	20	6	10	1	2 15 3	20	6	10	1	37	2 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hatia.
,, ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4	...	...	...	0 8 0	4	...	...	...	4	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mokameh.
,, ...	25th	62	49	17	13	129	86	38	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,580	16 1 6	38	1	6	1	3 15 6	229	136	61	51	477	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kookoorad.
,, ...	,,	136	62	39	1	58	39	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,870	27 14 6	3	...	...	...	0 4 6	197	101	73	1	372	28 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hatia.
,, ...	,,	...	...	...	...	9	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,934	3 12 9	23	18	14	...	4 6 3	32	28	22	...	82	8 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mokameh.
,, ...	26th	71	68	17	16	118	106	41	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,620	17 14 7	15	1	5	...	1 11 6	198	175	63	65	501	19 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kookoorad.
,, ...	,,	27	13	19	...	37	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,650	7 10 1	5	...	...	...	0 7 6	69	26	29	...	119	8 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hatia.
,, ...	,,	1	1	1	...	57	56	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,714	9 4 11	28	6	1	...	3 8 4	86	63	67	...	216	12 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mokameh.
,, ...	27th	49	59	14	13	82	74	34	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,612	16 6 6	10	1	5	...	1 4 0	141	134	53	42	370	17 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kookoorad.
,, ...	,,	160	25	73	20	118	53	27	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,623	39 15 9	8	...	...	...	0 12 0	286	78	130	26	520	40 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hatia.
,, ...	,,	5	9	3	...	86	61	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,097	10 9 7	30	5	1	...	5 13 0	121	75	73	...	269	16 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mokameh.
,, ...	28th	75	85	13	6	105	72	25	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,712	17 1 5	3	...	2	...	0 6 0	183	157	40	24	404	17 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kookoorad.
,, ...	,,	59	37	40	..	31	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,905	12 7 5	5	...	...	...	0 7 6	95	58	61	...	214	12 14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hatia.
,, ...	,,	8	2	4	...	46	28	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,286	6 15 8	29	18	12	...	5 3 0	83	48	43	...	174	12 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mokameh.
,, ...	29th	124	106	25	11	105	40	39	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,347	25 4 1	11	9	2	2	1 14 9	240	175	66	25	506	27 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kookoorad.
,, ...	,,	187	147	93	...	96	68	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,848	46 1 6	12	...	...	...	1 2 0	295	215	145	...	655	47 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hatia.
,, ...	,,	12	2	1	...	111	87	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,819	19 11 3	35	15	8	...	5 6 6	158	104	55	...	317	25 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mokameh.
,, ...	30th	96	70	17	6	41	37	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	11	7	6	1	...	148	116	84	12	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kookoorad.
,, ...	,,	131	144	92	...	96	68	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	16	...	...	...	...	293	212	144	...	649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hatia.
,, ...	,,	85	15	6	...	80	65	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,283	27 2 1	35	5	5	...	4 12 0	200	89	41	...	330	31 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mokameh.
,, ...	31st	85	85	22	23	37	27	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	3	2	...	134	122	44	33	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kookoorad.
,, ...	,,	64	64	35	...	42	36	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	106	100	60	...	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hatia.
,, ...	,,	90	22	11	...	95	90	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	225	111	31	...	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mokameh.

Kookoorad is the name of the place on Bhabua-Jahanabad road where work was first started.

Babu Kani Ram and Babu Mukund Sahoo, grain-dealers, appointed by the District Collector to supply grain to the coolies, are making arrangements to do so. Coolies have not complained up to date of the want of foodgrain in their respective localities.

Muhammad Samsuddin, Local Board clerk of Sasaram, has arrived here yesterday evening. I have requested the Subdivisional Officer to get a set of levelling instruments from Sasaram, and in the meantime he is assisting Munsif Chedi Ali to learn work.

Shaikh Abdullah,
Subdivisional Officer.

Statement showing for the head-quarters of each district in Bihar the rainfall, month by month, as compared with the normal rainfall and that for 1873-74.

Month.	Patna.			Gaya.			Shahabad.			Saran.			Champaran.			Muzaffarpur.			Darbhanga.		
	Normal.	1873-74.	1896-97.	Normal.	1873-74.	1896-97.	Normal.	1873-74.	1896-97.	Normal.	1873-74.	1896-97.	Normal.	1873-74.	1896-97.	Normal.	1873-74.	1896-97.	Normal.	1873-74.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
April	0·20	0·10	—	0·25	0·04	—	0·16	—	—	0·25	0·62	0·03	0·77	0·40	—	0·65	0·41	0·08	0·69	0·91	0·03
May	2·09	0·23	0·79	1·77	0·73	0·27	1·32	0·48	0·28	2·00	0·66	0·79	2·59	1·45	1·55	2·46	0·40	2·09	2·63	0·14	3·14
June	6·24	3·23	7·19	5·63	1·39	8·34	5·30	1·24	6·76	6·42	4·11	2·68	8·19	9·04	4·04	7·42	6·18	6·07	8·03	4·36	5·11
July	11·93	15·20	8·97	12·23	22·74	10·44	11·30	16·79	9·69	12·18	15·94	8·78	11·57	11·72	10·55	11·42	12·20	13·61	11·59	8·62	13·39
August	10·48	12·93	10·05	11·73	9·13	10·91	11·51	9·25	10·44	10·29	9·57	8·76	11·94	10·31	9·45	10·08	9·17	8·33	10·75	7·25	10·93
September	7·94	1·32	3·70	6·79	2·69	3·93	7·07	2·43	2·39	7·45	1·13	1·28	9·30	0·51	2·35	8·99	2·85	4·06	9·25	3·37	6·21
October	3·25	0·05	—	2·53	—	—	3·30	—	—	4·21	—	—	3·54	—	—	3·40	—	—	2·92	—	—
November	0·19	0·04	...	0·24	0·03	...	0·25	—	...	0·18	—	...	0·02	—	...	0·08	—	—	0·06	—	...
December	0·16	0·07	...	0·26	0·11	...	0·33	0·06	...	0·17	0·04	...	0·21	0·22	...	0·12	0·24	...	0·11	0·15	...
January	0·57	0·41	...	0·66	0·78	...	0·66	0·48	...	0·75	0·13	...	0·67	0·05	...	0·66	0·16	...	0·64	0·29	...
February	0·41	0·97	...	0·42	1·04	...	0·40	0·99	...	0·45	0·82	...	0·38	1·05	...	0·39	0·71	...	0·40	0·74	...
March	0·30	0·61	...	0·39	0·28	...	0·41	0·38	...	0·21	0·40	...	0·37	0·15	...	0·48	0·21	...	0·30	0·15	...

J. A. Bourdillon,

Commissioner.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing in an ordinary year the percentage of each food-crop to the total outturn of the district.

Crop.	Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Sarun.	Champaran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bhadoi	20·55	9·66	7·60	31·50	35·04	24·11	21·23
Kharif	43·43	65·89	44·27	30·11	43·92	45·65	57·71
Rabbi	36·01	24·47	48·11	38·38	21·02	30·21	21·05

APPENDIX D.

Statement for each district (in thousands of maunds), the estimated outturn of food-crops in 1896-97 with the average normal outturn.

Crop.	Patna.		Gaya.		Shahabad.		Saran.		Champaran.		Muzaffarpur.		Darbhanga.	
	Normal.	1896-97.	Normal.	1896-97.	Normal.	1896-97.	Normal.	1896-97.	Normal.	1896-97.	Normal.	1896-97.	Normal.	1896-97.
11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bhadoi ...	2,628	1,654	2,358	1,788	2,265	929	5,645	2,117	6,752	3,606	4,769	1,490	5,485	2,605
Kharif	5,553	3,010	16,071	8,122	13,183	2,406	5,395	1,074	8,463	1,531	9,025	1,692	14,906	4,219
Rabbi	4,605	3,204	5,972	4,479	14,325	10,743	6,878	3,439	4,051	2,025	5,973	3,733	5,437	2,719
Total ...	12,786	7,868	24,401	14,389	29,773	14,078	17,918	6,630	19,266	7,222	19,767	6,915	25,828	9,543

APPENDIX E.

Note on the occupation of the labouring classes, Bihar, by MR. C. STEVENSON-MOORE, C.S.

Bhadoi.—The *tumni* or preparation of bhadoi fields begin in Jeth or about the end of May, and is finished in the Rohini Nichatra, *i.e.*, in June. The first operation is called *tokni*, *i.e.*, breaking up the soil of these fields where weeds have grown, and requires four labourers per acre. Towards the end of June ploughing begins, requiring five labourers per acre, and immediately after 20 labourers per acre are required to transplant marua seedlings and six per acre to replough the paddy, kodo and makai lands and sow the seeds. In Sawan (end of June and beginning of July), weeding requires 15 labourers per acre. Thus the proportion of marua to other bhadoi crops being in North Bihar as one is to two, the labour of 35 men between the middle of May and the 5th July is required in one acre; *i.e.*, 1½ acres of bhadoi land affords continuous daily employment to one labourer for 50 days. I estimate, therefore, that North Bihar can supply nearly 2,000,000 men with daily work on bhadoi lands for that period. Marua is the first crop reaped, viz., in August, and eight labourers per acre being required, three labourers per acre are employed in cutting makai towards the end of September.

Kharif or aghani paddy is the only important crop. Cultivation begins in February on lands liable to early inundation and in other lands in Rohini Nichatra (June). Jhil lands are prepared and sown in April. The first ploughing requires four labourers, after this one of two processes may be adopted—viz., broadcast sowing or transplantation. For broadcast sowing another ploughing is required in February or June, as the case may be, and sowing requires three labourers. The land is sometimes weeded in Sawan (June-July), requiring fifteen labourers. For transplantation six labourers are required at the beginning of August to prepare the land, and twenty-six labourers per acre are then required to transplant the seedlings. About ⅓rd of the aghani lands are sown broadcast. Thus an acre of paddy land affords employment to about thirty labourers, mainly from May to August. Paddy is cut in December, requiring about ten labourers per acre.

Rabi.—Little or no *tumni* is required, as bhadoi crops have already been grown on most of the rabi land. A small portion only of the rabi land is kept *chaumas* (viz. in furrows) during the rains, and in it wheat only is sown. The chief rabi crops are barley, wheat, khesari and arhar. Khesari is sown broadcast in paddy lands without any further preparation. Arhar is always sown with some bhadoi crops and requires no separate labour. Wheat and barley employ 20 labourers per acre for ploughing and sowing in October. The exact time depends on the rainfall. Rabi crops are reaped in March and April, requiring about ten labourers per acre.

To summarise.—The preparation and cultivation of bhadoi, aghani, and rabi crops afford almost continuous work to labourers from about the end of May until the end of October, and during this period they work in their own bhadoi fields when not required by their masters. From the beginning of November to the middle of March is the slack season for labour; during November-December labourers live on the produce of their own bhadoi fields and on their earnings from working in those of their masters. During the next 2½ months they live on their earnings from paddy-cutting, and even, though exchanging the paddy they receive for yams and cheap food of that sort, they often have difficulty in getting along. This year paddy has to a large extent failed, and the yam crop is very scanty, so the labouring classes will begin to feel the scarcity severely from about the beginning of January. If the rabi crops fail too, mahajans will stop advances, and from March to May labourers will be well nigh destitute. Then, if we get rain, they will begin to recover, but it will not be until they reap their marua in August that they will again be independent of help.

The cold-weather months are not altogether unproductive to the labouring classes. From October to the beginning of March they are largely employed in the preparation and sowing of indigo lands. The employment forms a valuable supplement to their scanty earnings, but their individual wages are small, and, in a year like the present, would be more valuable if paid in food-grain. The total number of labourers, however, who find employment in indigo factories throughout Bihar must be very large. *Tumni* in August to November employs 22 men per acre. Ploughing in October-November employs 3½ men per acre. *Ustani* (clod breaking) from end of October to November, 19 women and children. Ploughing in December employs 3½ men per acre. Second *ustani* requires 11 women and children in the same month.

Horrowing, August to January, employs 1 man per acre, and weeding in February 6 women and children. Hence an acre of indigo land gives employment to 30 men and 36 women and children. In Muzaffarpur and Champaran together there are nearly 5 lakhs of acres sown with indigo.

APPENDIX F.

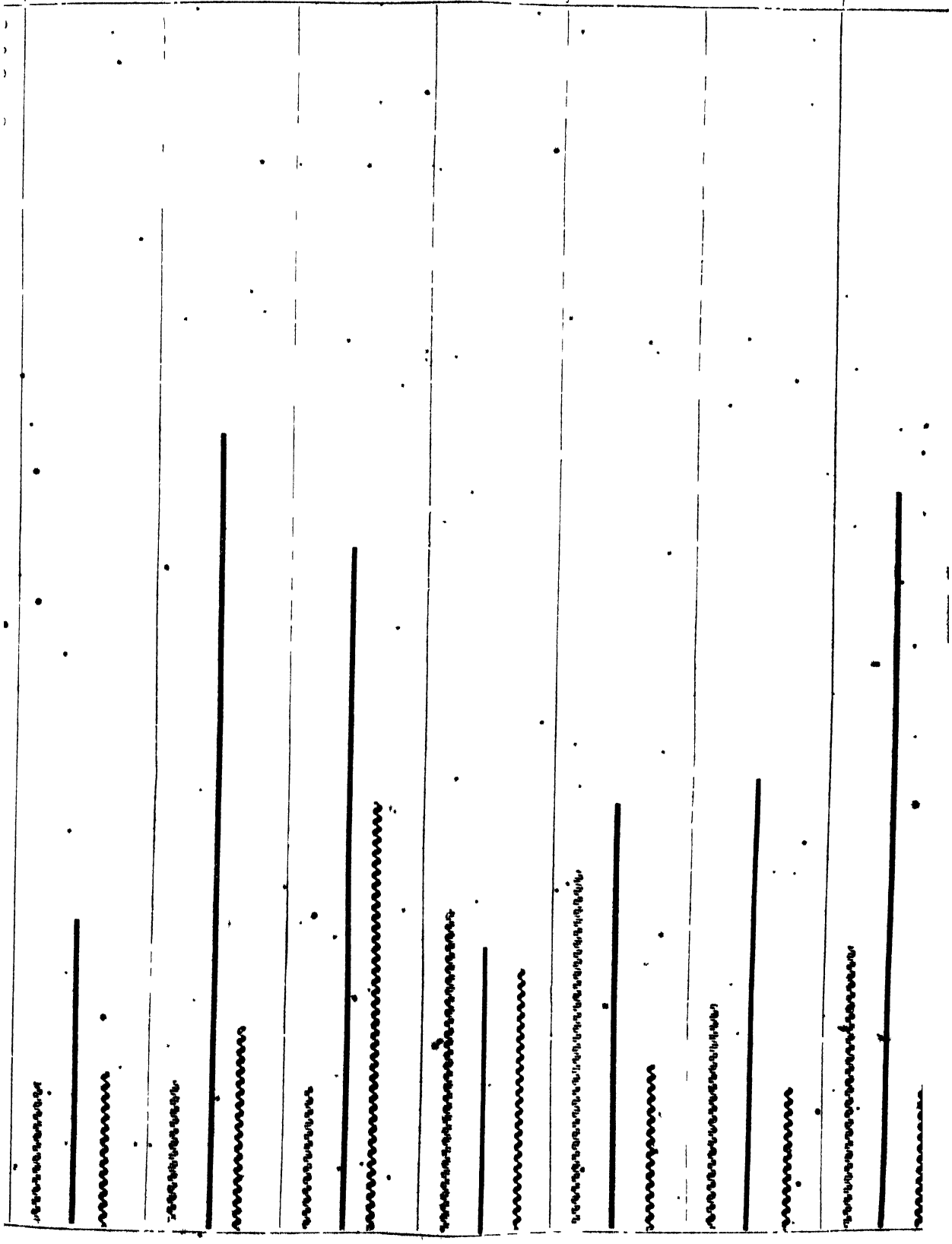
A.—Calendar of agricultural operations in North and West Bihar.

Month.	Operations.
January ...	Cutting of sugarcane, indigo preparation, weeding of poppy.
February ...	Preparation of lands for early rice, indigo preparation, weeding of poppy.
March ...	Reaping of rabi crops, indigo preparations, weeding and lancing of the poppy.
April ...	Reaping of rabi crops including rahar, sowing of early rice.
May ...	Preparation for bhadoi, ploughing of early rice.
June ...	Preparation for bhadoi, ploughing and transplanting ditto, sowing of late rice, weeding of early rice, cutting and carting indigo.
July ...	Weeding of bhadoi, cutting and carting indigo.
August ...	Reaping of marua and of early rice, preparation of lands for late rice and transplanting ditto, indigo preparations, cutting and carting ditto.
September ...	Reaping of makai and other bhadoi crops, indigo preparations.
October ...	Ploughing and sowing of wheat and barley, indigo preparations.
November ...	Indigo preparations.
December ...	Reaping of late rice, indigo preparations.

GRAPHIC CHART TO ACCOMPANY APPENDIX C.

[The light curved rules represent *bhadoi*, the straight thick rules *kharif*, and the heavy curved rules *rabi*.]

1.	PATNA.	GAYA.	SHAHABAD.	SARAN.	CHAMPARAN.	MUZAFFARPUR.	DARBHANG.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8



No 4567, dated Calcutta, the 12th November 1896.

From—E. M. KONSTAM, Esq., Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 666M R., dated the 12th November 1896, on the prospects of crops and the likelihood of distress in the Chota Nagpur Division, and in reply to say that the Lieutenant-Governor approves generally of the instructions issued by you. I am at the same time to convey the following remarks.

2. *Lohardaga.*—You should see that the wages to be offered on test relief works in Lohardaga, and wherever else it may be found desirable to open such works, are fixed strictly in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the Famine Code.

3. *Hazaribagh.*—The outturn of the rice crop is reported to be not likely more than 5 to 6 annas; but the *bhadoi*, according to the returns furnished to the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, was a 16-anna harvest. Some funds for the purpose of providing charitable relief will, it is hoped, be supplied soon from those now in the hands of the Bengal Distress Relief Committee. Meanwhile the action ordered by you appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be suitable and sufficient.

4. No immediate distress is apprehended in the other districts, but prices are high in all, and the situation requires careful watching. I am to invite your attention to the instructions given to the Commissioner of Patna in the letters noted on the margin, which were published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The Forest Department is being addressed on the question of allowing the people to pick the *mahua* in the reserved forests. A further communication on the subject will be made to you at an early date.

(1) Government order No. 947-T.R., dated 15th October 1896.
(2) Government order No. 1010-T.R., dated 30th October 1896.

No. 666M.R., dated Ranchi, the 12th November 1896.

From—C. R. MARINDIN, Esq., C.S., Offg. Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of Government, a review of the situation in this division in respect to the prospects of the crops and the likelihood of the occurrence of any distress among the people owing to scarcity and high prices calling for relief measures, which I have drawn up upon demi-official reports received from District Officers.

2. It will be seen that Hazaribagh is the only district which gives any cause for anxiety in the immediate future, and I trust that the instructions I have given to the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh on the subject will be approved.

In Lohardaga and Singhbhum the prospects are best, and it may be hoped that the population will in these districts tide over till next season without the necessity of any relief measures, but it is too soon yet to prophesy this with certainty, especially with regard to Lohardaga.

In Manbhum and Palamau, and more particularly in the latter, it seems likely that relief measures will be wanted later on. I beg to bring the suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner of Palamau to allow the people to pick the mahua in the reserved forests to the special notice of Government, and to recommend that orders allowing this be issued to the Forest Department. The mahua in this district is an important addition to the food supply, and in a season of scarcity like the present the concession asked for would no doubt be of substantial assistance to the people who can avail themselves of it.

3. The situation in this division may be affected by an influx of people from the surrounding native states, where there has been failure of crops, and I shall be in possession of more accurate information of the condition of things there as soon as I receive the reports which I have called for from the Chiefs.

Memorandum on the state of the crops and prospects of distress from scarcity in the Chota Nagpur Division.

1. On the 26th October, I called upon all District Officers to report demi-officially on the state of crops and prices of grain and the prospect of any distress from scarcity in their respective districts.

The following is the substance of the reports received.

2. *Lohardaga.*—The outturn of the high land or *gora* paddy was 10 annas. The outturn of the winter or low land paddy is expected to be about 8 annas.

Prices were 6 seers the rupee for old rice and 9½ to 10 seers for new rice.

There is plenty of grain in the district, and most of the raiyats hold certain stocks and are expected to benefit rather than otherwise from the high prices.

The labouring classes will no doubt be pinched by the high prices and emigration to Assam will increase, but this class is not numerous.

The only indication of any scarcity so far is the increase to a certain extent of the number of beggars in the town of Ranchi.

The Deputy Commissioner does not at present anticipate any distress in his district requiring relief or action under the Famine Code. If any does occur it will be in the Panch Parganas which the Deputy Commissioner proposes to visit shortly, and where he will try and induce the zamindars to start embankment works which will serve as tests of the extent of the distress if any.

The Deputy Commissioner should fix the rates of wages on these works if he intends them to be test works.

There is evidently no immediate cause for anxiety in Lohardaga, but the situation should be watched and any change for the worse reported at once.

3. *From Hazaribagh, dated 30th October 1896.*—Regarding the outturn of the crops the Deputy Commissioner, who has just been over an area of about 700 square miles in the Sadar subdivision, reports that there will be in the worst villages in that division of the district an outturn of from 2 to 4 annas on the 12 months' crops of marua, makai and rice. These villages are destitute of any means of irrigation and depend entirely on the surface rainfall. They number about ⅛th to ⅙th of the total number of villages. In the next class where there are lowlying lands which get moisture from the higher lands by percolation by cutting bunds or lifting water, there will be a 4 to 6 annas' outturn. These villages amount to about ⅓rd of the whole. The Deputy Commissioner estimates that a 4 to 6 annas' yield will be enough for the people to live on, but not enough for next year's sowings.

In the third and best class of villages where there are *ahars* and a good deal of moisture from the high lands appearing on the surface of the low lands, the greater portion of the high land paddy will be lost, but there will be a good crop on the low lands. The outturn for these villages is estimated to be 6 to 10 annas; very much the same as last year.

The average outturn of the winter rice crop for the district would appear to be between 5 and 6 annas.

4. *Prices.*—The prices of rice have for some time been 8 to 10 seers per rupee and in the town and bazars have occasionally gone down for a day or two to 6 seers. There has been some "demonstrating" in the town of Hazaribagh during the last week in October, and the Deputy Commissioner was asked to fix prices, but he confined himself to making police arrangements to meet any emergency. Apparently there was no want of work but merely an agitation against the high price of rice. There is a large population in Hazaribagh town who will eat nothing but rice, although in the villages the same class will eat marua, makai and mahua in time of scarcity, and the Deputy Commissioner observes that until the coolie class in the town reach the stage of eating these coarser grains, they cannot be said to be in real distress.

The mahajans are said to be buying up all the local stocks available and to be holding them for a further rise in prices.

The last crop and weather reports from this district of the 9th November says that prices of rice range from 7 to 9 seers per rupee, and that public feeling is greater.

The Deputy Commissioner does not say what stocks there are in the district, but presumably most raiyats have some.

5. In the Giridih subdivision the situation is said to be more favourable than the above owing to the drainage which that part of the district receives from the higher plateau to the large area under poppy cultivation, and to the sources of employment for labour in the coal mines and the new railway close at hand in the Sonthal Parganas, and the Deputy Commissioner considers that the state of Giridih can hardly be called pressing at the present moment.

6. As to the necessity of relief measures, Mr. Herald thinks that it will be necessary to start some sources of relief in a month or six weeks in specially selected tracts. His road funds will have a probable surplus of Rs. 13,000 on the 31st March and Rs. 7,000 more could be saved by diversion from impending works, if the rule about keeping three months' funds in hand were suspended; and Rs. 20,000 thus available would be nearly sufficient, the Deputy Commissioner thinks, for the relief works likely to be required, though more might be wanted if food becomes dearer.

The most pressing want he considers is money for loans to small cultivators, and he asks for credit up to Rs. 10,000 to distribute on such loans in the Sadar. He also wishes Rs. 1,000

to be placed at his disposal for charitable relief as a fund for purchasing cotton to give employment to women, and he proposes to set private sources of charitable relief to work at once. A further grant may be wanted for loans to cultivators in Giridih, and the Subdivisional Officer proposes to start kitchens for the lame and blind, which the Deputy Commissioner considers premature.

7. The situation in Hazaribagh is worse than in other districts in the Division. There is apparently no immediate need for any relief measure by Government; and any relief that is wanted now should be obtained from sources of private charity which Mr. Herald proposes to organize. He is reque ted to report what action has been taken in this direction.

He is also requested to revise his District Road Committee budget at once, so as to save and keep as much money in hand as possible for the relief works which may hereafter be required. The revised budget should be forwarded along with an application to suspend the rule requiring a working balance of three months' income. He should also apply officially for a grant for loans to small cultivators explaining the terms on which he means to distribute it.

I hardly think it necessary to ask Government yet for an allotment of Rs. 1,000 for charitable relief. All that seems likely to be wanted in this direction either at the Sadar or Giridih at present should be done by private charity, and even to this extent I would caution Mr. Herald not to be too premature in the distribution of charitable relief and to control the action of any committees that may be started for the purpose carefully.

In the worst tracts where there are any signs of distress among the labouring classes test relief works should be opened to gauge to reality of the distress, and any action of this sort taken should be at once reported with a statement of the rates of wages fixed and the food which it will buy. The Deputy Commissioner. is requested to report weekly on the situation in his district.

8. *From Manbhum.*—This report is dated the 2nd November, but owing to a change of officers it was not received till the 8th. Mr. Morshead estimates the outturn of the rice crop at from 5 to 8 annas. Pulses and oil seeds 4 to 8 annas. Sugarcane 8-16 annas.

The price of common rice at the Sadar and Gobindpur was 10 seers to the rupee, and in the crop report of 9th November it was the same in the Sadar, but had fallen to 8½ seers in Gobindpur.

There are believed to be considerable stocks of rice in the district, but they are irregularly distributed.

Mr Morshead does not think any relief will be required till February, and possibly not then. The eastern portion of the district is likely to suffer most.

9. Mr. Luson, the present Deputy Commissioner, is requested to watch the situation carefully. There does not appear to be any immediate cause for anxiety, and the reaping of the rice harvest should give work for the present. Possibly the smaller cultivators may require loans to tide them over till next season, and if any sign of distress appear on any locality, test relief works should be started. The Deputy Commissioner should, in view of the possible necessity of relief measures in February, see at once what savings he can effect in his road fund budget. Charitable relief is not likely to be wanted for some time, and when any necessity for it arises, the sources of private charity should be first indented on. The rate at which emigration to Assam increases should afford a means of guaging the extent to which any distress is being left.

10. *From Singhbhum reports, dated 30th October.*—The *gora* or *aus* crop in September was a full average one, but the winter rice is not estimated to yield more than a six or seven annas' outturn.

Prices were low in August and the beginning of September about 20 seers for the rupee, but when scarcity declared itself elsewhere, the mahajans began to export, and they rose to 14 seers at Chaibassa; and along the railway the price is now as high as eight seers.

The crop report from this district of the 31st October gives the outturn of the *aman dhan* at 10 annas and the price of rice at 10 seers the rupee.

Mr. Bompas says that the agricultural classes are unwilling to part with their stocks, but otherwise seem free from anxiety about their prospects, and that with the work of supplying sleepers on the railway going on in the district, he does not expect to have to start any relief work, though the people may be pinched next summer and loans to cultivators may be wanted. Here, as in Lohardaga, it seems only necessary for the situation to be watched.

11. *Palamau, reports dated 31st October and 9th November.*—The September rice or aus dhan yielded a 12-anna crop. The prospects of the winter rice were excellent to begin with, but the yield is not expected now to be more than 6 annas. The rabi crop will entirely fail, except in the beds of the ahars, Mr. Cargill has lately been over a good portion of his district. and the above is the result of his enquiries.

The following prices are given in Mr. Cargill's subsequent report of the 9th :—

	Per rupee.
Wheat	9 seers.
Barley	10 „
Common rice	7 „
Best rice	6 „ 12 chittacks.
Marua	12 „ 6 „
Indian corn	12 „ 6 „

In the interior rice is selling somewhat cheaper at 9 and 10 seers, which is a favourable sign. The present very high prices seem to date from about the middle of October, and rose partly on account of the assured failure of the rice and bad prospects of the *rabi* and the sympathy with other districts.

12. As to the prospects of any distress calling for relief, Mr. Cargill thinks that there is no likelihood of anything of the sort happening till February or March next. The people have still some of the bhadoi rice in hand. The *lac* crop in November has been good and prices fair, and if there is a second good crop in April it will be a great help. The winter rice will yield 6 annas and there is the work of harvesting it. Part of the population are in the habit of living on jungly roots and fruits, and in the south of the district the jungle is heavy, cultivation scarce, the population sparse and cattle numerous. The mahua crop is also an important item in the food supply of the people, and Mr. Cargill suggests that Government might allow the mahua to be plucked this year by the people in the reserved forest. This suggestion will be recommended to Government. It is a hopeful sign in Palamau that the cultivators in the Government estate although, owing to the want of tahsil centres, they had to come long distances to Daltonganj to pay their rents, and though the management is in a transition state from a *ticadari* to a *khas* system, have already paid about 86 per cent. of the October kist.

No special action is required, I think, in this district, but it would be as well to see what savings can be effected in the District Road Committee budget, and the condition of the people should be carefully watched and any symptoms of distress reported as soon as they occur.

C. R. MARINDIN,
Offg. Commissioner, Chota Nagpur.

No. 1J.T., dated Camp Jajpur, the 5th November 1896.

From—R. C. DUTT, Esq., C.I.E., Officiating Commissioner of the Orissa Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honour to bring to the notice of Government that the prospects of crops throughout this Division are considerably worse now than they were a month ago, and that the early cessation of rains has done more harm, and gives us more grounds for anxiety, than the floods of this year which were reported in September last.

CUTTACK.

2. The Collector of Cuttack, writing on the 26th ultimo, reports that the price of common rice had risen more than 20 per cent. over the normal price, as shown below:—

Marts.	Seers per rupee (last market day of July).			Seers per rupee (last market day of October).		
	Srs.	ch.		Srs.	ch.	
Cuttack ...	16	2	80 tolas to the seer.	12	8	80 tolas to the seer.
Kendrapara ...	17	3		12	0	
Jajpur ...	17	9		14	7	

The Collector adds that the high price is not due to depletion of the market, as the stocks in the district are still believed to be considerable, but to the general apprehension of failure of rice crop owing to the want of rain and the damage done by insects. If there be no rain very shortly, a serious failure of crops is anticipated, and scarcity is apprehended in many parts of the district.

3. Writing later, on the 30th October, from the interior of his district Mr. Growse says that the result of the early cessation of the rains is that the winter rice, which was replanted after the severe floods of July and August, and much of which promised a good outturn, is withering for want of moisture, and a great deal of it has already been spoilt. There is time yet, if there be rain within a week, to save some of the crops, but the sky shows no sign of rain. The *beali* crop in the area not protected by canals was destroyed by the floods of July and August, the *laghu saradh* or early winter rice in the same parts has been much damaged or destroyed by an insect-pest; and the regular winter rice too is likely to fail on account of want of the late rains. Some scarcity in these parts seems therefore to be inevitable.

4. On the other hand, the crops in the area under irrigation from canals are said to be in good condition. The Collector reports the irrigated area to be 148,187 acres, but it does not

appear if he has included the large area which has been brought under irrigation within the last fortnight. There is a rush for canal water, and the Canal Revenue Deputy Collector informs me that within the last half of October leases have been executed for irrigating something like 40,000 acres, over and above the area which was under irrigation before. But even if the total irrigated area comes up to one hundred and seventy or eighty thousand acres, that represents less than one-fifth of the whole area of the district under rice cultivation.

5. The Collector believes there are still considerable stocks of rice in the district, though the exportation since the last cold season has been continuous and almost phenomenal. But the mahajans and big zamindars are now chary in parting with it, and hence there is difficulty sometimes in getting rice in the market and the prices are high The prices of rice given by the Collector in his report of the $\frac{30\text{th October}}{2\text{nd November}}$ are these :—

	Seers per rupee. Srs. ch.	
Cuttack	11 3	80 tolas to the seer.
Kendrapara	15 2	
Jajpur	13 2	

There would seem some mistake in the figures for Kendrapara unless prices there have gone down since the previous week, which is unlikely. A further reference will be made to the Collector on this point.

6. I have also consulted Raja Baidya Nath Pandit, Babu Lakhi Narain Rai Chaudhri, Babu Juggo Mohun Lal and other intelligent zamindars of Cuttack district as to the prospect of the crops, and the information which they give me is in substance the same as is supplied by the Collector. The rice within the irrigated area is practically safe, and we may expect to get there a crop not very much below the average. Outside the irrigated area the outturn is expected to be 6 annas, or even 4 annas only, 16 annas representing the average crop. Raja Baidya Nath estimates it at 6 annas; Babu Lakhi Narain at even less. Babu Juggo Mohun Lal thinks there will be some scarcity in parts of the district, but not a regular famine.

7. With regard to stocks of rice, both Raja Baidya Nath and Babu Juggo Mohun Lal assure me that there are still considerable stocks of rice in the district, but it is not coming to the market. In the first place, the larger zamindars keep considerable stores of paddy for being advanced to their raiyats, and the Raja himself has paddy in store worth about Rs. 25,000. But this rice is not meant for sale in the market, and is therefore not brought to the market. In the second place, the mahajans too have large stores yet, but are holding back in view of the impending scarcity and in order to keep up the price, and hence the difficulty sometimes felt in getting a sufficient supply in markets.

8. Since coming to Jajpur subdivision, I have made enquiries from the Subdivisional Officer as well as from Mr. Webster employed on settlement work. A large part of this subdivision being under irrigation, the state of things here is considerably better than in the eastern subdivision of Kendrapara. The high prices of rice are a gain to those cultivators who have got rice. Rice sells here now at 9 seers (of 105 tolas the seer) per rupee, but Mr. Webster informs me that one benevolent mahajan persists in selling at 11 seers the rupee for the benefit of the common people, much to be disgust of his brother mahajans. The Subdivisional Officer thinks that in the irrigated tracts the outturn may be expected to be 12 annas, but that outside that area the crop can scarcely be over 4 or 6 annas. This may be taken to be generally correct for the whole of the Cuttack district, and scarcity is apprehended in those parts which have little or no lands under irrigation.

Balasore.

9. The Collector of Balasore, writing on the 27th October, reports that the prospects of crops in his district are extremely unsatisfactory and precarious. There was some local rainfall in a part of Bhadrak subdivision and in some parts of Baliapal thana, but elsewhere the crops on high lands are withering. They are being irrigated from tanks, *nalas* and water channels, wherever possible, but the area which can be so watered is very small compared with the total area under the rice crop. A kind of insect-pest has also made its appearance in some localities and has done much damage. Writing later, on the 31st October, Mr. Dé states that the crops on low lands are being irrigated from rivers, khals and tanks, but those on high lands are withering. Mr. Dé does not hope for more than a four-anna crop for the whole district.

10. The prospects in Bhadrak subdivision would seem to be somewhat better than in the rest of the Balasore district. Babu Sriram Chunder Bose, late Subdivisional Officer of Bhadrak, now employed on settlement duty, informs me that a six-anna crop may be expected for the whole of that subdivision. He apprehends some scarcity and distress, but not a general famine. The worst portions of the subdivision are parganas Bhera, Ankura, Byang and Kaima, and it is very likely that there will be some distress in those parganas. But people go in large numbers from these places to Calcutta for employment, and many will find employment in railway works in the district.

Babu Sriram Chunder Bose thinks that some relief operations may be necessary in February or March next for the support of those who are unable to work or fail to find work.

11. Rai Hari Ballabh Bose Bahadur has estates in Balasore district, and has lately visited portions of that district and of Cuttack. He informs me that many raiyats who were averse to taking canal water for irrigation so long are coming forward in large numbers and executing leases for five years to save their crops this year. He says the disinclination on on the part of cultivators to use canal water in ordinary years is due to the fact that the irrigation rate is comparatively high. In Burdwan district, where the rental of rice lands is about 5 or 6 rupees the acre, a sum of only 12 annas the acre used to be charged, if I remember rightly, for irrigation from the Eden Canal. In Orissa, where the rental of rice lands is about 2 or 3 rupees the acre, the irrigation rate is Re. 1-8 the acre. Rai Hari Ballabh rightly observes that in some places the irrigation rate equals or exceeds the rental. Considering the comparatively low rental in Orissa, the irrigation rate would seem to require revision, especially when it appears, as it does in the present year, that the area under irrigation can be considerably increased. The subject is one which requires some enquiry and careful consideration.

Puri.

12. The Collector of Puri, in his reports of the 26th and 28th October, writes that the prospects of winter rice are bad, that the crops on high lands are withering, and that the insect-pest has done considerable harm, but is now diminishing. Mr. Bell estimates a general outturn of 7 to 8 annas, and I shall be glad if he does not find reasons to reduce even this low estimate after further enquiry.

13. As in Cuttack, the Nakodas or Bombay merchants are still buying up rice for export, and this proceeding is looked upon with indignation and alarm by the people. Mr. Bell thinks that most of the rice exported by sea from Puri district at present goes to Ceylon.

14. As in Cuttack, the stores of rice are believed to be still large in Puri district. Mahajans and zamindars are in the habit of storing surplus paddy for years together, and they are holding back now in view of the impending scarcity. Prices are fluctuating, but Mr. Bell expects they will in a few week settle down at fairly steady though high rates.

15. Rai Hari Ballabh Bose Bahadur and Chowdhri Krittibas Das inform me that as in Cuttack there is sometimes difficulty in getting a sufficient supply of rice in the market in Puri. Chowdhri Krittibas takes a very gloomy view of things, specially with reference to Kotdesh pargana. Floods in that pargana and in some other parts of Puri are annual, and the stocks of grain are therefore poorer than elsewhere. The Chowdhri even expects a widespread famine as in 1866, but the information which I have detailed in the preceding paragraphs does not justify us in taking a view quite so gloomy.

Angul.

16. The Deputy Commissioner of Angul writes in his report dated 26th October that the *beali* and *laghu* (autumn rice and early winter rice) have yielded half the average outturn in spite of the damage done by the insect-pest. These crops are roughly estimated to grow on 30 per cent of the entire area under rice.

17. *Saradh* or regular winter rice grows on the remaining 70 per cent. of the rice area, and about one-half of this area which grows *saradh* is irrigable from tanks, reservoirs, &c. Mr. Wylly thinks that the rice in the irrigable area will be fully saved, while that in the other half, which is not irrigable, will utterly fail. It will seem therefore that the people of Angul have got a half yield of the early rice and expect a half yield of the winter rice; and they are better off therefore than the people in the regulation districts of Orissa.

18. With respect to miscellaneous crops Mr. Wylly reports that the *birhi* has been seriously damaged for want of rain and will not yield over 6 annas; the *rassi* is more seriously damaged and will not yield over 4 annas, but the sugarcane and *arhar* are doing well. The areas on which these last crops are grown are, however, small.

19. In the Khondmal subdivision there was some rainfall, and the Subdivisional Officer has no anxiety as to any serious failure in crops when he wrote last.

20 You will observe that I have not compiled this report under the Bengal Famine Code. There is no actual scarcity or distress in our midst yet, and I do not apprehend any serious distress for a few months yet. We are attempting in the meantime to obtain the most reliable information from all available sources and to find out exactly how we stand. The information which has been obtained so far is decidedly unfavourable. All over the Division outside the irrigated area the outturn of rice will be very poor, and some scarcity and distress may be expected. On the other hand, there are two circumstances in our favour, as I stated six weeks ago in my report on the floods of July and August last. There is yet some stock of rice in the country in the hands of mahajans and zamindars; and there is an exceptionally large field for labour in the railway works which are now under construction. My latest information, however, is that the distress in Bihar has driven large numbers of Bihar labourers to these works, and they are preferred to the Uriya labourers for their steady work.

No. 618Mct., dated Darjeeling, the 18th September 1896.

From—P. NOLAN, Esq., C.S., Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

THE Lieutenant-Governor will have observed that there has been in this Division a deficiency in the rainfall of the present monsoon season, followed by a remarkable rise in the price of rice.

The following table brings together the relevant facts:—

District.	Rainfall from 16th May to 15th September.			Price of common rice on 31st August, seers per rupee.	Proportion borne by *bhadoi* to total rice crop of district.	Estimated outturn of *bhadoi* in annas.	Remarks.
	Actual.	Average.	Deficiency.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				S. CH.			
Rajshahi	31·30	41·06	—9·76	9 0	13·6	8	
Dinajpur	30·07	53·76	—22·79	9 10	8·9	8	
Jalpaiguri	55·89	100·92	—45·03	11 0	28·3	6	
Darjeeling	92·33	96·32	—3·99	11 0	82·3	6 in the hills. 4 in the Terai.	
Rangpur	46·03	61·11	—15·08	9 0	22·0	12·5	Kurigram ... 16 Nilphamari ... 10 Gaibanda ... 12 Sadar ... 12
Bogra	37·26	49·56	—12·30	9 12	33·3	12	
Pabna	38·62	43·28	—4·66	10 8	16·2	10	

2. The following remarks by the District Officers in answering enquiries made by me on the subject are of interest:—

Rajshahi.—"The yield of the *aus* paddy is not expected to be more than 8 annas of an average crop. The prospects of the *aman* paddy are becoming less and less certain. The Padma has risen, and the flood water is entering the *bils*. This will save the crops in the low lands, but unless we get good rain soon, the *aman* crop in the Barind will be jeopardized. The price of rice has risen, but the prospects are not such as to cause very great anxiety, although they require to be keenly watched."

Dinajpur.—"In Thakurgaon and the west of the district jute and sugarcane are the principal crops. The outturn is distinctly better than last year. The only circumstances which will prevent the outturn from reaching the estimate will be want of water to steep the jute. Thakurgaon, however, has had over 8 inches of rain last week, and prospects in that subdivision are distinctly better. In the extreme south and east of the district the crop consists chiefly of rice, both *bhadoi* and *aman*. There was heavy rain in the beginning of July, and no complaints have reached about the *aman*. In the immediate neighbourhood of Dinajpur itself, that is, a radius of 10 miles, prospects are bad There is no water to steep the jute, and the winter rice seedlings after having been transplanted have dried up. If there is any distress, it will be in this tract."

On September 3rd Mr. Mullick reported that "there has been over 3 inches of rain since Monday, and prospects have greatly improved."

Jalpaiguri.—"The present price of rice in Jalpaiguri is 10 seers, Alipore 10 seers, Falakata 8 seers, Mynaguri 9 seers, and Boda 9 seers per rupee. If there are favourable rains for the *aman* crop, I do not anticipate that the prices will rise much higher."

Darjeeling—"In the hills the Manager of Government Estates reports the outturn of *aus dhan* cultivated by the Lepchas and Bhutias to be 6 annas, owing to want of timely rains. He estimates the outturn of *aman dhan* at 8 annas, owing to a similar cause. The Deputy Collector of Siliguri reports that the actual outturn of *aus* crop has fallen considerably short of expectations, owing to the insufficiency of rain. The expected outturn in the Terai is quoted at 4 annas."

Bogra.—"Excepting in a few isolated localities in the northern and western parts of the district we had plenty of rain in June and July to enable the cultivators to finish the transplanting of *aman* seedlings over the greatest portion of their lands. Taking the whole area on which winter rice is grown to be 16 annas, transplanting has been finished in about 14 annas of the land. But for the cessation of the rains in August the winter rice by this

time would have been in the most flourishing condition. As it is some lands on higher levels are still remaining to be cultivated, and although no injury to the standing crops has been done yet, rain is very urgently wanted, and if we do not get a copious shower of rain within the next fortnight, prospects of the *aman* crop will be gloomy."

Pabna.—"The *aus* crop has to a great extent suffered, owing to the insufficient and irregular rainfall during the sowing and flowering time. In February and March last there was ·25 and ·45 inches of rainfall respectively, consequently the sowing could not be carried on at the proper time. Again, the excessive and incessant fall of rain in June last retarded the progress of harrowing and weeding operations. In July 1896 the want of flood-water has seriously injured the crop on the high land, during its flowering time, the plants having withered away to a great extent. About one-half of the cropped area is high land, and as such is more affected by the low flood and deficient rainfall. The outturn, as far as I have ascertained on local enquiry, has been 10 annas on the average."

"*Aman dhan* is extensively cultivated in the district. The *aman* crop is in a critical condition. The floods are the lowest known within living memory, and rainfall has been very scanty. If we get heavy rainfall now, the *aman* crop may be a 6 anna crop; if we get no rain, it may be only a 2 to 4 anna crop."

3. The adequacy of the food-supply for the year will depend on the result of the *aman* rice harvest, and its prospects are still uncertain. The only precautionary measure I have thought it expedient to take is the revision of the programmes of famine works, with a view to obtain professional sanction to the larger projects.

NOTE.

FROM a return received to-day, I learn that on the 5th instant common rice sold in Sirajganj at the rate of seven seers the rupee. This is the highest price on record; I find nothing in the tables, published with Sir Antony Macdonnell's volume on the Bihar famine, beyond eight seers a rupee, the figure attained at Muzaffarpur, and there only in May 1874. In October 1873 the price at Sirajganj was 17 seers the rupee; its highest range during the following season was 11 seers. Last *Calcutta Gazette* showed 8 seers as the limit; this was attained in four districts, Rangpur, Mymensingh, Tippera and Hooghly. I have information later than the Gazette only as to Bogra (8½) and the Darjeeling Terai (8 to 10). There is a report in the bazar here, I do not know whether it has any prevalence, that the price this season is to reach four seers the rupee. Wheat has risen in proportion, and barley where it is much sold.

2. These extraordinary rates lead me to refer to the estimate of the outturn of the *aus* harvest, and the prospect in regard to the *aman* crop. Combining the information given, I find that the whole yield of rice in the Division is calculated for the year as follows:—Jalpaiguri, 6 annas; Darjeeling, 7 annas; Rajshahi, 9 annas; Dinajpur, 10 annas, Pabna, 10 annas; Bogra and Rangpur, 12 annas. The degree of failure represented by these figures, though large in itself, is small when compared with that experienced by the worst districts in 1873. Referring to the returns for a few districts, I find that in Shahabad the *aus* was half an average crop, the *aman* a fourth; in Saran the *aus* two-thirds, the *aman* one-tenth; in Dinajpur, where the *aus* is insignificant, the winter harvest was in places three-eights, in others a quarter, and in some localities nothing was obtained The Collector of Bogra attributes the high prices to failure elsewhere, and in this I agree, so far as his district is concerned, and Sirajganj In Jalpaiguri and the Terai the local failure will account for the state of the market. The drain is not to Calcutta for Bihar and the north-west, but to Mymensingh and the east. A very moderate demand for export will produce a great effect, as there is no surplus. The failure has been general throughout India, and when one district, in the course of trade, relieves greater necessities of another, it is out of stocks which in ordinary years would be consumed at home. Thus Bogra requires, to feed its own population properly, more than the three-quarter crop it is likely to get, and prices there must rise high indeed before they can attract away what can be dispensed with only by a reduction in consumption.

3. At this stage there is not much to be done by way of preparation. I have impressed on Collectors the importance of accuracy in the price returns, and of judgment in the estimate of crop outturns, particularly in regard to *aman*. I went over the estimates for relief works on the spot during the rains in all districts, except Dinajpur and Bogra, which are the first I will visit in the winter, and in regard to these two last, I am in correspondence with the local officers. They understand the importance of getting the "large" works, as defined in the Famine Code "sanctioned" in time, and of being ready to start the small works as a test. There has been no complaint as yet, nor do I anticipate any until February; the jute has been a tolerable crop, and the high prices it has fetched have put a great part of the population in funds. But we must remember that the abundance of money in some quarters only tends to raise prices, and if this rise does not attract imports, as this year it will not, the effect is rather to concentrate than to relieve the suffering incident to an insufficient supply of food.

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10th October 1896.

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P. NOLAN.

10th October 1896.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS FROM JANUARY TO OCTOBER 1896, COMPARED WITH THE FIGURES FOR THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD IN 1895.

THE following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPT., M. FINUCANE,

The 23rd November 1896. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

THE only articles under food-grains on which export duties are charged are—rice, paddy, and rice flour (cheera). The rate is 3 annas per Indian maund (82⅔ lbs.). There is no import duty on food-grains of any sort.

The imports of food-grains into Calcutta from foreign ports are small. During the first 10 months of the years 1895 and 1896, the total imports were as follows:—

		Cwts.
January to October ...	1895	789
	1896	138

Hong-Kong supplied only 72 cwts. in the 10 months of 1895, against 120 cwts. during the same period in 1896.

From the coast ports the only imports are rice and paddy, the quantities received in Calcutta from January to October 1895 and 1896, being—

	1895.	1896.
	Cwts.	Cwts.
*Rice ...	651,331	1,100,604
Paddy ...	27,715	501,345
Total ...	679,046	1,601,949

These figures show a remarkable increase of 922,903 cwts., or 135·91 per cent. Compared with these, the imports of rice from Burma are inconsiderable, as shown below:—

		1895.	1896.
		Cwts.	Cwts.
From	Rangoon ...	10,635	2,382
„	Moulmein ...	3,152	6
„	Akyab ...	...	305
	Total ...	13,787	2,693

Burma rice goes for the most part to foreign countries, the chief importers being the United Kingdom, Egypt, the Straits Settlements, and South America. The total quantities of rice and paddy exported from Burma during 1894-95 and 1895-96 were as follows—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Tons.	Tons.
Husked rice—		
To Foreign ports ...	1,139,028	1,230,609
„ Indian „ ...	274,181	137,560
Total ...	1,413,209	1,368,169
Paddy—		
To Foreign ports ...	5,964	1,140
„ Indian „ ...	.....	.....
Total ...	5,964	1,140

* Out of the above supply, only 1,182 tons of rice were sent to Bengal during 1895-96, against 38,057 tons in 1894-95.

Balasore and Chandbali are the ports which ship the largest quantities of food-stuffs to Calcutta, as the following figures will show :—

		Rice.	Paddy.	Total.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Balasore ...	Jan. to Oct. 1895	156,453	7,516	163,969
	Ditto 1896	229,149	100,196	329,345
Chandbali...	Jan. to Oct. 1895	474,259	20,199	494,458
	Ditto 1896	855,887	385,471	1,241,358

In the case of Balasore, the increase in the trade of the current year is 100·86 per cent., and in that of Chandbali 151·05 per cent.

The following figures show the total exports of food-grains from January to October 1895 and 1896, both months inclusive—

	1895.	1896.
	Cwts.	Cwts.
To Foreign ports ...	8,213,733	5,315,786
„ Indian „ ...	2,421,727	1,438,269
Total ...	10,635,460	6,754,055

The total decrease during the past 10 months amounts to 36·49 per cent. The falling off in the exports to Foreign ports is 35·28 per cent., and to Indian ports, 40·61 per cent.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement No. 1, showing the quantities of Rice and Paddy imported into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during each of the ten months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

Months.	Foreign Ports.					Total.
	United Kingdom.	South America, Surinam.	China, Hong-Kong.	Straits, Penang.	Fiji Islands.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
January ... 1895	11	...	...	13	...	24
1896	...	...	15	...	...	15
February ... 1895	265	9	...	...	...	274
1896	...	...	...	3	...	3
March ... 1895	...	4	...	...	...	4
1896	...	...	14	...	...	14
April ... 1895	...	10	...	...	...	10
1896	...	...	4	...	...	4
May ... 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	...	12	3	...	15
June ... 1895	...	...	60	...	170	230
1896	...	...	11	...	...	11
July ... 1895	...	3	...	...	...	3
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ... 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	...	60	...	...	60
September ... 1895	...	6	...	2	...	8
1896	3	...	...	...	...	3
October ... 1895	219	...	12	...	...	231
1896	6	...	4	3	...	13
Total ... 1895	495	37	72	15	170	789
1896	9	...	120	9	...	138

Months.			Indian Ports.													Total
			Bombay.	Madras.	Bimlipatam.	Calingapatam	Negapatam.	Coconada.	Gopalpur.	Masulipatam.	Rangoon.	Akyab.	Moulmein.	Chittagong.	Balasore.	Chandbali.	
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
uary ...	1895	Paddy ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	... 4	...	... 3	...	1,459	82	1,5
		Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		1,018	30,163	31,956	72,1
	1896	Paddy ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,362	25,728	34,5
		Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,576	78,958	1,04,5
ruary ...	1895	Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...		808	16	8
		Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,136	5,788	41,484	46,648	96,0
	1896	Paddy ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,712	33,829	39,5
		Rice ..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	204	...	...	...	16,642	78,803	95,6
rch ...	1895	Paddy ..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	730	475	1,2
		Rice ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,006	...	22,378	28,739	52,1
	1896	Paddy ...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,078	40,094	53,1
		Rice 4		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	43,017	1,11,878	1,54,9
il ...	1895	Paddy ...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	... 4	...		2,104	2,1
		Rice ..	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	12,510	54,953	67,4
	1896	Paddy ...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	305	..	...	328	46,977	47,6
		Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	2	...	...	...	...	1,08,650	1,08,9
r ...	1895	Paddy ...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	2,108	2,6
		Rice ..	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,925	59,655	76,5
	1896	Paddy ...	...	...		..	...		...	...		...	...	...	15,172	31,069	46,2
		Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 4	7	...	...	...	56,948	71,225	1,28,1
	1895	Paddy ...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	49	...	
ie		Rice ..	...	...	..	...	8	..	15	...	...	...	3	...	...	39,607	39,6
	1896	Paddy ...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	8,642	48,443	57,0
		Rice ...	...	7	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	20,858	98,044	1,18,9
	1895	Paddy ...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,902	1,9
y ...		Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,591	...	...	...	1,363	36,127	39,0
	1896	Paddy ...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,776	40,304	44,0
		Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...		30	...	...	...	..	...	10,232	87,933	98,1
	1895	Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	18	686	7
gust... ...		Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	16,821	40,180	57,0
	1896	Paddy ...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4,167	25,722	29,8
		Rice ...	...	...	440	...		.	...	...	873	...	...	...	16,145	41,188	58,6
	1895	Paddy ...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	366	3,059	3,4
tember ...		Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	9,030	..	...	...	783	41,741	51,5
	1896	Paddy ...	...	..	...	...		5,187	6,237	2,101	...	...	...	...	25,053	38,739	77,3
		Rice ...	...	...	851	...	...	521	1,710	...	2	...	...	...	17,764	99,128	1,19,9
	1895	Paddy ...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,659	9,587	18,2
ober ...		Rice ..	...	...	...		...		...	...	2	...		...	5,076	95,253	1,00,3
	1896	Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	...	...	...	...	16,906	54,566	71,4
		Rice ...	...	...	1,638	879	.	6,216	880	...	1,294	..	..	..	21,972	80,071	1,12,9
	1895	Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,516	20,199	27,7
Total ...		Rice ...	...	8	...	...	3	...	15	...	10,635	...	3,152	6,806	1,56,423	4,74,259	6,51,3
	1896	Paddy ...	...	..	...	...	...	6,645	6,237	2,491	...	305	...	...	1,00,196	3,85,471	5,01,8
		Rice ..	4	7	2,029	879	...	6,737	2,620	.	2,382	...	6	4	2,29,149	8,55,887	11,00,4
AND TOTAL	1895	...	...	8	...	...	3	.	15	..	10,635	...	3,152	6,806	1,58,939	4,94,458	6,79,0
	1896	...	4	7	2,029	879	...	13,382	8,857	2,491	2,382	305	6	4	3,29,345	12,41,358	16,01,9

Statement No. II, showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Calcutta to both Foreign and Indian ports during each of the ten months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

Months.		Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.	
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
January	Foreign	197,130	654,747	643	1,636	149	2,152	6,608	89,087	2,628	5,000
	Indian	319,218	171,452	2,815	485	2,023	5,434	20,065	46,045	4,593	544
	Total ...	1,316,348	826,199	3,458	2,121	2,172	7,586	26,673	135,132	7,221	5,544
February	Foreign	966,561	749,016	6,881	5,157	526	256	15,393	23,500	6,705	8,946
	Indian	273,224	166,240	10,427	1,198	3,448	8,247	32,237	37,635	2,341	2,610
	Total ..	1,239,785	915,256	17,308	6,355	3,974	8,503	47,630	61,135	9,046	11,556
March	Foreign	862,234	689,589	6,299	3,586	3,455	646	15,810	71,167	939	2,658
	Indian	296,837	180,375	7,857	2,040	5,357	2,345	24,607	28,936	2,272	1,281
	Total ..	1,159,071	869,964	14,156	5,626	8,812	2,991	40,417	95,103	3,211	3,939
April	Foreign	594,694	600,195	12,177	6,540	41,238	17,582	34,977	65,144	8,460	8,820
	Indian	247,899	109,412	5,840	737	4,140	2,528	20,186	47,566	1,882	1,771
	Total ...	842,593	709,607	18,017	7,277	45, 78	20,110	55, 163	112,710	10,342	10,591
May	Foreign	587,350	237,801	5,178	4,458	169,318	29,394	55,353	71,302	13,265	10,074
	Indian	191,092	82,003	6,894	750	4,842	1,956	40,039	94,572	787	4,109
	Total ...	778,442	319,804	12,072	5,108	174,160	31,350	95,392	165,874	14,052	14,183
June	Foreign	365,064	508,29	424	1,709	398,566	23,029	68,594	93,620	10,717	16,958
	Indian	127,501	31,970	14,892	32	4,779	2,404	30,275	49,851	2,160	7,613
	Total ...	492,565	540,260	15,316	1,741	403,345	25,433	98,869	143,471	12,877	24,571
July	Foreign	632,618	427,064	3,284	186	209,927	579	83,181	62,242	3,131	8,587
	Indian	152,918	34,494	29,876	22	11,428	8,651	52,142	44,850	2,397	4,028
	Total ...	785,536	461,558	33,160	208	221,355	9,230	135,823	107,092	5,528	12,615
August	Foreign	462,522	237,419	...	37	106,129	285	76,987	83,746	3,439	2,991
	Indian	136,658	27,379	22,407	22	8,450	2,872	36,441	69,978	6,358	1,462
	Total ...	599,480	264,798	22,407	59	114,579	3,157	113,428	153,724	9,797	4,453
September ...	Foreign	367,334	222,174	994	37	56,269	324	54,000	43,989	3,734	9,225
	Indian	66,236	18,063	3,837	698	1,376	853	56,977	64,924	1,882	171
	Total ...	463,470	240,237	4,831	735	57,645	1,177	110,977	108,913	5,616	9,398
October	Foreign	775,910	199,413	3,700	50	24,568	206	48,109	11,914	10,761	3,863
	Indian	57,221	39,139	2,690	22	1,852	3,104	54,811	26,943	7,205	3,463
	Total ..	833,131	238,552	5,990	72	26,420	3,310	102,920	38,247	17,966	7,326
Total for 10 months	Foreign	6,64 ,617	4,525,708	39,180	26,306	1,010,145	74,453	459,012	615,101	63,779	77,119
	Indian	1,868,804	860,527	107,535	5,490	47,695	38,394	367,280	506,300	31,880	27,052
Grand Total		8,510,421	5,386,235	146,716	32,302	1,057,840	112,847	826,292	1,121,401	95,659	104,171

tent No. III showing the quantities of Food grains exported from Calcutta to each Foreign and Indian Port during the months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Foreign Ports.	Cwt.	Cwt	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
ed Kingdom ...	893,741	632,161	...	16	923,731	70,348	264,232	301,077	1	...
ria—Trieste ...	2, 09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ium	2	...	...	...	7,964	...	...	...	...	...
ce—Dunkirk ...	...	...	...	...	24,024	...	...	...	...	...
Marseilles ...	1	..	...	...	..	...	8, 67	...	...	...
St. Nazaire ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
nany—Hamburg ...	101,276	78,611	...	...	51,003	...	...	...	...	...
,, Bremerhaven	229,363	117,689	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
and	33,041	1,901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
—Genoa	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
a	1	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
sinia	85,983	100,194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colony—Cape Town	85,311	60,721	...	...	...	1,125	22	638	...	2,035
,, Algoa Bay	23,417	20,248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Mossel Bay.	4,806	9,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Port Elizabeth.	12,988	22,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, East London.	4,022	5,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rn Coast of Africa—										
Zanzibar ...	30 900	7,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
other ports ...	6,180	11,649	...	...	...	...	7	21	...	...
t—Suez ...	499	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suakim ..	1,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
itius ...	600 198	372,650	7	6	293	588	121,479	184,921	61,141	70,551
... ...	135,198	277,297	...	...	5	...	8,281	21,623	151	3,067
ion	326,916	236,172	...	...	...	...	6,994	18,585	50	27
lelena ...	...	21	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
America—										
Demerara ...	169,888	205,209	...	..	9	...	7,360	5,274	20	...
Berbice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	...	...
Surinam ...	62,564	31,360	...	..	...	...	...	249	...	...
Indies—Jamaica ...	19,436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Trinidad	52,178	74,861	...	...	...	...	3,646	4,545	...	...
,, Barbadoes	61,731	49,089	...	...	...	...	...	734	...	...
,, Guadaloupe	44,293	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	...	...	...
... ...	192.997	188,719	...	...	37	...	499	265	...	...
ia—Maskat ...	277,165	244,964	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
other states ...	370,318	340,595	...	...	...	...	4	1,818	...	...
n	2,661,237	1,261,973	39,173	6,302	...	9	18,646	54,269	695	700
—Hongkong ...	950	347	...	16,876	90	215	183	253	...	4
n	5,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
ives (except)										
coy)	13,428	12,952	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
a	100,748	105,132	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Settlements ...	18,215	6,264	...	...	2,989	2,168	15,654	16,551	1,714	728
ey in Asia—										
Bagdad ...	296	607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bussorah ...	3,649	3,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaffa ...	92	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Smyrna ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trebezonde ...	92	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Wales ...	3,644	4,842	...	100	...	...	1,191	1,240	...	...
nsland ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	80	...	...
Australia ...	61	...	...	...	...	...	2	145	...	...
ria	6,631	9,419	...	...	...	...	80	266	...	...
ern Australia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Zealand ...	4,104	2,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
slands ...	5,421	9,411	...	6	...	...	1,454	2,366	...	...
Foreign Ports ...	6,641,617	4,525,708	39,180	23,306	1,010,145	74,453	459,012	615,101	63,779	77,119

S TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grain	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Indian Ports.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
mbay—Bombay ...	700,316	532,408	220	220	11	...	645	181,699	490	2,050
d—Kurrachee ...	644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
dras—Madras ...	22,628	1,016	440	...	73	36	231,884	175,157	16,883	13,450
,, Cochin ...	156,462	14,413	12,031	2,445	...	...	498	7,733	...	...
,, Badagarai ...	107,103	50,507	1,097	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
,, Calicut ..	870,773	98,280	3,646	81	...	88	110	10,602	....	...
,, Tellicherry ..	85, 52	87,964	880	...	...	...	...	1,741	...	...
,, Cuddalore ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	212	...	...	...
,, Cannanore ...	59,074	22,682	11,114	876	...	...	147	...	...	...
,, Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	...	...
, Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	191	1,570	...	...
, Laccadives ...	...	1,019	...	27	...	...	...	39	...	...
, Gopalpur ...	...	...	...	...	25	4	15	...	...	...
, Tuticorin ...	94,472	2,001	6,441	...	...	...	146	...	...	...
, Poonani ...	20,608	3,243	641	1,437	...	...	...	...	...	...
, Bimlipatam ...	19	12	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
, Calingapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
, Masulipatam...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	157	...	...
, Negapatam ...	...	1	..	..	222	75	6,312	6,484	...	...
, Vizagapatam...	10	7	...	...	49	...	558	361	16	2
ma—Rangoon ..	27,908	32,499	..	676	44,819	36,6: 8	91,411	93,977	14,265	10,837
Moulmein ...	40	24	..	.	2	50	5,096	4,619	1	3
Akyab ...	403	1,280	...	3	107	78	6,554	6,467	224	95
Kyonkpyoo ..	4	7	...	...	...	...	155	180	...	...
Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	663	73	...	...
Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	40	101	151	...	...
gal—Chittagong ...	12	963	...	...	39	41	9,71	4,077	18	...
, Chandbali ...	47	113	770	...	2,303	1,342	8,143	5,563	32	5
, Balasore ...	11	5	...	1	...	...	1,569	2,470	1	3
, Cuttack ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	...	...
Port Blair ...	9	5	...	...	...	...	245	105	...	...
Nicobar ..	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
False Point ...	39	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...
ichery	...	2	...	...	44	...	190	29	...	...
h—Mandvi	1,496	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
in—Narrakal ..	189,378	1,-90	51,254	230	...	...	2,682	2,466	...	...
ancore—Allepey	26,059	8,884	3,941	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
,, Kolachel ...	2,313	...	15,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Poracand ...	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Trevandrum.	3,418	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports ...	1,868,804	860,527	107,535	5,996	47,695	38,394	367,280	506,300	31,880	27,052
TOTAL FOREIGN AND Ports.	8,510,421	5,386,235	146,715	29,302	57,840	112,847	826,292	1,121,401	95,659	104,171

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of October and the first fortnight of November 1896, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1895, are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *the 24th November 1896.*

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

DISTRICTS.	1896.			1895.		
	15th October.	31st October.	15th November.	15th October.	31st October.	15th November.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. CH	S. CH.	S. CH.	S CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
COMMON RICE—						
Burdwan	12 0	9 12	9 12	15 12	15 12	15 8
Birbhum	11 4	9 0	9 12	18 0	17 4	17 4
Bankura	13 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	17 8	18 12
Midnapore	11 0	9 8	10 0	19 0	16 0	16 0
Hooghly	10 0	8 8	8 8	12 5	12 14	12 14
Howrah	12 0	10 0	9 2	13 8	15 5	15 8
24-Parganas	11 0	9 0	9 0	13 8	13 8	13 4
Calcutta	8 14	8 6	8 6	11 6	12 4	11 13
Nadia	11 0	8 5	8 11	14 13	14 13	14 3
Murshidabad	11 0	9 8	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0
Jessore	11 0	9 2	9 2	16 0	13 7	16 0
Khulna	9 14	9 0	8 10	18 0	18 0	18 0
Rajshahi	9 8	7 8	9 6	15 15	15 0	16 8
Dinajpur	10 12	9 9	9 14	16 10	16 10	15 0
Jalpaiguri	10 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0
Rangpur	8 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	14 8
Bogra	9 0	9 0	9 12 (new rice).	18 0	15 12	15 12
Pabna	10 8	9 12	9 8	18 0	18 0	16 8
Dacca	10 8	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	15 8
Mymensingh	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0
Faridpur	8 8	8 8	8 0	18 0	16 0	16 0
Backergunge	8 14	8 4	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 8
Tippera	8 0	7 8	7 0	17 5	16 0	14 8
Noakhali	11 0	9 8	9 8	17 0	17 0	17 0
Chittagong	9 8	9 8	9 0	13 8	14 8	14 8
Patna	10 12	9 0	10 0	20 8	18 8	18 8
Gaya	9 0	8 4	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Shahabad ...	9 0 and 10 0	8 0 and 8 8	8 8 and 9 8	19 0	18 0	18 0
Saran	10 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	17 8	18 0
Champaran	11 4	11 4	9 0	21 8	20 8	18 12
Muzaffarpur	9 0	8 4	7 8	16 12	16 0	15 0
Darbhanga	11 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	16 6
Monghyr	9 4	8 6	8 8	15 8	15 0	15 8
Bhagalpur	11 4	9 6	10 2	18 15	17 11	17 10
Purnea	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	.....	20 0
Malda.	.....	8 8	11 0	18 0	18 0	17 0
Sonthal Parganas ...	10 0	9 4	10 8	17 0	17 0	18 0
Cuttack	15 2	11 3	11 13	22 4	23 10	23 10
Balasore	16 0	10 12	11 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
Puri	16 0	11 13	13 2	23 0	26 4	24 15
Hazaribagh	9 0	8 12	9 0	17 0	16 0	16 0
Lohardaga ...	9 0 to 11 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	16 0	14 8	18 0
Palamau	9 0	8 [illegible]	8 11	13 6	13 6	13 8
Manbhum ...	11 0 to 11 8	13 0 to 13 [illegible]	10 8 Old / New 12 0	17 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 17 0	18 8 to 19 0
Singhbhum	14 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	18 0

From the above figures it will be seen that the price of common rice is between 80 and 100 per cent. higher, and in some districts, especially in those of Orissa, more than 100 per cent. higher than at the corresponding time of last year. This is due to a great extent to exports from Orissa, which have increased very considerably this year.

Districts.	1896.			1895.		
	15th October.	31st October.	15th November.	15th October.	31st October.	15th November.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
WHEAT—						
Patna	8 12	8 4	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Gaya	8 8	8 0	8 4	13 4	11 0	11 0
Shahabad ...	8 0 and 8 8	8 0 and 8 8	8 8 and 9 0	11 0 and 13 0	11 0 and 13 0	11 0 and 13 0
Saran	8 8	8 8	8 8	16 0	14 0	15 0
Champaran	8 12	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 8	16 12
Muzaffarpur	9 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	15 0	15 0
Darbhanga	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 6	16 6	13 6
Monghyr	9 0	8 4	8 12	15 8	15 8	15 0
Bhagalpur	8 12	8 8	9 0	16 6	15 12	15 2
Purnea	9 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	16 0
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE—						
Patna	15 0	12 0	13 0	30 0	26 0	26 0
Gaya	12 8	11 2	11 2	22 4	22 0	22 12
Shahabad	14 0	11 0 and 11 8	12 0	24 0	23 0	23 0
Saran	14 8	12 0	12 8	28 0	25 8	25 0
Champaran	16 0	14 4	12 0	32 8	28 8	25 4
Muzaffarpur	15 8	13 0	12 0	30 0	26 0	25 0
Darbhanga	15 0	11 8	12 0	32 12	27 5	26 8
Monghyr	14 8	13 0	13 4	29 0	28 0	27 0
Bhagalpur	14 6	12 10	13 0	29 0	27 12	25 4
Purnea	16 0	13 0	13 0	.....	26 0	24 0
Sonthal Parganas	18 0	13 8	14 0	32 0	30 0	30 0
Hazaribagh	12 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	18 0	18 0
Lohardaga	16 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Palamau...	13 8	12 6	11 13	24 12	20 4	16 14
Manbhum	16 0	14 0	.....	.....	30 0	24 0
Singhbhum	14 0	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	.....

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

COMMON RICE—						
Jaunpur	7 12	7 5	6 10	11 0	10 8	11 0
Gorakpur	8 9	9 0	8 9	15 12	15 12	15 5
Mirzapur	7 5	6 12	.....	12 0	12 0	12 0
Benares	8 13	7 13	9 1	11 13	12 0	12 1½
Ghazipur	8 8	7 12	.....	14 0	15 0	14 4
Ballia	10 0	8 0	9 0	12 8	.....	15 0
WHEAT—						
Jaunpur	7 12	7 10	7 10	14 8	13 8	13 0
Gorakpur	7 3	7 8	7 3	11 4	11 11	11 11
Mirzapur	8 1	7 14	.....	12 0	12 0	12 0
Benares	8 8½	7 13	7 11	13 7½	12 15	12 7
Ghazipur	8 8	7 8	.....	12 12	12 4	12 4
Ballia	9 0	7 8	8 4	13 12	.....	13 0

RAINFALL AND MOISTURE IN THE SURFACE-SOIL.

Memorandum by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal on the rainfall in Bengal for the present year to the end of October, and a somewhat more extended consideration of the prevailing lack of moisture in the surface soil.

THE following tables, giving the average rainfall for the larger divisions of Bengal month by month, show an almost entire absence of rain during the first three months. Such small amounts of rain as fell have produced little permanent improvement, being usually a few tenths of an inch, sufficient to moisten the surface only. The drought continued till the middle of April, from which time thunderstorms with rainfall became more frequent in Bengal; and afterwards, that is, towards the end of April, in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa. From the middle of April till the commencement of the monsoon, rainfall was more frequent and copious in North and East Bengal than in normal years, about normal in South-West Bengal and Bihar, and considerably below the normal in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, especially the latter. This rainfall being due to thunderstorms was irregular in its occurrence, but never very heavy in amount.

With the setting in of the monsoon a marked change appeared. A low pressure area formed over the north of the Bay, and within this one cyclonic storm after another developed. They followed almost the same track westward across Orissa and part of Chota Nagpur, and caused much heavier rainfall in the southern districts than in the north of the province.

In June South-West Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur received from 28 to 62 per cent., and in July Orissa and Chota Nagpur from 12 to 31 per cent. in excess of the normal. During these weeks from the middle of June to the end of July the northern districts received less than usual. North Bengal had only 49 per cent. of the normal in June, with practically the usual amount in July, and Bihar rather over 80 per cent. throughout. The effect therefore of the continued low presure in the north of the Bay was to deprive North Bengal and Bihar of a considerable portion of the rainfall in perhaps the most important part of the monsoon season.

From the beginning of August there was a decided weakness in the moonsoon current, except in Orissa, where the average rainfall was 28 per cent. in excess. The total fall in North Bengal was only 39 per cent., in East Bengal 46 per cent., and in South-West Bengal and Bihar from 70 to 75 per cent. of the normal. The rainfall occurred during the passage of shallow depressions, and it was not well distributed, especially in Bihar, where a large proportion of the rain was received in heavy falls on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd. Thunderstorms were more frequent than usual, and being followed by brighter sunshine, an appreciable part of the rainfall was probably soon lost in vapour.

There would have been very little rain in September but for a shallow depression which formed in the north of the Bay about the middle of the month, and followed zig-zag path, first north into the Sundarbans, then west across Lower Bengal into Chota Nagpur, and afterwards north-east into North Bengal, where it filled up. This irregular course brought every part of the province under its influence, except the extreme west of Bihar, where very little rain fell throughout the month. There were several days of general rain, moderate in amount in Lower Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, but excessive in the east of Bihar and north of Bengal during the two last days of the existence of the depression. The average fall during these two days must have been about 8 inches, a large portion of which must have been carried away by surface drainage. From the middle of the month rainfall became more scattered, and in Bihar almost entirely ceased. The greater part of the rainfall in the last week was in East and North Bengal, but at times it spread westwards, though in no great quantity, to South-West Bengal and Orissa. In consequence of the heavy fall in the middle of September in North Bengal and the continued showery weather throughout in East Bengal, these were the only divisions that received excess falls. In the west and centre of the province amounts were from 12 to 35 per cent. in defect—the latter in Chota Nagpur.

From the beginning of October rainfall all but entirely ceased, except in North Bengal, where light showers fell at the beginning and towards the end of the month. The average fall was practically nil, except in East Bengal, were it was 9 per cent., and North Bengal, where it was 26 per cent. of the normal fall. In addition to the absence of rainfall, day temperatures were steadily several degrees above the normal, and the hot dry westerly winds which blew across a great part of the province must have quickly dried up whatever moisture was near the surface.

In discussing the connection of rainfall with crops whose roots may be assumed to pass only a few inches below the surface of the ground, a consideration of great importance, I think, is the depth of the sub-soil water. My reason for attaching importance to this is that moisture at a considerable depth below the surface may be raised through the pores of the soil by capillary action, and in ordinary years, when the sub-soil water is at its normal depth or higher, this action gives an adequate supply of moisture even if there should be scanty rainfall. If the sub-soil water be taken into account, a consideration of the rainfall during 1896 is not sufficient to account for the present condition of the soil, and it is doubtful if even that of 1895 will satisfactorily explain the present want of moisture. Starting, however, with the assumption that the depth of the sub-soil water was normal at the beginning of 1895, the rainfall of that year was so unsatisfactory that there must have been a greater loss than usual, partly by drainage and partly by evaporation.

The following tables give the rainfall during 1895 month by month for the various divisions, the second as percentages of the normal, the first in inches, and they both show the difference from the amounts usually received during the respective months. In the early part of the year there was unusually little rain, except during April, when every division received more than the normal amount. On the whole it may be taken that there was during the first six months a greater loss of moisture than usual in the soil, not only near the surface, but at greater depths, and that the surface of the subsoil water was depressed below its normal level.

During the monsoon months from July to October rainfall was considerably in excess in parts of the province, but those divisions which show more than the usual amount one month had less the following month; for example, in July excess rainfall was confined to North Bengal and the east of Bihar, and in August to Orissa and the west of Bihar. At other times all divisions received less than the usual amount, and the average fall for the monsoon season was below the normal over the whole province. The loss of moisture which had been going on from the beginning of the year must therefore have continued till the end of September. The crops in that year would undoubtedly have suffered from the shrinkage of the subsoil water if timely rain had not fallen at the beginning and towards the end of October. During November and December there was very little rain except in East Bengal, where more than an inch fell during the passage of a depression unusually late in the season. Taking the average for the whole year, the rainfall in every division of the province except Orissa received from 11 to 29 per cent. less than the usual amount of rain in 1895, and on the assumption that the soil had an average amount of moisture at the beginning of the year, there must have been considerably less than the average at the end.

This condition was probably intensified by the character of the rainfall during the monsoon season of that year, the peculiarity being even more marked in 1896. This was the comparative absence of cyclonic storms, which cause cloudy weather with moderate general rainfall over a wide area, and the more frequent occurrence of local disturbances or thunderstorms attended by a short but heavy downpour, a large portion of which would fail to penetrate the surface, being carried off by surface drainage. Whether the surface were drained or not, the period of rainfall being shorter than usual, and the sunshine greater, there would under these circumstances be greater evaporation and a further loss of moisture. This loss would, no doubt, be of importance when withdrawn from a soil already deprived of a portion of its normal amount of moisture.

Without referring to the depth of water in tanks, which I have no doubt would support my conclusion in most parts of the province and certainly in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, I think it safe to assume that the sub-soil water was much lower than usual at the beginning of 1896, and that the upper layers of the soil were in consequence drier, though it might not have been to a very marked degree.

The information regarding the rainfall of 1896 given in the early part of this memorandum, shows that the deficiency of moisture with which the year began has never been made up, but has at times greatly increased. In the early part, that is, up to the middle of April, there was not only unusually scanty rainfall, but temperature was month by month several degrees above the normal and occasionally higher than has been recorded at corresponding dates since the present system of meteorological observation began. The double loss of moisture in the soil must, therefore, have continued, owing to the scanty rainfall and the evaporation of such water as reached the surface from below.

Rainfall became more general from the middle of April, and more than the usual amount fell till the early part of the monsoon season was over, that is, till the end of July. From that time till now not a single cyclonic storm formed in the Bay, but one or two shallow depression passed over the province in August and one in the middle of September. Except during the existence of these shallow depressions, much of the rain that fell was caused by local thunderstorms and was less efficacious than the same amount would have been if it had been allowed time to penetrate to a distance below the surface. The monsoon rainfall of the present year has not, therefore, added much to the supply of subsoil water, and the disastrous effects on the crops which have followed the almost entire absence of rainfall since the middle of September must be partly due to that fact.

The absence of reserve moisture below the surface must remain for months to come a serious danger to all crops, as they will require more than usually favourable rainfall for their support. There is no immediate prospect that rainfall will be either more plentiful or more frequent, and the next chance will come with the season for cold weather rainfall in January.

I have attempted to show that—

(1) the subsoil water has been falling more rapidly than usual during the past two years in the drier months.

(2) the monsoon rainfall in both 1895 and 1896 was not sufficient to supply even what is lost in ordinary years, so that when the rain ceased in the middle of September, the subsoil was inadequately charged with moisture.

(3) the hot westerly winds during October rapidly dried the surface layers of the soil, and the moisture necessary for the support of the crops was restored neither by occasional rainfall nor by capillary action from the subsoil.

C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Table showing the average rainfall in the divisions of Bengal for each month and the difference from the normal, 1895.

Meteorological Divisions.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Average rainfall.	Variation from normal.	Average rainfall.	Variation from normal.	Average rainfall.	Variation from normal.	Average rainfall.	Variation from normal.	Average rainfall.	Variation from normal.	Average rainfall.	Variation from normal.	Average rainfall.	Variation from normal.	Average rainfall.	Variation from normal.	Average rainfall.	Variation from normal.	Average rainfall.	Variation from normal.	Average rainfall.	Variation from normal.	Average rainfall.	Variation from normal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
South-West Bengal	0·20	—0·26	0·09	—0·96	0·42	—1·04	2·30	+0·23	4·66	—0·74	8·22	—1·33	8·06	—3·94	6·47	—4·24	6·08	—2·96	3·69	—0·64	0·01	—0·28	0·06	—0·23
North Bengal ...	0·13	—0·26	0·03	—0·55	0·60	—0·62	3·29	+0·74	8·39	—0·67	7·56	—10·04	23·21	+5·13	12·23	—1·80	11·97	—1·45	1·42	—3·10	0·05	—0·13	0·03	—0·18
East ,, ...	0·06	—0·50	0·01	—1·02	1·10	—1·76	5·62	+1·60	11·33	+2·81	8·49	—9·67	13·38	—3·22	14·46	—1·55	9·05	—3·03	5·79	+0·36	0·15	—0·22	1·24	+0·12
Bihar	0·41	—1·17	0·38	—0·05	0·14	—0·27	0·76	+0·17	1·96	—0·84	5·59	—2·19	14·65	+2·45	11·77	+0·27	6·80	—2·04	0·55	—2·89	0·01	—0·13	0·10	—0·07
Orissa	0·18	—0·19	0·92	+0·01	0·32	—0·78	2·50	+1·21	1·78	—2·09	18·58	+9·79	9·86	—2·64	13·28	+1·77	9·23	—1·03	5·48	—0·68	0·73	—0·64	Nil	—0·51
Chota Nagpur ...	0·48	—0·23	0·35	—0·33	0·60	—0·25	1·89	+1·37	1·87	—0·78	8·73	+0·75	12·92	—0·24	·04	—4·52	6·80	—1·91	2·60	—0·37	Nil	—0·34	0·03	—0·27

Table showing the same average rainfall expressed as a percentage of the normal, 1895.

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	Febrary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Actual rainfall of the year 1895 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
South-West Bengal ...	44	9	28	111	86	82	67	67	67	85	3	8	71
North Bengal ...	27	5	49	129	91	43	165	87	89	30	29	30	88
East ,, ...	11	1	38	149	133	47	81	90	75	107	14	363	82
Bihar	71	88	34	139	70	72	120	103	77	16	7	33	89
Orissa	49	101	29	194	46	212	79	116	90	89	53	...	108
Chota Nagpur ...	66	89	71	418	70	109	98	67	78	89	...	10	88

Table showing the average rainfall in the Divisions of Bengal for each month and the difference from the normal, 1896.

Meteorological Divisions.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Average rainfall.	Variation from normal.	Average rainfall.	Variation from normal.	Average rainfall.	Variation from normal.	Average rainfall.	Variation from normal.	Average rainfall.	Variation from normal.	Average rainfall.	Variation from normal.	Average rainfall.	Variation from normal.	Average rainfall.	Variation from normal.	Average rainfall.	Variation from normal.	Average rainfall.	Variation from normal.	Average rainfall.	Variation from normal.	Average rainfall.	Variation from normal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
South-West Bengal	0·14	—0·31	0·19	—0·66	0·27	—1·10	0·66	—1·19	5·53	—0·19	13·41	+2·95	11·48	—0·65	8·40	—3·50	7·45	—1·17	0·04	—3·96				
North Bengal ...	0·40	—0·09	0·03	—0·55	0·02	—1·20	1·99	—1·19	13·15	+3·90	8·52	—8·76	17·71	+0·97	5·68	—8·85	14·63	+1·22	1·11	—3·17				
East ,, ...	0·27	—0·29	1·13	+0·10	1·12	—1·64	4·07	—0·26	11·68	+1·52	16·55	—0·14	12·67	—4·89	7·31	—8·45	12·66	+1·97	0·49	—4·96				
Bihar	0·09	—0·49	0·02	—0·41	Nil	—0·41	0·15	—0·42	2·77	+0·05	6·61	—1·25	11·07	—1·95	9·03	—3·05	6·40	—2·19	0·05	—2·79				
Orissa	0·01	—0·36	Nil	—0·91	0·55	—0·55	0·34	—0·76	3·46	—1·00	14·91	+5·71	15·26	+3·50	15·31	+3·36	9·48	—1·24	0·11	—5·74				
Chota Nagpur ...	0·04	—0·60	0·06	—0·61	Nil	—0·85	Nil	—0·56	1·34	—1·39	11·31	+3·15	15·53	+1·79	11·80	—1·51	5·36	—2·90	Nil	—2·24				

Table showing the same average rainfall expressed as a percentage of the normal, 1896.

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Actual rainfall of first ten months of 1896 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
South-West Bengal...	31	18	18	36	97	123	95	71	86	1	83
North Bengal ...	8	5	2	63	142	49	106	39	109	26	78
East ,, ...	46	110	43	94	115	99	72	46	118	9	80
Bihar	16	5	.....	26	102	84	85	75	75	2	74
Orissa	3	.....	50	31	78	162	131	128	88	2	104
Chota Nagpur ...	6	9	.....	.....	49	139	113	89	65	... ...	87

STATISTICS OF RAINFALL, PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS, AND OUTTURN OF FOOD-CROPS IN THE YEARS 1873-74, 1888-89, 1891-92, AND 1896-97, WITH SHORT ACCOUNTS OF FAMINE RELIEF IN PAST YEARS.

(Compiled in the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.)

NOVEMBER, 1896.

BURDWAN.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	4·17	3·44	6·44	19·80	17 15	4·44	0·20	0·08	1·15	1·20	4·07	2·45	
	1888-89 ...	1 17	2·19	4·75	14 13	13·74	8·55	0·71	2 68	...	0·36	0·36	0·16	
	1891-92 ...	... ..	13·98	2·85	14·01	15·54	1 82	0·48	0·25	...	...	0·15	...	
	1896-97 ...	0·18	6·93	17·14	7·06	10·18	9·33							
	Normal ...	2·29	4·99	8 30	11·22	12·80	8·07	3·95	0 31	0·22	0·32	0·56	1·57	
Kalna ...	1873-74 ...	2·86	2·73	2·21	15·11	17·47	3·24	1·34	..	...	1·17	4·30	0·71	
	1888-89 ...	1·61	3·21	7·17	20·38	92 61	4·64	0·53	3 79	...	0·73	0·37	0·21	
	1891-92 ...	9·79	11·59	2·71	12 82	12·79	6·52	...	0·34	...	...	0·02	...	
	1896-97 ...	3·47	12·51	13 60	10·07	6·59	10 26							
	Normal ...	2·39	4·66	8·43	10·57	11·48	6·64	3·92	0·39	0·23	0·40	1·08	1·39	
Katwa ...	1873-74 ...	1·19	3·45	5·62	12·29	11·58	2·76	0·36	0 07	...	1·83	4·70	0·05	
	1888-89 ...	1·70	6·35	9·26	15·34	25 64	6·45	0·48	1·31	...	0·60	0·60	0·43	
	1891-92 ...	0·65	8·47	8·56	12·70	7·84	3·26	0 60	0·98	...	...	0·15	...	
	1896-97 ...	1·15	6·56	10·21	6 67	8·37	5·01							
	Normal ...	1·80	5·31	9·92	9·94	12·03	8·30	4·04	0·25	0·11	0·45	1·16	1·29	
Raniganj ...	1873-74 ...	1·26	1·77	4·13	14·22	15·53	5·84	0·26	0·32	...	1·32	3·18	0·26	
	1888-89 ...	2·01	1·52	9 32	20·21	20·53	5·25	0·11	0 60	...	1·43	0·41	0 48	
	1891-92 ...	0·22	11·14	6·08	9·08	13·45	4·60	1·85	0·28	...	...	0 69	...	
	1896-97 ...	...	3·44	12·15	9·70	6·58	5·44							
	Normal ...	1·26	3·13	8·38	13 72	13 60	7 26	3·41	0 20	0·12	0·33	1·19	0·65	
District average.	1873-74 ...	2·35	2·85	4·63	15·31	15·13	4·07	0·84	0·12	0·20	1·34	4·06	0 87	
	1888-89 ...	1·49	3·92	7·06	16 58	26·67	5·58	0·57	2·10	...	0·51	0·44	0·30	
	1891-92 ...	1·15	11 35	4·71	13 17	12·04	3·87	0·36	0·51	...	...	0·11	...	
	1896-97 ...	0·94	6·47	13·32	8 75	7·33	7·02							
	Normal ...	1·74	5·02	9·21	12·01	11·65	7·76	3·83	0·29	0·17	0·39	1·07	1·23	

Prices of Food-grains.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common Rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH. 21 0	S. CH. 15 0	S. CH. 15 0	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
	1888	19 8	17 4	17 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	15 12	15 6	15 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896	13 0	10 14		.....	.....		.....	.....		

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Prices Current Returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. These returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. McDonnell's "Food-grain Supply and Famine Relief."

Sadar	1873	S. CH. 21 0	S. CH. 15 0	S. CH. 15 4	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH. .....
Kalna		20 0	25 0	18 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Katwa		13 0	13 0	13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raniganj		20 0	14 8	14 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Outturn of Food Crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi crops.	Winter rice.	Rabi crops.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	10 to 12	2†	?	†Collector's first report of November 1873.
	1888-89 ...	18	10	11	
	1891-92 ...	11	7½	10	
	1896-97 ...	*	10	.....	
Kalna ...	1873-74 ...	12	6†	?	†Collector's first report of November 1873.
	1888-89 ...	10	10	10	
	1891-92 ...	16	10	12	
	1896-97 ...	*	10	.....	
Katwa ...	1873-74 ...	10	?	?	
	1888-89 ...	7	10	10	
	1891-92 ...	16	10	6	
	1896-97 ...	*	10	.....	
Raniganj ...	1873-74 ...	10?	2?†	?	†Collector's first report of November 1873.
	1888-89 ...	14	10	14 to 16	
	1891-92 ...	15	6	9	
	1896-97 ...	*	6	.....	
District average.	1873-74 ...	10 to 12	8‡	.....	‡This does not agree with the Collector's subdivisional estimates. This figure is taken from Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain supply."
	1888-89 ...	11	10	12	
	1891-92 ...	14½	8½	9	
	1896-97 ...	13	9	.....	

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

Famine and Scarcity.

1874.

Cause.—The winter rice crop of 1872 was only half an average crop. The rainfall of 1873 was very unseasonable as in other districts. The *aus* rice crop, however, escaped injury except in places where it was damaged by floods, and the winter rice crop, though seriously injured, was well over half an average crop. The prevalence of epidemic fever for the past ten years had materially added to the troubles of this district.

Private trade.—Private trade in food-grains was reported to have been active in this district throughout the period of distress, but from a consideration of the returns of trade during the year, Mr. MacDonnell did not believe that the district derived much help from outside. Prices were throughout cheaper in Burdwan than in many other districts, and consequently exportation from the district never ceased.

Relief given.—The expenditure of cash and grain in relief was as follows:—

	Grain. Tons.	Cash. Rs.
Charitable relief	6,812	5,46,723
Wages of labour	1,495	62,277
Loans	3,002	70,559
Grain sold for cash	4	.....
Total ...	11,313	6,79,559

The number of persons charitably relieved averaged in each fortnight as follows:—

In fortnight ending	9th	March	1874	...	...	115
Ditto	23rd	„	„	...	...	142
Ditto	6th	April	„	...	...	6,987
Ditto	20th	„	„	...	...	13,870
Ditto	4th	May	„	...	...	10,625
Ditto	18th	„	„	...	...	10,939
Ditto	18th	June	„	...	...	11,351
Ditto	15th	„	„	...	...	12,182
Ditto	29th	„	„	...	...	26,000
Ditto	13th	July	„	...	...	55,046
Ditto	27th	„	„	...	...	58,932
Ditto	10th	August	„	...	...	69,551
Ditto	24th	„	„	...	...	61,196
Ditto	7th	September	„	...	...	67,369
Ditto	21st	„	„	...	...	60,828
Ditto	5th	October	„	...	...	58,492
Ditto	18th	„	„	...	...	5,660
Ditto	2nd	November	„	...	...	5,663
Ditto	16th	„	„	...	...	4,761
Ditto	30th	„	„	...	...	3,475

The numbers so relieved were equivalent to 250,989 individuals relieved for the period of one month. It will be noticed that gratuitous relief was given in this district up to a much later period than was found necessary in other districts.

The average daily attendance on the relief works in each month was as follows:—

January	1874	...	1,168	June	1874	... 11,574
February	„	...	3,513	July	„	... 7,571
March	„	...	3,359	August	„	... 5,252
April	„	...	6,430	September	„	... 2,206
May	„	...	9,613			

This was equivalent to 50,686 persons relieved by wages for the period of one month.

Since 1874, the district has been free from scarcity and famine.

BIRBHUM.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	0·30	1·12	3·92	24·74	17·49	5·74	0·91	0·08	.....	0·53	3·80	1·33	
	1888-89 ...	1·28	3·34	6·00	15·60	21·14	6·50	1·10	1·35	.....	1·12	1·11	0·55	
	1891-92 ...	0·49	6·50	5·60	12·82	11·35	6·36	1·02	1·40	.....	.....	0·81	.....	
	1896-97 ...	0·44	4·01	15·35	6·18	5·34	5·97							
	Normal ...	1·03	3·72	10·47	12·70	13·05	10·41	3·67	0·12	0·15	0·45	0·91	0·78	
Rampur Hat ...	1873-74 ...	0·29	0·16	2·40	11·29	8·35	3·46	.....	.....	.....	0·76	2·87	0·70	
	1888-89 ...	1·15	3·37	0·92	15·67	26·03	14·62	0·80	1·74	.....	2·48	0·96	1·59	
	1891-92 ...	0·43	8·40	1·87	12·20	8·92	4·89	2·87	1·74	.....	.....	0·93	.....	
	1896-97 ...	0·50	3·78	14·08	9·90	5·70	11·18							
	Normal ...	1·47	3·67	10·02	10·58	12·72	10·09	3·88	0·16	0·19	0·53	0·83	0·71	
District average.	1873-74 ...	0·30	0·94	3·16	19·01	12·92	5·60	0·45	0·04	.....	0·64	3·08	1·02	
	1888-89 ...	1·18	2·81	0·79	16·09	23·49	7·70	0·66	1·27	.....	0·60	0·84	0·76	
	1891-92 ...	0·39	0·68	0·67	10·78	12·37	4·80	1·55	1·14	.....	.....	0·71	.....	
	1896-97 ...	0·42	3·41	13·41	7·62	6·86	9·01							
	Normal ...	1·12	4·16	10·73	12·71	12·09	9·90	3·47	0·13	0·16	0·50	0·90	0·68	

Prices of Food-grains.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar ...	1873	S. ch. 18 0	S. ch. 15 0	S. ch. 13 8	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	
	1888	18 0	16 4	15 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	15 12	15 0	15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896	12 0	10 8		20 0	.....		.....	.....		

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following figures for the sadar subdivision for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-g Supply and Famine Relief":—

Whole district ...	1873	S. ch. 19 0*	S. ch. 15 7	S. ch. 15 0*	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	

Outturn of Food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	15	10	11	
	1891-92 ...	*	*	*	
	1896-97 ...	*	?	.....	
Rampur Hat	1873-74 ...	*	.....	?	
	1888-89 ...	12	10	8	
	1891-92 ...	*	*	*	
	1896-97 ...	*	?	.....	
District average.	1873-74 ...	9†	6†	?	† *Vide* Mr. MacDonne "Food-grain Supply."
	1888-89 ...	13	10	9½	
	1891-92 ...	18	14	12	
	1896-97 ...	16	9½	.....	

* Separate estimates of outturn are not available for each subdivision.

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1874.

Cause.—The winter rice crop of 1872 was a short one, except towards the east. The rainfall of 1873 was very irregularly distributed. It was scanty in May and June, excessive in July and August, and quite insufficient in September and October. The outturn of *aus* rice was estimated at 9 annas, and that of winter rice at only 6 annas, the failure of the crops being greatest in the central parts of the district. The distress of the people consequent on the short harvest was further aggravated by epidemic fever of a virulent type which had been prevailing for some time, and by a serious outbreak of cholera in March and April, 1874, which spread over the entire district and caused much mortality.

Private trade.—It was a noteworthy fact that the exports of food-grains from the district during the 12 months ending with September 1874 exceeded the imports by nearly 1,400 tons, the import including some 3,900 tons despatched by Government for purposes of relief.

Relief given.—The actual expenditure of cash and grain incurred by Government in relief was as follows:—

	Grain.	Cash.
	Tons.	Rs.
Charitable relief	1,725	49,456
Wages of labour	1,004	64,809
Loans	800	61,615
Total ...	3,529	1,75,880

The average number of persons charitably relieved was as follows:—

In fortnight ending	9th	March	1874	149
Ditto	23rd	„	„	680
Ditto	4th	April	„	6·3
Ditto	18th	„	„	1,796
Ditto	2nd	May	„	3,600
Ditto	16th	„	„	5,475
Ditto	30th	„	„	9,801
Ditto	13th	June	„	10,913
Ditto	27th	„	„	18,014
Ditto	11th	July	„	20,254
Ditto	25th	„	„	24,615
Ditto	8th	August	„	31,395
Ditto	22nd	„	„	38,321
Ditto	5th	September	„	37,439
Ditto	19th	„	„	31,243
Ditto	3rd	October	„	21,957

These were equivalent to 120,157 individuals charitably relieved for a period of one month.

The average number employed on relief works was as follows:—

February	1874	...	652	June	1874	... 10,352
March	„	...	2,107	July	„	... 6,655
April	„	...	3,846	August	„	... 7,826
May	„	...	8,054	September	„	... 5,194

These were equivalent to 44,486 persons relieved by wages for one month.

ANKURA.

RAINFALL.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	1·45	2·96	3·28	15·18	14·72	3·65	0·80	0·44	0·07	1·45	2·84	0·74	
	1888-89	1·72	2·98	8·49	13·54	10·47	4·47	1·73	1·40	.....	0·55	0·89	0·37	
	1891-92	.....	10·40	4·00	10·48	13·08	5·56	1·14	0·69	.....	.....	0·24	.....	
	1896-97	0·19	3·82	11·04	20·48	9·08	6·14							
	Normal	1·46	3·87	9·35	13·87	14·35	7·98	4·15	0·25	0·22	0·37	0·87	1·25	
Vishnupur	1873-74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1888-89	3·81	2·37	6·50	15·07	25·30	6·65	.....	0·05	.....	0·75	1·57	1·08	
	1891-92	1·17	9·40	6·92	12·13	17·92	5·22	.....	0·37	.....	.....	0·45	.....	
	1896-97	.....	3·54	12·82	16·39	14·17	4·38	.....						
	Normal	1·60	4·79	10·50	12·01	14·02	9·10	2·71	0·37	0·24	0·38	0·70	1·37	
District average	1873-74	1·45	2·26	3·28	15·18	14·72	3·65	0·80	0·44	0·07	1·45	2·84	0·74	
	1888-89	1·70	3·11	6·79	15·78	19·47	5·79	0·56	0·68	0·16	0·49	1·18	0·62	
	1891-92	0·34	10·04	6·28	11·10	14·61	5·10	1·16	0·51	.....	.....	0·43	.....	
	1896-97	0·05	4·46	12·11	13·77	9·81	4·82							
	Normal	1·21	4·80	10·44	12·67	12·42	8·15	3·46	0·47	0·27	0·38	0·73	1·14	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	COMMON RICE.			MAIZE.			MARUA.			REMARKS.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH. 17 8	S. CH. 15 0	S. CH. 14 14	S. CH. 24 0	S. CH.	S. CH. 19 0	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
	1888	20 0½	18 8	19 1	26 0	26 0	22 0	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	18 12	18 14	19 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	.....	.....	.....	
	1896	15 12	13 0		23 8	19 12		.....	.....	.....	

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Prices current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following figures for the Sadar Subdivision for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply and Famine Relief."

Whole district ...	1873	15 9*	15 5	14 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		

OUTTURN OF FOOD-CROPS.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...			?	
	1888-89 ...	12	10	6	
	1891-92 ...	15	12	9½	
	1896-97 ...		8	.....	
Vishnupur ...	1873-74 ...			?	
	1888-89 ...	10	8	10	
	1891-92 ...	12	10	9½	
	1896-97 ...		10	.....	
District average	1873-74 ...	7½†		?	
	1888-89 ...	11	9	8	
	1891-92 ...	13½	11	9½	
	1896-97 ...	16	9	.....	

† The Collector estimated the outturn of *bhadoi* rice as 14 annas, and that of winter rice at 6 annas. The figure given is taken from Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply," and includes *bhadoi* and winter rice both.

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

AMINE AND SCARCITY.

1874.

Cause.—The year 1873 was ushered in by a short winter rice crop in 1872, estimated at only one-half of the average. The rainfall of 1873 was unseasonably distributed, as in Birbhum, with the result that the rice crop (including both *aus* and *aghani*), which is practically the only source of food-grains in the district, gave a little over seven-sixteenths of the average outturn.

Private trade.—Importation of food-grains seem to have been steadily carried on, but up to March 1874, they were nearly balanced by the exports *vid* Raniganj. Since March, however, there was very little export, but food-grains continued to be imported from Midnapore and Chota Nagpur, though in an intermittent manner.

Relief given.—The expenditure of cash and grain is exhibited below:—

	Grain.	Cash.
	Tons.	Rs.
Charitable relief	930	1,02,659
Wages of labour	797	96,850
Loans	1,290	56,005
Grain sold for cash	87	.....
Total ...	3,104	2,55,514

The number of persons charitably relieved was as follows:—

In fortnight ending	23nd March	1874	489
Ditto	6th April	„	1,432
Ditto	20th „	„	3,513
Ditto	4th May	„	6,852
Ditto	18th „	„	8,130
Ditto	1st June	„	10,909
Ditto	15th „	„	14,446
Ditto	29th „	„	24,635
Ditto	13th July	„	36,899
Ditto	27th „	„	39,398
Ditto	10th August	„	32,802
Ditto	24th „	„	17,645
Ditto	7th September	„	15,354
Ditto	21st „	„	11,240
Ditto	5th October	„	7,319

These were equivalent to 107,828 individuals gratuiously relieved for a period of one month.

The average attendance in the relief work was as follows:—

March	1874	2,291
April	„	1,890
May	„	2,639
June	„	3,492
July	„	3,651
August	„	4,103
September	„	3,302

These were equivalent to 21,368 persons relieved by wages for a period of one month.

Since 1874 the district has been free from scarcity and famine.

MIDNAPORE.

RAINFALL.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74	1·95	9·21	7·71	13·07	6·60	4·92	0·11	0·01	0·04	1·59	2·52	1·00	
	1888-89	2·53	5·35	3·02	22·34	23·47	7·66	2·45	0·19	.....	1·67	5·60	.....	
	1891-92	.....	6·71	4·57	8·13	21·09	10·30	0·48	0·18	.....	.....	0·18	.....	
	1896-97	0·08	5·26	13·34	11·94	13·96	4·74	.....						
	Normal	1·50	5·13	8·82	12·54	12·53	7·17	4·78	0·33	0·37	0·61	0·89	1·46	
Tamluk ...	1873-74	2·28	3·53	8·52	22·26	6·79	8·02	0·15	0·04	1·14	0·75	5·61	2·46	
	1888-89	2·00	2·50	4·20	16·90	27·40	12·40	1·40	.....	.....	.....	2·20	.....	
	1891-92	0·02	4·95	10·81	12·34	17·10	10·07	.....	0·35	.....	.....	0·20	.....	
	1896-97	0·02	5·37	15·63	20·98	8·84	6·17	.....						
	Normal	1·66	5·07	9·26	11·98	13·80	8·32	4·46	0·35	0·26	0·38	1·22	1·77	
Contai ...	1873-74	3·10	3·50	5·28	15·08	7·85	12·37	3·57	0·88	1·21	0·99	5·99	0·83	
	1888-89	1·60	3·78	0·93	10·95	26·05	9·63	0·93	3·43	.....	.....	1·78	0·16	
	1891-92	0·14	2·42	4·88	11·97	14·34	13·73	.....	2·49	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896-97	.....	7·30	12·74	17·68	12·08	6·56	.....						
	Normal	1·49	4·57	9·51	15·03	13·69	11·27	8·36	0·50	0·40	0·28	1·33	1·05	
Ghatal ...	1873-74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1888-89	3·01	2·33	6·28	12·72	23·11	11·47	0·27	0·66	.....	0·46	1·27	0·03	
	1891-92	0·38	9·54	7·21	12·31	17·36	6·67	0·38	0·26	.....	.....	0·09	.....	
	1896-97	0·37	2·45	12·29	16·35	7·05	8·31	.....						
	Normal	1·80	5·38	10·24	13·74	15·46	8·77	3·57	0·13	0·24	0·51	0·89	1·62	
District average.	1873-74	2·44	5·41	5·30	17·10	7·11	8·44	1·27	0·31	0·80	1·11	4·72	1·43	
	1888-89	2·61	3·39	4·70	17·25	24·06	10·48	1·37	0·28	.....	0·71	3·06	0·01	
	1891-92	0·13	7·07	7·83	10·93	8·52	9·01	0·28	0·26	.....	.....	0·16	.....	
	1896-97	0·09	5·97	14·00	16·95	11·94	6·37	.....						
	Normal	1·47	5·29	9·80	12·59	13·18	9·04	5·29	0·34	0·33	0·45	1·08	1·47	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	COMMON RICE.			MAIZE.			MARUA.			REMARKS.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH. 25 0	S. CH. 20 0	S. CH. 19 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1888	21 0	19 8	15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	15 14	16 0	17 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896	15 8	10 4		.....	.....		.....	.....		

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Prices Current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. These returns do not state prices prevailing in Subdivisions other than the *Sadar*. The following Subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply and Famine Relief."

Sadar	1873	S. CH. 25 0	S. CH. 24 0*	S. CH. 18 0 & 20 0	.....	* This differs from the figure quoted above from the Fortnightly Prices Current.
Tamluk		22 0	24 0	24 0	.....	
Contai		40 0	38 0	30 12	.....	
Ghatal		Not available.				

OUTTURN OF FOOD-CROPS.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	13	13	11	
	1891-92 ...	11	12	12	
	1896-97 ...	*	8	...	
Tamluk ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	8	10	16	
	1891-92 ...	14	15	10	
	1896-97 ...	*	10	...	
Contai ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	6	8	8	
	1891-92 ...	14	10	8	
	1896-97 ...	*	8	...	
Ghatal ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	8	8	8	
	1891-92 ...	14	12	10	
	1896-97 ...	*	9	...	
District average	1873-74 ...	Almost bumper.	11†	?	† Collector's report of 10th November 1873.
	1888-89 ...	9	10	11	
	1891-92 ...	13	12	10	
	1896-97 ...	14	8 to 9	...	

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1874.

In 1874 the district of Midnapore was entirely free from any suffering arising out of scarcity or failure of the crops, although, in consequence of the prevalence of the epidemic fever in the north-east part of the district, some relief was found to be necessary.

1888 AND 1889.

Some relief was given in the Contai subdivision of Midnapore in 1888 and 1889, but the distress was solely due to the heavy floods of 1888, and not to failure of the rains.

There was no distress in 1892.

HOOGHLY.

RAINFALL.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74	3·39	4·67	4·48	15·36	0·72	3·77	0·60	0·10	0·75	0·84	4·06	0·60	
	1888-89	2·58	2·89	13·09	16·34	23·95	6·19	3·61	1·22	.....	0·18	1·00	0·90	
	1891-92	0·25	7·76	5·32	10·62	10·10	8·16	...	0·38	.....	.....	0·05	.....	
	1896-97	1·30	6·20	13·74	10·37	7·14	6·99	.....						
	Normal	2·00	5·77	9·16	12·08	11·91	7·15	4·09	0·23	0·36	0·38	1·35	1·30	
Serampore ...	1873-74	1·64	4·81	3·35	19·30	7·19	5·61	0·03	0·11	1·26	0·54	3·97	1·36	
	1888-89	3·07	3·93	5·80	19·93	23·32	7·82	2·52	3·64	.....	0·27	1·65	0·32	
	1891-92	1·03	6·51	3·46	9·04	13·31	10·21	0·24	0·25	.....	.....	0·18	.....	
	1896-97	0·67	4·31	15·98	18·93	8·46	6·45	0.05						
	Normal	2·00	4·98	9·74	12·79	12·34	7·96	4·19	0·21	0·29	0·42	1·24	1·32	
Jahanabad ...	1873-74	1·98	3·00	2 22	11·90	15·42	6·38	0·96	.....	0·49	0·70	5·68	0·62	
	1888-89	2·70	3·28	7·60	19·74	21·69	8·57	0·06	0·50	.....	0·68	1·78	0·47	
	1891-92	0·40	8·73	5·47	10·96	12·26	7·10	0·02	0·30	.....	.....	0·04	...	
	1896-97	...	3·10	15·39	10·40	10·66	5·68	.....						
	Normal	1·98	5·17	9·35	12·48	10·03	9·04	4·40	0·25	0·20	0·39	1·27	1·15	
Howrah ...	1873-74	1·81	3·58	4·41	19·31	8·83	6·63	0·74	0·23	0·78	0·55	3·49	0·86	
	1888-89	3·65	5·02	4·62	12·87	28·82	9·00	2·37	3·05	.....	0·15	2·63	0·98	
	1891-92	0·61	4·36	6·67	7·03	10·74	7·61	0·06	0·29	.....	.....	0·01	.....	
	1896-97	0·09	3·38	12·37	12·18	10·45	5·88	... ..						
	Normal	2·12	5·16	9·91	12·51	12·21	6·35	4·34	0·33	0·32	0·59	1·99	1·47	
Ulubaria ...	1873-74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	
	1888-89	3·11	3·42	3·58	12·56	32·21	4·81	1·82	0·55	.....	0·42	3·53	0·24	
	1891-92	0·23	9·53	4·22	8·02	12·10	8·90	.....	0·36	.....	.....	0·04	.....	
	1896-97	0·08	5·74	16·45	10·23	10·43	5·74	.....						
	Normal	1·47	6·25	9·03	13·54	13·57	8·60	3·44	0·48	0·32	0·51	1·44	1·18	
District average.	1873-74	1·96	3·99	3·62	16·47	9·54	5·60	0·58	0·11	0·62	0·66	4·30	0·86	
	1888-89	3·94	3·60	6·47	16·35	24·45	7·66	2·02	1·85	.....	0·30	2·07	0·54	
	1891-92	0·94	6·09	5·56	9·61	11·93	8·29	0·10	0·41	.....	.....	0·15	.....	
	1896-97	0·36	4·66	14·73	14·39	10·16	5·54	0·02						
	Normal	1·74	5·34	9·97	11·99	12 38	8·07	4·06	0·32	0·30	0·48	1·26	1·30	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common Rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. ch. 19 0	S. ch. 13 8	S. ch. 11 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* This is for Howrah. No price was quoted for Hooghly.
	1888	16 6	15 1	15 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	13 9	14 4*	13 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896	11 6½	10 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply and Famine Relief":—

Sadar ...	1873	S. ch. 10 0*	S. ch. 18 0*	S. ch. 14 0*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* These differ from the figures quoted above from the fortnightly prices-current.
Serampore ...		20 0	18 0	13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Jahanabad ...		19 0	16 8	15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Howrah ...		20 0	18 0	13 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

OUTTURN OF FOOD-CROPS.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		As.	As.	As.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	11	13	13	
	1891-92 ...	8	12	9	
	1896-97 ...	*	6	.....	
Serampore ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	11	10 to 12	14	
	1891-92 ...	10	12	9	
	1896-97 ...	*	7	.....	
Jahanabad ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	12	12	12	
	1891-92 ...	12	8	3	
	1896-97 ...	*	9	.....	
Howrah ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	6	9	15	
	1891-92 ...	16	16	12	
	1896-97 ...	*	11	.....	
Ulubaria ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	12	8	16	
	1891-92 ...	15	16	7	
	1896-97 ...	*	7	.....	
District average	1873-74 ...	Full crop†	½ of full crop.†	?	† *Vide* Hooghly Collector's letter of 10th November 1873. This does not take into account the outturn in Howrah sub-district.
	1888-89 ...	10	10½	14	
	1891-92 ...	12½	13	9	
	1896-97 ...	16	8	.....	

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

Famine and Scarcity.

1874.

Mr. MacDonnell does not give a detailed account of the famine relief operations in this district. The winter rice crop of 1873 was a partial failure, and was about half an average crop. The following statement of the expenditure of cash and grain incurred by Government in relieving distress in Hooghly is reproduced from a table appended to Mr. MacDonnell's "Report on Food-grain Supply and Famine Relief":—

	Grain.	Cash.
	Tons.	Rs.
Charitable relief	2,368	2,26,000
Wages of labour	502	1,31,020
Loans	44	52,611
Total ...	2,814	4,09,631

The distress was mostly confined to the northern parts of the district. Out of the 2,814 maunds of grain, only 18 maunds were distributed in charitable relief in the Howrah subdistrict. The whole of the cash expenditure was incurred in the district of Hooghly proper.

The following statement of the average daily number of persons gratuitously relieved and in receipt of wages on relief works are reproduced from the Divisional Administration Report for 1874-75:—

	Charitable relief and light labour.	Relief works.
	No.	No.
November 1873	.....	396
December „	.....	1,172
January 1874	.....	1,394
February „	.....	1,665
March „	1,268	1,550
April „	6,100	1,911
May „	14,236	1,428
June „	16,710	1,977
July „	16,968	1,685
August „	20,493	1,356
September „	50,234	998
October „	26,746	26
November „	19,954	87
December „	7,338	85

The total expenditure incurred by Government, inclusive of the value of grain imported by Government into the district, amounted to nearly Rs. 5,16,000.

Since 1874, the district has been free from scarcity and famine.

24-PARGANAS.

RAINFALL.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74	1·45	3·75	3·55	15·78	12·11	5·12	1·54	0·03	6·50	0·95	4·13	1·86	
	1888-89	3·06	3·79	3·30	12·13	27·45	10·74	2·52	2·30	... ..	0·27	2·60	1·16	
	1891-92	0·41	4·05	5·95	5·36	13·02	8·61	0·06	0·43	.....	.....	... .	.....	
	1896-97	0·15	4·35	10·42	12·08	10·42	9·05	.....						
	Normal	1·81	5·42	10·37	13·44	13·51	9·01	4·42	0·33	0·35	0·72	1·47	1·09	
Barasat ...	1873-74	0·07	3·62	2·57	14·65	10·22	7·26	0·18	0·09	0 52	0·61	3·68	1·41	
	1888-89	6·76	2·55	9·71	17·50	22·83	8 76	1·76	1·61	.....	0·22	2·73	0·36	
	1891-92	1·11	6·32	6·47	11·84	12 92	5·56	0·25	0·21	.....	.....	0·67	.....	
	1896-97	0·50	5·10	18 82	8·81	6 49	7·10	0·17						
	Normal	2·03	6·05	9·54	10·89	11·94	9·04	4·51	0·31	0·31	0·59	1·29	1·57	
Basirhat ...	1873-74	0·70	3·40	7 49	15·93	8·99	5·95	0·48	0·23	.....	0 70	1·49	0·62	
	1888-89	5·13	1·72	8·38	16·84	16·39	6 33	1·04	0·01	.....	0·27	1·46	0·29	
	1891-92	3·83	3·38	10·82	9·02	9·89	7·26	... ..	1·28	.....	...	0·05	.....	
	1896-97	0·59	4·16	17·24	14·15	11·69	11·50	.....						
	Normal	2·10	6·66	10·88	12·60	13·08	8·84	4·41	0·38	0·23	0·41	1·04	2·18	
Diamond Harbour.	1873-74	2·38	3·16	4·21	18·16	12·37	9·25	0·95	0·29	0·05	0·40	3·34	0·42	
	1888-89	5 10	2·19	1 28	9·60	31·12	8·79	3·61	0·00	.....	.. ...	1·79	0·08	
	1891-92	0·32	4·83	12·29	11·75	17·68	7·55	.....	0·70	.. ..	.....	.....	0 04	
	1896-97	.....	6·82	13 87	21·18	13·76	6·88	.. ..						
	Normal	2·27	5·16	9·87	14·81	14·17	11·12	5 13	0·38	0·28	0·63	1·66	1·44	
District average.	1873-74	1·36	3·48	4·16	16·12	10·62	6·92	0·79	0·16	0·27	0·57	3·16	1·08	
	1888-89	1·92?	2·08	1·10	10·02	28·84	8·22	2·16	1·67	.....	... ..	1·70	0·06	
	1891-92	0·15	2·92	9·08	14·54	17·70	11·87	0·07	2·49	.. ...	.....	.....	0·01	
	1896-97	0·39	5·15	15·56	14·78	10·43	8·08	0 09						
	Normal	1·74	5·45	10·62	12·53	13·21	9·10	5·27	0·41	0·30	0·50	1·26	1·03	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	COMMON RICE.			MAIZE			MARUA.			REMARKS.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	Noveber.	September.	October.	ovemb er.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar ...	1873	S. CH. 18 13	S. CH. 17 12	S. CH. 13 5	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
	1888	16 8	15 0	15 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	14 8	15 4	15 0	.....	.. ...	.....	.. ...	.....	... ..	
	1896	11 8	10 0	9 0	.....	.....	9 0	.....	.....	9 0	

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in divisions other than the Sadar. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply and Famine Relief."

Sadar	1873	18 0*	17 12	13 5	* This differs somewhat from the figure quoted above from the fortnightly prices-current.
Barasat		22 8	22 8	13 4	
Basirhat		18 0	14 0	16 0	
Diamond Harbour		23 12½	20 4	15 10	

OUTTURN OF FOOD-CROPS.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		As.	As.	As	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	Fair average.	4 to 8	?	
	1888-89 .	9	8	12	
	1891-92 ...	14	12	13	
	1896-97 ...	*	10	.....	
Barasat ...	1873-74 ...	Full	2(?)	?	
	1888-89	12	12	10	
	1891-92 ...	11	11	12	
	1896-97 ...	*	11		
Basirhat ...	1873-74 ...	Average	6	?	
	1888-89 ...	16	12	10	
	1891-92 ...	16	16	8	
	1896-97 ...	*	6	...	
Diamond Harbour.	1873-74	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	6	6	12	
	1891-92 ...	16	12	2	
	1896-97 .	*	12	.....	
District average	1873-74 ...	16	6	?	
	1888-89 ...	10	9	11	
	1891-92	14	13	12	
	1896-97 ...	15	9¾	...	

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1874.

The following extract from the Collector's Annual Report for 1874-75 will give an idea of the condition of the district in 1874 :—

"The scarcity of the year (1874-75) has but little affected the excise revenue..... When one remembers the widespread havoc caused by the inundation of 1871, and considers that the following season was of no special prosperity, it seems truly astonishing that the loss of half the crops of 1873 can be endured so easily..... ..We passed through the whole period of scarcity and distress without being compelled to do anything whatever..... The administration of relief (except in the shape of work on tanks and roads) was confined to a corner of the district"

We gather from the statements of cash and grain expenditure appended to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply and Famine Relief" that 43 tons of grain was distributed in the district in charitable relief, and Rs. 80,466 spent in wages to labourers employed on relief works, and Rs. 8,294 was advanced on loan.

1888.

The Diamond Harbour subdivision and small areas in the Barrackpore and Dum-Dum subdivision suffered from more or less severe inundations in 1888. The distress caused thereby was unconnected with failure of the rains, and, need not therefore, be related in this note.

NADIA.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	2·71	3·94	3·52	18·15	14·80	2·42	0·08	0·03	.....	1·27	4·06	1·10	
	1888-89 ...	2·05	2 36	7·42	21·01	20·.3	5·87	5·51	1·11	... ..	1·07	0·51	0·44	
	1891-92 ...	1·18	11·88	7·02	12·03	5·09	3·84	1·11	1·30	.....	.....	0·03	.....	
	1896-97 .	2·57	9·72	9·38	5·61	6 61	5·98	.....						
	Normal ...	2·47	5·83	8·81	10·14	11·23	7·90	4·19	0·34	0·11	0·30	1·04	1·48	
Kushtia ...	1873 74 ...	4·70	1·76	4·18	14·13	8·80	3·62	0·36	.. ...	0·35	1·05	2·72	1·45	
	1888-89 ...	5 12	4·77	0·92	13·75	11 93	7·47	0·32	0 23	.. ...	0·57	0·76	.....	
	1891-92 ...	2·08	14·59	6·19	7·99	7·08	3·47	0·50	1·00	.. ..	. ....	0·24	1·13	
	1896-97 ...	1·32	7·44	10·11	3·88	2·25	10·19	.. ...						
	Normal ...	3·01	7·19	11·21	10·88	11·96	10·33	4·99	0·26	0·20	0·38	1·11	1·67	
Meherpur ...	1873-74 .	1·77	3·08	4·93	17·45	16·82	4·06	2·28	0·20	.....	0·53	3·82	3·29	
	1888-89 ...	3·03	9·02	3 90	15·43	17·90	5·39	0·40	1·10	.....	2·15	0·87	2·21	
	1891-92 ...	1·82	11·62	7·21	11·70	6 25	2·27	0·55	0·30	.. ...	.....	0·36	.....	
	1896-97 ..	2 17	8·03	11·20	7·47	2·85	0·22	... ..						
	Normal ...	2·03	5·82	9·72	9·82	11·31	8·06	3·68	0·14	0·19	0·31	1·03	2·17	
Ranaghat ...	1873-74 ..	1·63	3·45	4·35	9·31	11·78	3·02	0·53	.	..	2·86	3·28	0·60	
	1888-89 ..	1·05	1·06	5·24	23·77	19·88	6·84	1 26	4·15	.. .	1·72	0·44	0·49	
	1891 92	1·25	14·21	2·58	9·49	11·05	5·31	0·30	0·58	.....	... ..	0·14	.....	
	1896-97 ..	2·02	9·57	9·72	8·08	3·58	.1·07	.....						
	Normal ..	2·99	5·26	9 03	10·16	12·56	6 95	3·78	0·38	0·23	0·46	0·93	1·58	
District average.	1873-74 .	2·70	3·06	4·23	14·76	13·05	3·28	0·81	0·6	0·9	1·43	3·62	1·61	
	1888-89 ...	3·16	4·69	4·28	17 98	19·76	6·23	1·84	1·03		1·29	0·68	0·82	
	1891-92 ...	0·60	13·51	5·39	10·46	7·96	3·87	0·73	0·07		.. ..	0·16	0·23	
	1896-97 ...	1·72	7·08	11·23	7·30	3·98	8·45	.....						
	Normal	2·81	6·49	9·72	10·50	11·29	8·12	4·21	0·32	0·18	0 35	1·04	1·80	

Prices of food-grains.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common rice.			Maize			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH. 17 12	S. CH. 12 5	S. CH. 13 5	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH. ..	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
	1888	19 10	16 14	17 8½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	13 14½	13 12½	13 9½	.....	.. ..	.. ...	.....	... ..	.....	
	1896	11 11½	9 10½	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette* these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "food-grain supply and famine relief":—

Sadar	1873	S. CH. 17 12	S. CH. 16 3*	S. CH. 13 5	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
Kushtia		23 0	23 0	23 0	.....	.	.....	.....	.. ...	... ..	
Meherpur		16 0	16 0	15 0	... .	.....	... .	.....	.....	.. ...	
Ranaghat		16 0	16 0	14 0	.... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* This differs from the figure quoted above from the fortnightly prices-current.

Outturn of food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		As.	As.	As.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	8	5	12	
	1891-92 ...	12	9	7	
	1896-97 ...	*	2	.....	
Kushtia ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	6	7	8	
	1891-92 ...	12	4	7	
	1896-97 ...	*	4	.....	
Meherpur ...	1873-74 ..	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	10	12	6 to 7	
	1891-92 ...	14	3	4	
	1896-97 ...	*	1	... ..	
Ranaghat ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	12	6	12	
	1891-92 ...	14	6	6	
	1896-97 ...	*	4	.....	
District average.	1873-74 ...	Average.	5	?	
	1888-89 ...	7 to 8	10	9½	
	1891-92 ...	13	6	6	
	1896-97 ...	8	2½†	.....	† Probably wrong. Special report called for.

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1874.

Cause.—The year 1871-72 was marked by exceptionally heavy rainfall and unprecedented inundations, resulting in great injury to the standing crops and to life and property over a large portion of the district. The year 1872-73 was on the whole a prosperous year, but there was a partial failure of the crops in some places, and nowhere were the crops so good as to repair the losses caused by the disastrous season which had preceded it. The rainfall of 1873 was again unseasonable and deficient, being heavy in July and August, and scanty in May and June, and again in September and October. The result was that the *aghani* or *aman* crop did not yield more than an ordinary crop; the *aus* rice was much below the average in some places, though first rate in others.

[It is to be remembered that Nadia is perhaps the only district where the *aus* rice crop is of greater importance than the *aman* crop. According to the latest estimates it occupies nearly twice as much area as the latter. The Nadia district of 1874 included the Bongong subdivision, which has since been transferred to the Jessore district.]

Private trade—Was reported to have been more or less active throughout the year. The district possessed a great advantage in its numerous rivers and its propinquity to the Eastern districts which were unaffected by drought in 1873.

Area specially affected.—Severe distress never prevailed in Nadia during 1874. The part of the country which suffered most was in the Meherpur subdivision, adjoining the distressed districts of Murshidabad and Rajshahi. The difficulties of this tract were enhanced by the want of drinking water, which ultimately induced a severe outbreak of cholera. Large advances in cash had, therefore, to be made for the re-excavation of village tanks.

Relief given.—The expenditure of grain and cash in relief operations during 1874 is shown below:—

	Grain.	Cash.
	Tons.	Rs.
Charitable relief	264	54,000
Wages of labour	478	1,30,712
Loans	115	1,30,662
Grain sold for cash	6	.....
Total ...	863	3,15,374

The numbers of people gratuitously relieved are not known; but taking two-thirds of a seer of grain or one anna in cash as the daily allowance per head, the quantity of grain and amount of cash expended in charitable relief were calculated to support 43,160 individuals for the period of one month.

The average daily attendance on the relief works was as follows:—

February	1874	...	1,662	June	1874	...	4,054
March	„	...	2,409	July	„	...	5,006
April	„	...	1,850	August	„	...	4,848
May	„	...	2,348	September	„	...	2,037

These were equivalent to 24,314 persons relieved for a period of one month.

Since 1874 there has been no scarcity or famine in this district arising from failure of the rains.

MURSHIDABAD.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	0·68	0·70	3·01	9·71	10·30	4·96	0·42	0·02	.....	1·10	1·93	0·22	
	1888-89 ...	2·73	3·20	4·22	11·89	14·33	5·25	0·63	2·03	.....	1·38	0·90	0·29	
	1891-92 ...	0·23	12·20	4·20	9·77	5·30	6·65	0·56	1·06	.....	.....	0·78	.....	
	1896-97 ...	0·36	2·01	11·32	6·89	7·43	9·17	.....						
	Normal ...	1·61	5·54	9·27	10·38	12·18	10·01	4·48	0·25	0·17	0·54	1·00	1·08	
Kandi ...	1873-74 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not available.			.....	.....	.....	
	1888-89 ...	3·09	2·41	7·12	20·68	14·58	4·33	0·67	1·77	.....	0·76	0·89	0·84	
	1891-92 ...	.....	8·00	7·41	9·76	5·01	3·88	2·05	1·20	.....	.....	0·55	.....	
	1896-97 ...	.....	4·57	13·41	7·43	6·69	6·89	.....						
	Normal ...	1·67	4·55	9·54	12·00	11·53	9·57	3·93	0·32	0·27	0·39	0·89	0·90	
Jangipur ...	1873-74 ...	0·72	1·59	5·49	11·04	8·88	6·70	1·14	0·28	0·06	0·26	1·77	1·44	
	1888-89 ...	1·29	3·50	4·37	10·55	15·35	8·46	3·24	0·33	0·30	2·97	1·00	0·06	
	1891-92 ...	0·20	11·17	10·45	10·23	4·06	7·07	2·71	1·43	.....	.....	0·90	0·21	
	1896-97 ...	.....	4·66	8·39	13·32	6·95	8·31	0·05						
	Normal ...	1·15	5·00	8·72	10·99	11·58	10·78	3·30	0·10	0·14	0·44	0·71	0·65	
District average.	1873-74 ...	0·70	1·14	4·25	10·37	9·49	5·83	0·78	0·15	0·03	0·68	1·85	0·83	
	1888-89 ...	2·43	3·28	5·49	14·29	14·79	7·17	1·66	1·47	0·08	0·96	0·93	0·20	
	1891-92 ...	0·21	10·94	7·14	10·77	4·29	6·34	1·71	1·23	.....	.....	0·70	0·28	
	1896-97 ...	0·50	4·49	11·32	.....	7·18	.....	0·01						
	Normal ...	1·55	5·37	9·00	11·11	10·11	9·45	4·22	0·24	0·17	0·45	0·79	0·91	

Prices of food-grains.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH. 15 0	S. CH. 13 8	S. CH. 13 0	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
	1888	18 8	15 4	16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	15 8	15 8	15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896	11 12	10 4		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the *Sadar*. The following figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain supply and famine relief":—

Whole district ...	1873	Seers. 15 to 22	Seers. 13 to 23	Seers. 13 to 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Outturn of food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		As.	As.	As.	
Sadar ...	1873-74	*	*		
	1888-89	12 to 14	10	14	
	1891-92	15	8	12	
	1896-97	*	5 *	.....	
Kandi ...	1873-74	*			
	1888-89	*	12	16	
	1891-92	12	8	7	
	1896-97	*	8	.....	
Jangipur ...	1873-74	*	*		
	1888-89	10	12	18	
	1891-92	14	8	14	
	1896-97	*	9	.....	
District average.	1873-74	Average.†	6†	.....	† *Vide* Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grains Supply."
	1888-89	10 (?)	11	16	
	1891-92	13⅓	8	11	
	1896-97	9	7	.....	

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

Famine and Scarcity.

1874.

Cause.—At the opening of the year 1873, the poorer classes were suffering from antecedent losses caused by a great inundation in 1871, and by the partial failure of the winter rice crop of 1872. The unseasonable and greatly deficient rainfall of 1873 resulted in a poor outturn of the *aman* rice crop, which was estimated at about 6 annas. The *aus* crop, however, escaped injury, and gave an almost average outturn. The *rabi* crop was estimated to have yielded three-fourths of an average outturn.

Private trade.—Neither the exports nor the imports of food-grains were considerable. On the whole, the exports exceeded the imports, owing to the higher range of prices which prevailed in districts more distressed than Murshidabad.

Relief given.—The expenditure of cash and grain during 1874 was as follows:—

	Grain.	Cash.
	Tons.	Rs.
Charitable relief	2,642	2,38,000
Wages of labour	707	70,795
Loans	710	26,031
Grain sold for cash	36	.....
Total ...	4,095	3,34,826

The average number of persons charitably relieved in 1874 was as follows:—

In fortnight ending—		In fortnight ending—	
21st March	367	11th July ..	13,853
4th April	379	25th „ ...	18,465
18th „	661	8th August ...	19,787
2nd May	2,739	22nd „ ...	23,397
16th „	2,154	5th September ...	9,847
30th „	3,237	19th „ ...	14,077
13th June	5,906	3rd October ...	14,639
27th „	9,815		

These numbers were equivalent to 65,000 persons relieved for a period of one month.

The average daily attendance of labourers on relief works was as follows:—

December	1873	737
January	1874	1,892
February	„	2,338
March	„	2,834
April	„	3,134
May	„	3,103
June	„	3,347
July	„	2,765
August	„	6,171
September	„	1,967

These were equivalent to 28,288 individuals relieved for one month.

The partial distress which existed in some riparian tracts in this district in 1889 was caused by floods, and does not therefore fall within the scope of this note.

JESSORE.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74 ..	2·84	3·43	8·21	9·85	14·09	4·57	0·61	0·06	0·74	2·22	2·35	1·61	
	1888-89 ...	4·61	2·97	10·70	19·57	14·50	7·35	1·08	2·54	. ..	0·49	0·30	0·91	
	1891-92 ...	3·85	13·27	6·17	11·71	9·02	6·09	0·10	1·33	.....	.....	0·03	.....	
	1896-97 ...	1·96	9·59	16·56	12·24	7·00	8·43	0·03						
	Normal ...	3·96	7·35	12·74	11·35	1. 38	8·74	4·38	0·32	0·26	0·61	1·09	2·52	
Jhenida ...	1873-74 ...	3·51	3·32	4·7	11·36	1·31	4·22	0·06	.	... ..	1·59	4·04	1·96	
	1888-89 ...	4·23	5·12	7 29	10·52	9 66	5·86	0·57	0·72	...	0·65	0·65	0·15	
	1891-92 ...	2·57	12 18	7·70	8·84	4·18	4·64	1·63	0·30	.	. ....	0·17	...	
	1896-97 ...	0·87	4·01	12·92	4·02	1 53	10·46	0·83						
	Normal ...	3·38	6·53	12·75	9 70	12·72	9·11	4·83	0·30	0 18	0 34	1·10	2·44	
Magura ...	1873-74	7·10	2·96	6·03	13·32	10·33	5·92	0·18	0·47	..	0 91	3·61	1·03	
	1888-89 ...	4·47	4·90	9·62	9 55	11 70	5·52	2·72	1·63	. ..	0 65	0·38	0·57	
	1891-92	2·84	15·35	7·07	11·24	8 6	4·03	2·50	0 52		.	0·24	0·10	
	1896-97 ...	1·12	8·92	12 20	6·78	.. 7	11·95	0 80						
	Normal ..	3·87	7·35	11·77	10·25	9·88	8 72	3·81	0·22	0 17	0·32	1·05	2·53	
Narail ...	1873-74 ...	3·32	6·00	7·37	11 02	21 99	10·05	0·78	..	0·26	0 17	2·26	0·92	
	1888-89	3·37	2·47	4·22	9 08	8 74	5·07	0·80	2·14		0·73	1·00	0·83	
	1891-92	2·53	8·57	5·99	4·05	4 65	1 75	0·02	2 15	...	..	0·07	. ...	
	1896-97	2·85	6·13	11·31	6 90	8 9	12·35	0·08						
	Normal ..	3·22	6·79	11·21	9·05	10 64	7·31	3·62	0·10	0·24	0·08	1·16	1·94	
Bangaon ...	1873-74 ...	2·25	2·28	5·29	11·81	11 19	6 89	0·65	...	... .	0·44	1·51	0·69	
	1888-89 ...	2·87	1·29	4 12	21 72	12·71	.. 01	3 05	1·20	...	0·45	0·90	0·57	
	1891-92 ...	2·90	12 81	4 57	10·71	10·62	5·73	0 43	0 53		. ..	...	.....	
	1896-97 ...	1·76	8·18	9·05	8·14	6·79	8·32	0·01						
	Normal ...	2·74	5·88	10·37	10 6	12 98	9·03	4·55	0 10	0·36	0·33	1·10	1·70	
District average.	1873-74 ...	3·80	3·70	6·43	12 08	14 44	6·71	0·62	0·11	0·20	1 46	3·36	1·24	
	1888-89 ...	4·31?	2·46	6 63	13·55	12 72	5·21	1·52	1·14	..	0·55	0 08	0·72	
	1891-92 ..	2·63	10·64	6·43	12·18	7 00	5·34	0·74	1 18	.....	.....	0·10	0·01	
	1896-97 ...	1·71	7·37	12·36	17·52	5 60	10·30	0 35						
	Normal ...	3·37	7·06	11·29	10·41	10·75	7·73	4·24	0·31	0 21	0 46	1·10	2·24	

Prices of food-grains.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
dar		S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	
	1873	24 8	16 0	16 0	.....	... ..	.....	...	.....	... ..	
	1888	22 4	20 8	17 0	.....	.....	...	..	... ..		
	1891	16 0	15 4	15 4	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	. .	.....	.....
	1896	11 5	10 1		.. ...	. ..		...	... ..		

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the *Sadar*. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain supply and famine relief":—

dar	1873	25 8*	21 4*	18 12*	.....	* These figures differ somewhat from the figures quoted above from the fortnightly prices-currents.
enida		27 0	27 0	22 8	.....	
agura		27 0	27 0	20 8	.....	
rail		26 8	26 8	20 4	.....	
ngaon		26 10	26 10	21 5	.....	

Outturn of food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		As.	As.	As.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	*	Less than 10	*	
	1888-89 ...	12	16	10 to 11	
	1891-92 ...	14	16	14	
	1896-97 ...	*	1	.....	
Jhenida ...	1873-74 ...	*	Less than 10	*	
	1888-89 ...	8 (less than)	12	10	
	1891-92 ...	10	8	5	
	1896-97 ...	*	1	.....	
Magura ...	1873-74 ...	*	10	*	
	1888-89 ...	10	9	7½	
	1891-92 ...	16	10	9½	
	1896-97 ...	*	2	.....	
Narail ...	1873-74 ...	*	10	*	
	1888-89 ...	8	15	14	
	1891-92 ...	16	12	10	
	1896-97 ...	*	4	.....	
Bangaon ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	12	8	11	
	1891-92 ...	16	8	9½	
	1896-97 ...	*	Nil	.....	
District average.	1873-74 ...	?	10	10½	
	1888-89 ...	12	12	12	
	1891-92 ...	12	11	10	
	1896-97 ...	8	1½*	.....	* The estimate is probably wrong. Special report called for.

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

Famine and Scarcity.

The district has not suffered from scarcity or famine in recent years.

KHULNA.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	4·97	5·20	10·60	14·44	16·17	6·22	0·60	0·21	0·40	1·80	5·12	0·04	
	1888-89 ...	3·89	1·40	4·96	22·10	13 06	4·04	2·10	0·15	.....	0·25	0·46	0·04	
	1891-92 ...	1·03	8·69	3·16	11·50	7·77	5·00	0·10	3·89	.....	.....	0·19	.....	
	1896-97 ...	0·86	4·47	17·16	0·11	4·77	8·48	.....						
	Normal ...	3·21	6·62	12·93	11·53	12 17	9·73	4·20	0·44	0·34	0·60	1·12	2·20	
Satkhira ..	1873-74 ..	1·21	6·08	8·58	10·49	12·92	7·12	0·25	0·21	0·02	0·34	2·81	0·42	
	1888-89 ...	4·33	0·39	4·96	14·52	11·72	5·48	0·54	0·72	.....	0·86	0·93	1·55	
	1891-92 ...	2·96	7·77	7·16	15·33	8·04	6 67	0·31	3·13	.. ...	.....	0·12	.....	
	1896-97 ...	2·26	4·09	13·72	9·28	5·95	12·80	.. ...						
	Normal ...	2·03	6·28	12·50	12·35	12·41	8·88	4·70	0·38	0·35	0·40	0·93	2·56	
Bagerhat ...	1873-74 ...	2·05	8·22	7·01	14·18	14·89	6·44	0·66	0·26	0·77	1·20	3·24	1·65	
	1888-89 ...	6·69	0·81	16·89	16·88	19·60	4·40	1·39	0 40	.....	0·29	0·78	0·57	
	1891-92 ...	1·45	6·51	11·30	16·44	8·48	5·23	0·84	2·14	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896-97 ...	1·63	4·86	10·30	12·96	6·73	10·09	0·41						
	Normal ...	3·31	6·94	14·25	14·74	12 47	10·01	5·25	0·69	0·38	0·69	1·31	1·82	
District average.	1873-74 ...	2·74	6·50	8·93	13·04	14·66	6·59	0·50	0·23	0·40	1·11	3·72	0·19	
	1888-89 ...	4·31?	2·46	6·63	15·55	12·72	5·21	1·52	1·14	.....	0·55	0·68	0·72	
	1891-92 ...	2·63	10·64	6·43	12·48	7·00	5·34	0·74	1·78	.....	.....	0·10	0·01	
	1896-97 ...	1·58	4·47	15·73	10·45	5·82	10·46	0·14						
	Normal ...	2·94	6·49	12·65	12·82	11·78	8·85	4·72	0·41	0·32	0·56	1·12	2·19	

Prices of food-grains.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar ...	1873	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH. ...	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH. ...	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
	1888	20 4	19 0	17 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	16 0	15 10	14 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	
	1896	9 2	9 7		.....	.....		.....	.....		

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following subdivisional figures for 1873, are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain supply and famine relief":—

Sadar	1873	S. CH. 26 0*	S. CH. 25 0*	S. CH. 16 8*	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	* These figures differ from the figures quoted above from the fortnighly prices current.
Satkhira		19 0	17 0	16 0	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bagerhat		23 0	23 0	20 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Outturn of food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		As.	As.	As.	
Sadar	1873-74 ...	...	10	?	
	1888-89 ...	10	10	8	
	1891-92 ...	10	14	13	
	1896-97 ...	*	12	.....	
Satkhira ...	1873-74 ...	Nearly full	7	?	In 3 thannas it is said the rice crop will be a total failure; special report called for.
	1888-89 ...	14	10	8	
	1891-92 ...	12	11	6	
	1896-97 ...	*	7	.....	
Bagerhat	1873-74 ...	?	10	?	
	1888-89 ...	8	10	8	
	1891-92 ...	12	12	14	
	1896-97 ...	*	11	.....	
District average.	1873-74 ...	?	9	?	
	1888-89 ...	10	10	8	
	1891-92 ...	11¼	12¼	11	
	1896-97 ...	12½	10	.....	

* Separate additional figures are not available.

Famine and Scarcity.

The district has not suffered from famine or scarcity in recent years.

RAJSHAHI.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	1·09	0·31	6·90	6·73	11·27	3·12	0·33	0·27	0·01	0·45	2·54	0·24	
	1888-89 ...	2·16	4·00	2·58	7·70	9·21	7·75	2·10	0·22	...	1·78	1·01	0·06	
	1891-92 ...	0·18	10·82	6·33	15·75	5 93	2·37	2·07	0·31	...	...	0·63	1·10	
	1896-97 ...	2·01	9·21	10·63	8·87	4·70	6·55	...						
	Normal ...	1·42	5·44	9·65	11·67	12·05	11·27	4·44	0·14	0·11	0·40	0·70	0·81	
Nator ...	1873-74 ...	3·95	1·42	7·79	9·65	13·60	6·08	0·14	0·15	0·10	1·91	2·36	0·50	
	1888-89 ...	3·23	6·22	5·11	18 45	14·22	16·30	0·40	0·25	...	2·70	0·35	..	
	1891-92 ...	1·20	17·39	8·27	12·64	13·11	3·95	1·70	1·44	...	...	0·91	1·07	
	1896-97 ...	0·46	0·30	9·68	14·98	4·75	4·12	...						
	Normal ...	2·17	0·82	10·25	11·86	12·16	11·64	4·46	0·26	0·11	0·61	0·89	0·93	
Naugaon ...	1873-74 ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1888-89 ...	1·38	4·20	4·58	11·45	7·24	9·13	0·15	0·21	...	2·81	1·89	...	
	1891-92 ...	1·14	8·51	4·81	11·73	3·94	5·66	0·45	1·90	...	...	0·40	1·20	
	1896-97 ...	...	8·63	13·15	7·88	3·86	8·14	...						
	Normal ...	0·63	5·35	13·09	11·25	8·75	12·68	2·29	0·17	0·17	0·66	0·35	1·27	
District average.	1873-74 ...	2·52	0·86	7·34	7·89	12·43	4·60	0·23	0·21	0·05	1·18	2·45	0·37	
	18738) ...	2 70	5·11	3·85	13·08	11·72	12·03	1·25	0·24	...	2·24	0·68	0·03	
	1891-92 ...	0·84	12·24	6·47	13·37	7·67	3·99	1·41	1·22	...	...	0·65	1·12	
	1896-97 ...	0·79	7·87	...	11·97	4·01	6·27	0·16						
	Normal ...	1·78	6·20	9·78	11·72	10·15	10·21	3·73	0·19	0·13	0·56	0·70	0·87	

Prices of food-grains.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. ch. 18 12	S. ch. 16 0	S. ch. 13 8	S. ch. 18 0	S. ch. 30 0	S ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S, ch.	
	1888	19 8	17 11	16 3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	13 14	12 12	13 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896	9 0	8 8		.....	.....		.....	.....		

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the *Sadar*. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain supply and famine relief."

Sadar	1873	S. ch. 21 0*	S. ch. 15 8*	S. ch. 12 8*	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch. .....
Nator		22 8	19 12½	24 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naugaon		Not available.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* These figures differ from the figures quoted above from the fortnightly prices-currents.

Outturn of food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
ıdar ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	9	14	9	
	1891-92 ...	8	6	10	
	1896-97 ...	*	4	.....	
ıator ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	10	14	13	
	1891-92 ...	10	10	12	
	1896-97 ...	*	5	.....	
ıugaon ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	6	12	9½	
	1891-92 ...	16	10	16	
	1896-97 ...	*	8	.....	
...	1873-74 ...	8+	6+	?	

Famine and Scarcity.

1874.

Cause.—The deficient and unseasonable rainfall of 1873 caused an extensive failure of the rice crops. Generally speaking, the *aus* crop was one-half and the *aman* three-eighths of an average crop all over the district.

Private trade.—Private trade was fairly active, but failed to reduce high prices, and did not seem to have extended to the large trade centres. In June, the Collector reported that the price of rice had in places reached the famine rate of 7¼ seers for the rupee.

Relief given.—The expenditure of cash and grain incurred by Government is shown below:—

	Grain.	Cash.
	Tons.	Rs.
Charitable relief	2,080	46,998
Wages of labour	209	51,841
Loans	360	1,33,872
Grain sold for cash	176	.....
Total ...	2,825	2,32,711

The average daily number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief was as follows:—

In fortnight ending	4th April	1874	282
Ditto	18th „	„	1,558
Ditto	3rd May	„	4,202
Ditto	17th „	„	6,642
Ditto	31st „	„	11,457
Ditto	14th June	„	14,674
Ditto	27th „	„	21,773
Ditto	11th July	„	34,298
Ditto	25th „	„	58,830
Ditto	8th August	„	50,747
Ditto	22nd „	„	39,819
Ditto	5th September	„	23,518
Ditto	19th „	„	7,691
Ditto	3rd October	„	1,488

These were equivalent to 138,488 people relieved for the period of one month. This includes the people who were employed on light labour, such as spinning, weaving, &c., and who numbered a little more than those in receipt of pure gratuitous relief.

The average daily number employed on the relief works was as follows:—

November 1873 ...	619	April 1874 ...	2,971
December „ ...	713	May „ ...	2,162
January 1874 ...	557	June „ ...	1,914
February „ ...	451	July „ ...	979
March „ ...	3,316	August „ ...	878
September 1874 ...	395		

These numbers were equivalent to 14,955 people relieved for one month.

The relief detailed here is exclusive of that afforded by the labour employed on the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Since 1874 the district has been free from scarcity and famine.

DINAJPUR.

Rainfall.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	0·66	0·41	18·27	8·24	12·62	1·62	.....	.....	0·32	0·13	1·82	0·91	
	1888-89 ...	0·65	15·18	7·84	18·40	10·55	4·90	.....	0·37	.....	2·42	0·57	....	
	1891-92 ...	0·30	12·73	3·96	20·08	3·08	2·04	0·62	.....	.....	.....	0·81	1·10	
	1896-97 ...	0·04	9·41	9·53	6·44	4·02	17·92	0·75	.....					
	Normal ...	1·87	7·22	16·50	13·45	12 17	11·14	5·13	0·09	0·11	0·40	0·50	0·97	
Thakurgaon ...	1873-74 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not available.			0·48	... ..	2·47	0·57	0·20	
	1888-89 ...	?	?	?	16·61	10·19	8·36	.....				0·18	1·17	
	1891-92 ...	2·01	11·03	12·00	28·03	5·63	4·21	1·33	.....	.....	.....			
	1896-97 ...	1·35	17·72	8·17	17·68	13·91	10·60	0·45						
	Normal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not available.								
District average.	1873-74 ...	0·66	0·41	18·27	8·24	12·62	1·62	...	.....	0·32	0·13	1·82	0·91	
	1888-89 ...	3·21	8·30	5·16	14·04	11·52	6·15	0·60	0·52	0·01	2·95	0·92	0·02	
	1891-92 ...	0·62	8·07	6·28	18·70	4·08	4·22	1·14	0·19	.....	.....	0·34	0·97	
	1896-97 ...	0·42	9·23	6·24	11·69	3·36	13 08	0·15						
	Normal ...	1·11	6·10	13·62	12·13	12·92	11·32	3·53	0·12	0·17	0·53	0·48	0·70	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	COMMON RICE.			MAIZE.			MARUA.			REMARKS.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH. 18 0	S. CH. 14 0	S. CH. 14 8	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
	1888	20 6	17 15½	17 15½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	13 12	12 0	12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896	10 8	10 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

The above is taken from the Fortnightly prices-current returns, published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's Food-grain Supply and Famine relief.

Whole district ...	1873 ...	S. CH. 21 0	S. CH. 16 8	S. CH. 14 8								

Outturn of food-crops.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	Annas. *	Annas. *	Annas. *	
	1888-89 ...	6	6	10	
	1891-92 ...	*	*	*	
	1896-97 ...	*	8 to 10	...	
Thakurgaon	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	9	6	13	
	1891-92 ...	*	*	*	
	1896-97 ...	*	12	.....	
District average.	1873-74 ...	2†	4†	16†	† *Vide* Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply."
	1888-89 ...	7½	6	11½	
	1891-92 ...	10	6	12	
	1896-97 ...	8	10	.....	

DINAJPUR.

The Famine of 1873-74.

Cause.—The rainfall of 1873 was deficient by 43½ inches, that is, by more than half the normal quantity, and the September and October rains were almost wholly wanting. The result was a very poor *bhadoi* crop, estimated at about one-eighth of the average, and a nearly equally poor winter rice crop, of which not more than 4 annas was saved in the whole district. The rice crop was completely lost wherever recourse could not be had to artificial irrigation, or wherever the natural basins which stud the country did not retain moisture from the early rains.

The *rabi* gave an average outturn, but in Dinajpur the *rabi* harvest is of no importance as a source of food-supply.

Private trade.—The district derived but little help from private trade, and it owed its immunity from great distress mainly to the efforts of Government.

Relief given.—The Government expenditure in money and grain is shown below:—

	Grain.	Cash.
	Tons.	Rs.
Charitable relief	2,732	87,633
Wages of labour	2,934	11,61,492
Loans	12,531	23,300
Grain sold for cash	13,516	.....
Total ...	31,713	12,72,425

The average daily attendance at the relief works was as follows:—

November 1873 ...	... 1,808	May 1874	... 94,797
December „ ...	... 6,055	June „	... 53,259
January 1874 ...	... 21,179	July „	... 25,742
February „ ...	... 29,696	August „	... 8,653
March „ ...	... 60,516	September „	... 2,543
April „ ...	... 93,208		

These were equivalent to 397,456 persons relieved by wages for a period of one month.

The numbers charitably relieved were:—

In fortnight ending	on 6th April	1874	...	1,791
Ditto	on 20th „	„	...	7,175
Ditto	on 4th May	„	...	12,678
Ditto	on 18th „	„	...	19,869
Ditto	on 1st June	„	...	19,112
Ditto	on 15th „	„	...	27,149
Ditto	on 29th „	„	...	54,693
Ditto	on 13th July	„	...	82,512
Ditto	on 27th „	„	...	84,307
Ditto	on 10th August	„	...	53,881
Ditto	on 24th „	„	...	34,845
Ditto	on 7th September	„	...	26,147
Ditto	on 21st „	„	...	17,190
Ditto	on 5th October	„	...	9,831

These were equivalent to 225,590 people relieved for a period of one month.

The scarcity of 1892.

The failure of the winter rice crop of 1891 affected a large tract of country, extending over 1,030 square miles, with a population of nearly half a million souls. The tract lay to the north of the Dinajpur branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway, and comprised Western Thakurgaon, Ranisankoil thana, and a part of the Pirganj thana in the Thakurgaon subdivision, the Hemtabad thana, excluding Raiganj outpost, and a part of the Birganj thana in the Sadar subdivision. Relief works were opened in January 1892, but there were no large numbers at work till about the middle of February, when the *rabi* had perished. Heavy rain began to fall on the 16th March, and changed the whole situation. The highest daily average number of labourers employed was 2,406 in the week ending 7th May. The number then gradually diminished until the works were closed on the 2nd July.

Rupees 5,838 was advanced as loans to cultivators under the Agriculturist Loans Act.

The total cost to Government was as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Relief works	23,075	14	3
Gratuitous relief	3	15	0
Advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act	5,838	0	0
Total ...	28,917	13	3

JALPAIGURI.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	7·48	2·67	28·93	15·68	13·79	15·76	.....	...	0·15	1·10	0·78	0·96	
	1888-89 ...	8·84	5·08	29·73	35·75	20·04	13·61	1·25	0·16	...	2·40	0·88	.....	
	1891-92 ...	2·40	12·66	9·67	18·84	11·79	7·45	1·46	....	....	.....	0·60	0·46	
	1896-97 ...	4·05	13·17	4·90	33·48	4·74	18·70	2·11						
	Normal ...	4·08	11·96	28·42	25·60	24·94	23·75	5·60	0·10	0·09	0·55	0·28	1·80	
Alipur ...	1873-74 ...	Not available.												
	1888-89 ...	8·76	7·24	33·06	18·21	12·77	11·02	0·38	...	.....	1·08	1·10	3·14	
	1891-92 ...	3·88	14·90	12·90	29·28	9·37	11·46	2·40	.....	..	.....	0·84	0·50	
	1896-97 ...	5·48	16·07	6·44	?	12·54	15·29	2·18						
	Normal ...	Not available.												
District average.	1873-74 ...	7·48	2·67	28·93	15·68	13·79	15·76	.....	...	0·15	1·10	0·78	0·96	
	1888-89 ...	7·16?	8·14	31·64	22·61	15·99	8·91	0·90	0·38	....	2·10	1·70	0·39	
	1891-92 ...	3·89	14·97	16·41	23·08	10·86	8·98	1·50	....	.....	.....	0·40	1·18	
	1896-97 ...	3·08	15·79	7·04	?	9·83	16·28	2·14						
	Normal ...	5·20	12·27	25·56	28·08	23·49	19·04	5·60	0·10	0·09	0·55	0·28	1·80	

Prices of food-grains.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	
Sadar	1873	18 0	16 0	16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1888	20 0	17 0	15 8	20 0	20 0	... ..	... ..	.....	.....	
	1891	13 0	11 0	11 0	.....	...	...	.....	.. ..	.....	
	1896	10 0	9 8		.....	.....		.....	.....		

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the *Sadar*. The following figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain supply and famine relief":—

Whole district ...	1873	S. ch. 17 0*	S. ch. 16 0*	S. ch. 16 0*										

Outturn of food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		As.	As.	As.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	12 in Baikantapore, 7 in Boda, and 10 in Patgram.		(?)	The figures for 1873-74 are taken from Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain supply."
	1888-89 ...	10 to 12	9	7 (?)	
	1891-92 ...	9	8	10	
	1896-97 ...	*	8	.....	
Alipur ...	1873-74 ...	13			
	1888-89 ...	17	9	12	
	1891-92 ...	8	8	11	
	1896-97 ...	*	6	.....	
District ave-	1873-74 ...	7 to 12		(?)	
	1888-89 ...	13	9	10 (?)	Rain fell in November, and

Famine and Scarcity.

1874.

Cause.—In the year 1873 there was a deficient rainfall all over the district; the deficiency was more markedly injurious in pargana Boda, in the south of the district, belonging to the then minor Maharaja of Cooch Behar, less so in the central tracts, and still less so in the north (the Duars). In the Duars the rice harvest (including both the autumn and winter rice crops) was 13 annas, in the central region 10 annas, and in Boda only 7 annas. The failure was greatest in South Boda, along the Dinajpur and Rangpur borders. Taking the district as a whole, the failure of the harvest was not such that, had stocks not been depleted by exports, any assistance from outside would have been necessary.

Private trade.—Early in the year 1874, very large exports of rice took place from this district to Purnea, Dinajpur, Rangpur and Darjeeling. The activity of the export trade was something beyond precedent. It forced up prices gradually till the beginning of May, when a sudden rise took place, and by the middle of the month, the price of rice had reached the famine rate of 8 seers the rupee, and put a temporary check on the export trade. So far local stocks had been only partially depleted by exportation, the prohibitive prices reached being, it is believed, due to holders of grain keeping back their stocks in anticipation of still higher prices. The appearance of Government grain in the market, and its sale at a fixed price, put a stop to such exportations, and induced the grain-holders to part with their stocks. The export trade sprung up afresh and as vigorous as ever.

Affected area.—Severe or continuous pressure was felt only in pargana Boda, where the failure in the harvest had been greatest. The expenditure for relief in this pargana was entirely borne by the Cooch Behar State, to which the property belonged.

Relief given.—The expenditure incurred by the Cooch Behar State in Boda and by Government in the rest of the district is exhibited below :—

	Grain.			Cash.		
	Government.	Cooch Behar State.	Total.	Government.	Cooch Behar State.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Charitable relief	.....	120	120	.....	1,541	1,541
Wages of labour	40	.....	40	17,696	20,069	37,765
Loans	90	700	790	55,110	.....	55,110
Grain sold for cash	1,316	876	2,192	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,446	1,696	3,142	72,806	21,610	94,416

Mr. MacDonnell was unable, for want of materials, to present actual figures for those relieved by the expenditure tabulated above, but estimated that the total expenditure incurred was sufficient to support 226,307 individuals for a month.

Since 1874 the district has been free from serious scarcity.

DARJEELING.

RAINFALL.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74 ...	6·10	5·08	12·76	23·46	18·66	10·36	0·02	.....	.....	.....	1·00	0·92	
	1888-89 ...	3·14	3·88	8·53	30·42	23·01	12·00	0·08	0·50	.....	2·85	2·65	0·39	
	1891-92 ..	0·97	16·89	14·47	27·11	22·27	5·74	0·88	0·01	.....	0·59	2·14	0·93	
	1896-97 ...	2·51	9·61	32·71	17·12	20·86	26·14	0·63						
	Normal ...	4·40	8·58	24·00	30·07	25·45	17·66	6·46	0·14	0·26	0·64	0·82	1·86	
Kurseong	1873-74 ...	}				Not available.								
	1888-89 ...										?	?	?	
	1891-92 ...	0·17	16·51	17·63	27·78	24·46	26·09	1·84	.....	.....	0·06	3·16	0·40	
	1896-97 ...	0·86	11·02	19·28	40·35	35·37	24·13	0·71						
	Normal ..					Not available.								
District (average).	1873-74 ...	6·10	5·08	12·76	23·46	18·66	10·36	0·02	.....	.....	.....	1·00	0·82	
	1888-89 ..	5·12	6 74	20·65	35·56	20·26	4·29	2·07	0·51	.....	2·52	1·94	2·63	
	1891-92 ...	2·23	14 15	14·50	23·58	16·20	18·91	2·08	.....	.....	0·37	2·10	0·88	
	1896-97 ...	3·02	10·87	17·06	22·03	22·77	24·42	2·12						
	Normal ...	5·22	11·36	27·22	35·47	27·26	19·26	6·05	0·30	0·29	0·96	0·67	2·12	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
Sadar	1873	12 0	10 0	8 0	23 0	20 0	16 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	
	1888	14 0	14 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
	1895	12 0	...	11 0	20 0	..	16 0	12 0	...	12 0	
	1896	9 8	8 0		17 0	12 8		10 0	9 12		

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Prices-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's Food-grain Supply and Famine relief."

Whole district ...	1873	12 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		

OUTTURN OF FOOD-CROPS.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		As.	As.	As.	
Sadar, including Kalimpong.	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	12	14	14	
	1891-92 ...	10	10	11	
	1896-97 ...	*	8	.....	
Kurseong, including Siliguri.	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	14	10	4	
	1891-92 ...	12	9	12	
	1896-97 ...		8	.....	
District average.	1873-74 .	12 (m	10†	?	† *Vide* Assistant Commissioner's, letter of 15th November 1873.
	1888-89 ..	13	10⅘	9	
	1891-92 ...	11	9	11½	
	1896-97 ...	9½	8	... ..	

* Separate figures are not available.

Famine and Scarcity.

1873-74.

The Darjeeling district was included in the partially distressed tracts in the famine of 1874. The records at hand do not furnish materials for a detailed account of the relief given in this district. The following statement of the expenditure of cash and grain incurred by Government is taken from Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply":—

	Grain.	Cash.
	Tons.	Rs.
Charitable relief	89	... ...
Wages of labour	...	3,495
Loans	...	6,000
Grain sold for cost	13	.....
Total ...	102	9,495

The district mainly depends for its food-supply on imports from the plains; its material condition has, therefore, little relation to the crops locally grown.

Neither in 1888-89 nor in 1891-92 was any pressure due to scarcity felt in Darjeeling.

RANGPUR.

RAINFALL.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	6·24	1·07	13·09	3·93	11·11	2·89	.....	.....	0·66	3·80	1·55	1·40	
	1888-89 ...	5·05	11·80	11·63	7·87	13·27	7·81	0·10	0·97	.....	2·75	0·99	0·40	
	1891-92 ...	1·72	18·34	11·28	20·54	4·16	5·27	10·46	0·09	.....	.....	0·28	3·70	
	1896-97 ...	3·99	22·77	9·56	12·44	3·21	22·16	1·04						
	Normal ...	3·14	10·28	19·51	16·18	12·06	13·51	5·38	0·10	0·10	0·58	0·39	1·30	
Kurigram ...	1873-74 ...	Not available.												
	1888-89 ...	4·75	11·13	20·28	11·95	6·16	13·19	1·15	1·11	.....	2·36	0·61	0·25	
	1891-92 ...	3·98	16·87	10·74	19·83	2·58	3·28	4·33	0·06	.....	.....	0·45	3·85	
	1896-97 ...	4·11	21·42	5·90	15·88	5·99	23·68	3·53						
	Normal ...	4·79	13·78	23·49	13·49	11·07	12·26	4·41	0·15	0·17	0·51	0·31	1·98	
Gaibanda ...	1873-74 ...	6·85	0·87	12·73	7·84	12·84	7·15	0 16	.....	0·17	1·10	0·28	0·92	
	1888-89 ...	5·52	14·09	10·50	6·35	11·18	6·60	.....	0·35	.....	2·79	0·51	.....	
	1891-92 ...	1·35	15·70	7·08	19·16	5·75	3·74	3·64	0·46	.....	.....	0·30	2·77	
	1896-97 ...	0·49	13·72	5·89	14·80	9·16	16·20	0·77						
	Normal ...	2·73	8·89	15·99	12·24	10·25	11·97	5·13	0·11	0·17	0·35	0·31	1·46	
Nilphamari...	1873-74 ...	Not available.												
	1888-89 ...	7·23	9·97	15·62	12·88	8·09	6·27	.....	0·79	.....	2·28	1·22	0·07	
	1891-92 ...	1·65	13·38	7·87	20·35	3·34	1·70	0·12	.....	.....	.....	0·40	1·19	
	1896-97 ...	1·20	11·26	3·02	13·42	10·38	22·18	2·04						
	Normal ...	3·48	13·93	26·19	15·75	14·92	21·12	4·69	0 02	0·21	0·49	0·52	1·18	
District (average.)	1873-74 ...	6·54	0·97	12·91	5·88	13·28	4·90	0·08	.....	0·54	2·45	1·26	1·16	
	1888-89 ...	5·64	11·75	17·10	9·76	16·16	8·47	0·31	.....	0·81	2·55	0·91	0·17	
	1891-92 ...	1·92	16·17	9·24	21·47	3·66	3·26	4·65	0·15	.....	.....	0·36	2·88	
	1896-97 ...	3·19	19·33	7·27	15·14	8·19	22·96	1·55						
	Normal ...	3·84	11·07	19·51	15·23	12·05	13·33	4·89	0·10	0·16	0·46	0·43	1·47	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar ...	1873	S. CH. 16 14	S. CH. 11 4	S. CH. 14 0	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
	1888	18 4	17 8½	17 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	12 10	12 8½	10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896	8 0	8 0		13 14	13 0		.....	.....		

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Prices-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following district figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply and Famine relief."

Whole district ...	1873	16 2	13 4	13 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		

OUTTURN OF FOOD-CROPS.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	16	10	16	
	1891-92 ...	8	8	*	
	1896-97 ...	*	12	.....	
Kurigram ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	16	14	11½	
	1891-92 ...	12	4	*	
	1896-97 ...	*	10	.....	
Gaibanda ...	1873-74 ...	*	2	?	
	1888-89 ...	14	10	16	
	1891-92 ...	16	8	*	
	1896-97 ...	*	12	.....	
Nilphamiari ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	14	12	12	
	1891-92 ...	6	8	*	
	1896-97 ...	*	8	.....	
District average.	1873-74 ...	8	3½	?	*Vide* Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply."
	1888-89 ...	15	11	14	

FAMINE AND SCARCITY:

1874.

Cause.—The rainfall of 1873 fell short of the normal by nearly 30 inches; the deficiency was very marked in May, July, September, and October. The rains came to a sudden stop in September, when a copious downpour was necessary to develop and mature the winter rice crop, and in October there was little or no rain. The outturn of the autumn rice crop was one-half of an average crop, but the winter rice crop was lost more or less everywhere. Along the Brahmaputra to the east and in the north the outturn of winter rice was about eight annas, but towards the south and west the failure was more pronounced, and in the central tract most of all. On the whole, the outturn of the winter crop in 1873 averaged about 3 annas (one-fifth of an average crop) in the whole district. The effects of the serious failure of the rice crop were mitigated by the bumper rice harvest of 1872.

Private trade.—Mr. MacDonnell suggested that the large exportation of rice from Dinajpur in 1873 was mainly derived from Rangpur, and helped to drain the latter of much of its food-stock. During the first quarter of 1874, considerable importations of food-grains were made from Cooch Behar, from Assam and from the districts of the Dacca Division; but it is likely that much of the grain so imported passed through the district into Dinajpur. The import trade collapsed in April, causing a general failure of supplies throughout the district, nd a sudden increase in the prices of food-grains. It was at this stage that Government interfered by throwing grain into the market; and although the quantity sold by Government was inconsiderable, it broke up the monopoly of the traders, and by restoring confidence, exercised a powerful and beneficial moral influence on the people.

Private relief.—In no other district, equally distressed, did the people owe so little to Government and so much to private charity as in Rangpur. The relief operations in this district, therefore, cost comparatively little to Government.

Relief given.—The expenditure of grain and cash incurred by Government in the administration of relief was as follows:—

	Grain.	Cash.
	Tons.	Rs.
Charitable relief	1,517	1,54,975
Wages of labour	922	4,50,909
Loans	1,828	1,75,934
Grain sold for cash	5,763	.....
Total ...	10,030	7,81,818

The number of individuals charitably relieved averaged in each fortnight as below:—

In fortnight ending	27th January	1874	... ...	50
Ditto	7th February	„	... ...	567
Ditto	21st „	„	... ...	1,532
Ditto	7th March	„	... ...	3,075
Ditto	21st „	„	... ...	4,625
Ditto	4th April	„	... ...	8,968
Ditto	18th „	„	... ...	14,623
Ditto	2nd May	„	... ...	18,985
Ditto	16th „	„	... ...	21,735
Ditto	30th „	„	... ...	25,468
Ditto	13th June	„	... ...	32,595
Ditto	27th „	„	... ...	36,319
Ditto	11th July	„	... ...	32,051
Ditto	25th „	„	... ...	16,186
Ditto	8th August	„	... ...	10,997
Ditto	22nd „	„	... ...	5,306
Ditto	2nd September	„	... ...	570

These were equivalent to 116,107 individuals relieved for one month.

The average daily attendance of labourers on the relief works was as follows:—

December	1873	... 59	May	1874	... 53,308
January	1874	... 722	June	„	... 22,747
February	„	... 1,705	July	„	... 5,830
March	„	... 8,988	August	„	... 93
April	„	... 31,696	September	„	... 7

These were equivalent to 125,155 individuals relieved for the period of one month.

SINCE 1874 the district has been free from scarcity and famine.

BOGRA.

RAINFALL.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	November.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Whole district ...	1873-74 ...	3·12	2·01	6·74	9·95	12·83	3·29	...	...	0·38	2·49	5·66	0·10	
	1888-89 ...	4·18	9·98	5·94	9·75	11·38	6·10	0·33	0·73	0·11	2·01	0·81	0·02	
	1891-92 ...	...	11·86	8·47	9·09	6·06	4·33	2·03	2·09	...	...	0·35	1·89	
	1896-97 ...	1·09	9·79	10·89	14·56	4·49	12·28	0·09						
Normal	.....	2·25	7·94	12·49	12·57	11·58	10·60	4·40	0·35	0·17	0·37	0·78	1·10	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	COMMON RICE.			MAIZE.			MARUA.			REMARKS.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH. 24 0	S. CH. 12 12	S. CH. 15 12	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.. ...	
	1888	22 2	19 8	19 2	... ..	...	... .	....	.....	.....	
	1891	15 0	14 4	15 12	... ..	... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	
	1896	9 6	9 0		... ..	.....		... ..	.. ...		

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Prices-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The following figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply and Famine relief."

Bogra (whole district).	1873	24 0	15 4	15 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Outturn of food-crops.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter-rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Whole district	1873-74 ...	?	6*	?	*Vide* Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply." The figure probably refers to the outturn of bhadoi and winter rice taken together.
	1888-89 ...	9	10	10	
	1891-92 ..	17	6	15	
	1896-97 ...	12	12	... ..	

Famine and Scarcity.

1874.

Cause.—The deficiency of rain in 1873 resulted in great loss to the rice crop, of which the outturn (including *aus* and *aman* both) was estimated at ⅔ths of an average crop.

Private trade.—Grain was exported from the district to Dinajpur and Rangpur in the early part of 1874, but later on, the high prices (which reached the prohibitive rate of 7½ to 9 seers the rupee in June) induced by depleted stock, caused an influx of grain from the eastern districts.

Relief given.—The Government expenditure of cash and grain is shown below:—

	Grain.	Cash.
	Tons	Rs.
Charitable relief	2,549	56,440
Wages of labour	813	2,58,111*
Loans	2,386	53,998
Grain sold for cash	1,834	... ..
Total ...	7,582	3,68,549

The average daily number gratuitously relieved, including the number employed on light labour, was as follows:—

For fortnight ending 23rd March	660	
Ditto 6th April	583	
Ditto 18th „	...	
Ditto 4th May	8,199	
Ditto 16th „	9,150	
Ditto 16th June	42,398	* The majority of these persons were labourers who were aided with small gifts of grain when leaving the relief works. Later information than the 10th August is not available.
Ditto 13th „	23,124	
Ditto 27th „	15,943	
Ditto 13th July	24,677*	
Ditto 27th „	47,822*	
Ditto 10th August	68,413*	

These were equivalent to 120,485 individuals relieved for one month.

The average daily attendance of labourers on the relief works was as follows:—

December 1873 ...	45	April 1874 ...	29,285
January 1874 ...	587	May „ ...	45,454
February „ ...	1,566	June „ ...	17,521
March „ ...	8,000	July „ ...	8,060

These were equivalent to 110,518 individuals relieved for the period of one month.

These figures take no account of the aid afforded to the district by the labour employed on the Northern Bengal State Railway.

1888.

Some distress was caused in this district by partial failure of the crops in 1888, but it was not serious enough to call for special measures of relief.

PABNA.

RAINFALL.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	7·13	3·14	5·98	15·51	7·19	4·81	0·45	.....	0·08	0·55	1·89	1·66	
	1888-89 ...	6·34	4·07	6·17	14·73	10·65	4·65	0·37	0·58	.....	0·53	0·64	0·04	
	1891-92 ...	2·18	12·34	5·09	6·58	4·24	2·44	1·03	0·99	.....	... ..	0·33	0·27	
	1896-97 ...	0·82	8·80	13·44	0·98	5·03	4·78	0·81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Normal ...	3·12	6·05	10·90	10 17	12·78	10·97	4·80	0·15	0·14	0·36	1·60	1·72	
Sirajganj ...	1873-74 ...	0·80	3·24	6·30	9·39	8·55	4·33	0·53	.....	0·20	1·50	0·77	0·45	
	1888-89 ...	5·89	11·25	5·71	10·02	10·75	2·46	1·57	0·12	0·10	2·12	0·20	.....	
	1891-92 ...	4 29	9·15	13·43	9·28	7·64	4·16	3·52	1·06	.....	.....	0·16	1·06	
	1896-97 ...	1·96	10·35	15·72	6·51	4·00	7·10	0·10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Normal ...	2·78	7·27	11·40	10·97	11·23	9·87	4·38	0·38	0·14	0·45	1·01	1·28	
District (average).	1873-74 ...	3·96	3·19	6·14	12·45	7·87	4·57	0·49	. ....	0·14	1·02	1·33	1·05	
	1888-89 ...	6·12	7·68	5·94	12·67	10·70	3·56	0·97	0·35	0·05	1·33	0·42	0·02	
	1891-92 ...	3·74	10·70	9·26	7·93	5·94	3·30	2·29	1·03	.....	.....	0·25	0·67	
	1896-97 ...	1·39	8·63	14·58	6·75	4·97	5·99	0·50						
	Normal ...	5·10	7·75	10·85	11·13	11·17	9·34	4·39	0·27	0·14	0·41	1·05	1·50	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	COMMON RICE.			MAIZE.			MARUA.			REMARKS.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar ...	1873	S. CH. 13 12	S. CH. 14 8	S. CH. 16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	
	1888	20 10	17 10	16 8	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	... ..	
	1891	17 10	14 13	15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896	9 7	10 2		.....	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Prices-current returns in the *Calcutta Gazette*; the returns do not state prices in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply and Famine relief."

Serajganj ...	1873	24 8	17 0	15 2	.....	... ..	... ..	.....	.....	.....	

OUTTURN OF FOOD-CROPS.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	8*	9*	?	* The figures are taken from Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply."
	1888-89 ...	8	12	7½	
	1891-92 ...	†	†	8	
	1896-97 ...	†	4	.. ...	
Serajganj ...	1873-74 ...	5*	6*	?	
	1888-89 ...	8	12	8	
	1891-92 ...	†	†	8	
	1896-97 ...	†	6	... ..	
District average.	1873-74 ...	6½	About 8*	?	The rainfall was very deficient in July, August and September, hence the low estimate of rice outturn.
	1888-89 ...	8	12	7¾	
	1891-92 ...	12	8	8	
	1896-97 ...	10	5	.. ...	

† Separate estimates of outturn for each subdivision are not available.

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1874.

Cause.—The failure of the rice crop, due to the deficient and unseasonable rainfall of 1873, was not so great in this district as in the other districts of the Rajshahi Division. The autumn or *aus* crop gave an outturn of 8 annas in the Sadar and 5 annas in the Serajganj subdivision, and that of winter rice was at least 9 annas in the Sadar and 6 annas in Serajganj, that is, not less than one-half of the average in the whole district. Had it not been for the depletion of food-stocks and consequent high prices caused by exportation to other districts, there would have been no necessity for the adoption of any relief measures in this district. As it was, the expenditure of grain and cash incurred for relief in Pabna was inconsiderable. It is shown below:—

	Grain.	Cash.
	Tons.	Rs.
Charitable relief	70	12,211
Wages of labour	100	22,456
Loans	268	66,519
Grain sold for cash	144	.....
Total	512	1,01,186

The average daily number of persons gratuitously relieved was as follows :—

In the fortnight ending 20th April	335
Ditto 5th May	245
Ditto 15th „	270
Ditto 28th „	282
Ditto 10th June	6,713
Ditto 24th „	3,737
Ditto 8th July	10,276
Ditto 22nd „	7,615
Ditto 5th August	4,919
Ditto 19th „	6,274
Ditto 2nd September	8,390
Ditto 16th „	7,967
Ditto 30th „	2,601

These were equivalent to 28,440 individuals relieved for a period of one month.
The average daily number of labourers employed on the relief w orks was as follows:—

December 1873	111
January 1874	229
February „	621
March „	1,635
April „	863
May „	2,598
June „	2,214
July „	1,118
August „	252
September „	40

These were equivalent to 9,681 persons aided by wages for one month.

SINCE 1874 the district has been free from famine and scarcity.

DACCA.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1875-74 ...	5·60	4·55	9·50	16·00	17·22	5·96	0·40	0·80	.....	0·88	1·88	4·07	
	1888-89 ...	9·52	4·99	7·83	16·14	15·03	6·91	1·56	0·48	.....	0·34	0·99	0·11	
	1891-92 ...	5·05	17·12	15·18	12·24	8·33	5·35	0·18	1·96	.....	.. ...	1·10	1·22	
	1896-97 ...	4·95	14·37	12·29	6·72	6·59	14·01	0·04						
	Normal ...	4·61	8·95	13·37	13·24	12·56	9·97	3·95	0·50	0 19	0·33	1·15	3·01	
Manikganj ...	1873-74 ...	6·33	3·71	4·79	10·21	15·87	6·66	0·31	... ..	.....	0·89	2·06	2·18	
	1888-89 ...	7·58	5·61	6·29	14·43	14·69	3·94	1·03	0·36	. ....	1·09	0·20	.....	
	1891-92 ...	6·11	11·62	14·77	7·43	6·05	3·71	0·94	0·82	.. ...	.....	1·13	0·85	
	1896-97 ...	2·92	12·33	11·79	5·91	6·46	12·44	0·75						
	Normal ...	3·98	8·85	9·84	11·80	11·53	8·13	3·95	0·46	0·13	0·44	1·15	2·04	
Munshiganj ...	1873-74 ...	5·66	5·83	11·99	17·23	16·25	4·46	0·46	.. ...	.....	0·81	1·98	2·77	
	1888-89 ...	8·37	3·32	11·59	22·28	12·14	10·55	1·47	1·07	.....	0·45	0·19	0·09	
	1891-92 ...	6·76	14·96	10·09	10 21	9·33	5·02	0·41	3·70	.....	.....	0·86	1·38	
	1896-97 ...	4·09	10·79	14·61	7·28	7·74	8·68	0·03						
	Normal ...	4·82	9·43	15·84	15·74	14·88	12·24	5·46	0·84	0·33	0·54	1·35	4·08	
Naraingani ...	1873-74 ...						Not available.							
	1888-89 ...	11·28	4·36	13·47	22·89	12·97	6·96	2·28	0·71	.....	0·29	1·04	0·03	
	1891-92 ...	6·52	16 84	12·44	11·47	13·41	7·51	1 46	3·34	.....	.....	0·83	1·10	
	1896-97 ...	6·05	11·50	16·81	0·95	5·98	11·25	0·03						
	Normal ...	4·00	8·20	13·96	15·69	13·46	10·35	4·45	1·28	0·29	0·39	0·99	3·11	
District average	1873 74 ...	5·85	4·70	8 76	14·48	16·45	5·03	0·39	0·27	.....	0·86	1·97	3·01	
	1888-89 ...	9·19	4·57	10·31	18·94	13·70	7·09	1·59	0·66	... ..	0·69	0·61	0·06	
	1891-92 ..	6·11	15·30	13·12	10 34	9·28	5·62	0·07	2·45	.....	.....	0·98	1·14	
	1896-97 ...	4·69	12·84	13·51	7·50	6·06	12·07	0·41						
	Normal ...	4·77	9·05	12·72	13·46	12·04	8·69	4·45	0·77	0·24	0·43	1·20	3·21	

Prices of Food-grains.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH. 26 0	S. CH. 22 0	S. CH. 14 0	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
	1888	17 0	.....	15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	15 0	.....	14 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	
	1896	8 15½	9 12		.....	.....		.....	.....		

The above is taken from Fortnightly prices-current returns, published in the *Calcutta Gazette*: these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following figures for 1873 are taken from Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply and Famine relief."

Whole district ...	1893	S. CH. 25 5	S. H ·1 5	S. H. 15 3	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	

Outturn of food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	12(*aus*)	6	?	
	1888-89 ...	16	16	11	
	1891-92 ...	8	12	8	
	1896-97 ...	*	7	.....	
Manikganj ...	1873-74 ...	12(*aus*)	6 to 8(?)	?	
	1888-89 ...	16	14	7	
	1891-92 ..	8	8	10	
	1896-97 ...	*	8	.....	
Munshiganj ..	1873-74 ...	16(*aus*)	11	?	
	1888-89 ...	18	16	11	
	1891-92 ...	16	10	10	
	1896-97 ...	*	10	.....	
Narainganj ...	1873-74 ...	12 to 14(*aus*)	6 to 8	?	
	1888-89 ...	12	12	10	
	1891-92 ...	8	12	9	
	1896-97 ...	*	8	.....	
District average ...	1873-74 ...	13(*aus*)	6 to 8	?	
	1888-89 ...	15½	14½	9¾	
	1891-92 ...	10	10½	9¼	
	1896-97 ...	13¾	7½†	.....	† Better than 1873-74.

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

Famine and Scarcity.

There was no famine or scarcity in this district in any of the years 1873-74, 1888-89 and 1891-92 Dacca is practically free from liability to famine.

MYMENSINGH.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	3·70	3·23	21·82	10·42	16·88	4·02	0·27	.....	0·61	1·14	3·84	2·77	
	1888-89 ...	5·68	21·49	9·69	9·50	15·31	12·24	4·26	0·19	0·05	0·67	0·21	0·05	
	1891-92 ...	3·79	18·49	14·11	10·79	12·15	4·20	3·49	2·38	.....	.....	1·53	1·31	
	1896-97 ...	3·38	15·20	18·98	14·91	3·70	20·25	.....						
	Normal ...	3·89	11·03	19·00	14·43	13·78	14·19	5·69	0·30	0·18	0·38	1·01	2·24	
Netrokona ...	1873-74 ...						Not available.							
	1888-89 ...	4·29	19·76	15·95	19·26	12·98	10·58	2·54	0·09	.....	0·30	.....	0·28	
	1891-92 ..	5·75	17·25	32·39	14·79	14·75	6·00	3·76	1·71	.....	.....	1·73	5·37	
	1896-97 ...	5·40	23·33	18·06	18·14	5·77	13·07	1·35						
	Normal ...	4·24	11·46	21·78	16·86	10·07	14·04	6·06	0·37	0·17	0·19	0·40	2·57	
Kishorganj	1873-74 ...	3·99	5·72	16·97	13·89	15·30	8·14	2·46	0·51	3·15	2·03	3·54	7·47	
	1888-89 ...	11·78	22·13	19·08	10·20	12·26	16·04	3·19	0·45	.....	0·09	0·21	.....	
	1891-92 ...	4·08	23·16	26·96	15·43	13·67	6·21	3·49	1·67	.....	.....	0·30	0·96	
	1896-97 ...	5·61	16·05	19·80	8·46	3·57	13·03	.....						
	Normal ...	4·99	10·19	19·07	13·08	13·18	13·11	5·30	0·41	0·32	0·57	0·86	3·01	
Jamalpur ...	1873-74 ...	5·32	4·16	9·94	10·64	11·52	5·83	0·25	0·13	1·05	1·00	3·78	0·30	
	1888-89 ...	4·63	14·57	11·05	12·82	17·49	6·92	1·73	1·42	.....	1·84	0·49	.....	
	1891-92 ...	3·40	1·38	11·49	11·68	15·05	3·35	2·29	1·30		.....	0·20	2·51	
	1896-97 ...	3·24	15·76	16·96	12·30	6·43	17·20	.....						
	Normal ...	3·26	8·79	14·99	12·47	13·45	14·06	5·03	0·23	0·28	0·43	1·07	1·46	
Tangail ...	1873-74 ...	3·34	4·62	6·16	14·86	9·12	5·04	0·36	0·05	0·20	0·43	3·05	1·08	
	1888-89 ...	5·32	4·37	6·29	9·27	11·06	2·46	4·70	.....	.....	1·04	0·24	.....	
	1891-92 ...	3·20	13·79	13·24	6·24	4·15	3·53	0·41	0·03	.....	.....	0·82	0·84	
	1896-97 ...	1·01	11·04	16·10	5·99	4·05	10·53	.....						
	Normal ...	3·51	7·04	13·16	11·10	12·01	9·80	4·97	0·25	0·10	0·43	1·18	1·45	
District average.	1873-74 ...	4·09	4·43	13·72	12·45	13·21	5·76	0·84	0·17	1·25	1·15	3·55	2·91	
	1888-89 ...	6·34	16·46	12·41	12·21	13·82	9·77	3·28	0·13	0·01	0·89	0·23	0·07	
	1891-92 ...	4·22	17·33	19·64	12·39	11·93	4·66	2·09	1·65	.....	.....	0·92	2·24	
	1896-97 ...	.....	.....	15·64	12·96	5·43	16·07	0·19						
	Normal ...	4·26	11·05	17·91	16·17	14·88	12·34	5·41	0·31	0·21	0·40	0·92	2·22	Deficient in August.

Prices of food-grains.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar ...	1873	S. ch. 23 0	S. ch. 18 0	S. ch. 17 0	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	
	1888	18 2	17 8	16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	14 4	14 4	13 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896	8 0	8 0		.....	.....		.....	.....		

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the *Sadar*. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain supply and famine relief":—

Sadar	1873	S. ch. 23 4	S. ch. 18 0	S. ch. 17 0	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	
Netrokona		Not available.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kishorganj ...		21 5	17 12	20 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Jamalpur		22 0	17 0	16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tangail		20 0	18 1	17 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Outturn of food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	12	16	12	
	1891-92 ...	12	12	7	
	1896-97 ...	*	6	.....	
Netrokona ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	12	16	15	
	1891-92 ...	12	12	16	
	1896-97 ...	*	12	.....	
Kishorganj	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	14	12	12	
	1891-92 ...	8	12	.....	
	1896-97 ...	*	4 to 6	.....	
Jamalpur ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	10	12	8	
	1891-92 ...	12	14	13	
	1896-97 ...	*	8 to 10	.....	
Tangail ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	19	16	15	
	1891-92 ...	14	14	10	
	1896-97 ...	*	6	.....	
District average.	1873-74 ...	4	6	?	
	1888-89 ...	14	14	12⅔	
	1891-92 ...	12	13	11½	
	1896-97 ...	12	7 to 8	.....	

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

Famine and Scarcity.

The district is practically free from liability to famine.

FARIDPUR.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	8·10	5·20	5·14	7·85	11·53	10·90	.....	0·02	.....	1·16	4·07	4·34	
	1888-89 ...	7·06	4·26	7·71	10·98	14·48	8·74	0·81	0·50	.....	0·70	0 62	0·36	
	1891-92 ...	6·48	9·35	9·00	13·05	6 83	4·59	1·82	1·07	.....	.....	1·37	0·77	
	1896-97 ...	3·85	10·48	10·93	7·84	6·51	13·09	0·05						
	Normal ...	3·74	8·90	12·40	11·85	12·57	10·04	4·30	0·39	0·15	0·34	1·41	2·03	
Madaripur ...	1873-74 ...	5·51	10·67	6·71	12·35	10·26	6·40	1·20	0·33	0·07	1·14	1·58	3·67	
	1888-89 ...	6 36	2·84	7·67	16·72	11·59	5·10	1·08	1·05	.....	0·40	0·66	0·26	
	1891-92 ...	2·44	8·83	5·44	14·47	7·51	6·49	0·56	4·11	.....	.....	0·37	.....	
	1896-97 ...	1·12	4·66	8·67	6·39	6·25	11·60	.....						
	Normal ...	3·62	9·24	13·30	11·98	12·25	8·50	4·18	0·44	0·14	0·61	0·97	2·83	
Goalundo ...	1873-74 ...	4·21	4·15	5·76	10·43	10·89	6·09	0·30	0·05	0·15	0 98	4·01	1·87	
	1888-89 ...	8·94	5·16	7·92	12·23	14·36	4·92	0·03	0 30	... .	0·97	0·22	0·19	Rainfall very short in July, August, September and wholly wanting October.
	1891-92 ...	2 11	11·33	9·40	7·16	3·19	2·91	0·50	0·60	. .	.....	0·81	0·47	
	1896-97 ...	3·06	12·95	10·31	4 63	6·84	6·53	.....						
	Normal ...	3·93	7·63	11·86	11·87	11·37	8·61	4·83	0·33	0·14	0·40	1·22	2·38	
District average.	1873-74 ...	5·94	6·67	5·87	10·54	12·80	7 80	0·53	0·13	0·07	1·00	3·22	3·20	
	1888-89 ...	7·45	4·87	7·77	15·13	13·48	6·15	0·84	0·82	.....	0·69	0·50	0·27	
	1891-92 ...	3 83	9·60	7·95	11·56	5·84	4·66	0·96	1·89	.	...	0·85	0·41	
	1896-97 ...	2·61	9·36	9·97	6·29	6·53	10·64	0·02						
	Normal ...	3·96	8·50	12·25	11·85	11·51	8·06	4·44	0 39	0·14	0·45	1·20	2·70	

Prices of food-grains.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. ch. 22 0	S. ch. 18 0	S. ch. 17 0	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	
	1888	19 0	18 0	14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	16 0	.....	17 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896	8 12	8 8		.....	.....		.....	.....		

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Prices Current Returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the *Sadar*. The following subdivisional figures for 1893 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply and Famine Relief."

Sadar	1873	S. ch. 21 4*	S. ch. 20 8*	S. ch. 20 4*	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	* These differ somewhat from the prices quoted above from the fortnightly prices current.
Madaripur ...		26 0	27 0	26 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Goalundo ...		16 0	16 0	16 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Outturn of food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ..	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	8	14	8	
	1891-92 ...	14	14	6	
	1896-97 ...	*	8	.....	
Madaripur ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	12	14	12	
	1891-92 ...	12	12	12	
	1896-97 ...	*	8 to 10	.....	
Goalundo ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	8	12	6	
	1891-92 ...	16	10	8	
	1896-97 ..	*	4 to 6	.....	
District average.	1873-74 .	8 (as.)	$9\frac{1}{2}$	?	
	1888-89 ...	9	$13\frac{1}{3}$	$8\frac{2}{3}$	
	1891-92 ...	14	12	$8\frac{2}{3}$	
	1896-97 ...	14	8	.....	

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

Famine and Scarcity.

The district is practically free from liability to famine or scarcity arising from drought.

BACKERGUNGE.

Rainfall.

UBDIVISION.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ıdar ...	1873-74 ...	2·82	5·28	7·67	16·42	17·29	7·86	1·96	0·30	0·80	1·01	3·07	0·25	
	1888-89 ...	3·93	3·18	6·45	21·59	21·23	5·02	8·97	0·24	.....	0·00	1·45	0·78	
	1891-92 ...	1·89	7·60	6·37	19·38	8·29	11·24	0·75	2·10	.....	.....	0·26	0·35	
	1896-97 ...	0·66	9·84	15·21	12·02	5·79	15·05	.....						
	Normal ...	3·24	8·03	16·50	15·73	12·41	11·08	4·98	1·25	0·32	0·77	1·00	2·73	
atuakhali ...	1873-74 ...	6·50	11·06	14·54	24·25	17·76	10·85	4·76	0·49	1·40	0·28	1·99	0·55	
	1888-89 ...	9·07	2·37	6·97	32·56	32·37	4·78	6·01	.....	.....	.....	2·07	0·35	
	1891-92 ...	4·33	8·75	12·31	17·39	14·71	10·94	1·48	0·72	.....	.....	0·02	.....	
	1896-97 ...	1·40	7·52	25·13	12·84	12·00	13·96	0·62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Normal ...	3·04	8·28	22·36	21·48	17·05	13·36	5·99	1·66	0·47	0·79	1·13	1·61	
irojpur ...	1873-74 ...	2·36	6·03	9·45	14·87	13·14	6·88	1·21	0·63	0·56	0·70	1·62	0·76	
	1888-89 ...	6·30	2·00	8·40	20·21	21·84	7·87	0·89	0·09	.....	0·27	0·74	0·27	
	1891-92 ...	1·81	10·30	10·23	17·23	12·36	9·20	0·49	1·09	.....	.....	.....	0·20	
	1896-97 ...	1·32	6·41	11·48	10·85	7·19	13·40	.....						
	Normal ...	1·62	7·10	16·43	16·08	14·76	11·33	5·75	1·21	0·29	0·71	1·29	1·61	
akhin Sha-bazpur.	1873-74 ...	Not available.												
	1888-89 ...	7·43	2·04	5·92	16·74	27·48	8·46	14·50	0·48	.....	0·26	0·80	1·53	
	1891-92 ...	1·90	12·44	6·90	15·50	9·07	7·27	0·35	0·33	.....	.....	.....	0·22	
	1896-97 ...	0·36	7·03	18·42	8·62	11·61	12·10	.....						
	Normal ...	3·59	7·24	21·40	18·62	18·23	12·12	5·49	1·56	0·51	0·58	0·78	2·52	
istrict aver-age.	1873-74 ...	3·89	7·66	10·55	18·51	16·06	8·53	2·64	0·47	0·92	0·66	2·43	0·55	
	1888-89 ...	6·68	2·40	6·94	22·78	25·72	6·88	5·09	0·20	... ..	0·28	1·42	0·73	
	1891-92 ...	2·48	9·77	8·95	17·38	11·11	9·96	·077	1·22	.....	.....	0·03	0·53	
	1896-97 ...	1·56	7·07	16·68	11·74	9·74	13·32	0·10						
	Normal ...	3·21	8·10	16·25	18·65	15·28	10·57	5·55	0·42	0·40	0·71	1·05	2·17	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	COMMON RICE.			MAIZE.			MARUA.			REMARKS.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
adar	1873	S. CH. 26 0	S. CH. 20 0	S. CH. 14 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1888	16 0	14 2½	13 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	16 0	.....	14 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896	8 14 Aus 9 15	8 9		.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in sul divisions other than the *Sadar*. The following subdivisional figures for 1893 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain supply an famine relief":—

Sadar	1873	S. CH. 26 0	S. CH. 20 0	S. CH. 14 2*	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	* This differs slightly from the price quoted above from the fortnightly prices-current.
Patuakhali ...		Not available.									
Pirojpur		19 0	18 0	17 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dakhin Sabazpur		Not available.									

Outturn of food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	.....	... ..	.....	
	1888-89 ...	11	15	9	
	1891-92 ...	*	13	6	
	1896-97 ...	*	9 to 10	.....	
Patuakhali ...	1873-74 ...	.....	.....	...	
	1888-89 ...	8	12	16	
	1891-92 ...	*	16	9	
	1896-97 ...	*	13	.....	
Pirojpur ...	1873-74 ...	.....	.....	.....	
	1888-89 ...	12	12	16	
	1891-92 ...	*	16	12	
	1896-97 ...	*	9 to 10	.....	
Dakhin Shahbazpur.	1873-74 ...	.....	.. ...	.....	
	1888-89 ...	8	18	8	
	1891-92 ...	*	10	4	
	1896-97 ...	*	9 to 10	.....	
District average.	1873-74 ...	.....	.....	.....	
	1888-89 ...	10	14	$12\frac{1}{4}$	
	1891-92 ...	14	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	
	1896-97 ...	$12\frac{1}{4}$	10	.. ...	

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

Famine and Scarcity.

This district is practically free from famine or scarcity arising from drought.

TIPPERA.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	5·53	0·38	18·14	9·72	25·65	4·04	0·55	0·34	0·78	1·10	1·89	3·59	
	1888-89 ...	11·15	9·39	6·33	13·81	26·84	8·55	6·76	0·35	.....	.....	1·26	.....	
	1891-92 ...	13·36	24·08	11·92	10·43	8·14	6·76	2·32	4·54	.....	.....	0·07	1·56	
	1896-97 ...	5·72	11·23	17·77	12·21	2·83	16·08	0·39					*	
	Normal ...	5·20	10·35	19·13	16·98	17·65	11·40	4·23	0·94	0 44	0·68	0·87	3·76	
Brahmanbaria.	1873-74 ...	7·06	5·23	19·59	0·66	8·66	3·95	3·08	0·12	0·33	0·97	4·72	3·44	
	1888-89 ...	15·88	14·66	16·71	6·80	18·28	12·18	3·61	0·31	.....	0·39	0·97	0·12	
	1891-92 ...	8·76	17·95	14·16	15·38	7·43	2·76	3·15	3·19	.....	.....	0·42	1·46	
	1896-97 ...	5·75	22·43	11·47	8·56	4·43	7·35	2·82						
	Normal ...	5·16	10·81	15·46	10·97	12·67	11·60	4·76	0·57	0·28	0·77	1·30	4·71	
Chandpur ...	1873-74 ...	Not available.												
	1888-89 ...	8·29	2·75	9·70	19·98	13·80	7·84	3·78	.....	.....	0·68	1·04	0·00	
	1891-92 ...	3·27	13·91	9·20	10·65	13·31	8·00	.....	4·45	.....	.....	2·16	1·30	
	1896-97 ...	4·05	11·17	18·42	0·70	7·49	10·25	0·16						
	Normal ...	4·30	8·62	16·77	15·51	20·23	11·82	6·14	0·56	0·39	0·53	0·89	3·27	
District average.	18 73-74 ...	0·29	5·80	18·86	8·19	17·15	4·29	1·81	0·23	0·55	1·03	3·30	3·41	
	1888-89 ...	13·01	10·28	10·89	12 40	18·24	8·80	3·54	0·28	.....	0·57	0·95	0 26	
	1891-92 ...	9·12	18·13	14·39	11·87	8·47	5·91	1·94	4·32	.....	.....	0·87	1·16	
	1896-97 ...	6·04	.....	.....	.....	4·04		0·57						
	Normal ...	5·49	10·32	14·05	12·07	12·85	9·23	5·11	0·73	0·37	0·66	1·02	4·11	

Prices of food-grains.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH. 24 0	S. CH. 17 0	S. CH. 17 12	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
	1888	20 0	20 0	16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	16 12	14 15	13 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896	7 10	7 9½		.....	.....		.....	.....		

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices in subdivisions other than the *Sadar*. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain supply and famine relief":—

Sadar	1873	S. CH. 24 8*	S. CH. 21 0*	S. CH. 20 8*	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	* These differ from the prices quoted above from the fortnightly prices currents.
Brahmanbaria ...		28 0	25 0	20 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Chandpur ...		Not available.									

Outturn of food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1889-89 ...	12	*	10	
	1891-92 ...	11	14	10	
	1896-97 ...	*	6	.....	
Brahmanbaria	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	15	*	16	
	1891-92 ...	12	12	18	
	1896-97 ...	*	14	.....	
Chandpur ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	13	*	13	
	1891-92 ...	20	15	12	
	1896-97 ...		12	.....	
District Total	1873-74 ...	Good	12	?	
	1888-89 ...	13	14	13	
	1891-92 ...	14⅓	14	13½	
	1896-97 ...	17	10	.....	

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

Famine and Scarcity.

This district is practically free from famine or scarcity arising from drought.

NOAKHALI.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	8·95	9·00	19·30	28·30	26·84	11·64	7·38	1·25	1·34	0·24	3·14	2·58	
	1888-89 ...	8·01	7·72	8·89	34·09	32·45	8·68	16·89	0·09	.....	.....	1·55	3·12	
	1891-92 ...	3·94	14·62	15·37	19·73	12·47	7·54	3·14	0·84	0·06	.....	0·26	0·03	
	1896-97 ...	3·29	14·77	19·46	23·97	20·02	15·16	0·92						
	Normal ...	4·23	9·82	26·07	23·97	25·33	17·82	6·86	1·82	0·59	0·12	0·91	3·55	
Fenny ...	1873-74 ...						Not available.							
	1888-89 ...	10·31	5·40	9·60	35·47	30·98	16·00	8·24	0·10	.....	.....	1·45	3·45	
	1891-92 ...	6·30	16·13	10·62	27·05	8·31	3·90	2·45	1·44	.....	.....	1·48	1·14	
	1896-97 ...	3·60	9·96	16·48	23·71	12·39	19·96	1·00						
	Normal ...	4·87	10 97	28·36	22·56	24·01	15·71	5·88	3·22	0·91	0·79	1·19	4·00	
District average.	1873-74 ...	8 96	9·00	19·30	28·30	26·84	11·61	7·38	1·25	1·34	0·24	3·14	2·58	
	1888-89 ...	9·16	6 56	9·25	34·78	31 71	12·34	12·57	0·10	.....	.....	1·50	3·29	
	1891-92 ...	5 12	15·38	12·99	23·39	10·39	5·72	2·80	1·14	0 03	.....	0 87	0·59	
	1896-97 ...	3·12	11·35	21 53	20·77	13 27	16·31	0·88						
	Normal ...	4·44	10·03	21·54	24·66	24·60	13·98	6·37	2·52	0·75	0·71	1·05	3·78	

Prices of food grains.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retained for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar ...	1873	S. CH. 23 0	S. CH. 22 0	S. CH. 17 0	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
	1888	21 8	.....	16 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	15 0	.....	15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896	Aus. 9 15									
		Aman. 8 8	10 4		.....	.....		.....	.....		

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following figures for the Sadar subdivision for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain supply and famine relief":—

Sadar	1873	S. CH. 23 0	S. CH. 22 0	S. CH. 18 12*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* This differs somewhat from the price quoted above from the fortnightly prices-current.

Outturn of food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	16	*	10	
	1891-92 ...	12	10	8	
	1896-97 ...	*	8	.....	
Fenny ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	16	*	9	
	1891-92 ...	16	10	8	
	1896-97 ...	*	8½	.....	
District Total	1873-74 ...	Good.	Average.	?	
	1888-89 ...	16	15	9½	
	1891-92 ...	14	10	8	
	1896-97 ...	11	8	.....	

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

CHITTAGONG.

Rainfall.

Sub division.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	5·71	5·34	21·29	19·36	18·49	10·95	8·95	0·23	0·72	.....	2·77	1·66	
	1888-89 ...	6·64	13·41	9·67	29·84	37·31	14·54	4·24	.....	.....	.....	0·90	0·88	
	1891-92 ...	7·39	11·06	8·56	36·03	10·48	4·84	1·92	1·39	0·35	.....	0·25	0·04	
	1896-97 ...	3·89	12·69	16·89	19·03	4·87	8·91	1·98						
	Normal ...	3·32	9·63	24·94	21·97	19·77	13·52	5·60	1·59	0·70	0·63	0·96	2·31	
Cox's Bazar...	1873-74 ...	6·81	8·54	34·18	56·35	28·02	13·64	8·90	0·49	.....	0·05	0·21	1·32	
	1888-89 ...	4·57	10·18	12·30	61·25	45·75	7·68	10·01	.....	.....	.....	0 50	0·56	
	1891-92 ...	3·23	8·50	9·39	50·55	24·21	8·08	3·52	1·09	0·04	.....	.....	.....	
	1896-97 ...	1·81	4·25	37·55	29·58	20·49	13·63	.....						
	Normal ...	2·53	10·36	34·31	40·14	27 13	15·11	7·72	2·68	0·38	0·77	0·40	1·82	
District average	1873-74 ...	6·26	6·94	27·73	37·85	20·75	12·29	6·42	0·36	0·36	0·03	1·49	1·49	
	1888-89 ..	5·60	11·80	10·99	45·55	41·53	11·11	7·13	.....	.....	.....	0·70	0·57	
	1891-92 ...	5·41	9·74	8·98	43·29	17 35	6·76	2·72	1·30	0·20	.....	0·13	0·02	
	1896-97 ...	3·76	7·25	22·69	19·08	9·47	10·28	0·66						
	Normal ...	3 41	11·54	22·51	28·38	21·18	11·64	6·66	2·14	0·54	0·70	0·73	2·07	

Prices of food-grains.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar ...	1873	S. CH. 22 0	S. CH. 21 0	S. CH. 20 0	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
	1888	19 0	18 6½	18 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	16 12	16 0	15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896	9 12	9 8		.....	.....		.....	.....		

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following subdivisional figures for 1873, are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's Food-grain supply and famine relief":—

Sadar ...	1873 ...	S. CH. * 20 0	S. CH. * 24 0	S. CH. 20 0	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	* These differ from the prices quoted above from the fortnightly prices current.
Cox's Bazar ...		23 0	24 0	24 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Outturn of food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	*	.....	?	
	1888-89 ...	8	*	6	
	1891-92 ...	*	12	9	
	1896-97 ...	*	10	.....	
Cox's Bazar...	1873-74 ...	*	*	?	
	1888-89 ...	12	*	10	
	1891-92 ...	*	14	10	
	1896-97 ...	*	12	.....	
District average.	1873-74 ...	Good.	Average.	?	
	1888-89 ...	10	13	8	
	1891-92 ...	13	13	9½	
	1896-97 ..	12	11	.....	

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

PATNA.

RAINFALL.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	0·10	0·13	3·41	13·04	11·78	0·94	.....	.....	0·13	0·46	0·58	0·37	
	1888-89 ...	0·03	0·79	2·83	15·14	17·11	3·17	0·58	....	.....	2·12	1·52	0·25	
	1891-92 ..	.....	2·03	10·57	7·23	5·77	3·45	1·72	.....	.....	0·06	1·23	.....	
	1896-97 ...	.....	1·46	7·40	9·57	11·57	3·42	.....						
	Normal ...	0·23	2·20	6·88	11·59	10·62	7·09	3·33	0·15	0·17	0·39	0·38	0·33	
Barh ...	1873-74 ...	0·09	0·60	3·30	12·17	14·62	1·64	.....	0·12	.....	0·29	1·05	1·37	
	1888-89 ...	.....	1·55	1·30	21·42	17·35	11·20	.....	1·00	.....	3·13	2·71	0·20	
	1891-92 ...	.....	3·76	10·02	13·45	9·40	3·40	0·50	... ..	.....	.. ...	0·25	.....	
	1896-97 ..	.....	0·54	6·04	9·30	8·32	4·41	.....						
	Normal ..	0·12	2·26	5·18	12·22	9·38	7·70	3·18	0·23	0·13	0·47	0·43	0·34	
Behar ...	1873-74 ...	0·10	0·10	2·40	18·91	14·62	1·99	.. ...	0·05	0·14	0·45	1·93	0·27	
	1888-89 ..	0·04	1·40	4·58	20·97	24·41	3·63	0·28	0·87	.....	1·89	2·68	.....	
	1891-92 ...	0·14	3·85	4·56	15·08	7·78	4·41	1·16	... ..	.....	.....	0·30	.....	
	1896-97 ..	.....	0·38	8·91	6·54	10·01	0·16	.....						
	Normal ...	0·22	8·20	6·48	12·60	10·60	6·53	3·22	0·24	0·14	0·67	0·52	0·34	
Dinapore ...	1873-74 ...	0·10	0·10	3·80	16·70	11·70	0·70	0·20	.....	.....	0·15	0·32	0·45	
	1888-89 ..	....	0·95	4·01	17·60	15·53	2·70	.....	0·31	.....	2·00	1·21	0·33	
	1891-92 ..	.....	3·59	12·70	6·21	6·06	8·20	0·40	..	.....	0·10	0·09	.....	
	1896-97 ...	.....	0·88	5·29	6·10	7·90	2·03	....						
	Normal ...	0·23	1·69	6·52	11·39	11·32	6·84	3·26	0·14	0·10	0·56	0·30	0·18	
District average.	1873-74 ...	0·10	0·23	3·23	15·20	12·93	1·32	0·05	0·04	0·07	0·41	0·97	0·61	
	1888-89 ...	0·01	1·20	1·50	18·78	18·60	5·18	0·07	0·69		2·28	2·03	0·20	
	1891-92 ..	0·04	3·31	9·45	10·72	7·25	4·87	0·96			0·04	0·62		
	1896-97 ..		0·79	7·19	8·97	10·05	3·70	.....						
	Normal ...	0·20	2·09	6·24	11·93	10·48	17·04	3·25	0·19	0·16	0·57	0·41	0·30	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	COMMON RICE.			MAIZE.			MARUA.			REMARKS.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar ...	1873	S. CH. 16 0	S. CH. 12 0	S. CH. 14 0	S. CH. 28 0	S. CH. 18 0	S. CH. 17 0	S. CH. ...	S. CH. ...	S. CH. ...	
	1875	22 0	18 0	24 0	37 0	30 0	36 0				
	1888	17 2	15 12	15 15	22 0	20 0	20 12	25 0	...	23 8	
	1891	18 0	18 8	17 8	24 8	24 8	24 4	25 0	26 0	25 0	
	1896	12 2	9 14	...	17 2	13 8	...	19 0	...	...	

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivision other than the Sadar. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's Food-grain Supply and Famine Relief:—

Sadar ...	1873	S. CH. 16 0	S. CH. 12 0	S. CH. 14 0	S. CH. 28 0	S. CH. 18 0	S. CH. 17 0	S. CH. ...	S. CH. ...	S. CH. ...
Barh ...		Not available.								
Bihar ..		15 8	14 8	12 8	20 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	17 8	22 0
Dinapore ...		16 0	12 8	12 8	23 0	17 8	16 8	19 8	19 8	...

Outturn of Food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	2	10	12	
	1891-92 ...	10	4	4	
	1896-97 ...	*	12	.....	
Barh ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	1	3	12	
	1891-92 ...	16	8	9	
	1896-97 ...	*	8	.....	
Behar ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	4	6	9	
	1891-92 ...	16	4	8	
	1896-97 ...	*	10	.....	
Dinapore ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	2	5½	13	
	1891-92 ...	12	6	8	
	1896-97 ...	*	5	.....	
District average.	1873-74 ...	4	1 to 2	12	
	1888-89 ...	2	6	11½	
	1891-92 ...	11¾	5½	8	
	1896-97 ...	10	10†	.....	† 9 in Commissioner's report of 11th November 1896.

* Separate estimates of outturn are not available for each subdivision.

Famine Relief.

During 1874 the district of Patna was not included in the distressed area; neither during this famine, nor during the subsequent scarcities in 1889 and 1892 was relief afforded in any shape in this district.

GAYA.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	... ..	0·30	1 52	18·44	10·01	4·13	...	...	0·08	1·27	1·46	0·07	
	1888-89 ...	0·01	0·23	3·06	10·09	28·52	7·85	0·40	1·14	.....	0·72	3·13	0·89	
	1891-92 ...	.....	0·29	6 35	7·40	12·31	4·24	1·81	.....	.....	0·13	0·87	.....	
	1896-97 ...	.....	0·25	9·07	10·88	5·25	2·03	.....						
	Normal ...	0·31	1·64	6·16	13·86	11·42	7·32	2·36	0·27	0·25	0·61	0·50	0·35	
Nowada ...	1873-74 ...	.....	0·60	1·02	27·31	10·02	7·32	.....	0·13	0·15	0·60	1·80	0·52	
	1888-89 ...	... ..	0·09	1·77	14·89	26·02	4·40	... ...	0·18	.....	2·13	0·86	0·35	
	1891-92 ...	0·06	3·19	6·56	11·57	11·54	4·20	0·40	.....	.....	0·01	0·46	.....	
	1896-97 ...	.....	0·41	10·02	15·55	10·86	6·90	.....						
	Normal ...	0·30	2·02	5·45	11·71	10·73	6·27	2·67	0·19	0·23	0·70	0·46	0·47	
Jahanabad ...	1873-74 ...	.....	0·68	2·89	24·09	8·46	1·43	.....	...	0·12	0·17	0·89	.....	
	1888-89 ...	.....	0·27	2·71	12·07	22·96	6·67	0·03	0·59	.....	1·90	1·03	0·25	
	1891-92 ...	.....	0·06	5·02	12·42	4·07	1·85	1·99	.....	.....	.....	0·11	.....	
	1896-97 ...	.....	0·08	10·78	10·30	15·74	2·53	.....						
	Normal ...	0·15	1·74	5·06	12·24	12·23	5·66	3·55	0·25	0·19	0·71	0·43	0·36	
Aurangabad ...	1873-74 ...	0·16	1·36	0·32	20·12	8·05	1·89	.....	...	0·11	1·10	0·17	0·58	
	1888-89 ...	... ..	0·88	2·25	22·01	21·11	5·97	0·71	0·33	.....	0·65	0·90	0·27	
	1891-92 ...	0·13	1·35	3·88	5·79	10·27	2·65	0·36	.....	.....	0·37	1·21	.....	
	1896-97 ...	.....	.....	9·20	9·95	10·29	2·94	.....						
	Normal ...	0·23	1·68	5·82	12·10	12·52	7·21	2·75	0·24	0·36	0·60	0·36	0·38	
District average.	1873-74 ...	0·04	0·73	1·39	22·74	9·13	2·99	.....	0·03	0·11	0·78	1·04	0 28	
	1888-89 ...	.....	0·57	2·45	14·77	24·70	6·22	0·29	0·57	... ...	1·35	1·84	0·42	
	1891-92 ...	0·05	1·22	5·60	9·30	9·67	3·24	1·14	.....	.....	0·13	0·61	.....	
	1896-97 ...	... ...	0·27	8·34	10·44	10·91	3·93	.....						
	Normal ...	0·25	1·77	5·63	12·23	11·73	6·79	2·83	0·24	0·26	0·66	0·43	0 39	

Prices of Food-grains.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common Rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar ...	1873	S. CH. 11 8	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 10 8	S. CH. 16 0	S. CH. 14 0	S. CH. 14 8	S. CH. 16 0	S. CH. 14 8	S. CH. 16 0	
	1888	14 2	11 12	13 0	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	14 12	14 12	14 2	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	
	1896	11 8	8 10		.....	11 13		17 0	13 14		

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Prices-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply and Famine relief."

Sadar ...	1873	S. CH. 13 0*	S. CH. 11 4*	S. CH. 10 12	S. CH.	S. CH. 13 8	S. CH. 14 8	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	* These differ from the prices quoted above from fortnightly Prices-current.
Nawada ...		14 6	12 8	13 0	20 0	15 8	15 8	.....	.....	.....	
Jahanabad ...		14 0	12 8	12 0	22 0	16 8	16 0	22 8	17 4	17 0	
Aurangabad		15 0	15 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	27 0*	27 0	18 0	

Outturn of food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	6	6	10	
	1891-92 ...	14	6	5	
	1896-97 ...	.....	7	.....	
Nawada ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	5	7	11	
	1891-92 ...	15	7	7	
	1896-97 ...	.....	10	.....	
Jahanabad ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	8	4	8	
	1891-92 ...	16	6	6¾	
	1896-97 ...	.....	8	.....	
Aurangabad	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	6	8	14	
	1891-92 ...	16	4	7	
	1896-97 ...	.....	7	.....	
District average.	1873-74 ...	8	6	16	
	1888-89 ...	6	6	11	
	1891-92 ...	15	5	6½	
	1896-97 ...	12	8	.....	

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

GAYA.

THE FAMINE OF 1873-74.

Cause.—The monsoon rainfall of 1873, though not much below the average, was very deficient in September, and failed altogether in October. The rice crop was consequently poor, being estimated at ⅗ths of an average crop. The *bhadoi* was not less than half of an average crop, and the *rabi* gave an average outturn.

Relief given.—The aid given by Government in this district was inconsiderable. The actual expenditure of grain and cash was as follows:—

	Grain. Tons.	Cash. Rs.
Charitable relief ...	220	11,522
Wages of labour ...	117	40,648
Loans ...	85	40,503
Grain sold for cash ...	2,433	.....
Total ...	2,855	92,673

The average daily attendance of labourers on relief works was as follows:—

January 1874	142	June 1874	2,756
February ,,	454	July ,,	1,192
March ,,	764	August ,,	377
April ,,	1,334	September ,,	383.
May ,,	2,486		

The average daily number of persons charitably relieved gradually rose from 162 in the beginning of March 1874 to 2,120 in the fortnight ending on the 8th August, and then dwindled down to 542 in the fortnight ending on the 3rd October. The average daily number in receipt of charitable relief was 977 for a period of 7½ months.

THE SCARCITY OF 1888-89.

The rains of 1888, though plentiful, were badly distributed. The fall was excessive in August, and caused serious floods, which swept away embankments and reservoirs, and nearly the whole of the *bhadoi* crop in the flooded area. All the three harvests (*bhadoi*, *aghani* and *rabi*) were poor. But only one tract of country near Sherghati was affected to such an extent as to necessitate the opening of relief works.

The actual expenditure in the administration of relief incurred by Government and the District Board is shown below:—

	Government. Rs.	District Board. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Relief work ...	4,268	26	4,294
Charitable relief ...	6	...	6
Loans under the Land Improvement Act ...	56,125	...	56,125
Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act	15,857	...	15,857
Total ...	76,256	26	76,282

The average daily attendance on relief works was as follows:—

January 1889	155	April 1889	1,212
February ,,	424	May ,,	2,379
March ,,	541	June ,,	4,500
July 1889 ...	...	4,000	

Gratuitous relief was also afforded to many persons by the Mohunt of Bodh Gaya and other local zamindars.

THE SCARCITY OF 1891-92.

The deficiency of rainfall in September and October 1891 caused great loss to the winter rice crop. The *rabi* was also poor owing to insufficient moisture. Apprehensions of distress were felt with regard to Gaya and several other districts of Bihar, but in Gaya the distress was not sufficiently serious to call for the intervention of Government.

SHAHABAD.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	.....	0·70	1·01	10·76	10·91	3·00	.....	.....	0·08	0·31	1·00	0·25	
	1888-89	.....	0·55	0·77	17·90	17·74	5·58	0·43	0·47	.....	1·54	1·19	0·18	
	1891-92	.....	1·35	7·26	5·15	5·91	6·40	1·21	.....	.....	0·00	0·35	.....	
	1896-97	.....	1·40	5·02	10·70	7·72	3·04	.....						
	Normal	0·22	1·80	5·95	11·68	10·99	6·87	3·28	0·15	0·21	0·71	0·45	0·34	
Buxar	1873-74	..	0·23	1·15	10·00	8·10	1·60	.....	.....	0·15	0·50	1·00	0·40	
	1888-89	0·91	0·87	2·52	12·11	13·39	11·25	0·60	.....	.....	1·33	1·22	0·04	
	1891-92	.....	0·28	2·23	2·47	8·13	5·05	1·20	.....	.....	0·06	1·24	.....	
	1896-97	.....	0·28	8·64	8·68	7·39	2·66	.....						
	Normal	0·17	1·03	4·96	11·07	10·22	7·19	3·35	0·17	0·23	0·79	0·30	0·28	
Sasaram	1873-74	.....	0·65	1·70	20·61	7·02	1·07	.....	.....	.....	0·68	1·01	0·07	
	1888-89	0·05	0·38	0·72	14·18	18·81	7·13	.....	0·66	.....	0·50	0·70	1·22	
	1891-92	0·26	2·26	2·51	2·32	10·35	5·27	0·77	.....	.....	0·08	0·67	.....	
	1896-97	.....	.....	5·64	9·40	15·01	1·51	.....						
	Normal	0·17	1·17	5·17	11·52	11·80	6·94	3·08	0·21	0·29	0·50	0·46	0·27	
Bhabua	1873-74	.....	0·37	0·21	16·60	10·37	3·45	.....	.....	.....	0·44	0·57	0·79	
	1888-89	0·20	0·50	1·37	13·37	17·13	7·20	.....	0·60	.....	0·50	0·80	0·75	
	1891-92	0·01	0·39	1·14	5·56	10·01	5·54	0·46	.....	.....	0·43	2·38	.....	
	1896-97	.....	.....	7·92	6·53	9·36	1·03	.....						
	Normal	0·13	1·16	5·26	12·31	11·71	6·07	3·28	0·49	0·36	0·68	0·48	0·56	
District average.	1873-74	.....	0·48	1·24	16·79	9·25	2·43	.....	.....	0·06	0·48	0·99	0·38	
	1888-89	0·07	0·56	1·07	14·39	16·49	7·82	0·48	0·46	.....	0·80	0·95	0·67	
	1891-92	0·06	0·93	3·32	3·07	10·92	5·40	0·83	.....	.....	0·18	1·23	Nil	
	1896-97	.....	0·28	6·76	9·09	10·44	2·30	.....						
	Normal	0·16	1·32	5·20	11·30	11·51	7·07	3·30	0·25	0·33	0·96	0·40	0·41	

Price of food-grains.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common Rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH. 15 0	S. CH. 14 8	S. CH. 13 0	S. CH. 16 0	S. CH. 17 8	S. CH. 16 0	S. CH. 20 0	S. CH.	S. CH. 14 0	
	1888	14 14	14 6	14 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 0	20 0	
	1891	14 8	14 11	14 12	21 0	21 0	21 8	.....	.....	.....	
	1896	11 1	8 14	.....	16 0	12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Prices Current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in Subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply and Famine Relief."

Arrah	1873	S. CH. 16 12*	S. CH. 14 8	S. CH. 15 0	S. CH. 17 0*	S. CH. 19 0*	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	These differ from the figures quoted above from the Fortnightly Prices Currents.
Buxar		17 0	16 8	13 0	24 0	20 0	17 0	.....	.....	
Sasaram		13 0	13 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	.....	22 0	
Bhabhua		16 0	15 0	11 4	.....	.....	16 0	2 0	25 0	16 0

Outturn of Food Crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		As.	As.	As.	
Arrah ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	2	12	12	
	1891-92 ...	2	10	10	
	1896-97 ...	*	4	.....	
Buxar ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	9	12	12	
	1891-92 ...	2	6	12	
	1896-97 ...	*	4	.....	
Sasaram ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	16	10	10	
	1891-92 ...	8	12 annas in protected area, 3 to 4 in unprotected.	11	
	1896-97 ...	*	9	.....	
Bhabhua ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	2	10	6	
	1891-92 ...	4	5	10	
	1896-97 ...	*	Nil.	.....	
District average.	1873-74 ...	4	2	16	
	1888-89 ...	7	11	10	
	1891-92 ...	4	6½	11	
	1896-97 ...	7½	4	.....	

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

SHAHABAD.

The Famine of 1873-74.

Cause.—The summer and autumn rains of 1873 were deficient by 14½ inches, and this deficient fall, unlike the almost equally deficient fall in the preceding year, was unhappily distributed. The rains commenced late, were concentrated in July and August, and ceased altogether at that most important period in September and October, when the rice plant shooting into ears requires abundant moisture to fill out and develop the grain. The result was that the *bhadoi* crops of 1873 yielded only one-fourth of an average crop, while of the great winter rice crop only one-eighth was saved. The *rabi* proved an average crop.—The Sone Canals, which were then in course of construction, were the means of saving the *aghani* and *rabi* crops on some 90,000 acres of land.

Private import trade.—Besides the actual relief given in the shape of cash and grain, the wide publicity given by Government at the earliest date to the state of the country and the condition of the local markets, coupled with the reduction in railway freight, caused an uninterrupted influx of private grain, chiefly from the North-Western Provinces, and to this fact Shahabad, like the rest of South Bihar, mainly owed its immunity from serious hardship.

Relief given.—The actual expenditure of grain and cash was as follows:—

	Grain.	Cash.
	Tons.	Rs.
Charitable relief	287	33,566
Wages of labour	545	1,89,373
Loan	158	17,437
Grain sold for cash (inclusive of 2,773 tons sold to labourers on the Sone Canals)	3,153	.....
Total ...	4,143	2,40,376

The number of labourers relieved by wages in cash and grain was as follows: –

November 1873	950
December „	2,286
January 1874	2,227
February „	2,582
March „	3,033
April „	6,290
May „	10,074
June „	6,454
July „	4,407
August „	4,493
September „	2,996

These were equivalent to 45,792 persons relieved for a period of one month.

The number of persons charitably relieved was as follows:—

In fortnight ending	21st March	1874 ...	...	135
Ditto	4th April	„ ...	...	239
Ditto	18th „	„ ...	...	413
Ditto	2nd May	„ ...	...	2,361
Ditto	16th „	„ ...	...	2,827
Ditto	30th „	„ ...	...	3,166
Ditto	15th June	„ ...	...	647
Ditto	27th „	„ ...	...	1,224
Ditto	14th July	„ ...	...	2,965
Ditto	30th „	„ ...	...	2,559
Ditto	12th August	„ ...	...	2,997
Ditto	5th September	„ ...	...	2,497
Ditto	22nd „	„ ...	...	2,390
Ditto	5th October	„ ...	...	613

These were equivalent to 12,516 persons charitably relieved for one month.

The relief afforded by the sale of grain and by loans of grain and cash was estimated to be sufficient for the support of 170,531 individuals for a month.

The total number thus directly or indirectly relieved by Government was equivalent to 216,323 individuals relieved for a period of 30 days.

The relief operations during the famine of 1873-74 were commenced in November 1873, and brought to a close in October 1894, and thus extended over a period of 12 months.

The scarcities of 1888-89 and 1891-92.

The harvests of 1888 and 1891 were poor in Shahabad as in the rest of Bihar, but the distress caused thereby was not sufficiently serious to require the intervention of Government.

SARAN.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	1·00	.....	3·42	15·57	10·80	1·10	.....	.....	.....	0·22	0·87	0·39	
	1888-89	0·10	1·06	2·09	14·43	12·32	5·34	.....	0·45	....	2·09	1·13	0·34	
	1891-92	.....	1·16	4·03	7·14	6·56	2·58	0·48	... ..	.....	.....	1·11	...	
	1896-97	.....	0·48	4·30	8·06	7·09	2·27	.....						
	Normal ...	0·28	1·52	6·92	12·30	9·91	6·90	3·60	0·29	0·18	0·66	0·33	0·29	
Siwan ...	1873-74 ...	0·25	1·33	4·80	16·31	8·34	1·14	.....	.....	0·08	0·03	0·77	0·42	
	1888-89 ..	0·53	0·50	3·04	11·66	12·89	12·24	...	0·25	.....	2·00	1·01	0·25	
	1891-92 .	... .	1·42	13·38	3·21	8·47	6·46	0·79	.....	.....	....	0·94	.....	
	1896-97 ...	0·10	0·79	2·31	8·34	9·78	0·58	.....						
	Normal ...	0·27	1·84	6·81	11·73	10·78	8·52	4·02	0·11	0·15	0·76	0·48	0·23	
Gopalgunge	1873-74	Not available.												
	1888-89 ...	1·11	1·21	4·38	11·79	11·44	7·18	.....	.....	.....	3·29	1·75	0·80	
	1891-92 ...	.....	2·18	11·65	10·90	5·02	3·81	1·87	...	.....	.....	0·15	.....	
	1896-97 ..	... .	1·09	1·43	9·93	9·45	?	... ..						
	Normal ...	0·20	2·04	6 43	12·51	10·18	6·94	5·01	0·13	0·17	0·64	0·33	0·14	
District average.	1873-74	0·62	0·66	4·11	15·94	9·57	1·12	.....	... ..	0·14	0·12	0·82	0·40	
	1888-89 ..	0·58	0·92	3·17	12·63	12·22	8·25	.....	0·23	...	2 60	1·30	0·30	
	1891-92 .	Nil.	1·59	9·89	7·08	6·68	4·38	1·01	.....	.....	.....	0·73	.....	
	1896-97	0·03	0·79	2·68	8·78	8·76	1·28	.....						
	Normal ...	0·25	2·00	6·42	12·18	10·29	7·45	4·21	0 18	0·17	0·75	0·45	0·21	

Prices of Food-grains.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common Rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873-74	S. CH. 15 0	S. CH. 13 0	S. CH. 12 0	S. CH. 23 4	S. CH. 20 0	S. CH. 17 8	S. CH. 27 0	S. CH. 24 0	S. CH. 20 0	
	1888-89	16 4	13 6	12 0	22 8	18 8	19 4	23 8	21 14	22 4	
	1891-92	14 7	14 0	13 4	24 10	24 0	23 2	27 8	25 8	23 12	
	1896-97	11 8	9 8		16 8	13 4		22 0	15 12		

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Prices Current Returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. These returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnel's "Food-grain Supply and Famine Relief.

Sadar	1873	S. CH. 15 0	S. CH. 13 0	S. CH. 11 0*	S. CH. 32 0*	S. CH. 22 0*	S. CH. 16 0*	S. CH. 28 0*	S. CH. 25 0*	S. CH. 21 0	*These differ from the figures quoted above from the fortnightly Prices Current.
Siwan		16 0	13 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	
Gopalganj ...				Not	available.						

Outturn of food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	7	8	12	
	1891-92 ...	14	8 to 10	9½	
	1896-97 ...	*	1†	.....	†The latest estimates of the outturn of winter rice in 1896, based on Collector's Report of the 11th November 1896, are shown in column 4. The district average is shown as 3 annas, in Commissioner's report of the same date.
Siwan ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	14	8	6	
	1891-92 ...	12	4	11	
	1896-97 ...	*	1†	.....	
Gopalganj ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	13	13	12	
	1891-92 ...	16	10	12	
	1896-97 ...	*	2†	.....	
District average.	1873-74 ...	10⅔	1⅓	7	
	1888-89 ...	11	10	10	
	1891-92	14	9	11	

SARAN.

THE FAMINE OF 1873-74.

Cause.—The year 1872 was a year of short and badly distributed rainfall. The outturn of the *bhadoi* crop of that year was fairly good, but that of winter rice was estimated at 8 to 10 annas. The *rabi* was a little short of the average. The stock of food-grains was in consequence rather low at the opening of the year 1873-74.

The rainfall of 1873 was still more deficient and even more unfavourably distributed than that of 1872. It came late, was excessive in July, deficient in August, while in September, when most rain was needed, only one inch of rain (instead of 7½ inches, the normal) was received. The result was that the *bhadoi* was only two-thirds of an average crop, while of the winter rice crop, only one-tenth of the average could be saved. The *rabi* crop (which in Saran is next in order of importance to the *bhadoi* crops, and supplies 50 per cent. more food than the winter rice crop) also gave a poor outturn, estimated at about 7 annas.

Area affected.—The entire district was affected, and no part of it is mentioned as being more seriously affected than others.

Private import trade.—This showed an unexampled activity in throwing supplies of food-grains into the district. The imports were chiefly drawn from the North-Western Provinces. Added to the free importation of food-grains by private traders, a large quantity of grain was imported by Government. Prices were thus prevented from reaching prohibitive rates.

Relief given.—The actual expenditure of cash and grain is shown below:—

	Grain.	Cash.
	Tons.	Rs.
Charitable relief	610	2,92,663
Wages of labour	11,487	15,06,412
Loans	17,894	6,41,477
Grain sold for cash	6,410	.....
Total ...	36,401	24,40,552

The average daily number of persons employed on relief works was as follows:—

January	1874	20,180
February	„	87,181
March	„	106,850
April	„	166,683
May	„	197,442
June	„	223,991
July	„	140,765
August	„	110,262
September	„	101,111

The distribution of charitable relief was commenced in February 1874. The average daily number for the first fortnight ending 7th March was only 14; it rose to 1,016 in the fortnight ending on the 4th April, and then steadily rose (with slight fluctuations) to the maximum of 9,568 in the fortnight ending on the 22nd August, after which it gradually declined till the beginning of October when all gratuitous relief was stopped.

During 1889 and 1892 no relief was administered in the district of Saran.

The figures of relief in 1873-74 are very serious, and we have little ground for anticipating a better season this year.

CHAMPARAN.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	0·80	0·90	8·02	15·11	11·58	0·73	.....	.. ..	0·20	....	1·10	0·31	
	1888-89 ...	2·14	2·74	6·94	12·30	7·22	6·71	.....	0·23	.....	2·58	1·27	0·04	
	1891-92 ...	.....	6·79	8·78	9·96	13·60	4·16	3·98	.....	.....	.....	1·11	.....	
	1896-97 ...	... ..	1·59	6·71	10·61	9·78	1·74	.....						
	Normal ...	0·78	2·50	7·89	10·45	11·53	9·16	3·49	0·02	0·18	0·65	0·35	0·37	
Bettiah ...	1873-74 ...	.....	2·00	10·06	8·03	9·05	0·30	.....	.....	0·25	0·10	1·00	.....	
	1888-89 ...	1·48	2·23	7·47	18·16	9·18	8·54	.....	.....	.....	1·81	2·02	0·13	
	1891-92 ...	.....	5·97	7·20	9·66	4·89	2·50	3·39	.....	.....	.....	0·15	.....	
	1896-97 ...	.....	1·52	2·67	9·4	10·86	2·57	.....						
	Normal ...	0·75	2·68	8·40	12·68	12·34	9·44	3·58	0·01	0·24	0·69	0·41	0·36	
District average.	1873-74 ...	0·40	1·45	9·04	11·72	10·31	0·51	.....	...	0·22	0·05	1·05	0·15	
	1888-89 ...	1·61	2·49	7·20	16·23	8·22	7·63	Nil	0·12	.....	2·19	1·65	0·09	
	1891-92 ...	Nil	6·38	7·99	9·81	8·95	3·33	3·69	... .	.....	.....	0·13	.....	
	1896-97 ...	.....	1·55	4·04	10·55	9·45	2·35	.. ...						
	Normal ...	0·77	2·59	8·19	11·57	11·94	9·30	3·54	0·02	0·21	0·67	0·38	0·37	

Prices of Food-grains.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH. 20 0	S. CH. 15 10	S. CH. 13 0	S. CH. 32 0	S. CH. 24 0	S. CH. 20 0	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH. 21 0	
	1888	18 8	14 12	16 8	35 6	20 8	21 0	31 0	26 0	25 0	
	1891	16 4	17 0	{ 17 0* 12 8†	23 4	25 0	22 0	28 3	30 0	24 0	{ * New. † Old.
	1896	13 8	11 4	.....	18 12	15 2		.....	.....		

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Price-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply Famine relief."

Sadar ... ... Bettiah	1873	S. CH. *21 0 23 0	S. CH. *20 0 19 0	S. CH. *14 0 16 0	S. CH. 31 8	S. CH. *28 0 30 8	S. CH. *21 0 25 0	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	* These differ from the figures quoted above from the Fortnightly Prices-current.

Outturn of food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	11	6	7	
	1891-92 ...	12	9	?	
	1896-97 ...	.....	5	.....	
Bettiah	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	13	7	12	
	1891-92 ...	12	11	?	
	1896-97 ...	.....	2½	.....	
District average.	1873-74 ...	Maize 10; millets and early rice 12.	2	8	
	1888-89 ...	12	6½	8½	
	1891-92 ...	12	10	7½	

CHAMPARAN.

The Famine of 1873-74.

Cause.—The rains of 1873 were deficient all over the district, the deficiency being much more marked in Bettiah than in the Sadar subdivision. The rainfall during June, July and August was rather capricious, and injuriously affected the *bhadoi* crops. The outturn of maize, the most important *bhadoi* food crop, was estimated at 10 annas, and that of millets and early rice at 12 annas. It is to be remembered that in Champaran the *bhadoi* food crops are more important than the winter rice and the *rabi* crops, and yield, in an average year, almost as much food stuff as the two latter combined.

The rains practically failed altogether in September, thus entailing the almost complete destruction of the winter rice crop, and it is doubtful if even a 2-anna outturn was realized. The *rabi* gave a variable outturn, estimated at 8 annas for the whole district; it was worst in the tract of Ramnagar, which, being a rice-producing tract, had already suffered most severely.

Private trade.—Towards supplementing the deficiency of food stocks, private trade seems to have done much more in Champaran than it did in either northern Muzaffarpur or Darbhanga. The great Gandak river, on which the district is situated, afforded an easy and cheap means of communication with Patna, the trade depôt of Bihar. The importations of grain by private traders were, however, on a small scale, and were not sufficient to prevent prices from reaching prohibitive rates. Throughout the famine, the prices of staple articles of food were double, and often more than double, the normal rates.

Relief given.—The expenditure of grain and cash incurred in relief was as follows:—

	Grain.	Cash.
	Tons.	Rs.
Charitable relief	1,190	36,950
Wages of labour	7,294	6,43,808
Loans	8,012	3,00,430
Grain sold for cash	11,081	.....
Total ...	27,577	9,81,188

The average daily attendance on the relief works was as follows:—

November	1873	561	April	1874	83,917
December	,,	4,589	May	,,	159,668
January	1874	11,631	June	,,	79,752
February	,,	25,361	July	,,	73,007
March	,,	52,758	August	,,	8,938
		September 1874		1,849	

The number in receipt of gratuitous relief could not be ascertained owing to confusion in the official records, but Mr. MacDonnell estimated that the gratuitous relief afforded was sufficient to help 77,219 individuals for a period of one month at the rate of one anna per day in cash, or three-fourths of a seer per day of grain.

The scarcity of 1888-89.

Owing to the deficiency of rainfall in 1888 and the consequent injury to the winter rice crop, there was scarcity in a tract of country in the north of the district, forming part of a belt of country about 90 miles wide and stretching from east to west along the Nepal frontier through the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, and extending to the north of Bhagalpur. The tract affected in Champaran comprised the Dhúka thana, and parts of the Motihari thana and Madhubani outpost.

Relief operations were commenced in December, and the symptoms of distress became acute in March, owing to the partial loss of the *rabi* harvest. Relief works were closed at the end of June owing to the fall of abundant rain, which ensured full employment for the people on agricultural labour. The unusually heavy rain which fell in the latter part of July caused floods, and thus added to the sufferings of the poorer classes, about 2,000 of whom were in receipt of gratuitous relief during the months from July to September.

The average daily attendance on the relief works was as follows:—

December	1888	5,000	April	1889	9,000
January	1889	6,200	May	,,	11,000
February	,,	5,000	June	,,	4,000
March	,,	8,000	July	,,	300

The expenditure incurred by Government and the District Board in different shapes is shown below:—

	Government.	District Board.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief work	78,024	15,261
Gratuitous relief	3,480	.....
Loans under the Land Improvement Act	10,307	.....
Ditto Agriculturists' Loans Act	91,930	.....
Total ...	1,83,741	15,261

The scarcity of 1891-92.

The deficiency of rainfall in 1891 and the consequent injury to the winter rice crop gave rise to apprehensions with regard to the Champaran district (as well as several other districts of Bihar and North Bengal), but the distress was not sufficiently serious to become famine

MUZAFFARPUR.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	0·60	.....	3·99	16·11	7·11	2·58	.....	...	0·03	6·09	0·80	0·30	
	1888-89 ...	1·69	1·14	8·00	8·11	9·64	3·78	.....	0·28	.....	3·44	1·56	1·15	
	1891-92 ...	.....	2·12	16·83	12·07	7·38	0·90	0·23	.....	.....	.....	0·88	.....	
	1896-97 ...	.....	2·67	9·29	18·95	11·22	2·93	.....						
	Normal ...	0·58	2·72	7·53	11·81	10·34	9·97	3·47	0·09	0·13	0·79	0·41	0·42	
Hajipur ...	1873-74 ...	0·18	0·80	5·19	14·60	12·40	1·24	.....	.....	0·18	0·40	0·63	0·14	
	1888-89 ...	0·20	1·28	3·10	17·93	18·15	4·62	.....	0·32	.....	1·92	1·90	0·10	
	1891-92 ...	.....	1·57	10·76	8·05	8·99	3·55	0·59	.....	.....	0·08	1·08	.....	
	1896-97 ...	.....	0·55	5·79	10·67	10·52	6·27	.....						
	Normal ...	0·19	1·99	6·69	11·85	10·15	7·23	3·98	0·14	0·12	0·65	0·46	0·38	
Sitamarhi ...	1873-74 ...	0·45	0·40	9·35	11·90	8·00	4·50	.....	.....	0·50	.....	0·70	0·20	
	1888-89 ...	3·95	2·30	5·43	15·65	5·69	2·59	...	0·05	.....	3·93	0·84	0·03	
	1891-92 ...	.....	5·09	16·40	13·27	8·74	2·12	2·44	... ...	.....	.....	0·23	.....	
	1896-97 ...	0·34	2·94	6·28	11·20	8·26	5·63	.....						
	Normal ...	1·18	2·66	8·03	10·59	9·78	9·78	2·74	0·01	0·12	0·53	0·30	0·65	
District average.	1873-74 ...	0·41	0·40	6·18	12·20	9·17	2·85	.....	.....	0·24	0·16	0·71	0·21	
	1888-89 ...	1·95	1·57	5·51	17·23	11·13	3·73	.....	0·22	.....	3·10	1·43	0·09	
	1891-92 ...	Nil	3·26	11·33	11·13	6·09	2·19	1·09	.....	.....	0·03	0·70	.....	
	1896-97 ...	0·06	2·09	6·07	13·61	8·33	4·08	.....						
	Normal ...	0·65	2·46	7·42	11·42	10·06	8·99	3·40	0·08	0·12	0·66	0·39	0·46	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH. 16 0	S. CH. 15 8	S. CH. 12 0	S. CH. 26 0	S. CH. 22 0	S. CH. 17 0	S. CH. 28 0	S. CH. 23 0	S. CH. 17 0	
	1888	14 14	12 8	13 0	23 4	19 0	19 0	30 0	.....	.....	
	1891	14 0	13 8	12 0	23 0	22 8	21 0	26 8	25 8	.....	
	1896	10 8	8 10		18 6	14 4		20 0	17 0		

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Price-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisic other than the *Sadar*. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. M Donnell's "Food-Grain Supply and Famir Relief."

Sadar	1873	S. CH. 18 0*	S. CH. 16 0*	S. CH. 13 0*	S. CH. 31 0*	S. CH. 26 0*	S. CH. 18 0*	S. CH. 30 0*	S. CH. 27 0*	S. CH. 29 0*
Hajipur		14 4	16 8	20 0	22 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sitamarhi		21 0	20 0	15 0	36 0	34 0	22 0	37 0	34 0	25 0

* These differ fro the figures quot above from t Fortnightly Pric Currents.

Outturn of food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	*	6	8	
	1888-89 ...	10	8	12	
	1891-92 ...	16	6	4	
	1896-97 ...	*	3	.....	
Hajipur ...	1873-74 ...	*	2	10	
	1888-89 ...	8	8	12	
	1891-92 ...	12	3	5½	
	1896-97 ...	*	2 to 3	.....	
Sitamarhi ...	1873-74 ...	8	4	12	
	1888-89 ...	10	4	10	
	1891-92 ...	12	7	6	
	1896-97 ...	*	3	.....	
District aver-	1873-74 ...	11⅘	4⅝	10	
	1888-89 ...	9	7	11½	
		12¼	5	5	

MUZAFFARPUR.

THE FAMINE OF 1873-74.

Cause.—The rains of 1873 were capricious all over the district. In June, July and August, when the *bhadoi* crops are in the ground, the rainfall was heavy, particularly in Hajipur, but the previous year (1872) having been comparatively dry, this did not cause any serious injury to the *bhadoi* crops, except in Sitamarhi, where the outturn of *bhadoi* was only one-half of the average. Great deficiency of rain during September, and its cessation in October, led to a more or less complete failure of the winter rice crop, of which the outturn was estimated at 6 annas in the Sadar, 4 annas in Sitamarhi and only 2 annas in Hajipur. The outturn of the *rabi* crops varied from 8 annas in the Sadar to 10 annas in Hajipur and 12 annas in Sitamarhi.

Area affected.—Although the failure of the winter rice crop was general over the entire district, the two subdivisions of Sitamarhi and Muzaffarpur (Sadar) stood in much greater need of relief than the riparian subdivision of Hajipur, which, being situated in the immediate vicinity of Patna, the great grain mart of Bihar, was effectively served by private traders. The Sadar subdivision was the least jeopardized by the failure of the crops, but being situated in the very heart of the famine-stricken country, the stocks in the subdivision were drained from all quarters and soon reduced to a low pitch. Neither in this subdivision nor in Sitamarhi was private import trade equal to the task of replenishing the exhausted stocks, and a large section of the inhabitants was thus thrown upon the hands of Government for subsistence. In Hajipur, Government was relieved of all anxiety by the importation of food-grains by private traders.

Relief given.—The expenditure in grain and cash is shown in the following statement: —

KIND OF RELIEF.	GRAIN.			CASH.			Total grain.	Total cash.
	Sadar.	Hajipur.	Sitamarhi.	Sadar.	Hajipur.	Sitamarhi.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Charitable relief	1,062	122	2,364	20,000	5,000	1,16,711	3,548	1,41,711
Wages of labour	5,800	300	3,400	5,68,783	32,242	4,99,660	9,500	11,00 685
Loans	6,912	000	7,555	1,00,000	10,000	1,11,255	15,067	2,21,255
Grain sold for cash	6,030	164	12,860	.....	.....	.....	19,054	.....
Total ...	19,804	1,186	26,079	6,88,783	47,242	7,27,626.	47,069	14,63,651

The number of labourers relieved by wages in grain and cash in each subdivision was as follows:—

	Sadar.	Hajipur.	Sitamarhi.	Total.
December 1873 ...	.....	...	851	851
January 1874 ...	.....	.....	973	973
February „ ...	2,890	.....	10,802	13,692
March „ ...	25,126	.....	39,715	64,841
April „ ...	93,475	3,194	80,569	177,238
May „ ...	174,925	7,447	144,876	327,248
June „ ...	158,172	8,343	102,662	269,177
July „ ...	101,068	4,440	23,270	128,778
August „ ...	84,242	2,736	15,205	102,183
September „ ...	34,381	279	4,976	39,654

Relief works were commenced earliest in Sitamarhi (*i.e.*, in December); in the Sadar they were opened in February, and in Hajipur not before April 1874. The highest numbers reached were 327,248 in May for the district as a whole; 174,925 in May in the Sadar, 144,876 in the same month in Sitamarhi, and 8,348 in June in Hajipur.

The distribution of charitable relief was commenced in the Sadar and Sitamarhi subdivisions at the end of March, and in the Hajipur subdivision about the end of April. It was closed in the beginning of October. The average number daily relieved was as follows:—

	Sadar.	Hajipur	Sitamarhi.	Total.
For the fortnight ending 8th April ...	250	.....	5,300	5,550
Ditto 21st „ ...	424	.....	5,050	5,474
Ditto 4th May ...	4,989	1,668	7,261	13,918
Ditto 18th „ ...	15,179	2,384	5,782	23,345
Ditto 1st June ...	7,850	3,921	4,303	16,074
Ditto 15th „ ...	11,146	2,501	45,135	58,782
Ditto 29th „ ...	15,130	2,398	45,000	62,528
Ditto 13th July ...	18,902	2,964	21,256	43,122
Ditto 27th „ ...	20,592	3,632	20,200	44,424
Ditto 10th August ...	18,395	3,342	24,017	45,754
Ditto 24th „ ...	13,789	3,034	16,232	33,055
Ditto 7th September	10,101	1,800	6,194	18,095
Ditto 22nd „ ...	5,459	1,367	1,893	8,719
Ditto 6th October ...	2,115	.....	.....	2,115

The highest average daily number reached was in the fortnight ending 29th June 1874 for the district as a whole, and 20,592 in July in the Sadar, 45,135 in June in Sitamarhi, and 3,921 in May in Hajipur.

The relief afforded by Government in different shapes was estimated by Mr. MacDonnell to be sufficient for the support of 3,078,546 individuals for a period of one month.

The relief given throughout this period of scarcity was on an enormous scale, and the above figures should receive careful attention.

The Scarcity of 1875-76.

The rice crop of 1875 was a total failure in many places in North Bihar. The subdivision of Sitamarhi (in common with the Madhubani subdivision of Darbhanga) appears to have been specially affected, but no relief was actually required. "The Assistant Magistrate of Sitamarhi had, with praiseworthy activity, turned out the labouring population along the banks of streams, and by banking up the water had irrigated large areas of land, on which the villagers were not slow in sowing cold-weather crops. A little later on and the holders of Indian corn in Nepal began to sell freely, and poured a large quantity of grain into the market; prices went down, the bazars became amply stocked with cheap grain, and the partial scarcity in the subdivision was relieved." (*Bengal Administration Report, 1875-76.*)

The Scarcity of 1888-89.

As in Darbhanga, the failure of the winter rice crop of 1891 affected a tract of country running along the Nepal frontier, and including parts of the Baragnia, Majorganj, Sonbarsa, Bela and Sursand outposts, and a small part of the Pupri thana.

The scarcity of 1888-89 was aggravated by heavy floods in the latter part of July 1889. The average daily attendance on the relief works is shown below:—

January	1889	... 6,000	June	1889	... 10,000
February	,,	... 4,000	July	,,	... 8,500
March	,,	... 10,000	August	,,	... 4,000
April	,,	... 8,000	September	,,	... 5,000
May	,,	... 15,000	October	,,	... 3,000

About 2,000 persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief from February to May. The numbers increased to 3,000 in June, 5,000 in July and 8,000 in August, in consequence of the distress caused by the floods; but they fell again to 5,000 in September and 4,000 in October, when all relief was gradually withdrawn. Much relief was also given during these months gratuitously and on private works by the Maharaja of Darbhanga and other local zamindars.

The total expenditure incurred in the relief operations was as follows:—

	Government.	District Board.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Relief work	38,339	89,885	1,28,224
Gratuitous relief	23,815	.....	23,815
Loans under the Land Improvement Act ...	1,090	.....	1,090
Ditto Agriculturists' Loans Act	86,854	.....	86,854
Total ...	1,50,098	89,885	2,39,983

The scarcity of 1891-92.

The rains of 1891-92 being very deficient, the winter rice crop of 1891 and the succeeding *rabi* were both equally poor. The tracts which suffered most were the Lalganj thana in Hajipur, and the Belsand and Shiuhar thanas in Sitamarhi. Considerable distress also existed in a tract to the west of Muzaffarpur, near Paru and Sahibganj, and in parts of the Katra and Muzaffarpur thanas in the Sadar subdivision. The total area affected comprised 1,300 square miles, with a population of 1,173,785 persons. About 1,50,000 maunds of food-grains were imported by private traders into the district by rail during the period from April to July 1892.

Relief works were opened in the first week of March 1892, and were closed on the 11th July, when field-work became abundant. The average daily attendance during the relief operations amounted to close upon 5,000 for a period of 19 weeks. The highest daily average number (14,147 persons) was reached in the week ending 4th June. The total cost of relief inclusive of establishment and contingent charges amounted to Rs. 67,584.

No gratuitous relief was given at the expense of Government. Several indigo-planters rendered valuable assistance in supervising relief works, and also in distributing loans.

During the period of distress, Rs. 25,616 were distributed as loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and Rs. 200 under the Land Improvement Act.

DARBHANGA.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	0·90	0·16	3·89	7·04	7·24	2·78	.....	.....	0·42	0·19	0·89	0·21	
	1888-89 ...	2·28	3·39	6·39	14·35	6·76	4·38	.....	.....	.....	3·28	0·67	0·10	
	1891-92 ...	.....	4·46	5·56	10·46	14·71	3·31	1·02	.....	.....	0·06	0·91	0·08	
	1896-97 ..	0·04	4·28	6·04	10·64	9·15	5·90	0·17						
	Normal ...	0·69	2·58	7·02	11·89	11·39	6·58	2·99	0·06	0·17	0·53	0·43	0·29	
Samastipur ...	1873-74 ..	0·79	.....	4·80	10·21	9·53	3·25	.....	.....	.....	0·60	0·56	0·08	
	1888-89 .	0·85	0·90	5·47	14·35	13·02	6·06	.....	0·30	.....	4·18	1·75	0·07	
	1891-92 ..	.....	3·53	11·49	18·68	7·28	2·12	0·17	.....	.....	.....	0·47	.....	
	1896-97 ...	.....	2·18	5·52	14·73	11·40	3·41	.....						
	Normal ..	0·36	2·35	7·58	12·19	10·35	8·01	3·16	0·09	0·08	0·64	0·38	0·23	
Madhubani	1873-74 ...	1·04	0·25	4·38	8·90	4·93	5·59	.....	.....	0·04	0·08	0·76	0·16	
	1888-89 ...	1·57	4·26	6·04	14·94	9·83	5·05	.....	.....	.....	2·73	0·87	...	
	1891-92 ...	...	5·66	6·29	7·97	9·30	1·26	1·59	.....	.....	.....	0·81	0·39	
	1896-97	0·13	2·95	2·77	14·80	8·09	6·13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Normal .	1·01	2·96	8·59	10·69	10·51	10·17	2·62	0·03	0·08	0·74	0·39	0·30	
District average.	1873-74 ..	0·91	0·14	4·36	8·62	7·23	3·87	.....	.....	0·15	0·29	0·74	0·15	
	1888-89 ..	1·57	2·85	5·97	14·55	9·85	5·26	.....	0·10	.....	3·38	1·10	0·06	
	1891-92 ...	Nil	4·22	7·78	12·37	10·43	2·23	0·93	.....	.....	0·01	0·73	0·14	
	1896-97	0·03	3·14	5·11	13·39	10·03	6·21	0·03						
	Normal ...	0·69	2·63	8·03	11·59	10·75	9·25	2·92	0·06	0·11	0·64	0·40	0·30	

Prices of food-grains

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
Sadar	1873	Not available.									
	1888	15 14	13 2	15 7	23 4	16 13	18 4	27 6	20 7	21 4	
	1897	14 4	14 4	13 6	23 2	20 8	20 8	25 6	21 7	21 7	
	1896	12 4	10 8	...	17 8	13 4	..	20 0	16 4	..	

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; those returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the *Sadar*. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "food-grain supply and famine relief":—

Sadar	1873	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Samastipur ...		18 0	14 0	15 0	22 4	22 0	17 0	...	25 0	18 0
Madhubani ..		18 0	11 0	11 0	37 8	24 0	16 0	...	...	
		24 0	23 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	16 0

Outturn of food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	5	2	Insignificant	
	1888-89 ...	10	6	11	
	1891-92 ...	14	5	11	
	1896-97 ...	*	4 to 5	.....	
Samastipur ...	1873-74	8	4	10 to 12	
	1888-89 ...	10	10	13	
	1891-92 ...	12	6	9½	
	1896-97 ...	*	6 to 7	.....	
Madhubani ...	1873-74 ...	8	3	Insignificant	
	1888-89 ...	8	6	6½	
	1891-92 ...	12	6	9	
	1896-97 ..	*	4 to 5	.....	
District average.	1873-74 ...	9	2¾	8¾	
	1888-89 ...	9	7	10½	
	1891-92 ...	12⅔	5½	10	
	1896-97 ...	8	5	.....	

DARBHANGA.

THE FAMINE OF 1873-74.

Cause.—The rains of 1873 commenced late, were insufficient for the requirements of the *bhadoi* crops, or to permit of the usual rice area being sown down, and ceased in September with a deficiency varying from 11 inches below the normal in Tajpur to 23 inches in Madhubani, and 28 inches in the Sadar subdivision. The recorded outturn of the *bhadoi* crops was 8 annas in Madhubani and Tajpur, and 5 annas in the Sadar, and that of the winter rice crop was 3 annas, 4 annas and 2 annas, respectively. The drought also prevented much of the *rabi* area from being sown. The outturn of the *rabi* harvest was insignificant in the two northern subdivisions (Sadar and Madhubani); in Tajpur, however, which contains a large area of *deara* land, the *rabi* crop gave a fair outturn, estimated at 10 to 12 annas.

Area affected.—The distress was most acute in the two northern subdivisions, Madhubani and Darbhanga (Sadar). Unlike South Bihar and Saran, the importation of food-grains showed but a flickering vitality in the Sadar subdivision, and did not show any signs of activity in Madhubani from first to last. On the contrary, the latter subdivision had to spare some of its stocks to Nepal and the Sadar subdivision of Darbhanga. Tajpur, on the other hand, had the advantage of a fairly good *rabi* harvest, and enjoyed throughout the benefit of an active private import trade. It was in Tajpur, therefore, that the least help was required from Government.

Relief given.—The following statement exhibits the expenditure in grain and cash during the famine of 1873-74:—

	Grain.			Cash.			Total grain.	Total cash.
	Sadar.	Madhubani.	Tajpur.	Sadar.	Madhubani.	Tajpur.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Charitable relief	9,476	4,518	357	?	?	?	14,351	1,73,250
Wages of labour	3,820	5,978	1,071	10,98,000	20,19,123	70,716	10,769	31,88,829
Loans	5,004	8,412	1,036	72,250	35,000	10,000	14,512	1,17,250
Grain sold for cash	13,571	23,929	250	.....	...	.....	37,750	.....
Total ...	31,931	42,737	2,714	.....	.....	.....	77,382	34,79,329

The number of labourers relieved by wages in grain and cash was in each subdivision as follows:—

	Sadar.	Madhubani.	Tajpur.	Total.
January 1874 ...	1,500	1,000	.....	2,500
February ,, ...	25,000	20,000	.....	45,000
March ,, ...	107,053	140,547	3,802	251,402
April ,, ...	220,289	309,212	2,077	531,578
May ,, ...	192,168	369,207	8,017	569,392
June ,, ...	76,183	190,398	13,362	279,943
July ,, ...	24,688	41,164	11,763	77,615
August ,, ...	21,628	36,026	8,754	66,408
September ,, ...	3,996	15,004	2,682	21,682

The highest numbers reached were 220,289 in April in the Sadar, 369,207 in May in Madhubani, and 13,362 in June in Tajpur.

The distribution of charitable relief was commenced in the beginning of April 1874, and closed early in October of the same year.

The average daily number gratuitously relieved in each subdivision is shown in the following statement:—

	Sadar.	Madhubani.	Tajpur.	Total.
In fortnight ending 8th April 1874 ...	14,563	.....	.....	14,563
Ditto 21st ,, ,, ...	74,132	7,000	.....	81,132
Ditto 4th May ,, ...	58,000	26,153	.....	84,153
Ditto 18th ,, ,, ...	72,027	34,000	.....	106,027
Ditto 1st June ,, ...	107,643	45,531	1,155	154,329
Ditto 15th ,, ,, ...	111,178	43,800	2,588	157,566
Ditto 29th ,, ,, ...	125,465	51,432	4,040	180,937
Ditto 13th July ,, ...	133,941	42,339	5,726	182,006
Ditto 27th ,, ,, ...	124,882	59,908	7,463	192,253
Ditto 10th August ,, ...	112,489	71,561	5,483	189,533
Ditto 24th ,, ,, ...	98,880	52,781	5,843	157,504
Ditto 7th September ,, ...	60,397	34,377	5,997	100,771
Ditto 22nd ,, ,, ...	27,666	16,871	.....	44,537
Ditto 6th October ,, ...	14,275	10,250	.....	24,525
Average daily number relieved during continuance of scarcity ...	81,110	38,154	4,787	124,051

The highest daily number for the three subdivisions was 133,941 in July in the Sadar, 71,561 in August in Madhubani, and 7,463 in July in Tajpur.

The relief given by Government in various shapes was estimated by Mr. MacDonnell to be sufficient for the support of 1,954,732 individuals in the Sadar, 2,925,146 in Madhubani, and 138,638 in Tajpur for a period of one month. Allowance should, however, be made for a portion of the grain sold in Madhubani having found its way into Nepal, and for a large portion of the cash wages and loans having come back into the

The Scarcity of 1875-76.

Owing to the failure of the winter rice crop of 1875, some suffering was caused in the north-east parts of Darbhanga included in the parganas of Alapur and Naridigar. The administration of relief was commenced early in February 1876. The relief offered was principally in the form of village charity to the sickly and weak, and to a small extent employment was afforded on relief works, such as village roads, tanks and the like. The expenditure in relief was estimated at Rs 30,000. Extensive relief was also afforded by the Maharaja of Darbhanga.

The Scarcity of 1888-89.

The chief seat of distress was a tract of land stretching through Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, about 90 miles long from east to west along the Nepal frontier, and extending into the north of the Bhagalpur district. The tract included the Jali and Khajauli thanas of Darbhanga. In this area the rainfall was much lighter than elsewhere, and ceased prematurely, with the result that the winter rice crop, which is the mainstay of the people, was entirely lost, while the *bhadoi* also failed in parts, and the *rabi* was sown under unfavourable conditions.

Relief operations were commenced in January 1889. The symptoms of distress became very acute in the last fortnight of May. Besides the excavation of tanks, the construction of the Darbhanga-Sitamarhi Railway was taken in hand as a relief work. The number on relief works appears to have gradually risen until the last fortnight of June, when abundant rain having fallen, many people were induced to return to their ordinary occupations. The number of persons employed on relief works, therefore, fell from 14,656 in the first-half of June to 6,270 in the last fortnight of June, and 5,726 at the end of July. It again rose to 19,570 at the end of August, when some light work in turfing and dressing the new roads was provided, and then began to decline. It fell to 9,158 by the 15th September, and to 6,213 by the 22nd idem. Finally, the relief works were closed in the first week of October.

A large number of persons were in receipt of gratuitous and other relief throughout the year from the Maharaja of Darbhanga, the Raja of Bachour, and other local zamindars. The cost of this relief was estimated at Rs. 76,000.

The total expenditure incurred in relief by Government and the District Board was as follows:—

	Government.	District Board.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Relief works	1,15,440	1,10,031	2,25,471
Loans under the Land Improvement Act	2,395	.....	2,395
Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act	8,500	.....	8,500
Total ...	1,26,335	1,10,031	2,36,366

1892.

The great deficiency of the rains of 1891 caused a total failure of the winter rice crop on the high lands and great injury to the *bhadoi* crops. The outturn of the *bhadoi* was estimated at not more than 6 annas, and that of winter rice at about the same. The affected tracts were the Roshera and Bahera thanas, and a small portion of the Darbhanga thana to the east of the Darbhanga town, in the Sadar subdivision, and the Benipati and Khajauli thanas, the northern half of the Madhubani thana, and parts of the Phulparas thana, in the Madhubani subdivision.

The distressed tract was divided into seven circles. The relief works carried out consisted of the excavation of tanks and the construction of roads. Altogether 67 tanks were dug at a cost of Rs. 94,310; and 994 miles of road were taken in hand, of which 582½ miles were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,00,902. The cost in each case was exclusive of establishment and other charges. The relief operations were commenced in the beginning of March 1892, and finally closed on the 19th of July. The average daily attendance was about 19,200 for a period of 19 weeks. The highest number of persons daily employed (47,452) was reached on the 11th June. The rate of Rs. 1-6-6 per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork then allowed was suspected to have attracted a large number of professional diggers, and was therefore reduced to Re. 1. This reduction, combined with the rain which fell about this time and enabled the people to return to their ordinary occupations, led to a speedy decrease in the numbers employed. The number of labourers fell to 25,815 on the 18th June, and to 12,899 on the 2nd July, and continued to decrease until the relief operations were closed at the end of that month.

The administration of charitable relief was commenced at the end of April and brought to a close on the 23rd July. The number of persons thus relieved averaged 536 daily for a period of 14 weeks. The maximum daily average was 1,550 in the week ending the 28th May.

There was a great demand for agricultural loans, but of 2,186 applications received all except 349 were rejected, and the loans issued were restricted to the affected area and limited ordinarily to Rs. 2 per bigha. The advances made amounted to Rs. 11,880 in the Sadar, and Rs. 19,992 in the Madhubani subdivision.

The total cost of relief was as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Relief works	2,03,514	0	2
Gratuitous relief	1,541	6	4
Advances under the Land Improvement Act ...	1,700	0	0
Ditto under the Agriculturists' Loans Act	30,172	0	0

MONGHYR.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2.	3		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	0·18	1·12	2·63	13·30	15·32	3·68	.....	0·02	0·04	0·40	0·02	0·33	
	1888-89 ...	0·26	2·26	1·24	24·25	14·12	2·25	6·03	0·36	.....	2·30	0·92	0·10	
	1891-92 ...	0·20	7·56	4·65	13·94	9·02	3·02	4·26	.....	.....	.....	0·17	.....	
	1896-97 ...	.....	2·64	7·67	10·44	12·29	10·81	.....						
	Normal ...	0·42	2·51	6·55	12·35	12·69	9·01	3·52	0·14	0·09	0·48	0·50	0·31	
Jamui ...	1873-74 ...	.....	0·70	4·29	23·50	10·05	3·49	.....	.....	0·11	2·62	1·58	.....	
	1888-89 ...	0·40	1·05	3·62	13·16	25·26	4·46	1·08	0·22	0·07	2·48	1·04	0·17	
	1891-92 ...	...	1·87	7·40	12·10	10·61	2·80	0·90	.....	.....	.....	0·40	.....	
	1896-97 ...	0·02	1·93	3·24	16·52	8·91	7·59	.....						
	Normal ...	0·47	2·19	6·49	12·75	11·61	7·48	2·61	0·09	0·09	0·67	0·60	0·43	
Begusarai ...	1873-74 ...	0·76	0·83	1·98	11·22	16·71	4·01	.....	0·10	0·03	0·31	0·96	0·64	
	1888-89 ...	0·10	1·04	2·15	16·36	18·27	7·07	.....	0·58	.....	3·15	2·36	0·15	
	1891-92 ...	.....	2·42	2·41	19·66	8·96	1·96	1·71	.....	.....	.....	0·71	.....	
	1896-97 ...	.....	4·04	7·32	13·96	7·48	6·89	0·31						
	Normal ...	0·36	2·20	6·24	11·11	9·94	7·27	3·17	0·29	0·09	0·56	0·53	0·24	
District average.	1873-74 ...	0·31	0·86	2·97	16·01	16·83	3·73	.....	0·04	0·06	1·13	0·64	0·32	
	1888-89 ...	0·26	1·62	2·34	18·16	19·22	7·36	0·37	0·39	0·02	2·64	1·44	0·14	
	1891-92 ...	0·06	3·95	6·15	11·90	9·53	2·43	2·29	.....	.....	.....	0·43	.....	
	1896-97 ...	.....	2·42	6·24	11·63	10·11	11·26	0·07						
	Normal ...	0·42	2·33	6·43	12·07	11·35	7·91	3·10	0·17	0·09	0·67	0·53	0·33	

Price of food-grains.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH. 15 7	S. CH. 11 5	S. CH. 13 6	S. CH. 26 1	S. CH. 17 8	S. CH. 15 7	S. CH. 31 5	S. CH. 20 1	S. CH.	
	1888	14 7	12 14	15 12	20 8	17 10	16 10	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	13 12	13 0	13 0	26 8	25 4	21 0	.....	.....	.....	
	1896	0 8	8 13		17 0	13 12		.....	.....		

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Price-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the *Sadar*. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply and Famine Relief."

Sadar	1873, ...	S. CH. 15 7	S. CH. 11 5	S. CH. 12 6	S. CH. 26 1	S. CH. 17 8	S. CH. 15 7	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH. .....
Jamui		14 11	13 10	14 11	17 13½	17 13½	16 13	.....	.....	.....
Begusarai		18 0	14 0	14 0	29 0	25 0	25 0	.....	.....	.....

Outturn of food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Anna	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	*	2	*	
	1888-89 ...	8	8	12 to 14	
	1891-92 ...	10	2	8	
	1896-97 ...	*	7	.....	
Jamui ...	1873-74 ...	*	4	*	
	1888-89 ...	6	9	12	
	1891-92 ...	16	3	2	
	1896-97 ...	*	9	.....	
Begusarai ...	1873-74 ...	*	2	*	
	1888-89 ...	7	8	12 to 14	
	1891-92 ...	16	2	7½	
	1896-97 ...	*	1	.....	
District average.	1873-74 ...	6	3½	2	
	1888-89 ...	7	8	12 to 14	
	1891-92 ...	14	2½	8	
	1896-97 ...	9½	8	.....	

MONGHYR.

THE FAMINE OF 1873-74.

Cause.—The years 1871 and 1872 were not as prosperous in Monghyr as they were in the rest of Bihar. The pressure on food-stocks consequent thereon had an exhausting effect on the resources of the district, and the year 1873 opened with prices ranging from 10 to 20 per cent. higher than the normal.

The rainfall of 1873 in Monghyr was excessive in July and August, deficient in September, and entirely absent in October. The consequence of the unseasonable excess in the earlier months was that the *bhadoi* crop yielded only a 6-anna crop, and owing to the abnormal deficiency in September and October, the winter rice crop was only 2 annas in the Sadar and Begusarai subdivisions, and 4 annas in Jamui.

The *rabi* gave a favourable outturn, estimated at three-fourths of the average, all over the district. The district also derived much support from a large crop, which was sown over nearly 10 per cent. of the cultivated area with a view to make up for the loss of previous crops.

Private trade.—In spite of the deficiency of local stocks, there was considerable exportation of food-grains both by river and by railway, side by side with the heavy importations necessary to meet the local demand. The balance on the whole was in favour of imports. The interference of Government was not so pronounced in Monghyr as in districts which had not the advantage of both railway and river communication, and which were not, therefore, so readily open to the operations of private trade. The attitude of Government as a holder of large reserves, and its readiness to do all that the crisis might demand, rendered much material expenditure unnecessary.

Relief given.—The Government expenditure in grain and cash incurred in relief was as follows:—

	Grain.	Cash.
	Tons.	Rs.
Charitable relief	300	83,865
Wages of labour	486	1,32,993
Loans	5,009	1,86,464
Grain sold for cash	1,900	.....
Total ...	7,695	4,03,322

The average daily attendance of labourers in receipt of wages was as follows:—

December 1873	4,210
January 1874	5,227
February „	4,240
March „	4,460
April „	4,631
May „	10,596
June „	11,148
July „	3,912
August „	1,972
September „	332

These were equivalent to 50,753 individuals relieved for a period of 30 days.

The daily average number of persons charitably relieved was follows:—

In fortnight ending 30th May 1874	3,402
Ditto 13th June „	3,744
Ditto 27th „ „	4,824
Ditto 11th July „	3,775
Ditto 24th „ „	4,650
Ditto 8th August „	5,150
Ditto 22nd „ „	2,125
Ditto 5th September „	2,084
Ditto 19th „ „	100

These were equivalent to 25,587 persons relieved for a period of one month.

1888-89.

There was some pressure among small cultivators and day-labourers, but no relief measures were found necessary.

1892.

The scanty outturn of the winter rice crop of 1891, preceded by a short crop in 1890, was the cause of this scarcity. Anxiety was felt chiefly for a low tract of country in the Sadar subdivision, on the north of the Ganges, and extending to the boundaries of Darbhanga and

Bhagalpur. Relief operations were found necessary only in the extreme north of the belt, within the jurisdiction of the Bakhtiarpur outpost of the Gogri thana.

Relief works were first started in February 1892, but the attendance was very low till the latter part of May, when the excavation of some tanks in the extreme north of the district resulted in a sudden rush of labourers.

The highest average daily attendance on relief works (1,815 persons) was reached in the week ending the 2nd July. After the middle of July, the situation was so far relieved by the prospect of a good *bhadoi* crop that the number of labourers rapidly dwindled away until the relief works were closed on the 23rd July.

Gratuitous relief was commenced in the latter part of February, and continued till the 20th of August, *i.e.*, a month longer than the relief works. The average daily number so relieved was 235 for a period of 24 weeks, the daily number seldom falling below 200 and never exceeding 300.

A sum of Rs. 19,088 was distributed in loans to cultivators holding from 10 to 20 bighas of land.

The total cost to Government in the relief operations during 1892 was as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Relief works	4,152	13	11
Gratuitous relief	1,166	10	9
Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act ..	19,088	13	0
	24,408	5	8

BHAGALPUR.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	1873-74	0·60	0·15	5·37	11·07	6·68	3·67	.....	0·06	0·32	0·33	1·47	0·05	
	1888-89	0·06	4·98	1·92	23·73	16·88	6·20	0·07	0·12	.....	3·03	1·79	.....	
	1891-92	.....	8·02	4·03	13·15	6·80	3·11	0·19	0·01	.....	.....	0·19	0·57	
	1896-97	0·06	4·03	7·84	5·50	4·93	9·01	.....						
	Normal	0·77	2·50	7·71	14·16	10·15	7·60	3·20	0·27	0·19	0·48	0·48	0·36	
Banka	1873-74	0·80	1·16	5·55	17·20	6·76	6·74	0·14	.....	0·17	0·86	1·61	0·07	
	1888-89	0·56	0·59	2·49	10·08	19·14	4·44	2·45	0·57	0·12	3·34	0·79	.....	
	1891-92	0·26	5·78	7·34	13·01	12·62	6·58	0·66	.....	.....	.....	0·81	.....	
	1896-97	1·43	5·76	10·44	10·70	6·89	7·19	.....						
	Normal	0·54	2·68	7·78	10·61	11·13	8·28	3·48	0·13	0·14	0·69	0·56	0·84	
Madhipura	1873-74	0·75	0·50	6·34	9·15	13·50	3·30	.....	.....	0·10	0·10	0·94	0·01	
	1888-89	3·22	8·89	3·08	21·37	13·11	9·53	.....	0·25	.....	4·17	1·28	.....	
	1891-92	0·05	6·88	4·50	9·82	6·71	1·03	0·81	.....	.....	.....	0·31	0·35	
	1896-97	.....	3·05	5·92	7·92	9·09	10·52	.....						
	Normal	1·03	4·06	8·66	11·49	11·79	10·30	4·31	0·06	0·09	0·47	0·56	0·39	
Supaul	1873-74	1·08	0·15	4·47	6·74	8·03	4·59	.....	.....	0·21	0·17	0·83	0·40	
	1888-89	2·22	5·59	3·21	17·60	9·76	6·10	.....	0·16	.....	3·37	1·01	.....	
	1891-92	0·10	5·62	5·39	5·52	5·06	2·84	1·62	.....	.....	.....	0·23	0·55	
	1896-97	0·01	4·84	3·23	10·73	5·15	9·96	.....						
	Normal	0·89	3·89	9·33	10·95	12·32	9·77	2·88	0·04	0·12	0·46	0·39	0·40	
District average.	1873-74	0·81	0·40	5·43	11·04	8·74	4·54	0·03	0·01	0·20	0·36	1·21	0·13	
	1888-89	1·74	5·06	2·69	18·19	14·72	6·64	0·63	0·27	0·03	3·23	1·19	.....	
	1891-92	0·16	6·57	5·41	11·62	7·95	3·54	0·82	P	.....	.....	0·38	0·36	
	1896-97	0·26	4·07	6·58	9·26	6·99	9·47	.....						
	Normal	0·81	3·31	8·37	11·01	11·35	8·98	3·47	0·12	0·11	0·50	0·48	0·37	

Prices of food-grains.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH. 17 11	S. CH. 13 14	S. CH. 12 10	S. CH. 27 12	S. CH. 18 14	S. CH. 17 0	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
	1888	15 6	13 4	14 8	22 14	15 11	17 0				
	1891	15 2	14 13	13 4	23 13	23 6	20 13				
	1896	12 0	10 5		16 6	13 8					

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Price-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing subdivisions other than the *Sadar*. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply an Famine Relief."

Sadar	1873	S. CH. 17 0*	S. CH. 17 0*	S. CH. 14 0*	S. CH. 27 0*	S. CH. 21 0*	S. CH. 17 0	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH. .....
Banka		16 0	16 0	13 0	30 0	26 0	20 0	.....	35 0	22 0
Madhipura		19 0	19 0	13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0	20 0
Supaul		24 0	24 0	13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 0	19 0

*These differ fro the prices quot above from t Fortnight Price-currents.

Outturn of food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	6	8	*	
	1888-89 ...	4	7	8	
	1891-92 ...	10	8	7	
	1896-97 ...	*	6	.....	
Banka ...	1873-74 ...	6	8	*	
	1888-89 ...	4	7	8 to 10	
	1891-92 ..	16	12	8	
	1896-97 ...	*	10	.. ...	
Madhipura ...	1873-74 ...	11	8	*	
	1888-89 ...	8	8	7	
	1891-92 ...	10	5	8	
	1896-97 ...	*	8	.....	
Supaul ...	1873-74 ...	10	1½ of average	*	
	1888-89 ...	6	6	8 to 10	
	1891-92 ...	8	4	6⅓	
	1896-97 ...	*	7	.....	
District average.	1873-74 ...	North 6 South 10	8 7	16	
	1888-89 ...	6	7	8½	
	1891-92 ...	12	7¼	7¾	
	1896-97 ...	10	8½	.....	

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

BHAGALPUR.

The Famine of 1873-74.

Cause.—The rains of 1873 were not only deficient, but also unseasonably distributed. The result was a poor *bhadoi* crop, and a more or less complete failure of the winter rice crop. The outturn of the *bhadoi* was 6 annas in South Bhagalpur, 10 annas in Supaul, and 11 annas in Madhipura. The winter rice crop did not yield more than $\frac{1}{16}$th of an average crop in Supaul, and half an average crop in the rest of the district. The failure of the crop was thus most complete in Supaul. The *rabi* crop, however, gave an average outturn all over the district.

Area affected.—The subdivision of Supaul was most affected by the famine, but Mr. MacDonnell was unable to give a separate account of the relief afforded in each subdivision, as he did with regard to Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur. He states, however, that by far the largest portion of the expenditure incurred in the relief operations was incurred in Supaul, and in limited parts of Madhipura, bordering on Supaul, and that the assistance given by Government out of Supaul was inconsiderable.

Private trade.—Private import trade was always active in South Bhagalpur, and in the riverain tracts of Madhipura, but it never extended to Supaul. It was remarkable that the surplus produce of Madhipura, instead of being attracted to Supaul, where prices reached almost prohibitive rates, found its way out of the district by the accustomed trade channels.

Relief given.—The expenditure in grain and cash on account of the relief operations was as follows:—

	Grain.	Cash.
	Tons.	Rs.
Charitable relief	4,232	1,28,064
Wages of labour	1,474	1,85,498
Loans	4,276	1,47,050
Grain sold for cash	10,118	.....
Total ...	20,100	4,60,612

The number of labourers employed during the relief operations daily averaged in each month as follows:—

November	1873	1,351	May	1874	32,637
December	„	4,166	June	„	27,528
January	1874	7,485	July	„	29,556
February	„	3,639	August	„	29,424
March	„	7,956	September	„	12,002
April	„	22,234			

These were equivalent to 177,847 persons relieved for a period of 30 days.

The daily average number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief was as follows:—

In fortnight ending on	24th March	1,340
Ditto	7th April	1,633
Ditto	21st „	1,143
Ditto	5th May	1,565
Ditto	21st „	12,261
Ditto	3rd June	12,783
Ditto	18th „	44,448
Ditto	15th July	50,714
Ditto	17th „	55,959
Ditto	30th „	18,475
Ditto	13th August	31,305
Ditto	26th „	44,156
Ditto	9th September	60,296
Ditto	22nd „	38,469
Ditto	7th October	19,658

These were equivalent to 194,085 persons relieved for one month.

The scarcity of 1889.

In a portion of the Supaul subdivision the loss of the rice crop, owing to the deficiency of the rains of 1888, was as great as in the adjoining parts of North Bihar. Up to May 1889, the distress was not acute, and employment was found for people requiring it in the excavation of tanks (of which 27 were finished) at the expense of private persons and of the Court of Wards. One road was under construction, but only 31 persons sought employment on it. In June distress deepened, and considerable works were opened in the affected tract at the expense of zamindars and of the Local Board. The situation, however, soon changed for the better with the more favourable rains which succeeded, and

admitted of the completion of the *bhadoi* sowings and the preparation of late rice seed beds. The total expenditure incurred by Government was as follows:—

	Rs.
Relief work	1,397
Gratuitous relief	37
Advances under the Land Improvement Act	Nil
Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act ...	17,458
Total ...	18,892

The expenditure incurred by the Local Board in this district is shown (in the Bengal Administration Report, 1889-90) in the aggrégate with that incurred in the Sonthal Parganas, and cannot be separated.

The scarcity of 1892.

The deficiency in the rains of 1891 caused all the three harvests to fail more or less in this district. The condition of the people was never, however, very bad, or justified excessive anxiety.

Three tracts were especially affected. The first was a small area on the northern frontier, lying west of the Birbandh; the second lay immediately round Supaul. But even in these two tracts, extending each over 20 square miles, the distress was never acute. The third, which was the largest and the most affected area, was 400 square miles in extent, and extended from the Darbhanga boundary through the Bangaon thana of Supaul and the *sadar* thana of Madhipura. The worst parts were those west of the Dimra, along the Darbhanga boundary, and in the corner between Darbhanga and Monghyr.

The prices of food-grains never reached a famine point, and it was remarkable that the exports by railway considerably exceeded the imports, thus showing that the general stock of food-grains was sufficient for local requirements, although the poorer classes stood in need of help.

Relief works were started in January. The average attendance rose to 3,494 at the end of March. It was highest (12,370) in the second week of June. The numbers then gradually declined until the 20th August, when the works were finally closed. The distribution of gratuitous relief was not commenced till the end of April, and was closed in the third week of August. The highest number of persons so relieved was 1,527 in the week ending 23rd June.

Rs. 37,180 were advanced as loans in April, May and June.

The total cost to Government was as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Relief works	62,066	15	8
Gratuitous relief	5,441	3	9
Advances under the Land Improvement Act ...	700	0	0
Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act ...	36,480	0	0
Total ...	1,04,688	3	5

Private relief played an important part in this district. The total sum thus contributed by private individuals amounted to Rs. 47,000.

PURNEA.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	2·56	0·44	6·34	10·98	10·60	6·75	.....	.....	0·37	0·11	1·59	.....	
	1888-89 ...	3·48	5·69	1·67	18·15	15·25	4·32	.....	0·28	.....	2·58	0·37	0·01	
	1891-92 ...	0·08	9·33	5·94	8·97	3·78	6·20	0·96	.....	.....	.....	0·08	0·17	
	1896-97 ...	.....	6·66	2·72	10·04	8·52	11·48	.....						
	Normal ...	1·40	4·51	11·46	13·89	14·44	14·02	3·97	0·08	0·16	0·46	0·56	0·40	
Kishanganj...	1873-74 ...	1·55	1·37	8·81	15·12	6·96	3·49	.....	.....	0·69	0·64	1·41	0·86	
	1888-89 ...	11·36	8·01	7·74	17·47	7·12	6·36	0·18	0·50	.....	1·98	0·20	.....	
	1891-92 ...	0·80	13·64	4·33	16·71	6·90	5·71	0·11	.....	.....	.....	0·31	0·90	
	1896-97 ...	1·23	8·18	9·08	18·65	8·76	16·51	0·34						
	Normal ...	1·87	6·32	15·33	16·40	16·21	14·08	3·36	0·05	0·15	0·63	0·44	0·66	
Araria ...	1873-74 ...	2·16	0·51	5·75	7·99	10·60	5·19	.....	.....	0·02	0·36	1·95	1·57	
	1888-89 ...	3·31	3·37	19·57	19·49	8·84	8·23	.....	0·42	.....	2·19	0·36	.....	
	1891-92 ...	1·53	12·00	7·17	11 22	7·39	5·42	1·02	.....	.....	.....	0·36	0·64	
	1896-97 ...	0·30	12·03	9·55	18·32	4·72	12·25	.....				0·13		
	Normal ...	1·50	5·92	12·71	15·98	13·66	13·76	3·53	0·05	0·10	0·48	0·53	0·62	
District average.	1873-74 ...	2·09	0·77	6·96	11·36	9·39	5·14	.....	.....	0·36	0·37	1·67	0·81	
	1888-89 ...	6·05	5·69	6·66	18·37	10·40	5·30	0·06	0·40	.....	2·25	0·31	.....	
	1891-92 ...	0·80	11·86	5·81	12·30	6·02	5·78	0·90	.....	.....	.....	0·17	0·57	
	1896-97 ...	0·74	?	5·16	10·67	6 36	13·73	0·46						
	Normal ...	1·62	5·58	13·17	15·45	14·77	13·95	3·62	0·06	0·14	0·52	0·51	0·56	

Prices of food-grains.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH. 14 5	S. CH. 14 0	S. CH. 9 5	S. CH.	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
	1888	17 0	16 0	15 8	.....	.....	.....	20 0	21 0	22 0	
	1891	14 8	13 0	11 0	.....	20 0	16 0	32 0	.....	.....	
	1896	11 0	10 0		16 0	14 8	...	.....	.....		

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Price-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in sub-divisions other than the *Sadar*. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply and Famine Relief."

Sadar	1873	S. CH. 14 0	S. CH. 14 0	S. CH. 9 0	S. CH.	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH. 20 0	S. CH.		
Kishanganj ...		16 0	10 0	10 8	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....		.....		
Araria		18 0	20 0	14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....		

Outturn of food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	12	10	12	
	1891-92 ...	10	6	4½	
	1896-97 ..	*	7	.....	
Kishanganj ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	12½	8	14	
	1891-92 ...	11	6	7½	
	1896-97 ...	*	9	.....	
Araria ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	12	8	13	
	1891-92 ...	10	6	10	
	1896-97 ...	*	8	.....	
District average	1873-74 ...	8	3 to 4	Fair	
	1888-89 ...	12	9	13	
	1891-92	10	6	10	

PURNEA.

THE FAMINE OF 1873-74.

Cause.—The deficient and unseasonable rainfall of 1873 reduced the *bhadoi* crop to one-half the average, and the winter rice crop to 3, or at the most 4 annas. The failure of the winter rice crop was severest all down the east of the district, in the lands usually flooded by the Mahanadi and the Panar.

The *rabi* crop gave a fair outturn.

Private trade.—The district appears to have enjoyed the advantage of an active private import trade throughout the famine.

Relief given.—The expenditure incurred by Government in money and grain was as follows:—

	Grain.	Cash.	
	Tons.	Rs.	
Charitable relief	1,897	1,92,000	
Wages of labour	5,366	2,17,584	(including in part
Loans	4,583	1,13,125	the value of
Grain sold for cash ...	10,762*	...	grain given
Total ...	22,608	5,22,709	away as wages.)

* Part of this was sold after the famine was over.

The average daily attendance at the relief works was as follows:—

December 1873 ...	... 356	May 1874 ...	... 31,029
January 1874 ...	... 945	June ,, ...	... 28,763
February ,, ...	... 3,640	July ,, ...	... 21,746
March ,, ...	... 10,231	August ,, ...	... 9,626
April ,, ...	... 20,264	September ,, ...	... 1,014

These were equivalent to 127,614 individuals relieved for a period of one month.

The average number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief was as follows:—

In the month ending	24th February	7
Ditto	24th March	797
Ditto	24th April	3,844
Ditto	24th May	8,233
Ditto	24th June	16,538
Ditto	24th July	36,180
Ditto	24th August	33,331
Ditto	24th September	3,572

These were equivalent to 102,502 persons relieved for a period of one month.

1889.

The distress which existed in the district in 1889 arose from floods, and was unconnection with failure of the rains.

The scarcity of 1892.

During the scarcity of 1892, consequent on the failure of the winter rice crop of 1891 and of the *rabi* of 1891-92, actual distress was confined to 365 square miles of country in the Kadwa thana, and to 285 square miles in the Amur thana. The winter rice crop in these areas was estimated at about 2 annas, and the *rabi* at 5 to 6 annas.

Relief works were started on the 27th of January 1892 and closed on the 28th May. The attendance was largest in March and the first half of April, when about 3,200 persons found employment on the relief works. The total amount expended on the operations was Rs. 20,578.

The distribution of gratuitous relief was commenced on the 30th January, and was continued till the 17th June. The highest number of persons so relieved was 1,360 in the week ending the 9th April. The total amount spent on gratuitous relief was Rs. 3,410, of which Rs. 2,380 were defrayed from private subscriptions, and the remainder devolved upon Government.

Advances to the extent of Rs. 22,551 were given to cultivators under the Agriculturalists' Loans Act, and Rs. 140 were granted under the Land Improvement Act. This form of relief was not, however, confined to the Kadwa and Amur thanas, but was extended to parts of the *Sadar* and Gandwara thanas, and to the khas mahal of Belwa in Manihari.

MALDA.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Whole district.	1873-74 ...	1·19	0·06	4·36	7·08	7 76	4·91	0·92	.....	0·24	6·55	1·25	1·55	
	1888-89 ...	0·69	3·41	?	11·02	15·87	6·47	1·49	0·62	0·04	3·02	0·50	0·02	
	1891-92 ...	0·33	6·13	6·15	11·87	3 20	4·62	0·99	0·14	Nil	Nil	0·44	0·71	
	1896-97 ...	0·47	5·19	7·11	13·40	7·22	10·49	.....						
	Normal ...	1·06	4·09	9·73	13·40	11·18	11·19	0·19	0·19	0·13	0·47	0·59	0·60	

Prices of food-grains.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH. 19 0	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 12 8	S. CH. 40 0	S. CH. 20 0	S. CH. 24 0	S. CH. 21 0	S. CH. 14 0	S. CH. 16 0	
	1888	20 0	16 8	16 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	14 0	13 12	12 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896	10 8	8 8		24 8	18 0		.....	.....	.....	
Malda (Head-quarters).	1873	S. CH. 20 0*	S. CH. 16 0*	S. CH. 13 0*	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH. 30 0*	S. CH. 16 0	* These differ from the prices quoted above from the Price-current Returns.

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Price-current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The following figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply and Famine Relief."

Outturn of food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Whole district.	1873-74 ...	6	4 to 6	Average	
	1888-89 ...	12	16	14	
	1891-92 ...	16	9	7	
	1896-97 ...	10	4 to 6*	.....	

*The rainfall figures do not justify this low estimate.

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1873-74.

Cause.—The rainfall of 1873 was only about half the normal and was deficient in every month of the year. The consequence was a short *aus* rice crop, estimated at only a 6-anna crop, and a still poorer *aghani*, which did not yield more than ¼th to ⅜ths of an average crop. The *boro* or spring rice and the other cold-weather crops of 1873-74 proved, however, to be average crops; this fact, as well as the good harvest of 1872, enabled the district to bear up better against the pressure which afterwards supervened than some of the Bihar districts.

Private trade.—Private importations of grain from Dinajpur never entirely ceased during the period of distress. Prices of food-grains appear to have been comparatively easy in this district; the retail price of common rice generally standing below 11 seers per rupee, except in April and May, when it rose to 10½ and 9 seers for the rupee respectively.

Relief given.—The expenditure incurred by Government in relief measures is exhibited below:—

	Grain.	Cash.
	Tons.	Rs.
Charitable relief	1,315	26,951
Wages of labour	243	1,06,762
Loans	907	48,450
Grain sold for cash	1,253	.....
	3,718	1,82,163

The average daily numbers of persons charitably relieved were as follow:—

In fortnight ending			
7th February	1874	...	84
21st „	„	...	357
7th March	„	...	209
21st „	„	...	280
4th April	„	...	684
18th „	„	...	1,036
2nd May	„	...	3,382
16th „	„	...	6,340
30th „	„	...	9,947
13th June	„	...	9,566
27th „	„	...	12,648
10th July	„	...	13,009
24th „	„	...	10,698
7th August	„	...	9,315
22nd „	„	...	6,890
4th September	„	...	4,458
18th „	„	...	3,352
5th October	„	...	469

These were equivalent to 46,359 individuals relieved for the period of one month.

The average daily number of labourers employed on relief works was as under:—

December	1873	426	May	1874	7,374
January	1874	260	June	„	5,442
February	„	1,816	July	„	3,650
March	„	3,366	August	„	2,441
April	„	5,154	September	„	762

These were equivalent to 30,691 people relieved for 30 days.

Since 1874 the district has been free from scarcity or famine.

SONTHAL PARGANAS.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dumka ...	1873-74 ...	0·14	2·14	5·47	19·05	13·70	9·04	.....	0·06	0·01	0·11	1·87	1·32	
	1888-89 ...	1·23	1·72	4·49	12·39	26·36	4·14	1·51	1·36	0·28	2·02	1·14	0·19	
	1891-92 ...	0·27	7·82	3·89	11·27	14·86	4·33	0·34	0·36	.....	.....	1·13	.....	
	1896-97 ...	0·40	2·95	18·16	12·39	9·11	8·99	.....						
	Normal ...	0·99	3·48	8·86	13·44	14·35	10·63	4·08	0·18	0·22	0·58	0·72	0·70	
Deoghur ...	1873-74 ...	1·60	0·11	4·71	20·95	7·69	7·87	0·02	.....	0·04	0·20	2·17	0·25	
	1888-89 ...	0·25	1·20	4·21	16·95	22·35	5·47	1·84	0·37	1·4	1·49	0·45	0·17	
	1891-92 ...	0·70	4·14	3·37	12·62	9·03	4·27	0·97	0·12	.....	.....	1·01	.....	
	1896-97 ...	0·03	4·63	9·11	5·38	12·55	8·73	.....						
	Normal ...	0·88	3·15	8·46	13·60	12·27	8·73	4·33	0·16	0·18	0·44	0·63	0·63	
Godda ...	1873-74 ...	0·91	1·10	4·60	8·20	11·00	7·18	.....	.....	0·12	0·50	2·25	0·50	
	1888-89 ...	0·37	2·84	5·09	13·17	19·65	5·91	0·83	0·30	0·05	3·65	0·88	.....	
	1891-92 ...	.....	5·22	3·47	15·88	8·41	5·55	1·45	.....	.....	.....	0·80	0·30	
	1896-97 ...	1·04	4·05	9·05	9·01	7·32	8·52	.....						
	Normal ...	0·49	3·60	6·81	11·07	11·70	9·53	3·07	0·10	0·13	0·35	0·54	0·40	
Jamtara ...	1873-74 ...	0·42	0·07	?	?	10·80	3·50	.....	.....	?	Not available			
	1888-89 ...	0·47	2·70	5·49	17·31	22·16	7·10	0·35	0·53	.....	1·02	0·51	0·55	
	1891-92 ...	0·25	8·44	6·57	16·57	13·47	8·27	1·81	0·50	.....	.....	1·13	.....	
	1896-97 ...	Nil.	6·03	11·08	6·83	11·17	6·02	.....						
	Normal ...	0·61	3·45	8·60	13·66	12·60	7·36	3·22	0·29	0·15	0·41	0·35	0·72	
Pakour ...	1873-74 ...	Not available.												
	1888-89 ...	1·07	3·04	5·68	20·75	19·79	11·12	1·45	0·26	0·56	2·82	0·78	0·04	
	1891-92 ...	0·04	12·63	3·67	10·80	6·23	4·91	6·93	1·82	.....	.....	0·23	0·16	
	1896-97 ...	0·28	2·69	11·48	15·68	5·18	6·88	0·68						
	Normal ...	0·49	4·31	10·50	12·44	11·69	12·75	4·51	0·08	0·09	0·25	0·32	0.55	
Rajmahal ...	1873-74 ...	1·75	.....	1·98	0·25	6·90	4·00	.....	.....	0·20	0·20	0·60	0·70	
	1888-89 ...	0·57	2·87	2·50	12·77	9·50	4·37	.....	0·25	.....	2·34	0·82	.....	
	1891-92 ...	0·47	8·09	5·09	13·24	5·06	3·95	4·55	0·14	.....	.....	0·55	0·29	
	1896-97 ...	0·18	2 87	8·62	14·38	6·26	8·10	0·04						
	Normal ...	1·05	5·05	10·46	12·93	9·88	12·24	3·31	0·13	0·06	0·17	0·27	0·33	
District average.	1873-74 ...	0·96	0·68	3·35	11·07	10·02	6·44	?	0·01	0·09	0·25	1·72	0·69	
	1888-89 ...	0·66	2·40	4·58	15·56	22 29	6·35	0·91	0·53	0·15	2·22	0·76	0·16	
	1891-92 ...	0·29	7·73	4·51	13·49	9·51	5·21	2·07	0·46	.....	.....	0·81	0·13	
	1896-97 ...	0 27	?	?	?	8·36	7·97	0·10						
	Normal ...	0·77	3·65	8·75	13·17	11·39	9·17	3·75	0·16	0·14	0·37	0·47	0·56	

Prices of Food-grains.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common Rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH. 18 0	S. CH. 12 0	S. CH. 14 0	S. CH. 40 0	S. CH. 20 0	S. CH. 20 0	S. CH. 25 0	S. CH. 30 0	S. CH. 30 0	
	1888	18 0	15 0	17 8	45 0	20 12	19 8	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	15 8	.....	15 8	34 8	.....	24 8	.....	.....	25 0	
	1896	12 0	9 10		20 8	15 12		.....	.....		

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Prices Current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the *Sadar*. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain supply and Famine Relief."

Dumka	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Deoghur	19 0*	15 0*	13 0*	27 0*	30 0*	20 0*		
Godda	.....	11 0	10 0	.....	25 0	30 0		
Jamtara			Not available.					
Pakour			Not available.					
Rajmahal	20 0	16 0	14 0	40 0	20 0	16 0		

* These * * differ somewhat from the figures quoted above from the Fortnightly Prices Current.

Outturn of Food-Crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Dumka ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	8	*	12	
	1891-92 ...	16	10 to 12	6	
	1896-97 ...	*	10	.....	
Deoghur ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	8	*	8	
	1891-92 ...	8	8	3	
	1896-97 ...	*	7	.....	
Godda ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	4	*	8	
	1891-92 ...	12	8	5	
	1896-97 ...	*	9	.....	
Jamtara ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	8	*	10	
	1891-92 ...	16	16	16	
	1896-97 ...	*	7	.....	
Pakour ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	8	*	12	
	1891-92 ...	15	10	10	
	1896-97 ...	*	8	.....	
Rajmahal ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	2	*	8	
	1891-92 ...	8	8	6	
	1896-97 ...	*	8	.....	
District average.	1873-74 ...	12	6 to 9	Poor	
	1888-89 ...	6	12	9¾	
	1891-92 ...	12½	12	7½	
	1896-97 ...	11½	8	.....	

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

Famine and Scarcity.

1874.

Cause.—The rainfall in the district during 1873 was most unequally distributed, varying from a little under the average in the *Sadar* subdivision to about half the average in Rajmahal. The *bhadoi* crop, including autumn rice, maize and millets, yielded a 12-anna outturn. The outturn of winter rice varied greatly, from 6 annas to 9 annas, in different parts of the district. The *rabi* crop of 1873-74 afforded no material help to the people. It could not be sown on more than one-fourth of the entire area usually devoted to cold weather crops, and on that even the yield was poor. The district, however, derived much help from a plentiful crop of *mahua* and *mangoes*, as well as from jungle produce, to which the native population of the district is well accustomed.

Area affected.—The failure of the rice crop was greatest in the flat country of Rajmahal. To judge by the numbers of labourers employed on relief works, it would seem that very little or no distress existed in the Deoghar subdivision: it was keenest in Rajmahal, and next in Godda and Dumka.

Private trade.—Large exportations of maize and other *bhadoi* food-grains from the district were made in the closing months of 1873 and the opening months of 1874. Food-grains continued to be exported throughout the year 1874. The undulating country in the south and south-west of the district was believed at first to be out of danger, and consequently no preparations were made by the authorities to meet distress in those parts. Famine, however, suddenly declared itself there about the middle of May, and energetic measures had to be taken to avert the calamity. Mr. MacDonnell cites this episode as an illustration of the inefficacy of private trade in times of famine, in spite of such advantages of railway communication as this tract of country possessed.

Relief given.—The actual expenditure of grain and cash incurred by Government in relief operations in this district is shown below:—

	Grain. Tons.	Cash. Rs.
Charitable relief	121	224
Wages of labour	1,970	1,79,959
Loans	3,334	7,800
Grain sold for cash	643	.....
Total ...	6,068	1,87,983

The average daily numbers gratuitously relieved were as under:—

In fortnight ending	31st May	1874	116
Ditto	14th June	„	1,007
Ditto	28th „	„	1,007
Ditto	12th July	„	942
Ditto	26th „	„	3,203
Ditto	9th August	„	3,365
Ditto	23rd „	„	3,511
Ditto	6th September	„	2,944
Ditto	20th „	„	1,845
Ditto	4th October	„	903

These were equivalent to 9,420 individuals relieved for the period of 30 days.

The average daily attendance on the relief works was as below in each of the four subdivisions in which the district was then divided:—

	Dumka.	Deoghar.	Rajmahal.	Godda.	Total.
January ...	.....	.....	400	.....	400
February ...	.....	.....	540	.....	540
March ...	20	54	2,501	.....	2,575
April ...	1,559	35	10,896	.....	12,490
May ...	4,389	82	13,771	6,141	24,383
June ...	8,010	75	8,455	10,499	27,039
July ...	4,537	37	5,036	8,616	18,226
August ...	3,864	154	2,923	4,870	11,811
September ...	2,837	85	2,036	1,172	6,130
Total ...	25,216	522	46,558	31,298	1,03,594

These were equivalent to 103,594 individuals relieved for the period of one month.

1889.

In 1889, there was partial distress in this district, which necessitated some expenditure in relief. A sum of Rs. 4,366 was spent by Government in relief works. The District Board incurred some expenditure in gratuitous relief and in relief works.

CUTTACK.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	1·66	1·12	2·98	10·55	10·07	6·27	2·54	0·35	0·36	1·82	2·23	0·68	
	1888-89 ...	.....	3·10	1·03	8·88	25·41	10·03	1·41	2·82	.....	.. ...	0 33	0·03	
	1891-92 ...	.....	5·37	2·14	10·53	19·99	80·95	1·83	4·87	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896-97 ...	0·41	3·63	20·25	12·24	15·32	9·58	.....						
	Normal ...	1·38	4·20	11·52	13·36	11·08	10·07	3·03	1·13	0·36	0·34	0·71	1·27	
Jajpur ...	1873-74 ...	1·35	5·40	1·50	7·50	8·96	4·30	4·50	0·22	1·05	0·90	1·90	0·40	
	1888-89 ...	.....	3·19	2·42	11·85	28·34	11·02	2·05	2·49	.....	0 30	0·85	0·10	
	1891-92 ...	0·12	7·20	2·36	13·02	17·26	16·28	1·12	3·24	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896-97 ...	0·02	3·01	20·17	15·84	12·92	9·00	.....						
	Normal ...	1·81	4·49	9·88	13·12	10·70	9·87	5·07	0·68	0·71	0·42	1·25	1·13	
Kendrapara ...	1873-74 ...	1·30	7·20	5·90	9·90	20·90	6·70	5·00	0·03	0·10	1·30	0·30	0·20	
	1888-89 ...	.....	3·48	2·57	6·75	24·69	5·22	0·55	2·13	.....	.....	1·36	0·01	
	1891-92 ...	.....	3·62	1·32	10·35	17·27	23·94	0·72	16·12	.....	.....	0·91	0·00	
	1896-97 ...	0·30	1·39	16·89	12·36	9·56	14·20	0 17						
	Normal ...	1·06	3·91	8·87	12·27	12·56	9·37	6 26	0·86	0·48	0·42	0·73	0·87	
District (average). ...	1873-74 ...	1·44	4·57	3·46	9·32	13·31	5·76	4·01	0·20	0·50	1·34	1·48	0·48	
	1888-89 ...	0·08	2·33	2·73	9·47	24·97	8·15	1·34	2·23	.....	0·08	1·24	0·03	
	1891-92 ...	0·09	5·67	1·29	9·54	16·74	21·09	1·08	7·57	.....	.....	0·27	0·02	
	1896-97 ...	0·39	3·54	15 48	14·11	15·12	9·49	0·03						
	Normal ..	1·08	4·57	9·92	11·77	12·34	10·26	5·63	1·35	0·58	0·40	0·80	1·07	

Prices of Food-grains.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar ...	1873	S. ch. 31 8	S. ch. 31 8	S. ch. 23 10	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch. ...	S. ch. 16 0	S. ch. 16 0	S. ch. 14 7	
	1888	17 1	15 1½	19 11	.....	. . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	15 1½	.....	13 12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .	.....	
	1896	16 1	13 2½		.....	.....		.....	.....		

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Prices-current returns, published in the *Calcutta Gazette*: these returns do not state prices prevailing in su divisions other than the Sadar. The following subdivisional figures for 1893 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply a Famine Relief."

Sadar	1873	32 0*	32 0*	26 0*	.....	.. ..	.....	... ..	.....	.....	*These differ sor what from figures quo above from Fortnightly Pric Current.
Jajpur		33 0	33 0	24 0	.....	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kendrapara ...		42 0	48 0	48 0	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Banki		51 0	51 0	50 0	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Outturn of Food Crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	12 (*beali* rice)	13	3 (*dalua* rice)	
	1888-89 ...	9½	8	9	
	1891-92 ...	12	12	11	
	1896-97 ...	*	6	.....	
Jajpur ...	1873-74 ...	12 (*beali* rice)	12	8 (*dalua* rice)	
	1888-89 ...	12	7	17	
	1891-92 ...	1⅛	12	12	
	1896-97 ...	*	8	.....	
Kendrapara...	1873-74 ...	13 (*beali* rice)	13	2 (*dalua* rice)	
	1888-89 ..	8	10	14	
	1891-92 ...	13	11	6	
	1896-97 ...	*	6⅛8	.....	
District total	1873-74 ...	12 to 13	12 to 13	4 (*dalua* rice) 9½ (pulses)	
	1888-89 ...	9⅔	8⅓	13⅓	
	1891-92 ...	12⅓	11⅔	9⅔	
	1896-97 ...	5	7	.....	The injury to crops was from floods in the early part of the season as well as from the early cessation of the monsoon rains.

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

Famine and Scarcity.

Since 1866, the district has not suffered from any famine or scarcity, due to the failure of rains.

BALASORE.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	1·77	4·58	3·04	13·00	11·77	7·61	4·60	0·77	0·60	0·33	3·47	0·79	
	1888-89 ..	1·85	5·45	1·35	10·13	20·86	16·82	2·08	0·43	.....	.....	0·72	.....	
	1891-92 ...	0·02	4·56	4·81	10·43	15·42	18·46	0·64	2·47	.....	.....	0·38	.....	
	1896-97 ...	?	2·80	21·43	19·08	10·55	10·19	.....						
	Normal ...	2·52	4·97	8·71	13·93	12·42	11·91	6·41	0·91	0·17	0·49	1·36	1·35	
Bhadrak ...	1873-74 ..	0·92	4·65	3·04	5·04	13·11	5·50	3·00	0·33	0·07	1·77	4·48	0·74	
	1888-89 ...	1·05	5·23	2·57	11·14	18·48	7·81	1·21	2·07	.....	0·50	0·38	1·67	
	1891-92 ..	1·13	7·08	2·48	14·14	17·34	15·18	0·88	5·57	.....	.....	0·18	.....	
	1896-97 ...	1·55	3·81	14·84	21·38	17·80	10·05	.....						
	Normal ...	1·93	5·16	8·91	12·03	10·66	10·65	4·61	0·98	0·38	0·39	1·34	1·38	
District (average).	1873-74 ...	1·34	4·61	3·34	8·52	12·44	6·55	3·84	0·55	0·34	1·05	3·97	0·76	
	1888-89 ...	1·39	5·78	2·34	11·62	19·90	10·49	1·17	1·83	.....	0·08	1·24	0·48	
	1891-92 ..	0·93	5·27	4·28	10·36	16·20	13·79	0·99	3·94	.....	.....	0·23	.....	
	1896-97 ...	?	3·99	16·21	17·89	12·66	10·90	0·01						
	Normal ..	1·62	5·12	8·97	12·09	11·30	11·22	5·52	0·89	0·30	0·44	1·06	1·29	

Price of food-grains.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar ...	1873	S. CH. 38 0	S. CH. 32 0	S. CH. 17 0	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH. ...	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
	1888	21 6	19 0	20 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	21 0	20 0	19 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896	16 0	13 6		.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	

The above is taken from the Fortnightly Prices Current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. These returns do not state prices prevailing in Subdivisions other than the *Sadar*. The following Subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain supply and famine relief."

Sadar	1873	S. CH. 38 0	S. CH. 32 0	S. CH. 17 0	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
Bhadrak		42 0	40 0	32 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Outturn of food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	15 (*beali* rice)	12	12 (*dalua* rice)	
	1888-89 ...	12	9	12	
	1891-92 ...	14	18	14	
	1896-97 ...	*	6	.....	
				12 (*dalua* rice)	
Bhadrak ...	1873-74 ...	14 (*beali* rice)	11		
	1888-89 ...	10	10	16	
	1891-92 ...	16	11	13	
	1896-97 ...	*	6	.....	
District total	1873-74 ...	14½	11½	12 (*dalua* rice)	
	1888-89 ...	11	9½	14	
	1891-92 ...	15	12	13½	
	1896-97 ...	8	6	.....	

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

Famine and Scarcity.

Since 1866 the district has been free from famine or any serious scarcity due to the failure of the rains. There was temporary and partial distress in 1889 due to failure of the winter rice crop through short rainfall in a tract some 2000 square miles in extent. Some [illegible]

ANGUL AND KHONDMALS.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Whole district.	1873-74 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not available.								
	1888-89. ...													
	1891-92 ...													
	1896-97 ...													
	Normal ...													

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common Rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	39 6*	39 6*	39 6*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* Taken from Mr. MacDonnell's Food Grain Supply and Famine relief.
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	.....	.....	Not available.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Outturn of Food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Whole district.	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	6	*	*	
	1891-92 ...	*	*	*	
	1896-97 ...	8	8 to 10	.....	

* Not available.

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1889.

THERE was some distress in Angul and the Khondmals in 1889. It was partly due to the short harvests of 1887 and 1888, partly to the failure of the mango and *mahuâ* crops in 1889, and partly to the effect of a long drought which prevailed from October 1888 to the end of May 1889. The total cost of relief measures in Angul amounted to Rs. 36,430-0-2, including agricultural loans to the extent of Rs. 12,590, but excluding the ordinary salaries of the Government Officers employed on relief work, and the establishment charges.

The measures taken in the Khondmals consisted chiefly in giving agricultural loans, making advances, which after the field season were to be repaid, not in cash, but in labour; providing work for those willing to work on roads and tanks; making advances to weavers; and opening centres for gratuitious relief on a small scale. The total expenditure amounted to only Rs. 7,620.

PURI.

Rainfall.

Subdivision.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	0·85	4·19	2·58	8·51	15·81	9·21	12·53	1·19	1·74	0·66	1·00	0·05	
	1888-89 ...	.....	4·06	2·13	3·51	14·47	6·77	2·47	7·66			0·17	.....	
	1891-92 ...	.....	3·72	1·03	3·50	14·26	13·97	1·00	15·91	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896-97 ...	Nil	2·01	12·36	6·09	19·37	5·13	.....						
	Normal ...	0·55	2·58	7·08	10·39	9·24	10·03	8·81	2·30	0·68	0·25	0·86	0·52	
Khurda ...	1873-74 ...	0·42	2·39	4·52	13·82	13·75	10·01	8·51	0·41	0·59	0·45	1·58	1·96	
	1888-89 ...	.....	1·83	3·65	7·04	15·18	10·27	0 60	5·71	.....	.....	0·10	0·07	
	1891-92 ...	0·19	5·37	0·39	7·06	16·23	18·31	4·67	3·74	.....	.....	0·01	0·10	
	1896-97 ...	0·29	3·34	12·92	20·57	24·94	†	.....						
	Normal ...	0·65	3·51	9·50	12·62	12·43	10·37	6·89	1·64	0·53	2·27	0·68	0·82	
District average.	1873-74 ...	0·63	3·29	3·55	11·16	14·78	9·61	8·02	0·80	1·16	0·55	1·29	1·01	
	1888-89 ...	0·13	1·39	2·89	6·70	15·35	8·28	2·15	5·02			0·63	0·02	
	1891-92 ...	0·25	4·43	1·04	7·45	14·36	14·73	1·94	8·06			0·22	0·03	
	1896-97 ...	0·12	2·80	12·52	12·75	19·46	†	0·37						
	Normal ...	0·41	3·35	6·36	10·94	12·08	10·74	8·16	2·34	0·80	0·30	0·81	0·70	

Prices of Food-grains.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

Subdivision.	Year.	Common Rice.			Maize.			Marua.			Remarks.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar ...	1873	S. CH. 32 13	S. CH. 32 13	S. CH. 24 4	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
	1888	19 11	17 11½	16 6½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	19 11	.....	15 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896	17 1	13 14½		.....	.....		.....	.....		

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices-current return published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following subdivisional figures for 1873 are taken from the Appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply and Famine Relief":—

Sadar ...	1873	S. C.H. 34 11*	S. CH. 32 13	S. CH. 30 13*	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	* These differ from the figure quoted above from the fortnightly prices current.
Khurda ...		28 6	36 14	36 14							

Outturn of Food-crops.

Subdivision.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ..	12 (*beali* rice)	11 to 12	8 (*dalua* rice)	
	1888-89 ...	14	12	8	
	1891-92 ...	10	*	4	
	1896-97 ...	*	8	.....	
Khurda ...	1873-74	14 (*beali* rice)	11 to 12	.....	
	1888-89 ...	8	8	8	
	1891-92 ...	10	*	8	
	1896-97 ...	*	10	.....	
District total	1873-74 ...	13	11 to 12	8 (*dalua*) 13 (pulses)	
	1888-89 ...	11	10	8	
	1891-92 ...	10	9	6	
	1896-97 ...	7½	9	.....	

* Separate subdivisional figures are not available.

Famine and Scarcity.

1889.

In 1888-89 there was serious distress in the Khurda subdivision and a small tract of

HAZARIBAGH.

RAINFALL.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74	0·11	0·22	2·20	23·03	20·32	12·07	0·15	.....	0·10	0·79	3·19	0·42	
	1888-89	.....	0·73	1·02	20·76	25·28	5·16	1 03	0·14	.....	0·44	0·02	0·98	
	1891-92	0·03	4·65	3·88	11·16	14·09	0·24	0·27	0·15	.....	.....	2·02	.....	
	1896-97	Nil	0·19	12·96	20·21	18·83	5 27	.....						
	Normal	0·37	2·84	7·12	12·09	73·41	8·58	3·26	0·26	0·31	0·60	0·72	0·70	
Giridih ...	1873-74	9·90	0·70	4·51	22·58	15·39	6·05	0·25	0·25	0·05	0·38	3·03	0·60	
	1888-89	0·25	2·71	2·00	16 73	23·78	5·88	4·15	0·13	.....	1·45	1·26	0·38	
	1891-92	.....	6·10	5·03	15·28	9·29	7·33	0·21	.....	.....	.....	1·45	.....	
	1896-97	.....	1·86	8·60	13·41	9·99	10·14	.....						
	Normal	0·64	2·29	8·20	12·55	12·34	8·82	3·16	0·22	0·18	0·40	0·66	0·64	
District average.	1873-74	0·50	0·46	3·35	22·80	17·85	9·06	0·20	0·12	0·07	0·58	3·11	0·51	
	1888 89	0·05	0·40	11·64	17·02	?	6·91	1·90	0·30	.....	1·01	0·95	0·37	
	1891-92	0·01	4·29	4·25	12·92	11·49	8·11	0·61	0·15	.....	.....	1·40	.....	
	1896-97	.....	0·80	10·78	16·86	14·41	7·70	.....						
	Normal	0·33	2·58	7·09	14·26	13·31	8·79	2·97	0·35	0·28	0·61	0·59	0·85	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas detailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	COMMON RICE.			MAIZE.			MARUA.			REMARKS.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH. 14 0	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 13 0	S. CH. 21 0	S. CH. 18 0	S. CH. 18 0	S. CH. 24 0	S. CH. 30 0	S. CH. 19 0	
	1888	13 0	12 8	15 8	16 8	17 8	19 0	19 0	22 0	24 8	
	1891	14 8	14 10	15 4	18 0	24 0	24 0	24 8	28 0	27 0	
	1896	11 4	8 14	....	16 8	11 8	.....	19 0	14 4	... ..	

The above is taken from the fortnightly prices current returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; these returns do not state prices prevailing in Subdivisions other than the Sadar. The following figures for 1873 are taken from the appendix to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply and Famine Relief."

Hazaribagh ...	1873	14 1	12 2*	12 8*	20 8*	19 12*	17 8*	23 0*	22 0*	19 0
Chatra ...		14 80	12 8	12 6	18 0	16 0	15 10	21 14	19 2	17 4
Kharakdiha ...		15 8	14 12	14 8	21 10	17 4	16 12	16 12	23 0	20 5

* These differ somewhat from the figures quoted above from the fortnightly prices-current.

OUTTURN OF FOOD-CROPS.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	.....	.....	.....	
	1888-89 ...	9½	12	6	
	1891-92 ...	19	12⅘	6	
	1896-97 ...	*	7	.....	*Separate subdivisional figures are not available.
Giridih ...	1873-74 ...	.....	.....	.....	
	1888-89 ...	8½	12	7⅛	
	1891-92 ...	18½	10½	7	
	1896-97 ...	*	7	.....	
District Total	1873-74 ...	5	10	.....	
	1888-89 ...	9	12	6½	
	1891-92 ...	18¾	11⅕	6⅛	
	1896-97 ...	16	7	.....	

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1874.

The reports and records at hand do not furnish sufficient materials for an account of the famine of 1874 as it affected this district. The following statement of expenditure of grain and cash incurred by Government in this district in 1874 is taken from a statement appended to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply":—

Statement of expenditure for relief in 1874.

	Grain. Tons.	Cash. Rs.
Charitable relief	.....	25,381
Wages of labours	504	70,835
Loans	603	72,994
Grain sold for cash	154	.....
Total ...	1,261	1,69,210

Neither in 1889 nor in 1892 was there any serious distress in this district requiring relief from Government.

LOHARDAGA.

RAINFALL.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Whole district	1873-74	0·50	1·21	2·26	17·39	18·93	12·20	0·63	.....	.....	1·86	3·48	2·01	Rainfall seriously deficient in April and September.
	1888-89	0·17?	1·29	3·13	18·00	19·69	7·99	0·23	0·30	.....	0·61	0·92	0·52	
	1891-92 ...	0·22	2·80	2·01	12·00	14·52	11·23	0·24	0·12	.....	.....	1·41	0·08	
	1896-97	...	1·44	12·35	18·31	8·83	3·22	.....						
	Normal ...	0·50	2·81	8·11	13·63	13·67	8·76	2·68	0·45	0·40	0·74	0·89	0·86	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	COMMON RICE.			MAIZE.			MARUA.			REMARKS.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
Sadar	1873	18 0	16 0	16 8	24 0	20 0	16 0	32 0	30 0	.....	
	1888	15 4	14 2 head	17 4	26 0	22 8	19 8	30 0	31 0	36 0	
	1891	13 12	14 11	15 12	New 35 0 / Old 18 8	31 0	23 8	35 0	37 8	33 8	
	1896	12 0	Old 9 0 / New 9 8	.....	15 0	13 8	.....	22 8	18 8	.....	

OUTTURN OF FOOD-CROPS.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Whole district...	1873-74 ...	11½	12	?	
	1888-89 ...	12	7½	7	
	1891-92 ...	13	12	?	
	1896-97 ...	12	8	...	

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1873-74.

In 1873-74, two tracts of country, known as *pargana* Tori, and the Five Parganas, both lying below the central tableland and adjoining the districts of Hazaribagh and Manbhum, respectively were affected to a slight degree. The highest price of common rice reached in the Five Parganas was 10 seers for the rupee, but it lasted only for a fortnight. The distress consequent on the high prices was only local, and not serious enough to warrant the undertaking of any special or extensive measures of relief. The opening of a few roads under local management was all that was deemed necessary, and Rs. 2,360 was given as advances under the Land Improvement Act to enable the construction of petty irrigation works. A bumper harvest of *mahua* and an abundant supply of jungle produce soon put an end to all fears of an impending famine.

There was no distress in this district in 1889 or in 1892.

PALAMAU.

RAINFALL.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Whole district.	1873-74	.....	1·54	2·51	20·71	9·30	5·05	...	....	0·06	1·65	1·79	0·53	
	1888-89	0·17?	1·20?	3·13?	18·00?	10·50?	7·90?	0·23?	0·30?	.....	0·61?	0·92?	0·52?	
	1891-92	0·22?	2·80?	2·04?	12·00?	14·52?	11·23?	0·24?	0·12	.....		1·41?	0·08?	
	1896-97			8·82	8·80	10·72	4·28							
	Normal	0·16	1·22	6·44	14·15	14·05	7·82	2·81	0·45	0·30	0·77	0·49	0·05	Rainfall seriously short in September and October.

PRICE OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	COMMON RICE.			MAIZE.			MARUA.			REMARKS.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1878	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH. ...	S. CH. ...	S. CH.	S. CH. ...	S. CH.	
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896	10 6¼	8 11¼		20 4	12 15		16 14	13 8		

OUTTURN OF FOOD-CROPS.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Whole district	1873-74 ...	As. Failed completely	As. 2 to 4 (North and east centre.) 5 to 7 (rest of district)	As. ? *	* *Vide* next page.
	1888-89 ..	3	10	5¼	
	1891-92 ...	16	8	8	
	1896-97 ...	20	6	.....	

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1874.

Cause.—The year 1873-74 opened with a comparatively short food-supply owing to deficient harvests in the preceding year, and a very poor *mahua* crop in the spring of 1873. The *bhadoi* crops, maize and *marua* failed almost completely in 1873, and the *aghani* paddy was equally a failure. The outturn of the latter was estimated at 2 to 4 annas in parganas Japla, Belanngeh, Mitori, Deogan and Pundag, and at from 5 to 7 annas elsewhere. The *mahua* crop of 1874 was, however, a bumper one, and the cold weather gave a much better outturn than was anticipated in the beginning.

Areas specially affected.—Pressure was most felt in Mitori in the extreme north-western corner of the district, and next to this in the north and north-east of the district, and in Japla.

Private trade.—At no time during the distress was any actual scarcity of food felt in the district, then a subdivision of Lohardaga. When the authorities saw that a famine was fast invading the country, they invited the assistance of the zamindars, and encouraged grain-dealers to import food-grains, and even the ordinary cultivators were moved to utilize their plough cattle for importing grain on their own account. Large quantities of grain were thus kept continually pouring into the district from Lohardaga, and to a great extent from the tributary states of Sarguza, Gangpur and Jashpur. The country was in fact soon overstocked with food. Over and above this, *mahua* became so abundant that in August it was reported to be selling at 5 maunds for the rupee and to be unsaleable in many places.

Relief given.—The expenditure of cash and grain incurred by Government in relief operation in this district was as follows:—

	Grain. Tons.	Cash. Rs.
Charitable relief	.....	.....
Wages of labour	46	1,49,300
Loans	721	54,115
Grain sold for cash	170	.....
Total ...	937	2,03,415

N. B.—The above is taken from the District Fortnightly Narratives. The expenditure shown is exclusive of contingent expenses and charges of establishment and amount expended in charitable relief. The figures given in the statement of grain and cash expenditure appended to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply" relate to the whole Lohardaga district which then included Palamau.

Charitable relief was commenced to be given in the last half of March, and was continued till the 8th August following. During this period 375 persons roughly on the average daily received relief in their own homes, generally in the shape of grain.

The average daily number of labourers employed on relief works was as follows:—

In fortnight ending	21st February	1874	...	... 5,377
Ditto	7th March	„	...	... 12,025
Ditto	21st „	„	...	... 7,936
Ditto	4th April	„	...	... 8,868
Ditto	18th „	„	...	... 13,610
Ditto	2nd May	„	...	... 17,222
Ditto	16th „	„	...	... 24,012
Ditto	30th „	„	...	... 25,040
Ditto	13th June	„	...	... 1,493
Ditto	22nd „	„	...	... 1,067
Ditto	11th July	„	...	... 653

The condition of the district did not justify the extent to which relief works were undertaken in 1874, nor the liberal wages paid to the people employed on the relief works. The prescribed rates of wages (1½ annas for an able-bodied man doing full work, and smaller amounts for women and children) proved to be too attractive at a time when there was very little field work available. On this discovery being made, orders were given for the enforcement of task work and for payment of wages in grain, with the unexpected result that the number of labourers fell at once from 25,040 to 1,493 in the beginning of June; and even of this small number, 822 were professional *Nuniahs* employed on special work. The relief operations in Palamau during 1874 is one of the many instances in which relief was overdone in that year.

1889.

Owing to the failure of the crops in the previous year, there were scarcity and high prices of food-grains in 1889 till the harvesting of the *bhadoi* crop which was a good one. No special relief measures were called for in that year or in 1892

MANBHUM.

RAINFALL.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar ...	1873-74	1·78	1·17	1·79	19·13	12·80	3·01	0·15	..	...	2·07	2·97	0·35	
	1888-89	0·64	2·19	4·17	20·47	20·97	9 13	0·05	0·06	0·08	0·98	0·57	0·19	
	1891-92	...	5·63	7·06	15·58	10 90	8·74	0·23	0·43	...	...	0·98	...	
	1896-97	...	1·65	12·46	10 79	10·78	8·04	...						
	Normal	0·85	3 57	8·68	13·2	13·91	8 13	3·09	0·21	0·24	0·46	0·09	1·03	
Govindpur ...	1873-74	1·40	0·50	2·73	21·73	11·41	9·93	...	...	...	0·88	4·20	0·70	
	1888-89	0 05	1·47	2·26	10·69	14·78	5·44	1·12	0·54	...	0·77	0·38	0·47	
	1891-92	0·65	3·59	2·99	14·45	9·64	3·89	0·54	...	...	...	0·05	...	
	1896-97	Nil	2·19	7·87	8·03	9·93	7·42	...						
	Normal	0·63	1·96	7·48	11·02	12·50	7 25	3·58	0·15	0·19	0·51	0·88	0·50	
District average.	1873-74	1·19	0·84	2·22	20·53	11·96	6·48	0·07	...	...	1·48	3·58	0·53	
	1888-89	0·17	1·83	3·21	15·58	17·88	7·28	0·59	0·01	0 04	0·88	0·58	0·33	
	1891-92	0·33	4·51	5·03	15·02	10·27	6·32	0·38	0·22	.....	.....	0·91	.....	
	1896-97	...	...	10·63	12·66	10·22	5·20	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Normal	0·97	3·13	8·93	13·37	13·25	7·79	3·34	0·18	0·21	0·49	0·94	0·77	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	COMMON RICE.			MAIZE.			MARUA.			REMARKS.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	1873	S. CH. 18 0	S. CH. 15 0	S. CH. 17 0	S. CH. 40 0	S. CH. 20 0	S. CH. ...	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
	1888	20 4	19 0	20 8	30 0	.. ...	24 8	.. ..	.....	..	
	1891	20 8	20 8	19 12	.....	... ..	... ..	.....	.....	.....	
	1896	14 0	11 11		32 0	15 0		...	.....		

OUTTURN OF FOOD-CROPS.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Sadar ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	*Vide* next page for outturn crops in 1873-74.
	1888-89 ...	13	10	12	
	1891-92 ...	*	12	*	
	1896-97 ...	*	...	...	
Govindpur ...	1873-74 ...	*	*	*	
	1888-89 ...	13	12	10	
	1891-92 ...	*	10	*	
	1896-97 ...	*	...	...	
District average.	1873-74 ...	?	*	5 to 8	
	1888-89 ...	13	11	11	
	1891-92 ...	12	11	6	
	1896-97 ...	14	5 to 8*	...	* Nearer 8 than 5.

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1874.

Cause.—The year 1873 was preceded by one of a short rice crop, the yield of which was estimated at not more than five-eighths of a full crop. The rainfall during 1873 was extremely irregular and very unevenly distributed over the district. The winter rice crop gave about half the average outturn in the district as a whole; in the western paganas a 9 to 10 anna crop was realized, in the centre the outturn was about 6 to 8 annas, and in the east only 4 to 6 annas, while in some villages where facilities for irrigation were wanting, only one-eighth of an average crop could be saved. The pulse and oil-seed crops were fairly good (about 12 annas) in the west, half the average in Govindpur, but entirely failed elsewhere. The *rabi* could not be sown, except on a limited area, for want of moisture in the soil, and gave, on the area sown, between one-third and one-half of an average crop; but its yield in the district was quite insignificant. The *mahua* crop and, to a small extent, the mango crop of 1874 came in as a timely relief to the poorer classes, and the spring crop of lac also afforded much material aid to the people

Private trade.—Food-grains were exported from the district all through the period of scarcity. The export trade was very active in the early months of 1874. No importation of food-grains appears to have been made except that on account of Government.

Relief given.—The expenditure of grain and cash incurred by Government was as follows:—

	Grain.	Cash.
	Tons.	Rs.
Charitable relief	706	84,857
Wages of labour	1,691	88,122
Loans	5,892	99,062
Grain sold for cash	12	.....
Total ...	8,301	2,67,641

The average daily numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief were as follow:—

In fortnight ending	4th April	1874	... ...	600
Ditto	2nd May	„	... ...	5,776*
Ditto	16th „	„	... ...	5,976
Ditto	30th „	„	... ...	8,569
Ditto	13th June	„	... ...	10,496
Ditto	27th „	„	... ...	11,226
Ditto	11th July	„	... ...	20,065
Ditto	25th „	„	... ...	16,214
Ditto	9th August	„	... ...	21,948
Ditto	22nd „	„	... ...	13,576
Ditto	5th September	„	... ...	12,508
Ditto	20th „	„	... ...	9,332
Ditto	3rd October	„	... ...	8,355

These were equivalent to 68,633 individuals ir relived for one month.

The numbers employed on relief works were as follow:—

February	1874	... ...	1,371
March	„	... ...	3,215
April	„	... ...	10,002
May	„	... ...	13,917
June	„	... ...	14,259
July	„	... ...	8,211
August	„	... ...	794
September	„	... ...	127

These were equivalent to 51,896 persons relieved for 30 days.

Since 1874, the district has been free from scarcity due to failure of crops.

* Figures for the fortnight ending 18th April are wanting.

SINGHBHUM.

RAINFALL.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Whole district.	1873-74	1·65	2·66	3·42	11·47	10·01	5·94	0·88	...	0·25	0·77	3·08	2·42	
	1888-89	0·13	2·40	3·04	12·06	17·25	5·32	0·00	0·65	Nil	0·21	0·33	0·32	
	1891-92	0·09	4·28	3·74	9·57	17·30	11·30	1·32	0·48	Nil	Nil	1·18	Nil	
	1896-97	...	3·66	15·14	21·28	16·65	6·59							
	Normal	0·93	3·89	9·18	13·37	12·41	7·86	2·95	0·24	0·07	0·73	0·84	1·21	

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Number of seers of 80 tolas retailed for a rupee.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	COMMON RICE.			MAIZE.			MARUA.			REMARKS.
		September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	September.	October.	November.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
Sadar	1873	24 0	16 0	24 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1888	18 0	18 0	20 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1891	14 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	18 8	.....	.....	.....	
	1896	10 0	12 0	.....	16 0	12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	

OUTTURN OF FOOD-CROPS.

SUBDIVISION.	Year.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		As.	As	As.	
Whole district	1873-74 ...	8	8	?	
	1888-89 ...	11	14	6¾	
	1891-92 ...	16	14	11	
	1896-97 ...	16	8	...	

FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

1874.

The reports and records at hand do not furnish sufficient materials for an account of the famine of 1874 as it affected this district. The following statement of expenditure of grain and cash incurred by Government in the district in 1874 is taken from a statement appended to Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply."

Statement of Expenditure for relief in 1874.

	Grain.	Cash.
	Tons.	Rs.
Charitable relief	291	.....
Wages of labour	...	16,735
Loans	95	1,450
Grain sold for cash	...	.....
Total ...	386	18,185

Since 1874, the district has not suffered from scarcity due to failure of crops.

B. C. BASU,

Assistant Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

Countersigned.

P. C. LYON,

Offg. Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

Provisional return showing the approximate yield to the acre of some of the principal crops of each district of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

Name of crop and class of soil.	Outturn in lb. per acre of land.																
	Burdwan.	Bankura.	Birbhum.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	24-Parganas.	Khulna.	Nadia.	Jessore.	Murshidabad.	Dinajpur.	Rajshahi.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Darjeeling.	Jalpaiguri.
Rice, average	1,066	1,066	1,066	1,066	1,394	1,066	1,066	1,025	1,076	1,230	984	1,200	1,230	1,189	960	943	Not known.
Wheat, average	Not a principal crop.							861	Not a principal crop.	861	861	861	Not a principal crop.		851	Not a principal crop.	
Cotton (clean)	Not a principal crop.			147			Not a principal crop.									112	120
Jute	1,500	.....	.....	1,500	1,500	1,500	Not a principal crop.		1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Indigo	12			Not a principal crop.			12		12	12	Not a principal crop.	12	Not a principal crop.				
Tea	Not a principal crop.						Not cultivated.									277	518
Tobacco							738		1,107	Not a principal crop.	984 to 2,460	Not a principal crop.	738	Not a principal crop.	984 to 2,460	Not a principal crop.	820 to 2,460
Cinchona	Not cultivated.															158	Not cultivated.
Ganja	Not cultivated.										824	824	Not cultivated.	824	Not cultivated.		

Name of crop and class of soil.	Outturn in lb. per acre of land.																
	Dacca.	Faridpur.	Backergunge.	Mymensingh.	Tippera.	Noakhali.	Chittagong.	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Darbhanga.	Muzaffarpur.	Saran.	Champaran.		
Rice	984	960	1,230	820	984	Not known	984	Not known	984	984	984	1,066	984	738	984		
Irrigated (1st class	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,763	1,763	1,763	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Irrigated (average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,022	1,022	1,023	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Wheat, average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	984	984	984	984	984	984	984		
Irrigated (from canal water	Not a principal crop.								1,109	1,109	1,109	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Irrigated (from other sources									681	681	681	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Cotton	Not a principal crop.				120	Not a principal crop.	112	126	43	Not a principal crop.		60	Not a principal crop.	44	Not a principal crop.		
Jute	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	Not a principal crop.			Not a principal crop.								
Indigo	Not a principal crop.						297	280			20	20	20	20	20		
Tea	Not a principal crop.				656		Not a principal crop.				Not a principal crop.						
Tobacco	492 to 574			Not grown.					16	16	18	1,148	1,148	.....	.....		
Opium												12	12	15	10		

Name of crop and class of soil.	Outturn in lb. per acre of land.													
	Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	Malda.	Sonthal Pargauas.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Puri.	Hazaribagh.	Lohardaga.	Palamau.	Manbhum.	Singhbhum.	
Rice	984	984	Not known	Not known	Not known	902	902	902	Not known	512	512	Not known.		
Irrigated, average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,045	1,045	1,045	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wheat, average	984	984	984	984	.....	Not a principal crop.			Not known	451	.....	Not known.	120	
Cotton	Not a principal crop.		Not a principal crop.			70	Not a principal crop.		100	75 to 100	75	100	Not a principal crop.	
Jute			1,500			Not a principal crop.						780		
Indigo	20	20	20	12		Not a principal crop.						20	Ditto.	
Tea	Not a principal crop.								110	173		Not a principal crop.		
Tobacco		164 to 2,050	820 to 1,230	307 to 492		Not a principal crop.						164 to 410	Not a principal crop.	
Opium	14					Not grown.								

W. C. MACPHERSON,

Memorandum stating for each crop shown in the "Provisional Return" the data on which the averages have been computed.

RICE.

General remarks.—Rice is a "principal crop" in every district of these Provinces. In the absence of any single authoritative source of information as to the average outturn of clean rice to the acre in each district of Bengal, the statistics and estimates given in the reports noted in the margin have been consulted, and averages computed from those which are considered most trustworthy. As has been pointed out in the forwarding letter, accuracy is not claimed for these figures, or for the figures given in the accompanying return, with regard to other crops. In some cases the figures may be approximations to the truth, but in other cases they are altogether doubtful.

1. MacDonnell's "Food Grain Supply and Famine Relief of Bihar and Bengal" published in 1876.
2. Lieutenant Otley's "Note on Rice Statistics," written in the year 1878.
3. Report on the Tenancy Bill, 1883, Volume II.
4. Irrigation Reports of the Public Works Department.
5. Mr. Luson's Note on Experiments made in Bihar, written in 1888-89.
6. Board's Return 41B. of the year 1868-69. (But this return does not distinguish between husked and unhusked rice, and some of the figures given in it are obviously incorrect.)
7. Hunter's Statistical Account of Districts.
8. Journals of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India.

2. Estimates of rice outturn per acre for Bankura, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Saran, Champaran, Monghyr and Bhagalpur have been obtained from Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply." The averages given by Mr. MacDonnell were arrived at from a consideration of figures specially obtained from Collectors, from enquiries made in specimen areas, from the figures given by Lieutenant Otley in his "Note on Rice Statistics," and from a consultation of all available sources of information. Mr. MacDonnell's averages may be regarded, therefore, as being up to the present date the most trustworthy figures available as to rice outturn, excepting those districts where, for test purposes, actual weighments have since been made with due care and attention.

3. In consideration of the average yield of rice entered against each district, it must be remembered that in all districts two main kinds of rice are grown, viz., winter or *aman* and *aus* or *bhadoi*; and that in some districts a third kind, viz, *boro*, is grown. The average yield to the acre for a district depends, first, upon the average yield of each kind of rice, and, secondly, upon the proportion which each kind of rice crop bears to the whole rice crop of the district. It has been usual in this Department to assume, for the whole of these Provinces, an average yield to the acre of 15 maunds of clean rice from the *aman* crop and 10 maunds from the *aus* or *bhadoi* crop.

Remarks on outturn of rice per acre shown against particular districts.

Burdwan.—Mr. Otley gives 15 to 24 maunds of paddy as the average outturn per acre. This is equivalent to 9½ to 15 maunds of rice, or (if the difference be halved), say, 1,000lbs. to the acre. Mr. A. C. Sen, C.S., on page xl of his Report on the Agriculture of Burdwan, gives higher figures. Considering the figures estimated for adjoining districts, it has been thought proper to take 13 maunds, or 1,066lbs.

Bankura.—See page 318 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply."

Birbhum.—See page 305 read with pages 317 and 318 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply."

Midnapore.—The average for Midnapore is based on consideration of the average outturns assigned to other districts, and on results reported in the Agri-Horticultural Society's journals. In the Board's selections of the Jellamutha and Majnamutha records, 1,555lbs. were reported as the average outturn, but this figure was rejected as being too high. Mr. Otley put the average outturn at from 21 to 36 maunds of paddy.

Hooghly.—Mr. Otley says "average 24 to 30 maunds of paddy," say, 27 maunds of paddy, or 17 maunds of clean rice, or 1,494lbs., which seems to be high considering the averages of adjoining districts, even after allowing for the alleged exceptional fertility of Hooghly. Mr. B. C. Basu says that the practice of manuring paddy land with oil-cake is found only in Hooghly.

24-Parganas.—Mr. Otley says "average 15 to 27 maunds of paddy," say, 21 maunds of paddy, or 13 maunds of rice, or 1,066lbs.

Khulna.—1,066lbs. entered, the district being similar to the 24-Parganas.

Nadia.—Mr. Otley says "20 maunds of paddy." This would give 12½ maunds of rice, or 1,025lbs.

Jessore.—1,066lbs. The same average is taken as for the 24-Parganas and Khulna.

Murshidabad.—1,230lbs. See page 262 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply." This appears to be high in comparison with neighbouring districts. The average of 20 experiments made by Babu Parbati Charan Nag in this district gave 4 maunds 30 seers to the standard bigha or, say, 1,168lbs. to the acre. See page 603 of Volume II of Bengal Government Report on Tenancy Bill.

Dinajpur.—See page 216 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply."

Rajshahi.—Mr. Otley says "27 to 33 maunds of paddy." This seems to be too high. Board's Return No. XLI for 1868-69 says 1,200lbs., and this estimate has been entered.

Rangpur.—See page 233 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply."

Bogra.—14½ maunds, or 1,189lbs. of rice, taken as representing the estimate of 4 maunds 34 seers shown on page 603 of Volume II of the Report on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. This estimate was made by Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.S., on information gathered chiefly in the Government estate of Jaipur.

Pabna.—960lbs. taken from Board's Return No. XLI for 1868-69.

Darjeeling.—943lbs. given in Board's Return No. XLIB for 1868-69.

Jalpaiguri.—No trustworthy information available.

Dacca.—11¼ maunds of rice is estimated in the Agri-Horticultural Society's journal. Board's Return No. XLI for 1868-69 shows 480lbs to 880lbs. On page 33 of Mr. Ambica Charan Sen's Report on the Dacca District, the yield for the various kinds of paddy is stated as 3 to 12 maunds a bigha, say, 9 to 36 maunds an acre; but this is of unhusked grain. It is difficult to strike an average on this. The estimate of 984lbs. is offered with much caution.

Faridpur.—960lbs. taken from Board's Return No. XLI of 1868-69.

Backergunge.—1,280lbs. taken from Board's Return No. XLI of 1868-69. No reason is known why the Backergunge estimate should be so much higher than that of adjoining districts.

Mymensingh.—Board's Return No. XLI of 1868-69 gives 800lbs. The Agri-Horticultural Society's journals give 9 to 11 maunds. Ten maunds, or 820lbs., have been taken therefore.

Tippera.—The Agri-Horticultural Society's journals give 9 to 15 maunds. Twelve maunds, or 984lbs., have been taken therefore.

Noakhali.—Board's Return No. XLI of 1868-69 gives 1,600lbs., but it is uncertain whether this means rice or paddy. As no other information is available, it is thought best to enter "not known."

Chittagong.—The Agri-Horticultural Society's journals give 18 to 21 maunds of paddy, or 11 to 13 maunds of rice. Twelve maunds, or 984lbs., have been taken.

Patna.—In default of other information as to the average for the whole district, 984lbs. has been taken, being the same outturn as reckoned by Mr. MacDonnell for Gaya and Shahabad. For irrigated lands in the Patna, Gaya and Shahabad districts, the figures given are taken from Mr. Luson's note, dated 4th February 1889, giving the result of weighments made of first class crops on lands regularly irrigated from canals in the Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad districts. In 222 experiments made with transplanted *aghani dhan*, a yield averaging about 33 maunds of paddy was got. Thirty-three maunds of paddy are equivalent to about 21¼ maunds of rice, or 1,763lbs., which has been entered against the heading 1st class irrigated lands for these three districts. Against the head "Average for irrigated lands" for these three districts, Mr. Luson's estimate of 12⅔ maunds, or 1,022lbs., for the average irrigated crop of 1888-89, shown on page 34 of the Public Works Department Irrigation Report for 1888-89, has been accepted. But it is observed that the average of experiments from 1880-81 to 1887-88 gives 16⅔ maunds of paddy, or only 833lbs. of rice.

Gaya.—See page 116 of Mr MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply." See also above under "Patna."

Shahabad.—See page 7 of Mr MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply." See also above under "Patna."

Darbhanga.—1,066lbs. have been taken, or 13⅓ maunds, on consideration of the figures on page 57 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply."

Muzaffarpur.—984lbs., or 12 maunds, have been taken on consideration of the figures on pages 81-82 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grains."

Saran.—See page 32 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply."

Champaran.—See page 100 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply."

Monghyr.—See page 170 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply."

Bhagalpur.—See pages 150 to 151 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-Grain Supply."

Purnea.—No information available on which an average for the district can be struck

Malda.—Mr. Otley says:—"The ordinary outturn of paddy per acre is 36 to 3[illegible] maunds." This would be equal to over 23 maunds of rice, which is clearly too much. The outturn for this district is therefore left blank.

Sonthal Parganas.—No trustworthy information available.

Cuttack.—902lbs is the estimate made by Mr. N. N. Banerji, Assistant to the Director in his Agricultural Report on Cuttack, which is now passing through the Press. Mr. Otley gave 15 maunds of paddy, *i.e.*, about 9½ maunds. The average outturn of irrigated crops in the three Orissa districts shown in the Provisional Return is based upon the figures given on page 31 of the Orissa Canals, Appendix to the Public Works Department Irrigation Report for 1885-86. The averages for the five years, 1880-85, there shown give a quinquennial average of 20 40 maunds of paddy to the acre of irrigated land, equivalent to 12¾ maunds of rice, or 1,045lbs. The figures returned for the same years for unirrigated land give an average of 16·66 maunds of paddy, or 10⅔ maunds, *i.e.*, 854lbs. of rice.

Balasore.—902lbs. estimated, as it is likely that the yield approximates to that of Cuttack. Board's Return No. XLI of 1868-69 gives 800lbs.

Puri.—902lbs. on page 206 of Volume II of the Selections from the correspondence relating to the settlement of Khurda. The Settlement Officer in his letter, dated Januar[illegible]

1883, gives 12 maunds as the average outturn in Khurda; but Khurda is probably on the whole more fertile than the rest of the district, and 11 maunds, or 902lbs., have accordingly been taken as the district average.

Hazaribagh.—Not known.

Lohardaga.—In his Report on the Agriculture of Lohardaga, written in 1890, Mr. B. C. Basu says (page 60) that 10 maunds of paddy is the average yield. This represents 6½ maunds of clean rice, or 512lbs. This is practically the same outturn as was reported by Mr. F. A. Slack, C.S., in his report written in 1888 on the settlement of the estate of the Maharaja of Chota Nagpur (see page 36 of the report).

Palamau.—The Lohardaga estimate has been taken.

Manbhum and Singhbhum.—No trustworthy information available.

WHEAT.

Average yields of wheat to the acre have been shown in the Provisional Return in the case of districts in which the area cultivated nearly comes up to or exceeds 10,000 acres. On a consideration of the figures given in Mr. Finucane's Report on Wheat, No. 391T., dated 7th July 1886, and the figures given in the Report on the Wheat Production and Trade of India, published by the Government of India in 1883, an estimate of 10½ maunds, or 861lbs. to the acre, has been taken for the five Bengal districts, viz., Nadia, Murshidabad, Dinajpur, Rajshahi and Pabna, under which wheat is shown as a principal crop, and 12 maunds to the acre for the Bihar districts. The average outturn depends very much on the extent to which this crop is irrigated and manured. On page 36 of his Settlement Report for Chota Nagpur, Mr. F. A. Slack shows 5½ maunds (nearly), or 451lbs., as the average yield of wheat to the acre, and this estimate has accordingly been entered under Lohardaga.

OTHER FOOD-GRAINS, INCLUDING PULSES.

Every district in these Provinces has a large area of cultivation coming under the statistical head of "Other food-grains, including pulses." The most important crops under this head are barley, Indian-corn, millets and gram. Some information with regard to the outturn of these crops in certain districts is contained in various agricultural reports and settlement reports which can be tabulated when the next return of the kind now submitted is prepared.

OILSEEDS.

Nearly every district in these Provinces has a considerable area under oilseeds. From the estimates given by Collectors in the forecast of the oilseed crops, it would seem that six maunds to the acre is about the average yield. In a future return, it may be possible to give estimates of yield under the three main heads of linseed, rape and mustard.

SUGARCANE.

Sugarcane also is an important crop in nearly every district of these Provinces. The existing statistics of sugar cultivation and production were considered in correspondence which passed between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal in 1888-89. A reference to that correspondence will show that the district estimates of outturn of sugar are open to much doubt. Thirty maunds or 22cwt. (equivalent to 2,684lbs.) of *gur*, or unrefined sugar, has been taken as the average outturn in Bengal (paragraph 11 of Statistical Department note, dated 25th July 1888). The Government of India estimated 20cwt. or 1 ton as the outturn of coarse sugar per acre (paragraph 2 of Revenue and Agricultural Department Resolution of 20th March 1889); but this estimate included sugar plants of all kinds. For particular districts of these Provinces the most trustworthy statistics which are known to me are those shown on page 607 of Volume II of the Bengal Government Report on the Tenancy Bill of 1883. In his letter No. 111, dated 31st March 1883, there printed, Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.S., reported that he had obtained an average outturn of 33cwt. to the acre on the Jaipur Estate in Bogra, and he compares this result with a yield of 26cwt. obtained by Messrs. Thomson and Mylne in Shahabad.

COTTON.

Mianapore.—147lbs. to an acre. So shown in a statement submitted to the Government of India by the Bengal Government in the Financial Department in 1875.

All the other figures entered against cotton are taken from the Appendix to Bengal Government letter No. 3573, dated 13th November 1876.

JUTE.

On page 36 of Babu Hem Chandra Kerr's report on the cultivation and trade in jute, published in 1877, six maunds per bigha is taken as the average outturn for the large jute-growing districts. This is equivalent to about 18 maunds, or, say 1,500lbs. to the acre. This estimate has been taken for all the Bengal districts. With reference to the estimate shown against Manbhum on the same page of the report cited, 750lbs. has been roughly estimated as the outturn in Manbhum.

INDIGO.

On page 23 of his Pamphlet on Indigo, Dr. Watt takes the outturn of indigo as 10 to 12lb an acre in Bengal, and 20 lb an acre in Bihar. 12lb and 20lb have been taken respectively for all the Bengal districts, and for all the Bihar districts in which indigo is an important crop.

TEA.

The district outturns are those shown in the Appendix to Revenue Department letter No. 304Agri., dated 7th August 1891, which agree with those published on page 132 of the Bengal General Administration Report for 1890-91.

TOBACCO.

In the report on cultivation and curing of tobacco in Bengal submitted to the Government of India, with Bengal Government letter No. 3725, dated 29th December 1874, it was stated (paragraph 4 of the Report) that while under ordinary cultivation the yield per acre varies from 2 or 3 maunds to 6 or 7 maunds, the return under high cultivation may be from 10 to 30 or even 40 maunds. For districts in which tobacco is a principal crop, as returned in the agricultural statistics published in 1891, the outturns shown in Appendix A to the Report of 1874 above quoted have been shown.

CINCHONA.

The estimate of 158lb per acre has been kindly supplied by Dr. Prain.

OPIUM.

The figures entered for opium show the average outturn per standard acre of opium for the ten years (1881-82 to 1890-91). They have been compiled from the Opium Administration Report for 1890-91. As no separate figure is given for Darbhanga, the outturn for Muzaffarpur has been entered under it.

GANJA.

The estimate of 824lb is obtained by taking the average of the estimated yield for the six years 1885—1891 shown on page 34 of the Excise Administration Report for 1890-91.

W. C. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

DARJEELING,
The 14th June 1892.

ANNEXURE B TO DIRECTOR'S NOTES DATED 17TH NOVEMBER.

Statement showing roughly the average outturn per acre, in maunds, of bhadoi, kharif and rabi crops in Bihar.

Name of crop.	Average outturn per acre in maunds.	REMARKS.
1	2	3
Winter rice ...	12 to 13 maunds per acre, of rice.	For purposes of the winter rice forecast 15 maunds per acre is taken as the average outturn of winter rice in these Provinces. In a return published by the Agricultural Department in 1892, showing the average outturn per acre of the principal crops of these Provinces 984 lbs. or 12½ maunds was accepted as the average outturn of rice per acre in Bihar. The winter rice crop in Bihar yields a smaller outturn than that in Lower Bengal. Twelve to 13 maunds may be, therefore, taken as a fair average rough estimate.
Bhadoi rice ...	10 maunds of rice ...	In estimating the rate of outturn per acre of clean rice for the bhadoi crop, 10 maunds has been provisionally assumed to be the average outturn. This figure may be accepted for Bihar.
Wheat	12 maunds	In Agricultural Department return previously referred to the average outturn, after consulting different reports, was taken as 984 lbs. per acre, or 12½ maunds per acre. About 12 maunds per acre or 4 maunds per Bengal bigha may be accepted as an approximately correct average for Bihar.
Barley	13 maunds.	
Gram	14 maunds	The outturn of gram is very much the same as that of barley; if anything, a little more, and 14 maunds may be well accepted as the approximate average outturn per acre.
Maize	13½ maunds.	
Marua	10 maunds.	
Bajra	10 ditto.	
Jowar	12 ditto.	

N. N. BANERJEI,
Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd November 1896.

THE following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta.

NAMES OF MARTS.	Stock in hand as compiled on— 1st week of Nov. 1896.	4th week of Nov. 1896.
	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghatta	1,70,000	1,52,000
Ultadanga	44,300	26,300
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat	4,06,600	3,53,500
Pathuriaghatta, Posta and Jorabagan ...	500	2,000
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	90,200	72,950
Minor bazars (estimated)	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (estimated)	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur	.....	80,900
Baidyabati, Nowabganj, Bhadreshwar, and Chandernagore	4,365	15,022
Total ...	12,05,965	11,92,672
On Railway premises on both sides of the river	3,253 (on 3rd Nov. 1896).	4,257 (on 21st Nov. 1896).
On boats unloaded—		
By Port Commissioners' returns ...	37,423 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1895).	11,164 (21st to 23rd Nov. 1896).
By Canal returns	10,355 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1896).	6,744 (21st to 23rd Nov. 1896).
Grand Total of Stocks ...	12,56,996	12,14,837
Probable stock available for exportation by sea	2 lakhs	2 lakhs.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 24th November 1896.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 23rd November, 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil. Weather warm by day; cold at night. Rain threatening. *Aman* being harvested everywhere; probable outturn as follows—Sadar 4 to 10 annas, Kalna 5 to 8 annas, Katwa 12 annas, and Raniganj 4 to 6 annas; the crop varying greatly in different parts of the districts. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs. c.	
Sadar	9 to 11 0	per rupee.
Kalna	9½ to 10 0	
Katwa	10 10	
Raniganj	10 4	

Birbhum.—No rain, but cloudy. *Aman* being cut; outturn 9 to 10 annas. New rice sells at 10½ to 11 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—No rain except for a slight shower to-day (23rd). Weather fair in the beginning of the week, but latterly cloudy. No improvement in the condition of the crops. Fodder and water sufficient for the present. Sporadic cases of cow-pox continue to occur. Common rice selling at Bankura 11 seers per rupee and at Vishnupur 12 seers.

Midnapore.—No rain this week, but to-day (23rd) cloudy. Paddy being cut; crop on high lands damaged. Locusts have appeared, but no serious damage has been done to the *rabi* crops. *Rabi* still being sown. Sugarcane and indigo doing fairly well. Cattle-disease reported from Salboni, Garhbeta, and Keshiary. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10	per rupee.
Contai	11 to 15	
Tamluk	10	
Ghatal	10	

Hooghly.—No rain throughout the district. Weather very cloudy to-day (23rd). *Aman* is withering in places. Rain required urgently. *Rabi* cultivation going on. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *rabi* almost over. Cutting of *aman* rice on high lands commenced. Rain badly wanted for *aman* rice. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot in the day; cool at night. In south of the district winter rice is estimated to yield 10 to 12 annas; elsewhere 8 annas. *Rabi* sowings going on slowly owing to want of rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	8½ to 10	per rupee.
Barasat	8½	
Basirhat	9	
Diamond Harbour	10	

Nadia.—Sky cloudy. No rain. Standing crops getting worse day by day for want of rain in thana Tehatta of Meherpur subdivision. *Rabi* crops also affected in places by a kind of insect-pest called *java*. Fodder sufficient. Wells and tanks are drying up. Common rice sells at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Started test earth-works at task-work rates on the incomplete famine road from Meherpur to Kaliganj from the 15th November. The number attended daily as follows:—

15th November	... ...	972
16th „	... ...	584
17th „	... ...	552
18th „	... ...	586
19th „	... ...	704
20th „	... ...	769
21st „	... ...	1,009
22nd „	... ...	839

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Aman* and *rabi* suffering for want of rain. Prospect of *kalai* not favourable. State of sugarcane, mulberry, and indigo appears good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	9½	per rupee.
Kandi	10½	
Jangipur	12	

Jessore.—Weather hot during day; cool at night. Rain badly wanted for *rabi* crops and *boro* seedlings. *Rabi* crops in low lands and *aman* in low *beels* in Narail subdivision are good, but those in high lands are bad. Cattle-disease reported from thana Muhamadpur in Magura subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Jessore	8 to 10	per rupee.
Jhenida	9	
Magura	8 to 8¾	
Narail	9	
Bongaon	9	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine and cool. *Aman* paddy and other crops suffering from want of rain. In south-west of the district there will be a total failure of *aman* paddy, the only crop grown there. Test relief works are about to be opened. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Khulna	8 to 10	per rupee.
Bagerhat	8½	
Satkhira	8	

Rajshahi.—No rain, but sky over cast. Harvesting of *aman* paddy progressing; outturn is bad to middling. *Rabi* sowings proceeding; rain wanted for proper germination. Fodder and water available. Price of rice continues very high, but stationary.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·01. Crops on low lands doing well, but on high lands bad. *Rabi* crops doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient. Common rice sells at 8 to 9½ seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather getting cold; cloudy since yesterday (22nd). Prospect of *haimanti* paddy continues unfavourable. Sowing of *rabi* crops going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 8¼ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Hills—*aghani dhan* and *bara marua* being harvested; wheat, barley, and *phaphur* progressing favourably; *kalai* and *bhutmas* will soon be harvested. Terai—*Haimanti* paddy coming to maturity, prospects not unfavourable, mustard and *kalai* being sown. Coarse rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	6 to 8	per rupee.
Terai	7½ to 8	

Bhutta sells at 13½ seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Early *aman* being harvested in places. *Rabi* crops being sown. Prospects fair. To-day (23rd) is cloudy with a slight drizzle. Clouds and fog without rain may do harm by causing insects to appear. Common rice selling from 7 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather clear; cloudy sometimes. Reaping of winter rice and *rabi* sowings in progress. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice (new) at head-quarters 9 seers per rupee and in the interior from 8½ to 11½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Cloudy and drizzling weather to-day (23rd); rain probable. Winter rice is being harvested; a 4 to 6-anna crop expected. *Rabi* crops drying up for want of rain. Water becoming scarce. Rain urgently required. Fodder available. Rice selling at 8 to 8½ seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy going on. Prospects show no improvement. *Rabi* crops being sown. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Mornings and evenings cool. Cloudy to-day (23rd). Winter rice being reaped. Condition of cattle good except at Jamalpur. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 7 seers 6 chitaks to 8 seers per rupee; new rice 10 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops unfavourable. No rain hitherto, but sky is now cloudy, and there is likelihood of rain. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells from 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops poor on high land and average on low land. Cattle-disease reported from some places in station Backergunge. Price of common rice—*aman* 6 to 10 seers per rupee, and *aus* 7½ to 13½ seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Weather cloudy. No rain. Reaping of *aman* paddy commenced. Fodder and water available. Price of rice has fallen slightly, and is sold at 8 to 11½ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of winter rice crop bad for want of rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of rice ranges from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather dry. *Aman* crop suffering and *rabi* sowings retarded for want of rain. Prospects poor. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice sells at 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall ·72. Paddy being reaped. *Rabi* and opium doing well. Light showers of rain which fell almost throughout the district last night (22nd) will do much good to standing crops. Prices expected to fall. Common rice selling in Patna at 10 seers per rupee. Test works opened but not largely attended. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—Paddy harvesting going on. Sowings of poppy and *rabi* continue. Prospects fair.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·45 and at Buxar ·45. Weather cloudy. There was rain on 22nd, which will be beneficial to *rabi*. Winter rice in irrigated tracts doing fairly well. Number on relief works on Saturday (21st)—men 153, women 133 and children 73. Common rice selling at 8½ seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall on Sunday (22nd) ·19. *Rabi* sowing still continues; crop germinating well. Sowing of poppy going on. Sugarcane-pressing commenced in Siwan subdivision. A few cases of cattle-disease in Gopalganj subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices are—common rice 9 seers, wheat 8½ seers, barley 10½ seers, *makai* 12 seers, gram 10½ seers *arhar* 11½ seers, *marua* 14½ seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Slight rain at Sadar yesterday (22nd) ·03. Sky overcast for the last, two days. *Rabi* sowings making little progress. Common rice sells at 9½ seers per rupee, against 9 seers (last week) and average 17½ seers. Fodder and water sufficient. Two test relief works at Sadar and two in Bettiah opened. Number employed on Saturday (21st)—men 1,138, women 425 and children 481. Gratuitious relief nil.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall on Sunday (22nd) evening ·19. Prospects continue gloomy. Prices of food-grains are as follow:—Common rice 8 seers, wheat 8 seers, *makai* 12 seers, barley 10 seers, gram 11 seers, *arhar* 13 seers, *marua* 15 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Paddy ripening. Rain on 23rd instant (·32) will do immense good to *rabi*. Sky thickly cloudy. *Rabi* promising. Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar ·11, Begusarai ·16, Jamui ·1. Weather cloudy. *Rabi* sowings still continue; prospects not good of those already sown for want of moisture. Paddy harvesting commenced. Bad outturn of other crops except that of *rahar*. Cattle-disease still reported from Bagusarai. Sufficient fodder and water. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	8 to 9	per rupee.
Begusarai	8	
Jamui	*Aghani* 10	

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·03. Sky cloudy. From want of moisture in the soil the outlook for *rabi* crops is bad. *Aghani* rice is being harvested. No complaint as regards drinking-water or fodder. Common rice sells as below:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10	per rupee.
Banka	11½	
Madhipura	10	
Supaul	11	

Purnea.—Rainfall ·08. *Aghani* ... ening, and harvesting has begun. Tobacco and other *rabi* crops being sown, but progress retarded by drought. Cattle-disease reported from Araria and Raniganj thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10	per rupee.
Araria	11	
Kishanganj	8	

Malda.—Drizzling rain last night (22nd).. Sky cloudy. Winter rice is being harvested; expected outturn not more than six annas. Locusts have destroyed about 8 annas mustard in Kharba thana. *Kalai* ripening. Ordinary rice selling at 11 seers a rupee. No want of fodder. Supply of drinking-water is not sufficient in certain places in Barindra tract.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather cloudy still. Some rain at head-quarters this morning (23rd); none reported from subdivisions. Dews rather better. Prices are—new rice 10 to 16 seers, old rice 8 to 10 seers, maize 13 to 20 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather warm and cloudy. *Sarad* and *rabi* crops withering in unirrigated tracts for want of moisture. *Laghu* rice being harvested. *Guru* rice in ear. Insects still exist in Banki. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	...	11	13	per rupee.
Jajpur	...	14	7	
Kendrapara	...	14	7	
Banki	...	15	12	

Balasore.—Weather seasonable. Sky occasionally cloudy. Early *sarad* rice being harvested; outturn expected from 4 to 12 annas. Late *sarad* in ear will prove a failure, except where irrigated. *Rabi* crops suffering and sowing retarded for want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 12 and 15 seers per rupee at Sadar and Bhadrak respectively.

Angul.—No rain. Average paddy outturn in Angul will not be less than 8 annas; *rabi* not more than 4 annas. In Khondmals much the same results expected. Coarse rice selling at 16 seers per rupee in Angul and 18 seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—No rain. Weather fairly cool; occasionally cloudy. Crops withering for want of moisture. Prospects as before. Fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Price of common rice 9 seers 5 chitaks per rupee in the Chilka tracts, and 11 seers 8 chitaks to 15 seers 12 chitaks elsewhere.

Hazaribagh.—Little rain to-day (23rd). More rain expected. Rainfall at Sadar ·19. Prospects of paddy 2 to 8 annas. Rice sells from 7 to 9 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—Rainfall (·30) will do good to *rabi*. Reaping of *don dhan* continues. Rice sells at 9 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—No rain. Prospect of *rabi* gloomy. Fodder and water-supply sufficient except in thana Mohudar. Cattle-disease prevailing in Lesliganj outpost. Coarse rice selling at about 8 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—No rain. Weather somewhat warm: Prospects of crops on ground remain unchanged. Paddy on high lands still being cut for fodder. Reaping on lower lands commenced in places. Cattle-disease still exists in a few villages in head-quarters subdivision, but appears to be gradually decreasing. Fodder ample. Drinking-water sufficient at present. Common rice sells at 8 to 11 seers per rupee at Sadar and 8½ seers at Gobindpur. No general distress expected at present. A little rain fell here this morning. The weather is now cloudy.

Singhbhum.—Raining since last night. *Rabi* prospects will now improve. Old rice selling at 10 seers and new rice at 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—Some rain has fallen in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, but there has been practically none elsewhere in the Lower Provinces. Patna has had a fall of ·72 inch. The light rainfall is reported to have improved the prospects of the *rabi* crops in Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Darbhanga, Lohardaga and Singhbhum. Except in these districts and in Northern Bengal, the sowing of the *rabi* crops and the germination of what has been sown are still retarded for want of rain. The harvesting of winter rice has begun. As previously reported, this crop has seriously suffered on high lands, but on low lands it is expected to yield a fair outturn. The insects which had been infesting the rice crop in Orissa are said to still exist in Banki. Locusts and insects have appeared in places in Midnapore, Nadia, and Malda. No cattle-disease is reported except from a few localities. Prices have shown a slight tendency to fall in a few districts. The numbers employed on relief-works on Saturday, the 21st, were:—Nadia 1,009; Champaran—1,994 (men 1,138, women 425 and children 431); Shahabad 359 (men 153, women 133 and children 73). In Patna, it is said, the works have not been largely attended.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 24th November, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD AND SALT IN THE HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH NOVEMBER 1896.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION.																
1	Burdwan	...	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 8	9 12	9 12	15 8	...	...	...
2	Birbhum	7 8	7 8	15 0	...	...	...	6 12	7 8	13 8	9 12	9 0	17 4	..	...	...
3	Bankura	8 4	8 0	13 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 0	12 8	12 0	11 0	18 12	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	7 12	8 0	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 8	10 0	9 8	16 0	..	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	0	10 0	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	12 14	..	...	...
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 6	11 12	9 2	10 0	15 8	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																
7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 8	7 0	9 0	9 0	13 4	...	...	...
8	Calcutta	8 6	8 9	11 13	10 0	10 0	16 0	6 10	6 10	8 0	8 6	8 6	11 13	16 0	11 6	17 12
9	Nadia ...	9 6	10 0	15 9	...	...	...	6 2	7 0	7 4	8 14	8 5	14 3	...	...	..
10	Murshidabad ...	9 8	9 8	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	9 8	15 0	...	...	...
11	Jessore ...	7 0	8 0	12 6	13 0	10 0	16 0	8 0	7 0	11 8	9 2	9 2	16 0	...	...	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	8 10	9 0	18 0	..	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																
13	Rajshahi ...	9 0	9 0	17 4	...	10 8	26 4	7 8	6 0	12 0	9 6	7 8	16 8	....	...	...
14	Dinajpur ...	7 11	7 1	14 0	...	...	...	7 12 4 t	7 1 4 t	11 13	9 14 2 t	9 9 3 t	15 0	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri	7 8	8 8	12 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	5 0	8 0	6 8	6 0	9 0	5 8	5 0	5 8	8 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	5 8	10 0	9 0	8 0	14 8	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	7 8	7 2	13 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 0	9 12 (new rice).	9 0	15 12	...	...	...
19	Pabna	11 4	11 4	18 12	12 12	12 12	22 8	6 6	6 6	6 6	9 8	9 12	16 8	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION.																
20	Dacca	7 0	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 2	11 14	9 0	9 0	15 8	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	16 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	13 0	8 0	8 4	15 8	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kalna 8 seers (panga), Katwa 11 seers 6 chitaks, and Ranigani 10½ seers.
B. At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
C. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :— Contai 7 seers, Tamluk 9½ seers, and Ghatal 10 seers (crushed).
D. In the Serampore and Jahanabad subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
E. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 9 seers 6 chitaks per rupee.
F. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chetla 9 seers 10 chitaks, Barasat 8 seers 12 chitaks, Baduria 8 seers, Magrahat not reported.
G. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia 10½ seers (panga), Chuadanga 10 seers (panga), Meherpur 10½ seers (karkatch), and Ranaghat 9 seers (crushed).
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Lalbagh 11 seers, Kandi 10 seers, and Jangipur 10½ seers.
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 9 seers 1 chitak, Magura 8 seers, Narail 8 seers 11 chitaks, and Bangaon 8 seers 2 chitaks.

...the Districts of Bengal on the 15th November 1896.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN						WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.							
BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Sr Ch.	Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
															BENGAL.	
...	...	...	...	...	...							Crushed.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	80 0	90 0	A 11 4	12 0	11 0	3 5 0	3 0	3 5 0	Burdwan.	1
...	...	...	...	...	...							Karkatch.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	160 0	160 0	B 10 8	10 0	10 8	3 10 6	3 12 0	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 9 0	Bankura.	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	240 0	240 0	C 10 0	10 0	11 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	Midnapore.	4
...	...	...	...	...	...							Crushed.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	160 0	160 0	D 9 8	9 8	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5
8 14	10 10	15 3	...	...	...							Panga.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	90 0	105 0	E 9 11	8 14	11 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	3 6 0	Howrah.	6
...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 1	101 0	100 0	F 9 1	8 0	11 6	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	24-Parganas.	7
...	...	...	...	...	...							Panga.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	80 0	91 6	8 0	8 0	11 13	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	Calcutta.	8
...	...	...	...	...	...							Panga.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2	128 0	128 0	G 9 6	10 10	10 12	4 4 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Nadia.	9
...	...	...	...	...	...							Karkatch.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2	120 0	190 0	H 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	Murshidabad.	10
...	...	...	...	...	...							Panga.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I 8 0	8 0	9 2	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 10 0	Jessore.	11
...	...	...	...	...	...							Panga.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	160 0	160 0	J 8 0	9 2	10 12	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	Khulna.	12
...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...							Panga.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	240 0	240 0	K 9 0	9 0	9 9	4 2 8	4 2 8	3 10 8	Rajshahi.	13
...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 0							Panga.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	120 0	120 0	8 14 1 t	9 6 3 t	11 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	3 10 0	Dinajpur.	14
...	...	...	...	...	...							Panga.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	135 0	160 0	L 8 0	8 0	10 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	3 10 0	Jalpaiguri.	15
...	...	...	...	...	...				M			Panga.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	Darjeeling.	16
...	...	...	...	...	...				8 0	8 0	...	Rora. 4 14 0	4 14 0			
...	...	...	...	...	...				N			Panga.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17
...	...	...	...	...	...							Panga.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	90 0	90 0	7 15½	8 13	9 12	4 8 0	4 4 0	3 12 0	Bogra.	18
...	...	...	...	...	...				O			Panga.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	140 0	200 0	9 2	9 2	9 12	4 5 0	4 5 0	3 8 0	Pabna.	19
...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...				P			Panga.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	130 0	110 0	8 8	8 14	10 0	4 7 0	4 6 0	3 10 0	Dacca.	20
...	...	...	...	...	...				Q							
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21
...	...	...	...	...	...				R			Panga.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	Faridpur.	22
...	...	...	...	...	...				S			Panga.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	80 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	10 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	Backergunge.	23

BURDWAN DIVISION.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.
DACCA DIVISION.

J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 9 seers and Satkhira 9½ seers.
K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are :—Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 8 seers.
L. In Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
M. At Kurseong and Siliguri the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
N. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Milphamari 9 seers, Gaibanda and Kurigram not reported.
O. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
P. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 9 seers 11 chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Munshirhat 9 seers 11 chitaks, and Mirkadim 9 seers 11 chitaks.
Q. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishoreganj 9 seers 6 chitaks, Jamalpur 8 seers, Kagmari 7 seers, and Netrokona 8 seers.
R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 10 seers (crushed) and Goalundo 10 seers (panga).
S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 10 seers 10 chitaks, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarter

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT. Present return.	WHEAT. Next preceding return.	WHEAT. Corresponding return of last year.	BARLEY. Present return.	BARLEY. Next preceding return.	BARLEY. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Next preceding return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, COMMON. Present return.	RICE, COMMON. Next preceding return.	RICE, COMMON. Corresponding return of last year.	JOWAR OR CHOLUI (*Sorghum Vulgare* Present return.	JOWAR OR CHOLUI (*Sorghum Vulgare* Next preceding return.	JOWAR OR CHOLUI (*Sorghum Vulgare* Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. C
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 11	6 11	10 0	7 0	7 8	14 8	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	16 0	9 8	9 8	17 0	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 26	Chittagong ...	8 8	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	12 0	9 0	9 8	14 8	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna ...	9 0	8 4	15 & 17 0	12 0	11 0	25 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	18 8	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 28	Gaya ...	8 4	8 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	21 0	7 4	7 8	10 0	8 0	8 4	15 0	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 29	Shahabad ...	8 8 & 9 0	8 0 & 8 8	11 0 & 13 0	11 8	11 8	20 0	7 0 & 7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8 & 9 8	8 0 & 8 8	14 0 & 18 0	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 30	Saran ...	8 8	8 8	15 [illegible]	11 0	11 0	20 0	6 12	...	13 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 31	Champaran ...	9 0	9 0	16 12	10 0	13 0	33 8	6 8	7 0	8 8	9 0	11 4	18 12	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 32	Muzaffarpur ...	8 0	8 0	15 0	11 8	13 0	25 0	6 8	7 8	9 0	7 8	8 4	15 0	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION. 33	Darbhanga ...	8 0	8 0	13 6	11 0	10 0	27 4	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 6	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr ...	8 12	8 4	15 0	13 8	16 0	22 0	7 4	7 4	10 8	8 8	8 6	15 8	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 35	Bhagalpur ...	9 0	8 8	15 2	11 6	10 2	20 3	8 4	8 8	13 4	10 2	9 6	17 10	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 36	Purnea (Kasba)	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 37	Malda (English Bazar).	9 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 8	17 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 38	Santhal Parganas.	7 4	7 4	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	13 8	10 8	9 4	18 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	6 9	6 9	11 13	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	13 2	11 13	11 3	23 10	...	...	...
ORISSA DIVISION. 40	Balasore ...	10 0	10 8	16 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	11 0	10 12	24 0	...	...	...
ORISSA DIVISION. 41	Puri ...	6 0	...	11 0	...	...	...	7 14	8 0	13 2	13 2	11 13	24 15	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ...	7 8	7 0 Red.	12 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	6 0	6 4 Old.	8 0	9 0	8 12 Old.	16 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 43	Lohardaga	7 8	7 8 White.	10 12	...	...	...	7 0	6 0 to 7 0 New.	13 0	9 0 to 10 0	8 0 New.	18 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 44	Palamau ...	5 8 to 7 0	5 8 to 6 8	7 0 to 10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0			9 0 to 10 0		...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 45	Manbhum ...	9 0	9 0	12 15	10 2	10 2	21 15	6 3 Old.	6 12	10 2	8 11 Old.	8 7	13 8	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 46	Singhbhum ...	7 12	7 12	13 4	...	...	...	9 0 New. 11 8	9 8 to 10 8	16 0	10 8 New 12 0	12 0 to 12 4	18 8 to 19 0	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...

T. In the Brahmanbaria and Chandpur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
U. At Feni Bat the retail price of salt is 7 seers per rupee.
V. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10 seers, Bihar 9½ seers (panga), Dinapore not reported.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers, Nawada 9 seers, and Aurangabad 9 seers.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bhabhua 10 seers, Sasaram 10½ seers, and Buxar 10½ seers.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 10 chittaks, and Gopalganj 11½ seers.
a. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 9½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.
c. In the Samastipur and Madhubani subdivisions the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Bengal on the 15th November 1896—(concluded).

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.				
						FOOD.	SALT.		SALT.				
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	Number.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.								
									BENGAL—*concluded.*				
						Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	T 8 0	9 0	10 0	Panga. 4 7 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	Tippera.	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	U 8 0	8 0	10 0	Panga. 5 0 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	Noakhali.	25
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	30 0	0	80 0	V 9 8	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.	26
...	...	...	12 12	13 4	25 4										
...	...	...	...	...	...						BIHAR.				
...	...	...	13 8	14 0	26 0	0	130 0	W 10 0	10 0	11 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	140 0	X 10 0	10 0	10 10	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Gaya.	28
...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	0	120 0	Y 9 8	9 8	11 0	4 3 3	4 4 6	3 10 0	Shahabad	29
...	...	...	15 0	14 0	28 7	0	160 0	Z 10 0	10 0	10 12	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 11 0	Saran.	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	180 0	a 10 0	10 0	10 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Champaran.	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	160 0	b 11 4	11 4	11 0	3 8 3	3 8 9	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	176 0	c 10 0	10 8	11 0	Maskat. 4 0 0	3 13 0	3 8 0	Darbhanga.	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 to 8	126 0 to 168 0	d 8 15	9 4	10 8	Panga. 4 2 3	4 1 0	3 6 6	Monghyr.	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	151 8	e 10 0	10 0	10 11	Panga. 3 13 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Bhagalpur.	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	320 0	f 9 8	9 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	160 0	g 9 0	9 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	...	Malda (English Bazár).	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	120 0	h 10 0	10 0	10 8	Karkatoh. 3 14 0	3 13 0	3 10 0	Santhal Parganas.	38
...	...	...	...	...	...						ORISSA.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	80 0	i 10 12	10 12	10 12	Karkatoh. 3 2 0	3 2 0	3 7 0	Cuttack.	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	120 0	j 8 0	10 0	10 8	Panga. 5 0 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	Balasore.	40
...	...	...	15 8	12 8	28 0	0	80 0	k 11 13	11 13	12 0	3 2 6	3 3 0	3 2 0	Puri.	41
...	...	...	17 0	15 0	30 0						CHOTA NAGPUR.				
...	...	...	13 8	12 6	20 4	0	240 0	l 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 6	Hazaribagh.	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	160 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Panga. 4 12 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	Lohardaga	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	Panga. 8 7	9 0	...	...	...	Palamau	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 10	4 5 0	4 4 0	3 11 0	Manbhum.	45
						0	100 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Crushed. 4 4 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	Singhbhum.	46

per rupee are :—Begusarai 10½ seers, and Jamui 10 seers.
per rupee are :—Banka 8¾ seers, Madhipura 8¾ seers, and Supaul 10 seers.

f. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
g. At Balia, Nawabganj the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
h. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Deoghur 9 seers (panga), Godda 9 seers (mixed), Jamtara 9 seers (panga), Rajmahal 10 seers (karkatoh), Pakour not reported.
i. In the Jajpur and Kendrapara subdivisions the retail price of salt (panga) is 8 seers per rupee.
j. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
k. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
l. At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Published for general information

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &

Number.	Marts	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
1	Calcutta ...	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 6 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2
2	Burdwan ...	5 4 0	5 0 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	....	
3	Midnapore ...	5 0 0	4 8 0	...	3 14 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Pabna ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	4 1 0	4 1 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	
5	Rangpur ...	5 12 9	6 5 4	...	4 1 9	4 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Dacca ...	5 7 0	5 2 0	3 5 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	2 6 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	2 14 0	...	...	
7	Chittagong ...	5 0 0	4 12 0	3 2 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Patna ...	4 6 0	4 15 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	4 3 0	2 1 6	4 6 0	4 11 0	2 10 0 and 2 5 0	3 3 0	3 9 0	1
9	Muzaffarpur ...	6 2 6	5 11 6	...	5 5 3	4 7 0	...	5 0 0	4 7 0	...	3 7 3	3 1 3	
10	Bhagalpur ...	4 12 6	4 14 6	...	4 0 0	3 14 3	...	4 5 6	4 13 0	...	3 8 0	3 15 3	
11	Cuttack ...	4 0 9	4 0 9	3 0 0	3 3 3	3 6 0	1 11 0	5 3 0	5 4 0	3 6 0	...	...	
12	Ranchi ...	5 11 0	5 0 0 to 6 10 0	...	4 0 0 to 4 7 0	4 0 0 to 5 0 0	...	5 5 0 to 7 4 3	5 5 0 to 7 4 3	...	...	...	

CALCUTTA,

The 24th November 1896.

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 4 0	3 4 0	2 4 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 4 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	3 1 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 3 0	4 0 0	2 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 0 0
...	...	1 5 0	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	1 5 0	3 7 0	3 9 0	1 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13 9	2 10 6	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 7 6	3 11 6	...
									Biri or Kalai.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6	2 14 3	2 7 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 7 0	4 0 0 to 4 7 0	...

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zeamays*).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR— CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	3
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
3 8 0	3 4 0	2 6 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	...
...	...	...	5 5 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	5 10 0	5 8 0	...
									Mustard.		
									5 8 0 to 6 4 0	5 6 0 to 6 4 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 10 0	...			...
									Rapeseed.		
									5 8 0	5 8 0	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...
3 0 0	2 6 6	...	4 12 0	4 7 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 6 0	4 2 0	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0
3 0 0	3 5 0	1 8 0	3 14 0	3 9 0	1 15 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...
3 5 3	3 1 3	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 0 0	3 3 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 3	...	4 1 0	4 6 0	...	4 14 6	4 14 6	...
...	...	...	2 10 3	2 10 3	2 2 0	...	...	...	3 15 6	3 15 6	...
...	...	...	7 6 0	7 4 3	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	5 0 0 to 6 0 0	5 0 0 to 6 0 0	

40 STANDARD SEERS.

TIL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
5 8 0	5 8 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	4 13 0
...	...	...	4 5 0	4 0 0	...	20 0 0	19 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 4 0 to 4 0 0	4 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	23 0 0	23 0 0	...	5 2 0	6 2 0	4 12 0
...	...	...	5 5 3	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	17 8 0	...	...	...
4 10 0	4 11 0	...	3 4 0	3 8 0	...	16 0 0	15 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...
...	...	...	2 10 9	2 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 4 0	4 4 0	...	18 0 0	19 0 0	...	...	...	...
3 4 6	3 4 6	...	5 10 0	5 13 0	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	23 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
32 0 0	33 0 0	34 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	...	250 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	260 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	...	7 0 0	7 0 0 per kahan.	6 8
30 8 0	30 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						Uncleaned hides, per piece.					
32 0 0	35 0 0	...	6 8 0 to 8 4 0	6 4 0 to 8 4 0	...	0 12 0 to 2 8 0	0 12 0 to 2 8 0	...	...	...	...
						Cleaned hides, per piece.					
						1 0 0 to 2 12 0	1 0 0 to 2 12 0	...			
35 0 0	35 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 0 0	34 0 0	...	...	10 10 8	...	...	...	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	...
									bundles per rupee.		
41 8 0	42 0 0	...	9 8 0	9 8 0	...	27 0 0 per maund.	27 0 0	...	3 0 0	2 4 0 per maund.	...
37 0 0	37 0 0	36 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	...	20 0 0 per maund.	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
23 0 0	28 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0 per maund.	...
...	26 10 6	...	11 7 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 8 0	30 0 0	...	6 12 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 0 0	35 8 0	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	22 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0	...	20 0 0 per kahan.	20 0 0	20 0
27 11 0 to 33 11 0	31 12 0 to 41 2 0	...	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	...	1 8 0 to 2 0 0 per piece.	1 8 0 to 2 0 0	...	0 3 3 per maund.	0 3 3	...

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th November 1896.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
6 0 0 per kahan.	6 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 6 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	3 7 0	1. Cal
6 0 0 per kahan.	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	3 5 0	3 4 0 Crushed.	...	2. Bu
2 0 0 per kahan.	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	3 4 0 to 4 8 0	3 8 0 to 4 0 0	...	0 2 6	0 2 9	...	4 0 0	3 14 0 Panga.	...	3. Mi
0 10 0 per maund.	0 10 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	...	4 5 0	4 5 0 Panga.	3 8 0	4. Pal
6 bundles per rupee.	6	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 5 4	0 5 4	...	4 8 0	4 8 0 Panga.	...	5. Ras
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 5 0	0 4 6	0 4 9	4 7 0	4 6 0	3 10 0	6. Dac
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	7. Chi
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	8. Pat
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 8 3	3 8 9 Panga.	...	9. Mu
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 0 0	...	0 4 3	0 3 9	...	3 13 0	4 0 0 Karkatch.	...	10. Bha
3 10 0 per kahan.	4 2 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 7 0	11. Cut
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0 to 6 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	12. Ran

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Ben

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 15th to 21st November 1896.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1896.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Nov.	15th	134·5	8·3	29·9[illegible]	72·9	83·5	20·5	63·0	67·1	0·589	63·6	75	N by W and N ..	59	Nil	Partially cloudy,
,,	16th	136·3	9·3	·938	72·6	83·8	22·0	61·8	66·1	·548	62·0	72	N and NNE ...	69	,,	Chiefly clear,
,,	17th	138·5	9·4	·976	71·9	83·7	22·5	61·2	65·3	·538	61·0	71	ENE and NE ...	57	,,	Clear,
,,	18th	137·2	9·3	·982	71·3	83·0	22·8	60·2	65·3	·546	61·4	74	NE and N ...	47	,,	Clear,
,,	19th	134·4	9·4	30 000	71·4	82·8	21·4	61·4	64·6	·521	60·1	71	N, NNW and N by W.	53	,,	Chiefly clear,
,,	20th	133·7	9·3	29·964	70·5	81·4	21·2	60·2	63·9	·509	59·4	70	N and NNW ...	52	,,	Clear,
,,	21st	132·4	7·4	·932	69·8	81·7	22·3	59·4	64·5	·538	61·0	71	NNW and WNW	40	,,	Partially cloudy,

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		29·595
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		29·988
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		62·4
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		76·8
The mean temperature of the seven days		71·5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		74·3
The extreme variation of temperature		24·4
The maximum temperature		83·8
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		8
		%
The mean relative humidity		72
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		71
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st November 1896		Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		0·03
The total fall from 1st January to 21st November 1896		53·17
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		65·14

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official Tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 15th to 21st November 1896.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1896.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
vember ...	15th ...	29·993	74·9	85·4	21·1	64·3	79·6	70·6	·629	65·5	62	Nil
" ...	16th ...	30·001	74·6	86·1	23·1	63·0	80·2	70·6	·621	65·1	60	"
" ...	17th ...	·036	74·6	86·7	24·3	62·4	80·4	70·6	·619	65·0	59	"
" ...	18th ...	·031	73·1	85·2	24·3	60·9	79·6	69·5	·587	63·5	58	"
" ...	19th ...	·076	73·4	84·8	22·9	61·9	79·6	67·6	·516	59·8	51	"
" ...	20th ...	·052	71·8	83·3	23·0	60·3	77·7	67·0	·520	60·0	55	"
" ...	21st ...	·003	71·8	83·6	23·7	59·9	76·6	68·6	·593	63·8	65	"

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	30·027
The mean temperature of the seven days	⊖ 73·5
The extreme variation of temperature	26·8
The maximum temperature	86·7
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	% 59
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st November 1896	Inches. Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 23rd November 1896.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of October 1896.

Date.		River Ganges.																River Bhagirathi.		River Jalangi.		River Brahmaputra.	
		Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalando.		Berhampore.		Serupganj.		Gauhati.	
	Miles.	86		134	48	90		177	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	581	120						
	Distance.	From Allahabad ...		From Allahabad ...	From Mirzapur ...	From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar ...	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibganj ...	From Benares	From Rampur Boalia ...						
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1st		8·83	215·05	6·33	203·13	4·42	173·47	14·10	148·33	10·25	112·10	12·33	80·33	12·60	54·60	15·58	24·52	12·67	46·41	12·67	16·97	24·00	172·76
2nd		8·75	214·97	6·00	202·80	4·25	173·30	13·90	148·13	9·92	111·77	12·00	80·00	12·35	54·35	15·08	24·02	12·08	45·82	12·17	16·47	22·20	170·96
3rd		8·67	214·89	5·75	202·55	3·92	172·97	13·70	147·93	9·50	111·35	11·67	79·67	12·14	54·14	14·67	23·61	11·75	45·49	11·75	16·05	21·25	170·71
4th		8·50	214·72	5·58	202·38	3·75	172·80	13·50	147·73	9·08	110·93	11·42	79·42	11·75	53·75	14·25	23·19	11·42	45·16	11·33	15·63	21·30	170·06
5th		8·25	214·47	5·42	202·22	3·67	172·72	13·20	147·43	8·25	110·10	11·17	79·17	11·29	53·29	13·83	22·77	10·92	44·66	11·08	15·38	20·45	169·21
6th		8·17	214·39	5·33	202·13	3·58	172·63	12·90	147·13	7·50	109·35	10·83	78·83	10·85	52·85	13·50	22·44	10·58	44·32	11·00	15·30	19·60	167·76
7th		8·08	214·30	5·25	202·05	3·50	172·55	12·70	146·93	7·17	109·02	10·67	78·67	10·46	52·46	13·17	22·11	10·17	43·91	11·17	15·47	18·08	166·76
8th		8·00	214·22	5·17	201·97	3·25	172·30	12·50	146·73	6·75	108·60	10·43	78·43	10·00	52·00	12·92	21·86	9·67	43·41	10·92	15·22	17·20	165·96
9th		7·25	213·47	4·75	201·55	2·83	171·88	12·40	146·63	6·17	108·02	10·58	78·58	9·60	51·60	12·67	21·61	9·25	42·99	10·42	14·72	15·20	164·66
10th		7·17	213·39	4·50	201·30	2·67	171·72	12·00	146·23	6·00	107·85	10·33	78·33	9·10	51·10	12·42	21·36	8·83	42·57	9·42	13·72	15·20	164·66
11th		7·08	213·30	4·42	201·22	2·33	171·38	11·80	146·03	5·75	107·60	10·08	78·08	8·80	50·80	12·08	21·02	8·42	42·16	9·00	13·60	14·00	163·76
12th		7·00	213·22	4·33	201·13	2·00	171·05	11·60	145·83	5·50	107·35	10·42	78·42	8·14	50·14	11·67	20·61	8·17	41·91	8·00	12·30	13·40	163·16
13th		6·92	213·14	4·08	200·88	1·83	170·88	11·50	145·73	5·17	107·02	10·17	78·17	7·99	49·99	11·17	20·11	7·83	41·57	7·50	11·80	12·80	161·56
14th		6·83	213·05	3·92	200·73	1·67	170·72	11·30	145·53	5·08	106·93	9·83	77·83	7·54	49·54	10·75	19·69	7·50	41·24	7·00	11·30	12·20	160·96
15th		6·75	213·07	3·67	200·47	1·50	170·55	11·10	145·33	4·67	106·52	9·67	77·67	7·35	49·35	10·50	19·44	7·17	40·91	7·00	11·30	11·70	160·46
16th		6·67	212·89	3·50	200·30	1·33	170·38	11·00	145·23	4·50	106·35	9·33	77·33	7·10	49·10	10·25	19·29	6·92	40·66	6·75	11·05	11·40	160·16
17th		6·67	212·89	3·33	200·13	1·17	170·22	10·80	145·03	4·50	106·35	9·08	77·03	6·79	48·79	10·00	18·94	6·58	40·32	6·50	10·80	11·10	159·86
18th		6·50	212·72	3·25	200·05	1·08	170·13	10·70	144·93	4·25	106·10	8·92	76·92	6·60	48·60	9·67	18·61	6·33	40·07	6·50	10·80	11·00	159·76
19th		6·25	212·47	3·08	199·88	1·00	170·05	10·40	144·63	4·17	106·02	8·75	76·75	6·39	48·39	9·42	18·36	6·08	39·82	5·83	10·13	10·96	159·71
20th		6·08	212·30	3·00	199·80	0·92	169·97	10·40	144·63	4·00	105·85	8·42	76·42	6·14	48·14	9·17	18·11	5·83	39·57	5·75	10·05	10·80	159·56
21st		5·50	211·72	2·92	199·72	0·75	169·80	10·30	144·53	3·83	105·68	8·17	76·17	5·89	47·89	8·83	17·77	5·58	37·32	5·67	9·97	10·50	159·26
22nd		4·50	210·72	2·75	199·55	0·58	169·63	10·20	144·43	3·50	105·35	8·08	76·08	5·75	47·75	8·50	17·44	5·33	39·07	5·42	9·72	10·00	158·76
23rd		4·42	210·64	2·58	199·38	0·58	169·63	10·00	144·23	3·00	104·85	7·92	75·92	5·54	47·54	8·25	17·19	5·17	38·91	5·42	9·72	9·40	158·16
24th		4·33	210·55	2·50	199·30	0·50	169·55	9·90	141·13	2·58	104·43	7·83	75·83	5·39	47·39	8·17	17·11	5·00	38·74	5·33	9·63	8·90	157·66
25th		4·25	210·47	2·42	199·23	0·50	169·55	9·80	144·03	2·42	104·27	7·67	75·67	5·21	47·21	8·00	16·94	4·79	38·53	4·83	9·13	8·20	157·36
26th		4·17	210·39	2·33	199·13	0·42	169·47	9·70	143·93	2·25	104·10	7·58	75·58	5·04	47·04	7·83	16·77	4·58	38·32	4·81	9·13	8·45	157·21
27th		4·17	210·39	2·25	199·05	0·42	169·47	9·50	143·73	2·17	104·02	7·50	75·50	4·89	46·89	7·58	16·52	4·42	38·16	4·75	9·05	8·40	157·16
28th		4·08	210·30	2·17	198·97	0·33	169·38	9·40	143·63	1·17	103·02	7·33	75·33	4·75	46·75	7·33	16·27	4·25	37·99	4·17	9·47	8·00	156·76
29th		4·00	210·22	2·08	198·88	0·25	169·30	9·30	143·53	0·83	102·68	7·25	75·25	4·54	46·54	7·17	16·11	4·08	37·82	4·00	8·30	7·90	156·66
30th		3·92	210·14	2·00	198·80	0·17	169·22	9·20	143·43	0·67	102·52	7·08	75·08	4·40	46·40	7·00	15·94	3·92	37·66	4·00	8·30	7·80	156·56
31st		3·83	210·05	1·92	198·72	0·08	169·13	9·00	143·23	0·50	102·35	6·92	74·92	4·25	46·25	6·83	15·77	3·83	37·57	4·00	8·20	7·60	156·36

CALCUTTA

The 24th Nov 896.

A. S. THOMSON,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of September 1896, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1896-97.		Tollage, 1895-96.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
Orissa Circle.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Taldanda Canal System	906 9 11	16,958 5 7	1,092 10 6	9,472 11 3
Kendrapara ditto	10,656 4 8	49,615 13 1	8,499 8 8	42,172 3 0
High Level Canal, Range I	2,201 6 6	10,051 7 0	1,339 8 3	5,256 13 6
Ditto, „ II	524 8 0	2,433 11 3	270 6 4	1,148 10 4
Ditto, „ III	186 8 0	1,126 11 6	149 11 0	711 9 0
Jajpur Canal ...	55 3 6	183 3 0	50 15 0	189 12 3
Total Orissa Circle ...	14,530 8 7	80,374 3 5	11,402 11 9	58,951 11 4
South-Western Circle.				
Midnapore Canal ...	15,900 11 6	77,879 10 9	11,514 15 6	61,917 14 3
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	11,897 13 6	56,066 9 6	7,725 8 6	43,107 6 6
Total South-Western Circle	27,798 9 0	1,33,946 4 3	19,240 8 0	1,05,025 4 9
Sone Circle.				
Patna Canal System ...	1,188 11 3	11,373 7 3	1,556 3 0	11,776 6 4
Arrah ditto ...	2,131 2 3	10,965 8 3	1,475 5 9	9,767 12 9
Buxar ditto ...	720 15 6	5,017 13 0	664 13 6	5,967 10 0
Total Sone Circle ...	4,040 13 0	27,356 12 6	3,696 6 3	27,511 13 1
Grand Total ...	46,369 14 7	2,41,677 4 2	34,339 10 0	1,91,488 13 2

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1896-97.						Tollage, 1895-96.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	3,099	195	2,716 14 0	17,416	2,398	15,834 8 7	2,806	...	2,443 4 8	10,751	2,807	9,732 5 9
Total Orissa Circle	3,099	195	2,716 14 0	17,416	2,398	15,834 8 7	2,806	...	2,443 4 8	10,751	2,807	9,732 5 9

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1896-97.		Earnings, 1895-96.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Canals ...	17,247 6 7	96,208 12 0	13,846 0 5	68,684 1 1
Midnapore Canal ...	15,900 11 6	77,879 10 9	11,514 15 6	61,917 14 3
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	11,897 13 6	56,066 9 6	7,725 8 6	43,107 6 6
Sone Canals ...	4,040 13 0	27,356 12 6	3,696 6 3	27,511 13 1
Total ...	49,086 12 7	2,57,511 12 9	36,782 14 8	2,01,221 2 11

Calcutta,

A. S. Thomson

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of September 1896, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1896-97.		Tollage, 1895-96.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	22,926 0 3	1,22,193 6 0	25,905 9 9	1,23,866 6 0
Tolly's Nala ...	6,888 9 9	34,729 12 9	7,851 9 6	42,204 15 9
Total ...	29,814 10 0	1,56,923 2 9	33,757 3 3	1,66,071 5 9
Orissa Coast Canal ...	9,624 14 6	47,264 8 9	6,253 2 6	41,082 4 0
Nadia Rivers ...	17,110 15 6	59,248 5 9	20,192 15 6	80,956 4 6
Grand Total ...	56,550 8 0	2,63,436 1 3	60,203 5 3	2,88,109 14 3

Calcutta,
The 24th November 1896.

A. S. Thomson,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 21st November 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 21st November 1896.			Week ending Saturday, the 23rd November 1895.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	238	26,325	324	447	65,650	1,077
Jute	614	1,94,025	3,342	645	1,90,150	3,329
Firewood	162	1,09,775	1,654	111	52,000	779
Other articles	1,207	2,38,775	4,451	878	2,24,025	3,336
Total ...	2,221	5,68,900	9,771	2,081	5,31,825	8,521

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th November 1896 on 1,699·70 miles open

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles r		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	T
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*294,609	*3,74,452 14 0	36,05,498 30	8,10,658 14 0	19,216 0 0	12,04,325 12 0	94,076	136,535	2
Or per mile of railway	.....	220 4 10	.....	476 15 1	11 4 11	708 8 10	.....	.....	
For previous 18½ weeks of half-year	†5,374,625	†56,25,746 10 0	‡2,01,95,012 30	‡1,16,19,618 5 0	§3,35,024 0 0	1,75,80,388 15 0	‖1,660,393½	‖2,288,363½	3,9
Total for 19½ weeks ...	5,669,324	60,00,199 8 0	6,38,00,511 20	1,24,30,275 3 0	3,54,240 0 0	1,87,84,714 11 0	1,655,059½	2,424,898½	4,07
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	298,033	3,97,918 3 11	34,79,792 30	7,69,336 3 2	20,113 13 5	11,87,368 4 0	81 087	141,086	22
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	234 1 9	.....	452 10 1	11 13 4	698 9 2	.....	.....	..
Total for corresponding 19½ weeks of previous year ..	5,860,829	63,93,387 15 0	5,85,11,953 30	1,18,53,710 14 9	3,34,561 11 1	1,85,81,660 8 10	1,582,669	2,322,411	3,90

* The decrease is due to heavier pilgrim traffic in 1895.
† Added number of passengers 5,789, and Rs. 3,826
‡ Do. Mds. 2,99,641 and deducted ,, 12,510 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended
§ Do. ,, 5,389 } September 1896.
‖ Miles 1,355½ added to Coaching and 1,037 deducted from Merchandise on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from week e
26th September to 24th October 1896.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th November 1896, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Tot
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	21,379	5,342 12 0	14,048 0	712 4 0	6 0 0	6,061 0 0	1,112	76	1,
Or per mile of railway	.....	240 5 5	.....	32 0 8	0 4 4	272 10 5	.....	.....	....
For previous 18½ weeks of half-year	*377,263	*89,315 1 0	†1,62,338 10	†7,189 3 0	‡169 0 0	96,673 4 0	20,869	1,043	21,
Total for 19½ weeks ...	398,642	94,657 13 0	1,76,986 10	7,901 7 0	175 0 0	1,02,734 4 0	21,981	* 1,119	23,
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,979	4,542 8 10	12,214 0	591 8 0	10 11 0	5,134 11 10	1,106	82	1,
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	204 5 6	.....	26 2 7	0 7 8	230 15 9	.....	.....	....
Total for corresponding 19½ weeks of previous year ...	398,372½	95,031 10 1	1,36,890 20	5,425 6 8	* 212 14 0	1,00,699 14 9	22,539	1,044	23,

* Deducted number of passengers 1,053 and Rs. 553
† Added Mds. 2,042 and ,, 24 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 20th
‡ Do. ,, 6 } tember 1896.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th November 1896, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles ru		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Tot
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,815	21,232 12 0	97,024 20	12,214 15 0	56 0 0	33,503 11 0	7,052	2,087	
Or per mile of railway	.....	131 8 10	.....	75 10 11	0 5 7	207 9 4	.....	.....	....
For previous 18½ weeks of half-year	*320,608	*2,88,978 13 0	†13,37,625 0	†1,62,609 14 0	‡915 0 0	4,53,613 11 0	124,064	64,315	18
Total for 19½ weeks ...	339,513	3,10,231 9 0	14,34,649 20	1,74,824 13 0	1,001 0 0	4,86,117 6 0	131,116	66,902	19
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year... ...	19,123½	20,646 13 5	1,01,781 10	13,023 0 0	60 7 0	34,630 4 11	6,306	4,439	1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	... ..	127 14 9	.....	80 4 3	0 3 0	214 9 0	.....	.....	....
Total for corresponding 19½ weeks of previous year ..	305,815	3,24,304 7 8	16,17,031 30	1,98,867 14 4	1,001 4 9	5,24,293 10 9	132,655	73,833	20

* Added No. of passengers 266 and Rs. 1,571
† Do. Mds. 42,875 and ,, 999 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 20th
‡ Do. ,, 20 } tember 1896.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th November 1896, on 814 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	192,590	1,02,220 0 0	10,39,280 0	2,51,910 0 0	10,510 0 0	3,64,630 0 0	30,200	50,550	80,750
per mile of railway ...	237	126 0 0	1,277 0	309 0 0	1 0 0	†436 0 0	.....	.....	.....
previous 18 weeks of half-ar*	3,465,626	15,39,662 0 0	1,81,30,755 0	40,21,959 0 0	2,64,734 0 0	58,26,355 0 0	543,804	734,880	1,278,484
Total for 19 weeks ...	3,658,216	16,41,882 0 0	1,94,70,035 0	42,73,869 0 0	2,75,234 0 0	61,90,985 0 0	574,104	785,080	1,359,184
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week o: evious year	243,374	1,25,555 0 0	11,10,617 0	2,70,100 0 0	14,378 0 0	4,10,033 0 0	31,116	46,268	77,384
mile of railway correspond-g week of previous year	299	155 0 0	1,366 0	332 0 0	1 0 0	498 0 0	.....	.....	.....
al to corresponding date f previous year ...	3,597,5.1	16,45,032 0 0	1,78,13,381 0	37,70,946 0 0	2,79,154 0 0	56,95,032 0 0	561,696	706,394	1,273,090

* Audited up to 19th September 1896.
† Excluding steam-boat earnings.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 14th November 1896, on 814 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	227,770	1,13,890 0 0	10,23,660 0	2,49,730 0 0	10,480 0 0	3,73,100 0 0	30,730	48,632	79,362
per mile of railway	280	139 0 0	1,258 0	307 0 0	1 0 0	†447 0 0	.....	.....	.....
previous 19 weeks of half-ear	3,658,216	16,45,520 0 0	1,91,70,035 0	43,02,014 0 0	2,95,749 0 0	*62,43,283 0 0	574,104	785,080	1,359,184
Total for 20 weeks ...	3,885,986	17,58,410 0 0	2,01,93,695 0	45,51,744 0 0	3,06,229 0 0	66,16,383 0 0	604,834	833,712	1,438,546
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week f previous year	197,858	1,05,995 0 0	10,01,715 0	2,34,844 0 0	12,884 0 0	3,53,723 0 0	30,515	46,285	76,800
r mile of railway correspond-ng week of previous year ...	243	130 0 0	1,232 0	289 0 0	1 0 0	420 0 0	.....	.....	.....
al to corresponding date of revious year	3,795,380	17,51,927 0 0	1,98,15,096 0	40,05,990 0 0	2,93,037 0 0	60,48,754 0 0	556,211	752,679	1,348,890

* Audited up to 3rd October 1896.
† Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th November 1896, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
otal traffic for the week ...	30,910	12,290 0 0	99,310 0	8,180 0 0	110 0 0	20,580 0 0	3,950	2,07	6,020
r per mile of railway ...	247	98 0 0	794 0	65 0 0	1 0 0	164 0 0	.....	.....	.....
or previous 18 weeks of half-year*	564,969	1,82,098 0 0	17,46,801 0	1,71,518 0 0	3,338 0 0	3,56,954 0 0	60,006	61,071	127,077
Total for 19 weeks ...	595,879	1,94,388 0 0	18,46,111 0	1,79,698 0 0	3,448 0 0	3,77,534 0 0	63,956	64,041	133,997
COMPARISON.									
otal for corresponding week of previous year	47,616	15,983 0 0	1,13,042 0	11,233 0 0	165 0 0	27,281 0 0	4,028	3,186	7,214
er mile of railway correspond-ing week of previous year ...	381	127 0 0	904 0	90 0 0	1 0 0	218 0 0	.....	.....	.....
otal to corresponding date of previous year	624,327	2,09,360 0 0	17,02,049 0	1,69,849 0 0	4,228 0 0	3,83,437 0 0	70,502	56,668	*127,170

* Audited up to 19th September 1896.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 14th November 1896, on 135 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	34,580	13,350 0 0	86,760 0	7,510 0 0	70 0 0	20,930 0 0	3,016	2,276	6,192
Or per mile of railway	277	107 0 0	694 0	60 0 0	.....	167 0 0	.....	..	.....
For previous 19 weeks of half-year*	595,879	1,94,294 0 0	18,46,111 0	1,80,493 0 0	3,556 0 0	*3,78,343 0 0	69,956	64,041	133,997
Total for 20 weeks ...	630,459	2,07,644 0 0	19,32,871 0	1,88,003 0 0	3,626 0 0	3,99,273 0 0	73,872	66,317	140,189
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,823	12,265 0 0	97,393 0	9,596 0 0	244 0 0	22,105 0 0	3,016	2,586	6,802
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	255	98 0 0	779 0	77 0 0	2 0 0	177 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	656,150	2,21,626 0 0	17,99,442 0	1,79,445 0 0	4,471 0 0	4,05,542 0 0	74,418	59,554	133,971

* Audited up to 3rd October 1896.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th November 1896, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,800	6,790 0 0	29,090 0	3,250 0 0	70 0 0	10,110 0 0	2,487	1,299	3,786
Or per mile of railway	230	79 0 0	338 0	38 0 0	1 0 0	118 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 18 weeks of half-year*	375,683	1,30,348 0 0	6,44,546 0	53,802 0 0	2,987 0 0	1,77,137 0 0	43,707	20,253	63,960
Total for 19 weeks ...	395,483	1,37,138 0 0	6,73,636 0	57,052 0 0	3,057 0 0	1,87,247 0 0	46,194	21,552	67,746
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,960	8,531 0 0	60,891 0	6,417 0 0	79 0 0	15,027 0 0	2,601	2,075	4,676
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	279	99 0 0	708 0	75 0 0	1 0 0	175 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	392,047	1,31,248 0 0	5,75,860 0	53,930 0 0	4,046 0 0	1,89,824 0 0	46,425	20,687	67,112

* Audited up to 19th September 1896.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 14th November 1896, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	23,490	7,600 0 0	36,180 0	4,420 0 0	160 0 0	12,180 0 0	2,522	894	3,416
Or per mile of railway	273	88 0 0	421 0	51 0 0	2 0 0	141 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19 weeks of half-year*	395,483	1,28,246 0 0	6,73,636 0	56,458 0 0	3,706 0 0	*1,88,410 0 0	46,194	21,552	67,746
Total for 20 weeks ...	418,973	1,35,846 0 0	7,09,816 0	60,878 0 0	3,866 0 0	2,00,590 0 0	48,716	22,446	71,162
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,672	7,915 0 0	65,084 0	6,014 0 0	96 0 0	14,025 0 0	2,673	2,336	5,009
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	264	92 0 0	757 0	70 0 0	1 0 0	163 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	414,720	1,39,163 0 0	6,40,944 0	59,944 0 0	4,742 0 0	2,03,849 0 0	49,098	23,023	72,1

* Audited up to 3rd October 1896.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 26th September 1896, on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	11,522	5,731 10 0	84,216 0	3,897 9 0	218 2 0	9,837 5 0	1,167	3,722	4,889
Or per mile of railway ...	72·47	36·05 0 0	529·66 0	24·51 0 0	1·31 0 0	61·87 0 0	7·34	23·41	30·75
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	117,669	57,808 7 10	11,64,090 0	39,612 11 0	2,378 7 10	99,799 10 8	15,752	32,561	48,313
Total for 12 weeks ...	129,191	63,540 1 10	12,48,306 0	43,510 4 0	2,596 9 10	1,09,636 15 8	16,919	36,283	53,202
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,078	3,728 1 6	2,81,6·6 0	3,984 7 0	80 7 0	7,702 15 6	641	5,377	6,018
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	47·48	29·13 0 0	2,239·73 0	31·13 0 0	·62 0 0	60·88 0 0	5·01	42·01	47·02
Total to corresponding date of previous year	49,426	22,678 14 9	37,81,950 0	57,290 0 0	1,196 3 0	81,165 1 9	6,442	71,344	77,786

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 26th September 1896.			Receipts for week ending 28th September 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 26th September 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 28th September 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	9,837	61·87	128	7,703	60·88	159	2,61,831	1,658·03	128*	81,165	784·34	1,80,666	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th November 1896, on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	11,134	6,148 0 0	85,503 0	3,110 0 0	169 0 0	9,426 0 0	2,304	3,014	5,318
Or per mile of railway	70·03	38·67 0 0	537·75 0	19·56 0 0	1·05 0 0	59·28 0 0	14·49	18·96	33·45
For previous 17 weeks of half-year (*a*)	188,625	96,607 7 10	18,35,625 0	75,353 11 0	3,618 7 10	1,75,579 10 8	23,641	50,842	74,483
Total for 18 weeks ...	199,759	1,02,755 7 10	19,21,128 0	78,463 11 0	3,786 7 10	1,85,005 10 8	25,945	53,856	79,801
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	12,238	6,849 7 3	2,87,845 0	4,900 7 0	712 7 0	12,462 5 3	953	4,804	5,757
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	95·61	53·51 0 0	2,248·79 0	38·28 0 0	5·57 0 0	97·36 0 0	7·45	37·53	44·98
Total to corresponding date of previous year	105,932	54,933 4 3	59,36,232 0	79,280 6 3	2,574 11 6	1,37,088 6 0	11,757	1,00,639	1,12,396

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 7th November 1896.			Receipts for week ending 9th November 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 7th November 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 9th November 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	9,426	59·28	128	12,462	97·36	159	3,38,068	2,113·66	128*	1,37,088	1,335·03	2,00,980	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 14th November 1896	17,200	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	17,181	10	8
Increase	18	5	9
Receipts per mile for the week ending 14th November 1896	337	4	1
Corresponding period of 1895	336	14	4
Increase	0	5	9
Receipts from 1st July to 14th November 1896	2,81,380	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	2,74,198	0	0
Increase	7,182	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta. 25th November 1896.

[REGISTERED No. 39.] No. 49 of 1896.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*]

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STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND PROBABILITY OF DISTRESS IN BENGAL GENERALLY AND IN BIHAR IN PARTICULAR.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4769 Agri.—The 26th November 1896.—The following paper is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 4549 Agri., dated Calcutta, the 18th November 1896.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Dept.

IN continuation of this office letters, No. 951T.—R., dated the 16th October, and No. 1012T.—R., dated the 31st October 1896, submitting for the information of the Government of India preliminary reports dated the 8th and 23rd October 1896, by the Commissioner of Patna, on the state and prospects of the crops in that Division, together with copies of the orders passed by the Lieutenant-Governor on them, I am now directed to lay before the Supreme Government the annexed report,* dated the 11th instant, drawn up by Mr. Bourdillon, Commissioner of Patna, in conformity with section 9 of the Famine Code, and at the same time to offer the following remarks on the state and prospects of the crops and probability of distress in Bengal generally and in Bihar in particular.

* Has been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th November 1896.

intimation of stress.

The Government of India will doubtless have observed that in the weekly telegraphic weather and crop reports indications of the possible failure, in greater or less degree, of the coming winter rice harvest owing to the early cessation of the monsoon rains were given from nearly all the districts of these Provinces; but though Sir Alexander Mackenzie and his officers, under his instructions, have been closely and anxiously watching the position, His Honour has hitherto thought it premature to address the Government of India, hoping as he did, till very recently, that a propitious fall of rain during what are known as the Hatiya and Siwati asterisms, *i.e.*, from the 25th September to 10th October, and from 22nd October to the 5th of November, might still avert serious failure of the winter rice crop, and give promise of a favourable *rabi* harvest. These hopes have not been fulfilled.

harvests in

2. As the Government of India are aware, there are three principal harvests in these provinces—

(1) The *bhadoi*, consisting principally of *aus* (early rice) in Bengal Proper and Orissa, and of *makai* (Indian-corn) and millets in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. This harvest, sown in April, May and June, is reaped in August and September.

(2) The *aghani* or *hymanti*, corresponding, according to the Commissioner of Patna, to the *kharif* of the North-Western Provinces, and consisting of the great winter rice crop, reaped in November, December and the beginning of January.

(3) The *rabi*, consisting of *boro* or spring rice and pulses in Bengal Proper and Orissa, and of wheat, barley and pulses in Bihar, sown in October and November and reaped chiefly in March, April and May.

In order to estimate the effect of the early cessation of the rains which occurred in September, it is necessary to state approximately the relative importance of these different harvests as regards food-supply, the rainfall conditions which produce good harvests, and the extent and effect of the divergence from these conditions which has taken place in the present year.

importance of al harvests.

3. According to the statistics furnished by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture which, though not pretending to accuracy, and not based on patwaris' returns as in other provinces, but on rough estimates formed by Collectors and other authorities, are still the best available and are on the whole believed to be approximately correct, the following table shows the relative importance of the different harvests described in the preceding paragraph:—

Total area under food-crops.

	Acres.
gricultural Statis-95, page 25, column Rice (winter, *bhadoi*, and spring)	38,983,000*
Bhadoi (excluding *aus* rice)—	
Millets	1,240,000
Maize	2,041,000
	3,281,000
Rabi (*exclusive* of spring or *boro* rice)—	
Wheat	1,472,000
Barley	1,023,000
Gram	1,566,500
Other food-grains	5,761,500
	9,823,000
Total area under food-crops ...	= 52,087,000
Percentages on total area under food-crops—	
Rice	= 74·9
Bhadoi (exclusive of *aus* rice)	= 6·3
Rabi (exclusive of *boro* rice)	= 12·8

* The winter rice area is estimated to be about three times that of the *bhadoi* or *aus* and *boro* rice, so that the area under winter rice alone is about 30 million acres.

It will be seen from the above table that the rice crop is incomparably the most important, covering, as it does, thirty-nine million acres—an area three times as great as that under all other food-crops put together, and it therefore follows that meteorological conditions which cause a failure of that crop have a more serious effect in Bengal than they probably would have in provinces where the autumn (*bhadoi*) and spring (*rabi*) crops are more extensively grown. All known famines in Bengal and Orissa have been rice famines. In Bihar and Northern Bengal the *bhadoi* and *rabi* crops may be the turning point between famine and no famine, but even there the immediate cause of scarcities and famines has always been the failure of the great winter rice crop. It is necessary to bear this fact in mind in estimating the probable results of the early cessation of the monsoon rains in the present year.

Distribution of favourable to the c

4. The distribution of rainfall most favourable to the winter rice crop is when premonitory showers fall in May or early in June. The rain in the latter half of June and in July should be heavy, then should come an interval of comparatively fine weather, so as to permit of weeding operations being successfully carried on. The September rains should be heavy, shading off into fine weather with showers in October. On the sufficiency of the rainfall in September, more than in any other month, depends the character of the outturn of this crop. The preparation of rice land commences much earlier in East and North Bengal, and in the eastern districts of South-West Bengal, than in the rest of the Lower Provinces. The ante-monsoon showers, which fall in April, May and the first part of June, are, in consequence, of more importance in these latter parts than in other places where lands are usually prepared after the commencement of the monsoon rains.

Divergence of conditions this yea the normal.

5. The rainfall of the present year was far different from the cultivators' ideal, as will appear from the memorandum* annexed to this letter, prepared by Mr. Little, Meteorological Reporter to Government.

* Has been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, of the 25th November 1896.

It will be seen on a perusal of that memorandum that the rainfall was below the normal in Bihar in every month of the present year, except May, and ceased prematurely in the most critical period by the 19th of September, since which date there has been practically none. On the other hand the fall in Orissa during June, July and August being far above the normal, resulted in floods. As regards the rainfall in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa generally, Mr. Little writes :—

Other parts of th vince.

With the setting in of the monsoon a marked change appeared. A low pressure area formed over the north of the Bay, and within this one cyclonic storm after another developed. They followed almost the same track westward across Orissa and part of Chota Nagpur, and caused much heavier rainfall in the southern districts than in the north of the province.

In June South-West Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur received from 28 to 62 per cent., and in July Orissa and Chota Nagpur from 12 to 31 per cent. in excess of the normal. During these weeks from the middle of June to the end of July the northern districts received less than usual. North Bengal had only 49 per cent. of the normal in June, with practically the usual amount in July, and Bihar rather over 80 per cent. throughout. The effect therefore of the continued low pressure in the north of the Bay was to deprive North Bengal and Bihar of a considerable portion of the rainfall in perhaps the most important part of the monsoon season.

From the beginning of August there was a decided weakness in the monsoon current, except in Orissa, where the average rainfall was 28 per cent. in excess. The total fall in North Bengal was only 39 per cent., in East Bengal 46 per cent., and in South-West Bengal and Bihar from 70 to 75 per cent. of the normal. The rainfall occurred during the passage of shallow depressions, and it was not well distributed, especially in Bihar, where a large proportion of the rain was received in heavy falls on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd. Thunderstorms were more frequent than usual, and being followed by brighter sunshine, an appreciable part of the rainfall was probably soon lost in vapour.

There would have been very little rain in September but for a shallow depression which formed in the north of the Bay about the middle of the month, and followed a zig-zag path, first north into the Sundarbans, then west across Lower Bengal into Chota Nagpur, and afterwards north-east into North Bengal, where it filled up. This irregular course brought every part of the province under its influence, except the extreme west of Bihar, where very little rain fell throughout the month. There were several days of general rain, moderate in amount in Lower Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, but excessive in the east of Bihar and north of Bengal during the two last days of the existence of the depression. The average fall during these two days must have been about 8 inches, a large portion of which must have been carried away by surface drainage. From the middle of the month rainfall became more

scattered, and in Bihar almost entirely ceased. The greater part of the rainfall in the la week was in East and North Bengal, but at times it spread westwards, though in no gre quantity, to South-West Bengal and Orissa. In consequence of the heavy fall in the midd of September in North Bengal and the continued showery weather throughout in East Beng these were the only divisions that received excess falls. In the west and centre of t province amounts were from 12 to 35 per cent. in defect—the latter in Chota Nagpur.

From the beginning of October rainfall all but entirely ceased, except in North Beng where light showers fell at the beginning and towards the end of the month. The avera fall was practically nil, except in East Bengal, where it was 9 per cent., and North Beng where it was 26 per cent. of the normal fall. In addition to the absence of rainfall, da temperatures were steadily several degrees above the normal, and the hot dry westerly win which blew across a great part of the province must have quickly dried up whatever moistu was near the surface.

nt of the unfavour- rainfall this year.

6. The effect of these abnormal meteorological conditions on the *bhad* and winter rice crop, according to the latest est mates of the Director of Land Records, is show in the annexed table (Appendix II).*

* Has been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th November 1896.

It appears from these estimates that though the rice crop is everywhe likely to be seriously short, it is only in the Patna Division, and in parts of t Jessore, Nadia, Pabna, Rajshahi, Cuttack and Balasore districts, that it w reported to be so seriously deficient (considerably less than 8 annas) as to gi cause for apprehension of local distress. The Lieutenant-Governor is unable understand why the prospects of the rice crop in Nadia, Jessore, Rajshahi an Pabna should be so bad as they are reported to be, compared with other par of Lower Bengal. It is probable that the local officers have overstated t extent of failure in these districts, and the Commissioners of the Presidenc and Rajshahi Divisions have been requested to make local enquiries on t point and report the result at an early date. In Manbhum, Palamau an Hazaribagh the rice crop is also reported to be less than 8 annas.

st indications of ity shown in Bihar; arison of condition of now and in 1873-74.

7. Though the monsoon rains ceased everywhere about the middle September, the effect on the crops was more disastrous in Bihar than elsewher partly because the lands of that part of the country are comparatively high an require more moisture for the successful growth of rice and some of the oth crops than the low-lying alluvial and partially water-logged districts of Beng In Bihar, too, the population is extremely dense, and the great majority of t people are much poorer than in most other parts of these provinces. The ord nary wages of agricultural labour are extremely low, being for an able-bodi agricultural labourer only from 1½ to 2½ annas a day, and they hav owing partly to the growth of population, and partly to the influence custom, remained practically unaltered for the past 20 years or more, wh the prices of food-grains have increased largely during the same period. On the other hand, it is to be noticed that the Bihar of to-day is in some respe far better prepared to meet a serious scarcity than it was in 1873-74. Th there were no canals completed and there were no railways in North Bih in the south of the Patna Division there was no railway except the E Indian Railway. Now the head-quarters of every district, and of most su divisions, are connected by rail with the markets of India. Canals have be completed in the Shahabad and Gaya districts, the country is better kno than it was in 1873-74, the people have confidence in the power and will Government to save them from starvation, and such problems as whether th will come on to relief works, accept task work, eat imported grain, and the lik which were cause for doubt and anxiety in 1873-74, have by experience be removed from the region of speculation, and no longer present any difficulti It is known that the people will labour on relief works and seek and acce gratuitous relief rather than starve in their homes, and it is also known t recent scarcities caused by the early cessation of rains in the years 1888- and 1891-92 were efficiently met without loss of life and at moderate expe diture. All this has to be borne in mind in considering the probable effect o failure of crops in that part of the country at the present time.

But though there are many grounds for confidence now that did not ex in 1873-74, the fact cannot be overlooked that there are also some fre grounds for anxiety. Prices of food-grains have steadily risen during the p 10 years, and are now higher than they ever have been before; this fact coupl

rith the facts already mentioned that wages have not risen proportionately to rices, that the purchasing power of the poorer classes has therefore been steadily iminishing and is now less than it ever was, that whereas in former years of carcity prices were kept down by importation from the North-Western Provinces nd Lower Bengal, in the present year supplies from these sources cannot be onfidently relied upon—are all circumstances that give fresh cause for anxiety hich had no existence in 1873-74.

8. The areas likely to be affected by, and probable extent of, distress rill, so far as possible, be described later on. I am here to summarise the ction hitherto taken by the Lieutenant-Governor with a view to meet such dis- ress as may occur. As was to be expected, it is in Bihar on the present as on ll former occasions, that the symptoms of approaching distress have first resented themselves, and have caused the most serious anxiety to this Govern- nent and the local officers. *Narrative hitherto take*

The Lieutenant-Governor's special attention has been directed for some weeks back to this and other parts of the province where distress is appre- ended. As even in the most favourable years some part or other of these provinces is known by experience to suffer from local and temporary distress due o floods, breaking of embankments, and other disasters, a letter was addressed to all Collectors so far back as the 26th June last, in which their atten- ion was called to the Famine Code, and they were requested to watch care- ully the vicissitudes of the season, and to report promptly to Government ny special circumstances, such as deficient or excessive rainfall, floods or ther calamities which might indicate the probability that measures of relief r expenditure of money would be required.

In conformity with these instructions, the Commissioner of Orissa reported fficially on the 21st September, in his letter No. 17F.F. of that date, a copy of hich was submitted to the Government of India with my letter No. 870T.—R., lated 8th October 1896, that injury to the standing rice crops of a more or less erious nature had been caused in all the districts of that Division. Some hard- hip and temporary suffering had been caused to the people, but such distress s existed was met by advances under the Agricultural Loans' Act, by the employ- ment afforded by the railway line under construction in Orissa, and by private charity. The Commissioner at that time entertained no feeling of anxiety for the future unless the rains should cease prematurely. The rains, however, did cease prematurely, and the Commissioner now thinks that the winter rice crop will be seriously short, but does not apprehend any serious distress for a few months to come. This subject will be reverted to later on, and is mentioned here only in order to preserve the historical continuity of the narrative of the action taken by this Government.

9. Observing the shortness of the rainfall in September, and the high prices that prevailed in Bengal generally, and in the Patna Division in particular, the Lieutenant-Governor called on the Patna Commissioner, by telegram, for a special report on the state and prospects of the crops on the 23rd September. In response to this telegram the Commissioner reported on the 25th September that heavy rain which had fallen in every district of the Division during the week ending the 19th September had done much good, that all cause for anxiety had disappeared for the time, and that if rain should fall between the 25th September and 8th October (the *hatiya* rains) all would be saved. No rain did, however, fall in that period, and the Commissioner was obliged to report on the 8th October* that a strong west wind had been blowing from the 20th to the 25th September, and again during the few days preceding the date of his report, which had the effect of greatly drying up the land, withering the stand- ing crops, and retarding the preparation of land for sowing of *rabi*. It was at the same time reported that there had been a sharp rise in prices almost every- where during the preceding week, due to the failure of the *hatiya* rains and large purchases for exportation to the North-Western Provinces, and that there had been some temporary ebullition of popular feeling. The Commissioner was of opinion that there was a sufficiency of grain in the Division, and that what was required was money to buy it. He therefore proposed to open test relief works, but was unable to say that scarcity prevailed or that "famine was

* His No. 565G. of that date.

imminent." Mr. Bourdillon still hoped that rain might fall by the end of the "Siwati asterism" (*i.e.*, by the 6th of November), but if no rain were to fall by that date, he had no doubt that scarcity, if not famine, would supervene.

In passing orders on that report the Lieutenant-Governor, in my letter No. 940T.—R., dated the 15th October, again drew attention to the provisions of the Famine Code, and directed that no time should be lost in offering work on district roads under the conditions prescribed in section 56 of that Code, treating the district roads for the present as test works under section 11, and that the District Boards should be called upon to revise their budgets by cutting out all avoidable expenditure and appropriating all the funds they could find to relief works proper. It was pointed out by Government that should no rains fall before the end of October there could be little doubt that a serious failure of the *aman* rice and *rabi* crops would be inevitable, and that the Local Government would have to largely supplement the Board funds. Meantime all Executive officers were to be instructed by the Commissioner to study carefully the Famine Code and the history of past scarcities. The Magistrates and Police were to keep a sharp look-out for any indications of rioting and to take prompt steps to suppress it. The standing crops were to be carefully watched, the stocks of food-grain were to be enquired into, and every effort was to be made to utilise, for the purposes of irrigation, whatever supply of water there might be from hill streams, tanks, and wells. The Commissioner was also authorised to give loans freely for well-sinking, and to employ, for the purposes of local enquiries, the officers of the Opium, Survey, and Settlement Departments, without at the same time interfering for the present with their ordinary duties. It was added that the Lieutenant-Governor would be prepared to place an officer on special duty to assist the Commissioner should the situation become worse.

10. The Commissioner submitted another report, No. 579G., on the 23rd of October 1896. In this letter it was stated that the condition of the people had undergone no change, except in parts of Shahabad; but that the outlook for the future was certainly more gloomy, by reason of the total absence of rain. The want of the *hatiya* and *chitra* rains, which were necessary to keep the winter rice crop alive in tracts not commanded by irrigation, had, he wrote, made the failure of that crop certain. Mr. Bourdillon estimated that the outturn of the winter rice crop might, in case rain did not fall soon after the date of his report, be taken at 4 annas at the outside. In reply to this communication, the Lieutenant-Governor, in my letter No. 1010T.—R., dated the 30th of October, remarked that if the Commissioner's estimate was correct the outturn would be less than in any previous year of scarcity on record, except perhaps 1873-74. His Honour expressed the hope that the Commissioner's estimate was unduly low; but added that if it were correct, the extensive failure of the rice crop, coupled with the facts that the *bhadoi* harvest was short, and that prices of food-grains were higher than they ever had been at that time of the year, while wages of able-bodied agricultural labourers were stationary, could hardly fail to cause most serious distress. The Commissioner was at the same time called upon to submit the report required under section 9 of the Bengal Famine Code.

l enquiries ordered ndertaken in all

11. Meanwhile, pending receipt of the Commissioner's special report under section 9 of the Code, the Lieutenant-Governor caused to be prepared a note giving a *resumé* of the history of past scarcities in Bihar, comparative statements of rainfall month by month, outturn of crops, prices of food-grains, number of persons who came on to relief works or who received gratuitous relief in every year of scarcity since 1873-74, and circulated it with my letter No. 7T.—R., dated 3rd November 1896, to all Commissioners and Public Associations. In that letter and its annexures, copies of which have been submitted to the Government of India and published in the newspapers, the intention of Government to refrain from all interference with private trade was enunciated and emphasised—all the information then available to Government was given with the special object of assisting the mercantile community in forecasting the quantity of grain which it may be profitable for them to import, and further detailed enquiries were ordered to be undertaken with a view to ascertaining, as nearly as may be, the stocks in hand and the deficit

or surplus under or over the requirements for local consumption. A supplementary note,* of which a copy is annexed, giving similar information in detail for subdivisions and for all districts, has since been prepared by the Director of Land Records, and is being also circulated.

* Has been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th November 1896.

12. Reverting to the narrative of the Patna Division, I am to state that the special report called for from the Commissioner under section 9 of the Code, as mentioned in paragraph 10 above, has now been received (Commissioner's No. 6096., dated the 11th November 1896), and is herewith submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.

Patna C
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The report has, in Sir Alexander Mackenzie's opinion, been prepared with much care and ability.

It will be noticed that the Commissioner traces an extraordinary similarity between the meteorological history of the present year and that of 1873-74 (paragraphs 94 and 95 of his report), and that while the estimated outturn of the crops is generally better now than in that year, Mr. Bourdillon adheres to his previous estimate of only a 4-anna rice crop for the whole Division. There was a fairly good fall of rain, which saved the *rabi* crops in the months of December, January and February 1874. If there should be similar showers in the coming year, which there is no reason to despair of, the outturn of food-supply as a whole should be at least as good as it was in 1874, and will probably be better. But, as the Commissioner remarks, conclusions from the experience of the past are in this year liable to be vitiated by the predominating new factors already referred to in paragraph 7 above, and especially by the circumstance that whereas in former years of scarcity in Bihar, grain was available, and was largely imported from the North-Western Provinces, this year the North-Western Provinces require all that they can produce for their own consumption, and were till very recently importing largely from Bihar.

13. The Commissioner estimates the total area and population of the area likely to be affected by distress respectively at 4,322 square miles and about 3,400,000 persons. He calculates that five per cent. of this population, or 170,000 persons, will require relief in the shape of employment on works, or gratuitously, during the next few months.

Estimates o
population a
the Patna Divis

In the famine of 1873-74, 10 per cent. of the entire population of Bihar received relief for a period of nine months, and the numbers in receipt of direct relief at one time reached about two millions daily. Compared with these figures the Commissioner's present estimate is extremely sanguine.

Famine Commission's Report, Part I, page 26.

The Famine Commissioners, in page 26, Part I of their Report, paragraph 75, take 15 per cent. of the entire population in the affected area as the maximum likely to be in receipt of relief in the worst months, and 7 to 8 per cent. of the population as the average number likely to require relief continuously, for a year, but Mr. Bourdillon† has only taken 5 per cent. of the urban population and of the tracts where the crops are particularly bad. Calculated on this basis, the numbers likely to require relief would, as above shown, be about 170,000. But it does not appear that the Famine Commissioners' estimates were intended to be thus restricted to percentages on the particular areas in which crops are particularly bad, and the Lieutenant Governor is disposed to think that Mr. Bourdillon's calculations in this respect cannot be relied upon.

† Paragraph 48 of his report.

The Commissioner also calculates that the numbers who may require relief will have to be supported for only a few months. According to all experience, relief should be required from January at least till the rains break, or to the end of June, when credit may be expected to be restored and the people are assured of a coming harvest in August and September following.

14. Turning to the Commissioner's estimates of food-supply, I am to observe that Mr. Bourdillon, taking the areas under food crops and the average outturn per acre as given in the statistics furnished by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, calculates—

Estimates of f
in the Patna Divi

(*a*) the normal outturn of food-crops in his division at 14,97,39,000 maunds of 82 lb each, and

(*b*) the outturn of the present year, assuming the *rabi* to be as good as in 1874 (*i.e.*, an average crop in South and an 8 to 10-anna crop in North Bihar), at 6,64,45,000 maunds, or about $\frac{7}{10}$ths of the normal.

Assuming, as Sir Antony MacDonnell does in his Report on "Food-supply and Famine Relief in Bihar and Bengal," that the rate of daily consumption per head is three-fourths of a seer, the total population of the Division being 16 millions, the total requirements for local consumption for 12 months would be 108 million maunds against a total outturn of 66½ million maunds. Assuming also, as Sir Antony MacDonnell did, that the people always keep three months' supply of food in hand from previous years, equal to 27 million maunds, the figures will stand thus:—

Page 9, paragraph 36, *et passim.*

Page 15, paragraph 64 of his Report.

	Maund.
Requirements for 12 months' consumption	10,80,00,000
(1) Outturn of this year's crop	6,60,00,000
(2) Stocks from previous years ...	2,70,00,000
Total ...	9,30,00,000
Deficit ...	1,50,00,000 maunds, or 550,000 tons.

15. These figures would be alarming if they could be relied upon, but the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the outturn of this year's crops and the amount of the stocks in hand are under-estimated. Even in 1873-74 the total imports by Government and private trade together to all distressed districts were not more than a million tons, or 27 million maunds. The Lieutenant Governor has already expressed the hope in my No. 1010T.R., dated 30th October, to the Commissioner of Patna, that Mr. Bourdillon's estimates of the outturn of the rice crops are below the truth, and the above figures would seem to support that surmise; but if M. Bourdillon's figures are even approximately correct, the question where this enormous deficit is to come from becomes one of the gravest importance. This is the question which has caused, and is causing, Sir Alexander Mackenzie the most serious anxiety. There will be no difficulty in providing relief works, of which programmes are ready for every district, as required by section 5 of the Famine Code. It is a fortunate circumstance also that railways are already in the course of construction between (1) Moghulserai, Dehree and Gaya, and (2) Lakhisarai and Gaya, and that the railways noted in the margin, which pass through the most distressed districts, have been aligned or proposed and may be undertaken at any time with the sanction of the Government of India. As already remarked, among the beneficent effects of the policy of liberal expenditure adopted in 1873-74 were these—that the people of Bihar became accustomed to come on to relief works, that they learnt to have confidence in the power and desire of the officers of Government to save them from starvation, and that these officers acquired experience of relief administration which will stand them in good stead in the present time. But on the other hand, among the drawbacks of that policy, it may be feared that the people may have too much confidence in Government and rely too little on themselves, that they may on this account, and also because of the great improvement in communications and high prices, have allowed stocks to become depleted. If the year's outturn plus stocks in hand is not sufficient for local consumption, and if private trade does not step in, in time, to supply the deficit, there may at any time be a panic and a sudden rise of prices.

See page 44 of Sir Richard Temple's minute dated 31st October 1874.

(1) Hajipur *viâ* Begumsarai to Katihar with branch to Khagaria (154 miles in the Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Monghyr districts).
(2) Segowli to Raksaul (17 miles, Champaran).
(3) Sakri to Jainagar (27 miles, in Darbhanga).
(4) Revilganj to Manjhi (7 miles in Saran).

ition of the will private trade deficit?

16. The question whether private trade will do all that is required is in reality the *crux* of the situation. As the Famine Commission remarked, the action of Government itself prevented this question being brought to the test of experience in 1873-74,

Page 148, paragraph 109, Part III.

and no one can say with certainty what would have happened had private trade been left to itself. The Famine Commissioners themselves were of opinion that in consequence of the extension of railways no such measures of importation by Government as were adopted in 1873-74 would ever again be necessary, and should in no case be resorted to without the most complete proof of their necessity; but they added* that a resolution to rely on the ordinary operations of trade to meet the wants of the country unquestionably rests not only on the activity of traders, but also on the probability of the requisite supplies of food being forthcoming at the critical time. The question, they said, should therefore be asked whether there is sufficient ground for believing that the quantity of grain likely to be needed to meet the wants of such large areas as may be stricken with famine in a single year will be certainly forthcoming. In a subsequent paragraph, 159, of their report they admitted that there may be cases in which Government interference is admissible, such as for the purpose of providing food required for payment of wages on relief works and distribution of gratuitous relief, stimulating trade where it is sluggish or fails to act, or grain-dealers combine and refuse to sell.

*Paragraph 155, Part I of their Report.

17. Sir Alexander Mackenzie agrees with the conclusions come to by the Famine Commission. His Honour gathers from the utterances of the Government of India that they expect that the requisite supply of food for India as a whole will be forthcoming through the operations of private trade; and in order to satisfy himself on this most important point as regards these provinces, he has caused enquiries to be made from local merchants and the Chamber of Commerce as to what is being actually done or intended to be done in the matter of private importation. Particular importance attaches to this question of importation from beyond sea, because the high prices in Eastern Bengal, and the indications of distress already existing in districts that were always considered free from risk of scarcity, show that little reliance can be placed on supplies from within the Province.

Importation of

18. His Honour is informed that three cargoes of Californian wheat, aggregating about 14,500 tons, are on the way to Calcutta, but merchants generally are at present indisposed to import wheat largely from California, because of the uncertainty as to the demand in India, the high prices for wheat prevailing throughout the world, doubts as to whether native dealers will purchase and have the grain, if imported, carried into the mufassal where it may be required, and generally because of the difficulties that attend on the diversion of trade from its ordinary channels, that is, from being an export to an import trade. They, moreover, believe that the stocks in Northern India and Bombay are sufficient for the requirements of local consumption. Cargoes of Californian wheat of 4,000 to 5,000 tons each can at present quotations be landed at Calcutta at Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-1 per maund. Offers for such cargoes to arrive in two months or more are not higher than Rs. 4-10 to Rs. 4-11, a fact which indicates that in the opinion of merchants who ought to be the most competent judges in the matter, the price of wheat will not, in Calcutta, rise beyond Rs. 4-10 to Rs. 4-11 within the next two months. The importation of wheat is not, however, a question of so much importance to Bengal as it may be to other provinces.

Importation of

19. In Lower Bengal and Orissa rice is almost the sole article of food, and in Bihar rice, barley, maize and millets (but not wheat) are principally consumed. It is fortunate that the rice crop is a good one in Burma. The quantity available for export in the present year is estimated to be 1,400,000 tons: of this about half would ordinarily be exported to Europe, but owing to high prices the demand for European countries is likely to be smaller than usual this year, so that the trade can be easily diverted to India. The rice crop is also reported to be good in Siam, Saigon, Java and Shanghai, and the Lieutenant-Governor is informed that arrangements are already under consideration by private traders for large importations from Burma to Calcutta. His Honour is informed that 500,000 tons of rice can be landed in Calcutta two or three months hence if found to be required. Rice can now, it is understood, be purchased at about Rs. 3-6 to Rs. 3-8 a maund to be delivered in Rangoon two months hence, but purchases for Calcutta are so far

limited—a fact which indicates that it is not anticipated by merchants that prices in Calcutta will be more than Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8 a maund at that time.

hat food-wants can be met by e.

The Lieutenant-Governor therefore thinks that there is ground for confidence that the food-wants of these provinces will be met by the importations of private trade, but it is necessary to repeat that, in view of the unparalleled highness of prices and of extent of the area over which there has been shortness of crops throughout India, the situation as regards the food-supply is not free, even in Bengal, from elements of doubt and anxiety.

othe- than

20. So far particular stress has been laid on the requirements of the Patna Division. For other divisions special reports under section 9 of the Code have not yet been received, and these divisions may be treated very briefly.

ision.

The worst next to Patna is Orissa. The Commissioner of that division in his latest report dated the 5th of November says that the outturn of the rice crop will be very poor, but he does not apprehend distress for a few months to come. It is not now possible to say what the extent of that distress may be.

y Division.

It is reported that some relief will be required in three thanas in the Satkhira subdivision of the Khulna district, where the rice crop is said to be likely to be a total failure. The Commissioner has been requested to go on the spot and arrange for such measures of relief as may be necessary.

r Division.

The Commissioner of this division reports that prices are high, but that so far there are no signs of distress though anxiety prevails.

Rajshahi, and Divisions.

No reports of approaching scarcity have been received from these divisions, but prices rule unprecedentedly high, and districts which ordinarily export are said to have begun to import. This would indicate a dangerous depletion of stocks.

gpur Divison.

The Commissioner has just reported that Hazaribagh is the only district that gives any cause for anxiety in the immediate future, but even there no expenditure by Government is required at present.

remarks.

21. Most of the subjects mentioned in section 15 of the Famine Code have been touched upon in the preceding paragraphs, and such information as is available at present has been furnished: it only remains to add that it is not possible at present to give anything like an approximate estimate of the probable expenditure that may be required, and that this Government does not anticipate that there will be any necessity to remit or suspend Government revenue. The numbers of persons employed on test relief works are given in Appendix A to the Patna Commissioner's report. The Lieutenant-Governor has observed that a certain number of persons have been employed on daily wages irrespective of task, and has called the Commissioner's attention to section 64 of the Code. Whether the Provincial staff will have to be increased cannot be now stated with any certainty. The Lieutenant-Governor is about to visit Bihar, and after consulting local officers, indigo planters, zamindars and others, His Honour will be in a better position, as events develop, to report to the Government of India on this and other questions. The Bengal Distress Relief Committee, formed in Calcutta in 1888, have in hand a sum of Rs. 34,000 which is now available for charitable relief. Sir Alexander Mackenzie proposes to ask the Committee to place this amount at the disposal of the local officers of distressed districts at an early date, as soon as he is in a position to say where it is most required.

22. The Lieutenant-Governor, agreeing with the Collectors and Commissioner of the Patna Division, the Director of Land Records and the Board of Revenue, has not thought it necessary to suspend settlement or survey operations in Bihar, at any rate for the present. The survey programme has been altered to this extent only, that the survey party is to be employed in South Darbhanga and South Saran, where distress has never been very great, instead of in North Darbhanga, where scarcity and distress have always been most serious. It is reported by Captain Crichton that most of the field work will be completed by the end of March. If it should become necessary, the survey and settlement operations can then be suspended, and the officers engaged on these operations can be utilised on famine work.

NOTES ON SONEPUR CONFERENCE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4811 Agri.—The 26th November 1896.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Notes of a Conference held at the Commissioner's Camp, Sonepur, on 20th November 1896.

PRESENT:

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens, C.S.I., Member of Board of Revenue.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. Finucane, Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. H. Glass, C.I.E., Public Works Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
J. A. Bourdillon, Esq., Commissioner of Patna.
C. A. Mills, Esq., Inspector of Local Works, Patna.
A. Izat, Esq., Bengal and North-Western Railway.
T. Inglis, Esq., Collector. — Patna.
H. Savage, Esq., Collector. — Gaya.
W. Egerton, Esq., Offg. Collector. — Shahab
Rai Jai Prakash Lal Bahadur, C.I.E., Manager of Dumraon Raj.
R. W. Carlyle, Esq., Collector. — Darbha
H. Bell, Esq., Manager of Darbhanga Raj.
C. R. Hay-Webb, Esq., Manager of Muktapur Factory.
L. Hare, Esq., Collector. — Musaffa
C. J. Stevenson-Moore, Esq., Settlement Officer.
C. L. S. Russell, Esq., Subdivisional Officer, Sitamarhi.
J. F. Gruning, Esq., Subdivisional Officer, Hajipur.
E. Macnaghten, Esq., Secretary to the Bihar Indigo Planters' Association.
D. J. Macpherson, Esq., Collector. — Champa
J. H. Kerr, Esq., Assistant Settlement Officer.
E. T. Sealy, Esq., District Engineer.
Sir William B. Hudson, K.C.I.E., President of Bihar Indigo-Planters' Association.
J. J. MacLeod, Esq., C.I.E., Lal Sarayah Factory.
J. R. Lowis, Esq., Manager of Bettiah Raj.
A. Earle, Esq., Collector. — Saran,
F. F. Lyall, Esq., Subdivisional Officer, Siwan.
M. F. Gauntlett, Esq., Assistant Settlement Officer.
T. R. Filgate, Esq., Barhauli Factory.

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR opened the proceedings by stating that his main object in coming to Bihar was to consult with the local officials and non-officials, to gather from them information as to agricultural prospects, the extent and intensity of distress, the measures which should be taken to relieve it, and the funds and agency necessary for carrying them out. He said that no doubt Mr. Bourdillon's very full report had been read by all present. He had not yet seen his second fortnightly report, but copies of this also would be circulated to all the local officials.

The only way to cope with a distress as grave as this was for all classes to co-operate. The great advantage of the situation in Bihar was that there was a large body of European non-officials, whose intimate knowledge of, and daily intercourse with, the people would now, as always, be of the greatest assistance to Government, and he was assured that they would be perfectly ready and willing, as they were able, to co-operate in every way.

There were two dangers they had to avoid, *firstly*, that of over-estimating the distress, thereby leading to extraordinary and extravagant expenditure as in 1873-74, and, *secondly*, a tendency to over-confidence generated, to some extent, by the knowledge of the previous over-estimation.

The tract south of the Ganges presented no features of grave anxiety at present. Gaya had always been regarded as a district fairly safe. Nothing like widespread distress need be apprehended there.

In Patna there was no danger of widespread scarcity, and in Shahabad only local distress need be apprehended which could probably be dealt with by local agency.

The north of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Champaran, however, are purely rice tracts. In those parts there appeared to have been a general failure of crops, and considerable distress might be anticipated.

In the rest of the country north of the Ganges he understood that the *rabi* crop was germinating well, and the area under *rabi* larger than usual. In 1873-74, one of the most striking features was that the *rabi* crop, subsequent upon seasonable winter rains, turned out to

be much larger than was expected, and if rain fell in December and January, the present *rabi* crop would be fairly safe.

He wanted everybody present to give him fully and freely from their local knowledge information as to existing facts and advice as to how to meet the scarcity.

He proposed, therefore, to discuss the condition of the crops in each district, but he thought it would be sufficient if they confined their attention mainly to the districts north of the Ganges. He would begin with Darbhanga.

DARBHANGA.

MR. CARLYLE, the Collector, put forward a map in which the tracts likely to suffer severely at different times were separately marked. He anticipated that, of the whole district area, there would be acute distress in an area of 2,055 square miles, that distress would be felt in February and March in 650 square miles, that there would be scarcity in 217 square miles, and that 414 square miles were practically safe.

He remarked that distress had not yet made itself felt to any extent, but that in some parts it was now imminent.

The worst parts of the district were the Madhubani subdivision and the central parts of the Darbhanga subdivision

MR BELL stated that a large part of this area is a compact block, belonging to the Darbhanga Raj, and that he had received reports from the local officials as to the prospects of the crops in those villages. The preliminary reports, however, were chiefly collected by the patwaris, and he had found them to be unreliable, and he considered that, for interested reasons, the patwaris took too gloomy a view of the situation.

He was, however, now obtaining more accurate reports which would be available shortly.

THE COLLECTOR stated that he had ridden about 600 miles in the distressed area.

In the Jhanjharpur Circle things were worse than in the Narain Circle, and there was a line of bad villages along the north-east frontier.

He stated that he had opened test relief works in Phulparas, but that when the task was raised to that prescribed in the Famine Code, all the people left. He proposed, however, to re-open the works shortly.

MR. BELL stated that the Rohika Circle round Madhubani might be divided into two parts. The villages along the banks of the Kamla were fairly good, there being a 12-annas *aghani* crop. The portion further west towards Kamtaul was very bad, the *aghani* crop having failed entirely The area round Darbhanga was similarly bad.

THE COLLECTOR stated that besides the Darbhanga Raj the other large landholders in the distressed area were Raja Rameswar Singh, the Madhubani Babus, and the Pachhi Mahanth. The first-named would be able to render considerable assistance in relieving his tenantry. The two latter were very impoverished, and nothing could be expected from them. The Madhubani Babu and the Pachhi Mahanth own the area north of Khajauli. Rai Ganga Parsad Bahadur had promised to provide for all his tenantry. The rest of the district belonged to petty maliks, from whom no assistance could be expected.

THE COLLECTOR said that, as far as he had been able to gather, the *aghani* crop this year would be about the same as it was in 1873-74, but that the *bhadoi* crop had been slightly better. The southern portion of the district was much better.

MR. BELL stated that, in his opinion, the crops at present in the ground had been underestimated.

HIS HONOUR thought that this was very probable.

THE COLLECTOR estimated that the *aghani* crop throughout the district would be 5 annas.

In the northern distressed area there was very little *rabi*, and what been sown had not germinated.

HIS HONOUR enquired whether, in the event of late winter rains, millets could not be sown.

THE COLLECTOR stated that the rain must come soon to be of any avail.

Relief works.—MR. BELL stated that the Maharaja was prepared to open small relief works where required, such as tanks, bundhs, and irrigation channels, but that of course he could not undertake big relief works.

HIS HONOUR remarked that he was greatly in favour of tanks, as labour on them was concentrated and easily supervised, and they were of permanent utility.

MR. BELL said that later on when big relief works were opened all able-bodied men could be drafted on to them, keeping all the women and children for the local relief works.

HIS HONOUR enquired whether any schemes for large relief works had been prepared.

THE COLLECTOR stated that there had long been a project to construct a light line of railway from Sakri to Jainagar on the Nepal frontier.

THE COMMISSIONER remarked that the Government of India had lately refused to sanction it pending further report.

HIS HONOUR remarked that railway construction was not generally considered to be a good form of relief work, as the cost of the earthwork formed such a small proportion of the total cost. But his own view was that if a line had been provided for in the railway programme for the immediate future, say the next ten years, which could be now utilised for relief work, he would be prepared to urge on the Government of India the desirability of sanctioning the immediate undertaking of the scheme. The earthwork at least could be taken in hand at once.

MR. GLASS remarked that this line was included in the extension scheme of the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

SIR WILLIAM HUDSON stated that the Syndicate, who proposed to build the line, had had it surveyed some ten years ago, and that he was prepared to find the money at once. The line is 28 miles long.

MR. GLASS estimated that the expenditure upon earthwork would be about Rs. 50,000.

MR IZAT stated that the survey had been done by Mr. Montague, but that it might have to be a little revised, and the direction of the line altered a little. This was probably the reason why the Government of India had not yet sanctioned the scheme. The construction would be perfectly easy, as it ran along the line of the water-shed.

HIS HONOUR stated that, as a result of this Conference, he would be prepared to make a further strong representation to Government for its immediate sanction.

MR. FINUCANE enquired whether the Raj would be prepared to allow non-Raj raiyats to work on Raj relief works.

MR. BELL stated that he had not yet considered the point. THE COLLECTOR remarked that, in practice, he would find it extremely difficult to prevent them from attending.

THE COLLECTOR stated that he had called a meeting on the 12th instant, and had appealed to all zamindars to render all assistance possible, thinking this preferable at present to procuring subscriptions. The District Board intended to open test relief works at Jainagar and Kamtaul shortly, and also those at Phulparas which had been closed. The District Board, however, is in financial difficulties, and he should have to ask Government to advance him the money. Meanwhile, he proposed to take in hand a lakh of rupees' worth of earthwork from next year's programme in anticipation of receipt of the grant.

HIS HONOUR asked what other relief works would be started. If there was as much distress as the Collector anticipated, the light line proposed would not be sufficient.

THE COLLECTOR said that he proposed to excavate new tanks and clean out old ones on a large scale.

MR. BELL remarked that if engineers could be obtained, the Raj would be prepared to start irrigation works from the Bagmati and Kamla rivers. He believed a regular scheme had been drawn up, but he could not find any trace of it.

MR. FINUCANE remarked that it had been drawn up before he left Darbhanga, and had been filed in the Raj Office to be put up for orders at any future time of scarcity.

THE COLLECTOR stated that he proposed to put all existing roads in thoroughly good repair, and to raise the cart-likhs, where necessary, but he did not propose to make many new roads, as he was of opinion that there were enough already in the district. He also proposed to clean out old tanks, and, where there was a probability of a scarcity of water, to excavate new ones.

HIS HONOUR enquired whether these tank could be used for irrigation.

THE COLLECTOR stated they could, but that they silted up very quickly. The water-level, too, was much lower than it was in Chapra.

There was not much apprehension of scarcity of drinking water, but there might be of water for cattle. He had asked the zamindars to clean out all their wells.

HIS HONOUR enquired whether there would be any difficulty in obtaining land for tanks.

THE COLLECTOR replied that he apprehended none, as he thought the zamindars would always be willing to grant land for the purpose. If any raiyat came forward, as a few had already done, for permission to make a tank he would grant it and give him advances for the purpose. Up to the present, however, he had refused to make any advances under the Agriculturists Loans Act, as he thought the time for this would not come until April.

Gratuitous relief.—HIS HONOUR enquired what arrangements had been made for giving gratuitous relief.

THE COLLECTOR replied that there had been no applications for it yet. Actual distress had only just started. He had sent out seven men to verify the police reports as to scarcity, and had supplied them with money to meet cases where gratuitous relief was necessary. He had not yet, however, received their reports.

HIS HONOUR remarked that there was a balance of some Rs. 34,000 in the Bengal Relief Fund, and that he hoped to secure this for Bengal alone, in which case he would distribute it among the various districts for gratuitous relief. He pointed out that the distress which gratuitous relief was intended to meet always began in a very insidious manner, as the high-caste women were very loath to come forward to obtain it. The best method of obtaining information to as to places where gratuitous relief was required was to make enquiries from local native gentlemen. The police reports on this subject were not to be trusted.

THE COLLECTOR stated that he only relied upon police reports to show where further enquiries should be made by other agency. He had sent out, among others, the Deputy Inspector of School and two Sub-Inspectors to make these further enquiries, and he proposed to send out the kanungoes shortly.

Stocks.—HIS HONOUR enquired whether any estimate had been formed as to stocks.

THE COLLECTOR stated that he was obtaining information from indigo-planters and zamindars as to local stocks.

MR. BELL stated that he thought it would be very difficult to get any reliable information upon this point. He had not been satisfied with the reports he had already received, and had asked his sub-managers to submit second reports from information obtained from their own personal observation.

THE COLLECTOR's impression was that stocks were very large, but that they were all in the hands of the well-to-do raiyats and zamindars. The poorer raiyats had not sufficient stocks to support them after February or March, and the labouring

raiyats had none even at present. Mr. Webb, of Muktapur, estimated that there were 200,000 maunds in his *dehat*. This information was probably reliable, as he had made enquiries in the large marts. THE COLLECTOR said that he had formed estimates on the lines laid down in Sir A. P. MacDonnell's report, and he believed that an estimate prepared on such lines would be far more accurate than any figures based on local reports, though he would of course utilise these as a check upon the figures he arrived at in that estimate. The chief difficulty would be not in obtaining information as to the stocks in the hands of the banias, but as to those in the hands of the raiyats. Reliable information upon the latter point could only be obtained by house-to-house enquiry.

HIS HONOUR enquired whether the local zamindars were laying in stocks of grain.

MR. BELL replied that he had bought 75,000 maunds locally, and the Maharaja had just telegraphed to him to make large purchases of *dhan*.

HIS HONOUR remarked that it was a pity to buy up the local stocks. He was informed there were 80,000 tons of old rice in Rangoon, and forward purchases of the new rice were being made to be delivered in January at about Rs. 3-8 per maund in Rangoon. Paddy would cost still less. It would be a good thing if people requiring grain would at once make arrangements to secure some of this stock through some Calcutta house.

MR. BELL remarked that a Calcutta firm had already offered him American wheat at Rs. 5 per maund, delivered in Darbhanga.

HIS HONOUR remarked that this was the finest Californian white wheat, which was extensively purchased in Calcutta for the manufacture of white bread. It was rather too expensive for ordinary use.

MR. BELL stated that the same firm had also offered to import maize from England to be delivered in Calcutta within six weeks at Rs. 3-8 per maund, which would cost about Rs. 4-2, delivered in Darbhanga.

HIS HONOUR stated that it was much better to import rice and paddy from Burma than to buy up district stocks. This information about Burma rice should be spread as widely as possible, especially among zamindars and mahajans.

MR. BELL remarked that he thought rice would go out of the district.

HIS HONOUR said that Mr. Izat had informed him that 200 waggons a day were now leaving the district, carrying 400 to 500 tons of grain a day. A fortnight ago, something like 1,000 tons a day were being exported.

THE COLLECTOR stated that both the imports and the exports of the district were very large. During the last fortnight the net excess of exports over imports was only 750 tons.

HIS HONOUR stated that the general opinion among the native merchants in Calcutta was that stocks were much lower than had been estimated. The President of the Native Chamber of Commerce had lately informed him that he considered the Government estimate of the present stock (12 lakhs of maunds), to be nearly twice as high as it ought to be. His Honour was surprised to hear this, as the Government estimate had been carefully made, and he had thought, when comparing it with the figures for 1873-74, that it was very low.

Communications.—As to facilities for communication, THE COLLECTOR stated that there was no place in the district more than 30 miles from a railway station, but that the trade from the north and centre of the district was an export one, and that it might take a little time to convert an export into an import trade. The same difficulty would not arise in Samastipur, as grain was always imported there. He did not see why private trade should not be able to supply the whole district with grain. He would appoint a bania at each work. He did not think that there would be any want of grain at any place in the district for the next two or three months.

HIS HONOUR asked whether he thought that there was any necessity at present for reducing railway rates as had already been done on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

THE COLLECTOR replied that he did not think that it was advisable at present.

MR. BELL remarked that he should not like to have the question shelved at present, as he was quite sure that if the rates had been found to be too high on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, is must be necessary to reduce them on the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

HIS HONOUR remarked that he only mentioned the matter at present. It would be kept in reserve.

MR. IZAT stated that he had asked the East Indian Railway to give the Bengal and North-Western Railway the same concessions regarding rates as had already been granted to the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway. The rates on the Bengal and North-Western Railway were 50 per cent. lower than those on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and considerably lower than those on the East Indian Railway. He had no doubt that this concession would be granted, and the merchants had told him that, in that case, there would be large importations of pulse, rice, and peas.

Fodder.—With regard to fodder THE COLLECTOR stated that there was no difficulty at present, as the cattle were grazing upon the paddy which had failed.

General.—HIS HONOUR said that he wished that Mr. Bourdillon would extend the system that he had formerly introduced into Saran of obtaining weekly information by means of post-cards from all classes as regards rainfall, prices, stocks and general condition of crops.

MR. BELL remarked that he had already given Rs. 1,000 to each Circle Officer to distribute in charity. He was afraid that the old and infirm who had formerly been dependent upon their fellow-castemen for support, would be the first to suffer. His Honour said that he feared there would be much distress among the lower middle classes which it would be difficult to meet.

THE COLLECTOR stated that, calculating upon the figures of 1873-74, he estimated that there would be an average of 200,000 people upon relief works from February to October.

MUZAFFARPUR.

MR. HARE, the Collector, produced a map showing the areas of Muzaffarpur district which are considered liable to famine, and explained that all the tracts shown in this map were affected, but not quite in the same relative degrees as shown in the map. The worst tracts are the Sitamarhi subdivision, the Katra thana and the north part of the Sadar thana. But Paru, Lalgunge and the north of Mahuwa thanas are also seriously affected. The estimated outturn of the *bhadoi* and *aghani* crops in each thana is given in his last fortnightly report. Subsequent information led him to make a slightly more favourable estimate of the outturn of *aghani* crops in Paru and Katra thanas.

MR. RUSSELL, who had recently been all over the Sitamarhi subdivision, explained his views of the outturn of the *bhadoi* and *aghani* in connection with a special map of that subdivision prepared in the Settlement Office from information received from the Settlement camps. He was of opinion that the bad area, as shown in the map, should be somewhat extended, and held to his former report that six annas *bhadoi* and three annas *aghani* represented the outturn for the subdivision.

HIS HONOUR, after hearing Mr. Bell's remarks about the reports of Darbhanga villages at Parihar, about which a European manager had recently reported more favourably than the patwaris generally had previously reported, was of opinion that the *aghani* crop had been in all probability under-estimated.

Works.—THE COLLECTOR put before His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the District Board schedule of relief works prepared under the Famine Code. This schedule hardly provided for the probable requirements especially in the Katra thana. But it indicated a large amount of work which could be undertaken.

Large Works.—With regard to large works, a scheme had been mooted for an irrigation canal to carry the water of the Bagmati all along the north of the district, and to use the smaller streams, which carry very little water in a year like the present, as distributary channels. Most of these streams have numerous *bahars* or cuts for carrying the water from the streams to the fields. This scheme, however, was not ready, and would have to be carefully planned and considered. It might be that the Bagmati did not carry enough water in a dry season to feed so large a system.

There was a smaller irrigation scheme to tap the Bagmati river and to carry some of its water only as far as the Lakhandai river. This would irrigate about 100 square miles. It was impossible to "bund" the Bagmati river, but a cut had already been made to let the water into the canals. This would be of great advantage for the irrigation of the *rabi* crops. This could not, however, be used as a relief work, as it would be necessary to press on with the work as quickly as possible by means of skilled labourers, who would earn full wages, and not according to the relief rate. The larger scheme would, if approved, require a great deal of excavation, and would afford much relief work. If carried out, it would be necessary to have control over the "bunds" made in the distributary rivers.

HIS HONOUR stated that the Embankment Act would give all the control necessary. If this work were undertaken, men could be drafted from the smaller relief works on to this larger scheme.

Railway Works.—With regard to the new railway from Hajipur to Begum Serai, MR. IZAT remarked that there was delay in getting the land.

The Collector stated that he could give the land over to the railway officials at once, but that the land had been very badly surveyed, and the plans given to him did not agree with the lands marked out. Men could be drafted to the earthworks there, but he did not yet know if it was to be done on contract rates or not. If the former, it was not a relief work.

MR. IZAT stated that he had laid down 145 miles of railway in the Deccan entirely by relief labour, which was sent to him in drafts by the Collector of the district. It afforded relief to 50,000 men. It was all done by petty contracts with each gang. He was quite willing to work on that scheme here.

THE COLLECTOR stated that he could do a great deal of relief by the excavation and cleaning out of tanks, especially in the north of the district, where they could be used for irrigation, and the able-bodied persons could be collected on these works and drafted off to the railway works.

MR. IZAT stated that the people on his relief work in the Deccan were allowed to form their own gangs, which they did usually by families. They brought their women with them. They were paid at the ordinary rates, about Re. 1-8 per 1,000 cubic feet, but varying according to the height of the bank. This worked out that each family earned from 2½ annas to 4 annas a day, which was little, if at all, above the famine rates.

THE COLLECTOR stated that he had already opened test relief works, but that so far very few people had stayed on at them, because they were not allowed to work as long as they liked, and so earn as much as they otherwise would be able to do.

SIR WILLIAM HUDSON remarked that his experience was that Nunias would earn about 2½ annas a day, but that high caste men could not earn so much as 1 anna.

MR. IZAT remarked that he had at first met with the same difficulty in the Deccan, but that they quickly got into the work, and that at the end of a fortnight their hands were as hard as those of the ordinary labourers.

Funds.—THE COLLECTOR remarked that there was no immediate difficulty about funds. The District Board had a cash balance of about Rs. 80,000, and about Rs. 60,000 could be

appropriated from works shown in the budget of the present year, and Rs. 85,000 could be anticipated, if necessary, from the budget of 1897-98 if the Board were allowed to overdraw.

His Honour said that Mr. Bourdillon should inform him, as soon as possible, how much help each district would want, so that he could make the necessary arrangements.

Trade.—With regard to trade the Collector remarked that it was very brisk, and he thought it would meet the requirements. No place in the district is much more than 20 miles from a railway station. The trade, however, in the Sitamarhi distressed tracts was ordinarily in the wrong direction, viz, outwards instead of inwards.

Mr. Izat corroborated the remark about trade activity, and said that rice was going out from Darbhanga and Bajpatti to the extent of 100 wagons a day. This was mostly Nepal rice, however, and as the export of it had been stopped lately, no doubt this traffic would diminish. The Collector stated that the prohibition had not stopped the export entirely, as rice was still coming over the frontier in every direction on the heads of coolies, and put into carts in waiting on this side of the frontier.

The Collectors of Champaran and Darbhanga confirmed this statement.

Food Stocks.—The Collector also stated that he had made an estimate of the food stocks on the lines laid down in Sir A. P. MacDonnell's report, which tended to show that in an ordinary year the exports of food stocks of the district were only slightly larger than the imports, so that this year there would be a heavy deficiency which would have to be met by importation.

Mr. Macnaghten stated that he had consulted almost all the planters, and the general opinion was that the conditions now are about the same as they were in 1873-74. The *rabi* is very fair now, and with winter rain will be as good as, if not better than, the crop in 1873-74. The *bhadoi*, however, had been somewhat worse.

Champaran.

Mr. Macpherson, the Collector, produced a scarcity map prepared on the same lines as in other districts, but explained that the conditions of individual villages varied very much within each tract. The tracts where at present scarcity is most felt were, an area of about 430 square miles in the thanas of Shikarpur, Ramnagar and Bagaha, and smaller tracts towards Govindganj and east of Madhuban. Test works had already been started in all these tracts, but only one, namely, the excavation of tanks in the Ramnagar outpost, had been opened sufficiently long to enable an opinion to be formed upon it; but so far everything went to show the existence of distress requiring relief. The wage given is based on a grain-equivalent as laid down in section 104 of the Famine Code. The Collector thought that in the distressed tracts the poorer cultivators had only sufficient grain to carry them on to the end of the current month, while the labourers were already in need of special employment, and the richer raiyats had no large stocks. His enquiries into stocks, however, were not yet complete. At the commencement of the operations the Banias had been supplying grain at 11 seers per rupee, but now the price had contracted to 9 seers.

The Collector mentioned that the exports by rail had been very heavy, but that there had been a decided check during the last 10 days. This export accounted for the rise in price mentioned above.

In estimating the condition of tracts, the Collector had been mainly guided by the character of the current year's *bhadoi* and *aghani* crops, as last year's surplus had been almost all exported. He had considered the condition of the poorer, rather than of the richer classes. In the distressed tracts the outturn of the *bhadoi* crops had been two annas, and that of the *aghani* crops would be nil, except where irrigation had taken place.

Fodder.—There was ample fodder at present, and later on the cattle will be sent into the hills to graze. Sir William Hudson handed in figures showing that 46 per cent. of the population in an area of 35 square miles east of Seeraha in Madhuban thana had no stocks left, although they had had a fair *bhadoi*. This was the result of their having parted with their stocks while the winter rice crop was still promising. Within the tract there were 6,417 cultivators and about 3,500 labourers. The Banias had only 20,000 maunds of grain in stock. The labourers had no work except that to be obtained in the factory where 1,300 persons a day were employed.

The Collector stated that the District Engineer had just opened test relief works in the distressed tracts east of Seeraha.

The Collector stated that the district was chiefly owned by large zamindars, the Maharani of Bettiah being the most important. The villages of the Bettiah Raj are all over the district, except in the extreme north of Bettiah, which is owned by the Ramnagar Raj.

Mr. Lowis said that the Raj would be ready to spend much money upon relief works if it were allowed to take a loan from Government for the purpose.

The Collector stated that the Ramnagar Raj, which owned the greater portion of the worst area in the north of Bettiah, was completely impoverished, and no help could be expected from it. The Madhuban Babu had expressed his readiness to provide relief. Much could not be expected from the Sheohar Raj, which owns a considerable number of villages in the south-east of the district. The Tikari and Hathwa Raj areas were very small.

Sir William Hudson expressed his belief that landlords would readily come to the assistance of their tenants, if any advances made by them to keep their raiyats alive in the present emergency were by law given a precedence similar to rent over all other encumbrances on their holdings; but otherwise no landlord would venture to give advances, as he could never hope to recover them, nine tenths of the holdings being already mortgaged to mahajans.

THE COLLECTOR stated that he expected the distress would be worse than it was in 1873-74, because there was no stock to go on with; there was not more than four annas of *rabi* in the ground, and much of this would come to nothing unless rain fell shortly, as little irrigation from wells was carried on in the district.

SIR WILLIAM HUDSON stated that the present outlook in Champaran was much the same as in 1866, and distinctly worse than in 1873-74, and MR. MACLEOD agreed in this opinion. SIR WILLIAM HUDSON stated that the population of the district had more than doubled since 1866.

MR. FINUCANE stated that there had been no State relief in 1836, but the Collector remarked there had been much more gratuitous relief than would be given now.

THE COLLECTOR stated that, calculating from the population of the distressed tracts, if everything continued to be unfavourable, he would not be surprised if the number of persons requiring relief amounted to 500,000.

HIS HONOUR remarked that Champaran was at present evidently in a much worse position than any of the other districts, and that the rainfall chart showed that the distress there would probably be worse than it had been in 1873-74. There was already a deficiency of 20 inches in the rainfall.

Relief Works.—THE COLLECTOR mentioned that at a meeting of the District Board held on the 16th of November, which was attended by a number of planters who were not members, the planters and the Bettiah Raj agreed to open works at their own expense on the first appearance of distress in the localities in which they were interested, to pay the labourers at a wage that would not exceed what is allowed under the Famine Code, and to communicate to the Collector the daily results and information as to the classification of labourers, the wages paid, and the amount of work done.

SIR WILLIAM HUDSON explained that the work would be done on the following system:—A rate would be fixed for earthwork, and payment would be made according to the *hazíri* system so long as the total cost did not exceed that rate. If that occurred, the rate would be altered.

He had no difficulty in getting grain at present from the local mahajans. The chief works undertaken would be tanks, wells and irrigation channels. Of ordinary factory work, only a little weeding remained, which would be completed by the 15th of December. After that there would be no work at the factories until April.

THE COLLECTOR stated that the reports which he would receive from the planters regarding the test works started by them would enable him to judge in what localities regular relief works were required; and while the private works were still going on, he would be able to arrange for the staff necessary for the larger operations proposed.

Large Works.—As regards these, the scheme of railway extension from Bairagnia to Bagaha, across the north of the district, for which SIR WILLIAM HUDSON was prepared at once to provide funds through a private company, was considered.

THE COLLECTOR stated that the line was 86 miles long, and that he estimated the earthwork would cost 1¾ to 2 lakhs of rupees, and that the eastern portion of the line from Bairagnia to Balthar would cross the drainage of the country, and the bridging would be very heavy. The other portion, however, would go through the most distressed tract.

MR LOWIS proposed an alternative scheme for extending the present line from Bettiah to Bagaha *viâ* Chainpatia.

MR. IZAT stated that he hoped that eventually both lines would be constructed. The Collector said that he had already arranged to send drafts from relief works to the Segauli-Raxaul Railway now under construction.

MR. IZAT said that he could arrange to have the survey of the Bairagnia-Bagaha line taken in hand at once, and that if Government could supply the surveyors, he would find the supervising staff.

HIS HONOUR remarked that the services of the students of the Sibpur College, or, as Mr. Bourdillon suggested, of those of the Patna Survey School, might be utilized. He stated that Champaran seemed to be the worst tract, and some large works there was necessary.

MR IZAT stated that if the Bairagnia-Bagaha line were started, he would be able also to start the line from Gorakhpur to Bagaha, which the Government of the North-Western Provinces had already asked him to undertake as a relief work, but which he could not take in hand until the Tirhut section was continued to Bagaha.

HIS HONOUR pointed out that the Segauli-Raxaul extension would, when constructed, link the existing line with the proposed Bairagnia-Bagaha line, and therefore he thought this scheme much the more natural, as it dovetailed with the scheme of relief for the North-Western Provinces.

He thought the earthwork on the western portion, which passes through the distressed tract, ought to be taken in hand as early as possible.

THE COLLECTOR stated that tank work would be the most beneficial form of minor relief work.

MR. LOWIS stated that in many of the newly-settled villages in the north of the district there were no tanks at all, and that there was a general want of tanks throughout the area. In other parts there were many tanks which wanted re-excavating.

HIS HONOUR remarked that tank work could be extended indefinitely, and the tanks would form useful gathering-grounds for people who could afterwards be drafted to larger works.

THE COLLECTOR stated that the programme already provides work for 120,000 people for 90 days. Another large work was an inundation canal from Triveni to the Harahar river.

near Bagaha. The District Engineer had already taken levels for this, but no definite plan had yet been drawn up.

His Honour stated that, if necessary, Colonel McArthur could come up and discuss this project with the local officers. He also suggested that the Bettiah Raj might construct this, as it was solely for the benefit of their property.

The Collector stated that, if the Raj were not prepared to meet the whole cost, the canal could be constructed under the Act, and a water-rate levied.

Another scheme is to connect the Gandak river with the Dhanauti. This would be in the main a drainage project.

The District Engineer (Mr. Sealy) stated that, in his opinion, the fall was sufficient, and that it would largely benefit the health of the tract through which the Dhanauti flows, a large portion of which has remained depopulated since 1866, owing to the malarial character of the tract.

His Honour stated that these irrigation schemes were too big to pass an opinion upon off-hand, but that he would press forward the railway projects as much as possible.

Funds.—The Collector stated that the District Board balance was at present very low. The total road-cess was only Rs. 65,000, and the Board would at once have to overdraw in anticipation of the realization of the January kist.

The Commissioner informed him that orders had already been passed authorizing the District Board to overdraw to the extent of Rs. 25,000.

His Honour stated that he would place the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 at the Board's disposal whenever it was required. The Darbhanga District Board had made itself practically insolvent by taking a loan in 1892, which had hampered the work of the Board ever since, while there was now no probability of its being paid off. He would therefore prefer to grant money for relief work rather than that the District Board should take a loan.

Gratuitous Relief.—With regard to gratuitous relief, His Honour stated that he wanted each district to inform him as to the sum that it would require. He observed that this should be administered as much as possible by private agency.

Stocks.—Mr. Finucane suggested that the zamindars might be urged to lay in stocks of grains for themselves.

His Honour thereupon stated that the new crop of rice shortly expected in Rangoon would be 1,400,000 tons, and that there were old stocks there besides.

Mr. Macnaghten said that on behalf of the Behar Indigo Planters' Association he had already ordered 1,60,000 maunds from Rangoon, which certain planters had ordered, to be used instead of money for their labourers' remuneration.

General.—Sir William Hudson drew attention to the provisions of section 79 of the Famine Code, and asked what course should be adopted in the event of a failure of supply of grain at a relief centre.

His Honour explained that a grain contractor would be arranged for, and that he would be given advances to import grain, and that he hoped that the contingency contemplated would not arise.

The Collector thereupon enquired what action he could take under section 80 of the Code in the event of prices being forced up at the relief works.

His Honour replied that as the grain would be supplied by a contractor working under advances, the District Officer would have full authority.

With reference to a remark from Sir William Hudson, His Honour requested Mr. Finucane to arrange for the supply of copies of the Famine Code to planters and other persons to whom they would be useful.

With regard to payments, the Collector mentioned that he had already indented for a supply of copper coin, and that the planters at the District Board meeting had agreed that, if all relief works were paid for in Government coinage, they would gladly adopt and continue the same system in paying their own labourers in the hope of driving Lohia pice out of circulation.

His Honour said that, if necessary, token money could be used.

Mr. Izat said he would like to have the question of the acquisition of land for railways discussed, as he anticipated that there would be great delay in receiving it. He did not expect to receive any within the next six months if the ordinary procedure were followed. His department merely sent in plans of the ground they were to acquire, and the Deputy Collector had to mark upon them the various plots of the raiyats. He would suggest that a Settlement Officer should be appointed to carry out this work speedily. Mr. Carlyle agreed, stating that his Land Acquisition Deputy Collector had had no previous experience, and would be quite unable to cope with any large work.

Mr. Hare stated that his Deputy Collector was quite capable of coping with the work, but that the line plans sent in by the Railway Company, and sanctioned by the Government of India, did not agree with the dog-bells on the ground, in some places showing land which was not in existence. If Mr. Izat would point out any piece of land, he would give it over to him in 15 days. He had pointed out the difficulty above mentioned to the Company, and they had asked him to follow the dog-bells on the ground. His difficulty was that he could not certify that he had made over to the Company the land, the acquisition of which had been sanctioned by the Government of India.

His Honour said that the Deputy Collector and the Engineer ought to work together, and, in consultation on the ground, get any mistakes of this kind rectified. The maps ought to be followed unless substantially incorrect, and no delay should be

lands.

Saran.

Mr. Earle, the Collector, produced a scarcity map of the district, and pointed out the worst tracts. These were mainly in the Kateya outpost in the north-west corner which was nearly all *chaur*, in part of the land west of the Jharahi river in the Darauli thana, and a tract through the centre of the Siwan thana. These tracts were mostly paddy lands and the crop had been about two annas there, while the *bhadoi* had varied from five annas to eight annas. Along the south-west of the district, too, there was a bad tract, where there was a succession of *chaurs*, and the *dhan* had nearly all failed.

The *rabi* crop throughout the district was germinating well, and there was extensive irrigation going on, which would save a considerable portion of the crop in any event. If rain fell in December, the crop ought to be 12 annas.

He proposed to open one small test relief work shortly in the area west of the Jharahi, but no others until December.

Funds.—The District Board was well off for funds It had Rs. 70,000 in hand now, and could appropriate Rs. 80,000 from next year's budget.

His Honour stated that he was not at present anxious about Saran. All that would have to be done at present was to meet all distress that might arise with local funds and by local agency, but to watch carefully and report later if distress appeared likely to become acute, and extra help was wanted.

The Collector remarked that the planters in the district were strongly of opinion that money spent on new roads and tanks in this district was wasted, as the district was very well off for roads, and the tanks so quickly silted up. Only one new road had been proposed, the others would be put in good repair. It was thought that money might be spent in extending the distributaries of the Saran canals. Water would nearly always be taken from these for the irrigation of rice, and it was thought that the old scheme had chiefly failed because it had not been carried far enough.

His Honour remarked that it was not at all probable that Government would sanction any extension of the Saran Canals which had been a complete failure. He had been searching for some time for some person to take a lease of them without success. It was an immature scheme which had been taken up under the wrong Act.

Patna.

Mr. Inglis, the Collector, stated that he anticipated little or no distress. He had had another inspection made of the tract formerly considered bad, and the rice crop there was now estimated to be from 8 to 10 annas.

In answer to an inquiry by His Honour, he remarked that the scheme started in the city of Patna for buying rice and selling it at cheap rates still continued.

His Honour said that he could not altogether approve of it on economic grounds, and that it must be merely regarded as a charitable work. The only thing which led him to expect any distress was the extremely high prices now prevalent.

Gaya.

With regard to Gaya, His Honour stated that he was quite satisfied, as the Collector was, with the state of the district, that the District Board had Rs. 1,20,000 in hand, and could easily deal with any distress that might arise.

Shahabad.

With regard to Shahabad, he understood that Bhabhua was the only bad tract.

Mr. Egerton, the Collector, stated that he had just received a letter from the District Engineer who was inspecting the bad area, and that the report was distinctly reassuring. The numbers of men on the relief works had fallen to 296, and all the professional labourers had gone to earthwork in the railway. The District Board had Rs 54,000 in hand.

His Honour thought that all distress at present could be dealt with locally.

Agency Circles.

His Honour then proceeded to discuss the question of agency circles, etc., and Mr. Finucane produced a statement showing the names of the circles in 1873-74, of the persons in charge of them and other particulars.

His Honour remarked that the survey parties would be available for relief works after March, and that they had been transferred from North Darbhanga to South Darbhanga and Saran where distress was not imminent. He did not see any necessity for stopping settlement work at present.

Mr. Macpherson asked if the work ought to continue in the tracts where distress had already shown itself

Mr. Stevenson-Moore explained that he proposed to exclude all such areas from his operations. No work would be undertaken in one camp in Champaran, and in another, work would be stopped about the end of December.

Sir William Hudson was strongly of opinion that attestation work ought not to go on while there was distress, as one could not expect a raiyat to assert his rights under such conditions.

Mr Stevenson-Moore stated that he hoped to finish all the work that he is now starting in Champaran and Muzaffarpur by the end of January before the distress had made itself severely felt.

MR MACPHERSON said that he quite agreed with SIR WILLIAM HUDSON, and that no work ought at least to be started in the distressed tracts. But apart from that he wanted to utilize the settlement staff at once so as to make use of their intimate knowledge of the country.

MR. BELL stated that three settlement camps had been opened in the Parihar circle, and he wanted his Sub-Manager there to devote nearly all his time to famine work, and he could not do both works at once.

MR. LOWIS stated that he had to look after his interests in nine settlement camps.

HIS HONOUR stated that these were matters to be settled locally.

MR. STEVENSON-MOORE said he would arrange the work locally so as to meet the convenience of MR. BELL and MR. LOWIS.

MR. STEVENSON-MOORE pointed out that, if his work was stopped now, he could no doubt take up the work again at the point at which he left off, but that it would necessitate the work going on in each district for another year which would considerably add to the cost, as the fixed establishment could not be curtailed He expected most of the work in Champaran would be finished by the 25th of January. He proposed to recover costs only from the factories by zamindars and the Bettiah Raj.

HIS HONOUR said that if the worst came to the worst, the work would have to be stopped, and that at present work in all the distressed tracts should be left to the end.

THE COMMISSIONER stated that the question of agency would depend very much upon the pay to be given and the class of men available. The chief need at present was for an adequate engineering staff The division of the circles might start from the thana unit while distress was not acute, and then divide it into sub-circles as the work became heavier with the increase of the distress.

HIS HONOUR remarked that the great difficulty with regard to agency was that distress was so prevalent all over India that it would be almost impossible to indent upon other Provinces for officials.

THE COMMISSIONER remarked that in the planters they had a great European agency for the supervision of sub-circles.

MR. HARE thought that the work of a circle officer would be more than a planter would have time to undertake.

SIR WILLIAM HUDSON stated that in his opinion a Government official ought to be placed in charge of each thana or circle.

MR. CARLYLE stated that he thought a man on Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 per month ought to be employed for that purpose.

HIS HONOUR said that each Collector should draw up a scheme of circles on the lines of the scheme of work proposed, and the list of circles in 1873-74.

SIR WILLIAM HUDSON observed that in 1873-74 Government supplied the grain, and much of the time of the circle officer was taken up with supervising its receipt and distribution.

HIS HONOUR said that the circles now could be nearly twice as large as they were in 1873-74.

MR. FINUCANE observed, however, that no circle ought to be so large that an active circle officer could not reach any part of it from head-quarters within a morning's ride

HIS HONOUR agreed with this, and said that the best unit to work upon at present was the thana, and that the Collectors should draw up schemes of circles according to the views now put forward. Of course all existing work of the District Board should be stopped that it might be done later on by relief agency.

THE COMMISSIONER observed that the Subdivisional Officers ought to be left very free to move about their subdivisions, and that a 1st grade Deputy Magistrate ought to be sent to each head-quarters to carry on treasury and criminal work.

HIS HONOUR'S SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF DISCUSSION.

HIS HONOUR in summarizing the results of the discussion said that, as the Commissioner and the District Officers had told him that it was unnecessary and even undesirable for him to visit the distressed tracts at present, he would return to Calcutta, but was leaving behind him Mr. Finucane, who knew the districts thoroughly and had had much experience of former famines. Mr. Finucane would visit the various districts with the Commissioner, Mr. Bourdillon, and they would discuss with the District Officers the relief works necessary, the rates of wages the requirements of the various districts, and the size of the circles, &c. The results would be focussed in a report which would be submitted to him and which he would carefully consider.

In considering the subject, it must be remembered that the distress is not confined to Bihar. To his mind the prices in Eastern Bengal at present were a cause for serious anxiety, and it was doubtful whether the stocks now in hand were sufficient It might be necessary to give relief in places where distress had never been thought of before. Thus Khulna was one of the five districts which had not had to prepare any scheme of relief under the Famine Code, as it was considered absolutely safe. He had just heard from the Commissioner that relief must be started in one subdivision, that the price of rice in the bazars was from 6 to 7 seers per rupee, and that these were merely fancy prices, as the grain was not forthcoming in any quantities even at that price. If the state of things is so bad in Khulna with its abundant waterways and its proximity to Calcutta, it is very probable that the condition of things in more distant places may be equally bad.

The distress, too, was almost all over India, and the Imperial Government had to provide for famine in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Central India, a large part of Bombay, and now parts of Madras. There would, therefore, be some difficulty in obtaining the necessary staff, but it must be remembered that, although they had a smaller stock, of officials to draw upon than they had had in 1873-74, yet the work to be done was much smaller. The Collectors must send up their minimum requirements, and he would sanction whatever he possibly could.

He was very glad to say that he was able to retain Mr. Bourdillon's services as Commissioner. If necessary, he would be willing to sanction an extra officer to aid Mr. Bourdillon specially with relief work. He already had an Additional Commissioner however, and he hoped he would try and manage without additional assistance at present. Everybody would have to work hard. He was glad to be able to say that the prospects of the Division as a whole were not quite so bad as he had anticipated. The three southern districts would be all right unless the winter rains should entirely fail. The condition of Champaran, as explained to-day, was worse than had been anticipated. But, if the railway project were sanctioned by Government, and he would do all in his power to press that forward, with the aid of the District Board things ought to go on fairly well. The District Boards had, first of all, to exhaust all the funds at their disposal before they applied to the Bengal Government for relief. He, in the same way, had to exhaust all his surplus, which amounted to Rs. 41,00,000, before applying to the Imperial Government. He was ready to sacrifice all other schemes, and to devote this sum entirely to relief work. If it proved to be insufficient, he would have to ask for aid from the Imperial Exchequer; and even though it had many calls upon its funds at present, yet, with flourishing trade and a rising rupee, he had no doubt that it would be able to render assistance, if necessary, and would be willing to do so.

He was glad to say that the state of things in the North-Western Provinces and in the Punjab was, according to the latest reports, not so bad as it had been thought to be.

We do not yet know exactly where we are. Rain now or in December or January would materially improve prospects. If good rain falls in December, the *rabi* crop would help very effectively, much more than was anticipated. Without rain things would be very bad indeed. The Collectors should keep themselves fully informed as to the state of things in their districts.

He would wish Mr. Bourdillon to extend the system of obtaining information from all classes, especially from the Settlement Department, by post-cards as to rainfall, prices, state of stocks and crops. He was going to put all the facts frankly and unreservedly before the public, so that the trade might know exactly what was required. He had every confidence that the trade would be able to supply all that was wanted.

Even in 1873-74 the 480,000 tons imported by Government were supplemented by 600,000 tons imported by private trade. If private trade could do this against such a powerful competitor as Government, he had every hope that now, with a fair field and every favour, it could do all that was required. He had no doubt the officials would carry on their duties with the same zeal and energy that they had already displayed.

He wished to thank the non-officials present very specially for coming to this Conference, and would ask them to give the officials, as they had already done, that advice which, from their daily intercourse with the people, they were particularly well fitted to supply. Any proposals which they might have to make would be carefully considered by the Collectors and the Commissioner.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4875 Agri.—The 30th November 1896.—The following papers are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 625G., dated Bankipur, the 19th November 1896.

From—J. A. BOURDILLON, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Patna Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

In accordance with the instructions in sections 13 and 24 of the Famine Code, I have the honour to forward herewith my report on the state of affairs in the Patna Division for the first-half of the month of November.

PART I.—INTRODUCTION.

2. This report is brief for three reasons. In the first place there is little change to record during the past fortnight. Secondly, as this is the first of the bi-monthly reports required by section 24 of the Famine Code, almost every district report is deficient in some particular. Thirdly, the last of these reports was only received at 3 P.M. this afternoon; and as it is essential that my report should reach the Lieutenant-Governor before the Conference to-morrow, I have had no time to go into great details, or do more than review the district reports.

3. In future I propose, with the Lieutenant-Governor's permission, to forward the district reports in original with a short commentary on each and such general observations as seem required. It is desirable that these periodical reports should be on record in print, and I shall thus be saved the not inconsiderable labour of reviewing and recasting them.

PART II.—DISTRICT REPORTS.

PATNA.

4. *Head (1)—Area affected, &c.*—No change is reported under this head except for the better. The Subdivisional Officer of Barh, who has seen more of his subdivision since he last wrote, has raised his estimate of the rice crop to 8 annas. No relief circles have yet been manned or finally formed, and none are necessary.

5. *Head (2)—General state of the affected tracts, &c.*—The crop prospects are a shade better. I have already noticed that the Subdivisional Officer of Barh has raised his estimate of the rice crop. The harvesting of the rice is said to have begun, but the date seems very early; irrigation is being vigorously carried on everywhere, and the *rabi* is coming up well. Locusts visited part of the Bihar subdivision, but the Subdivisional Officer by personal inspection found that the damage done was insignificant. The weather has turned much colder and for some days the west winds have ceased. The dews at night a e heavy.

6. As regards food-stocks the Collector has not yet had time to obtain the information called for in the Government Circular of the 3rd November, but he has received repeated assurances from every quarter that the grain stored is sufficient. Cultivators have ceased selling, and exportation has been at a standstill for the last week or so.

7. Figures are not available for the imports and exports of the fortnight. The East Indian Railway authorities have supplied Mr. Inglis with figures for the month of October, but no figures at all have been received from the Bengal North-Western Railway or the India General Steam Company. Every effort will be made to gather all this information by the time the next report is sent in. The East Indian Railway officials have apparently also informed the Collector that figures for 1895 are not available. This seems difficult to understand, and I will look further into the matter. I have already informed some District Officers that if the difficulty of obtaining statistics is one of expense, they are at liberty to meet the cost of compiling the required figures. However, taking the East Indian Railway figures for October, the result is as follows. The statistics are for food-grains only in maunds, and take no acount of traffic between stations in the same district:—

	October 1st—15th.	October 16th—31st.	Total.
Exports ...	1,80,833	1,41,665	3,22,548
Imports ...	30,665	33,635	64,300

Excess of exports over imports equal 2,58,248 maunds. The exports were chiefly maize and "other grains," and were consigned almost exclusively to the westward. Imports consist largely of rice, some of which is said to have come from Orissa.

8. There has been no rain anywhere though clouds have formed several days. The public health is good, as is the condition of the cattle; there are no signs of emaciation, no increase of crime, and no special emigration or immigration. The prospects of the poppy crop are excellent.

9. Prices are a little easier than they were a fortnight hence, as the accompanying statement will show. This is due, no doubt, partly to the cessation of exportation, partly, I hope, to a general belief that the rice crop is better than was expected, and partly to some of the new rice having come into the market. Prices in Barh are a shade higher than elsewhere, and the Collector reports that in Bihar, as well as in the more remote parts of the Sadar subdivision, the market is less sensitive than it is in places nearer the line of rail.

10. *Head (3)—Relief works.*—No municipality has opened any relief works, nor are there any such under Public Works agency. Out of the nine relief works mentioned in paragraph 12 of my last report the District Board have so far started three only, which are these:—

(*a*) Pahari to Futehpur road (8 miles). This was due south from Patna City.

(*b*) Excavation of a tank at Moner, about 20 miles west of Bankipore.

(*c*) Raising the Mokameh-Surmera road. The last-named place is about 12 miles south-south-west from Mokameh.

11. The first of these works has been open for three weeks with the following daily average attendance:—

	4th week, October.	1st week, November.	2nd week, November.
Men	15	38	50
Women	11	28	44
Children	5	17	24
	31	83	118

All of these were professional diggers. At Moner work commenced on the 5th instant, and the average daily attendance for the past week has been—men 62, women 34, children 21—total 117. Many of these were small cultivators who were glad to earn something, as there was no work for them in their own fields. The third work was only opened on the 14th, and on that day only 15 persons came for work. Including them, the total number of persons employed on relief works in the Patna district on the 14th instant was 174, viz, men 86, women 63 and children 23. These figures show that there is no present demand for labour, and Mr. Inglis treating them as experimental only has not submitted Statements D and E. I have asked him to submit these statement from the beginning of operations with his next report.

12. Under *heads (4)—Poor-houses; (5)—Organisations for sedentary employment; (6)—Grain and money doles;* and *(7)—Kitchens*, there is nothing to report.

13. As regards *head (8)—Loans and Advances*, the Collector reports that there have been only one application under the Land Improvement Act and 56 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, almost all of which have been filed at Bihar. It is not stated whether these figures are on account of the whole year or for the last few weeks only. In any case they compare curiously with similar statistics in other districts of the Division, and suggest great comparative prosperity. It is also stated that the raiyats of Eastern Patna are reluctant to take Government advances as traditions linger among them of similar advances having been recovered with great severity in the adjoining district of Monghyr on some former occasion.

14. No *financial statement* has been given under head 9. This will be [illegible] next report.

GAYA.

14. *[illegible] (1)—Area affected.*—There is no change in the area likely to be affected. Relief circles, though mapped out, have not yet been manned.

15. *Head (2)—General state of the affected tracts.*—Judging from what I have to say in paragraph 20 below, the people are still a long way from want. There is no demand for employment. Further examination shows that the rice crops are quite as good as they were reported to be in my last letter of the 11th instant. A full average area throughout the district has been sown with *rabi*, and over at least three-fourths of the area sown the grain is germinating well. The poppy promises to be an excellent crop.

16. Prices are a little easier, as will be seen from the statement in the appendix. As elsewhere the prices in the more distant subdivisions are more favourable than at Jahanabad and the Sadar. The reason alleged for the fall is that the new rice is beginning to come into the market, and Mr. Savage states that the harvest this year will be an early one.

17. As to food-stocks the Collector has been able to obtain little information, though he has instituted special enquiries as directed by the Government Circular of the 3rd instant. But, so far as his information goes, it tends to show that stocks have not been depleted.

18. In regard to imports and exports the statistics are not yet ready, as the East Indian Railway authorities have not had time to compile them. They will follow when received, but Mr. Savage reports that there is said to have been a large importation of rice into Gaya during the fortnight.

19. There has been no rain. The public health has not been affected by the scarcity, and the condition of the cattle is good. There is no distress or emaciation, nor any wandering of famished persons. The stream of coolies which passes down the Grand Trunk Road at this season appears to be in rather larger volume than usual this year. The destination of most of them is Purulia, and their ostensible object employment on the railway there.

20. *Head (3)—Relief Works.*—It has not been found necessary to open any such in Gaya. The usual road repairs all over the district afford employment to many coolies, and the breaking of ballast for the railways gives work to others. There is no demand for labour, and while the Collector found in the Jahanabad affected tract that no coolie would work on road repairs for less than three annas a day, a still more significant incident occurred in Aurangabad. The Subdivisional Officer, with the Collector's sanction, attempted to open a test-work in the affected tract, but not a single coolie would accept task work at the rates offered.

21. There is nothing to report under heads 4 to 7 of section 24 of the Code, both inclusive.

22. *Under head (8)—Loans and Advances*, the Collector reports that he has before him 86 applications under the Land Improvement Act for sums aggregating Rs. 1,36,300 in all. The allotment of his district up to date is Rs. 69,500, and he has already advanced Rs. 59,500, retaining Rs. 10,000 for expected small loans for kutcha wells. So far, however, applications for petty advances of this kind have reached a total of Rs. 250 only, and the Collector reports that they are not required since most of the cultivators who need them have already dug kutcha wells at their own expense. Mr. Savage now desires to expend on larger advances Rs. 9,000 out of the Rs. 10,000 reserve mentioned above, and to this I have no objection. He presses, moreover, for the further grant of another lakh of rupees to be advanced to zamindars and others for irrigation works for the improvement of their property. This request, I regret, I cannot recommend. It is admitted that Gaya is not urgently in want of relief works, and though the operations to be carried out through these loans would, no doubt, afford employment now and increase the productiveness of the district hereafter, yet they must, in my opinion, be postponed to the much more pressing needs of other districts.

23. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act the number of applications has been 111, mostly for advances of seed potatoes or for money to buy them with. Under my instructions the Collectorate Nazir of Patna purchased and despatched to Gaya 459 maunds of seed potatoes which have been distributed as follows:—Aurungabad 100 maunds, Jahanabad 50 maunds, Nawada [illegible] maunds, and [illegible] maunds, while 181 maunds have been advanced to raiyats in the Sadar subdivision, leaving 116 maunds in hand. The Collector has also advanced Rs. 711 in cash to meet the expenses of planting.

24. Statements I, II and III required by section 26 of the Code are blank. Statement IV (Price of food-grains) is appended, and Statement V will follow. The Collector has not forwarded the financial statement required by section 24 (9), probably because his expenditure has been very small.

SHAHABAD.

25. *Head (1)—Area affected, &c.*—There has been no change since my report of the 11th November was written. The Bhabua subdivision is still the only tract in which scarcity is declared and in which relief works are required. The Collector has made no estimate of the portion of the population to be affected: such an estimate has not yet become possible.

26. *Head (2)—General state of the affected tracts.*—There is no material change to report under this head. As I fully anticipated, a great deal of empty rice-land and all kinds of hollows and depressions usually filled with water at this season have been sown with *rabi*, and it is reported the the seed is germinating fairly well everywhere. The first sowings failed in some places or were destroyed by insects, but a second sowing has been more successful. Irrigation is going on wherever water can be had. The river Durganti has been dammed at Pakarihar, a mile or two south of Mahania in the affected tract, and a good deal of land has been irrigated and sown.

27. No rain has fallen, but there have often been clouds and the west winds have ceased for the last week. There is nothing new to report about food-stocks, and I am sorry that the Collector has supplied no figures of imports and exports, as he has not yet received them from the the Railway: they will be separately submitted at a later date. This point will be worked up without delay in accordance with the orders in Government Circular No. 7T.R. of the 3rd instant. But it is stated that grain is now freely offered for sale, and the District Engineer reports a considerable movement of grain by road into Bhabua from Sasaram and Zamania. The large grain-dealers, whom Mr. Egerton has established near his relief works under sections 35 and 80 of the Famine Code, profess to be selling grain imported from Bengal.

28. Public health is good and there is no distress or emaciation. Large numbers of people are coming down the Grand Trunk Road from the North-Western Province looking for work on the Railway.

29. *Head (3)—Relief Works.*—These are the same, as already reported, viz., the raising and repairing of the following roads:—

A.—Bhabua to Jahanabad (Kukurah).
B.—Durgouti to Hata.
C.—Mahania to Panjram.

These are numbered 1, 3 and 4 in paragraph 37 of my previous report.

30. Famine Statement D in Form 5 is appended. It shows no C or D class labourers, but the numbers of the others are as follows:—

	Week ending 7th November.	Week ending 14th November.	Total.
A class ...	... 4,904	2,459	7,363
B class ...	... 4,400	1,623	6,023
Daily wages ..	... 1,362	2,278	3,640
	10,666	6,360	17,026

Three points in this statement strike the eye at once,—the falling off of A and B class labourers in the second week, the increase in the numbers of those on daily wages, and the large proportion of the latter. It is explained that the falling off of 2,445 in the A class labourers was caused by their migration to the railway work which was opened at 21 different places between Jahanabad and the Karamnassa, giving employment to more than 2,000 workmen per diem. The decrease of 2,777 in the B class labourers was caused by an order raising the task to be demanded from 100 to 150 cubic feet, upon the promulgation of which many B class labourers left the work. The District Engineer has gone to the spot and the matter will be put right. Some of these appear to have gone on to the daily wage gang, but not all. The figures for that class of relief workers are very high, amounting according to Statement E,

to 12·76 per cent. and 35·78 per cent. of the male units in either week. The Collector will be asked to explain why the ratio is so high when section 64 of the Code says that no relief workers shall be paid by daily wage irrespective of task except under very special circumstances.

31. Wages are now being calculated under section 104 of the Code. The Collector is anxious to base them on the price of common rice (8 seers), but I am disposed to think that gram (9¾) or maize (10) should be the basis. The matter will be settled when we meet at Sonepur.

32. No gratuitous relief has been granted and no distribution through the Police has yet been reported under sections 12 and 166 of the Code.

33. There is nothing to report under the following heads:—*(4)—Poor houses*, *(5)—Organisation for sedentary employments*; *(6)—Grain or money doles*; *(7)—Relief kitchens*, except that the Collector intends to call a meeting after the Sonepur Conference to invite private subscriptions for charitable relief.

34. Under *head (8)—Advances and Loans*, the Collector reports that he has advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act Rs. 9,154 on 784 applications, and under the Land Improvement Act Rs. 1,700. As many as 5,297 applications under the former Act are still pending enquiry. It is not stated whether these figures represent operations from the beginning of the year or from the development of scarcity; nor is it stated on what terms they were given. These omissions will be supplied in future. The *financial statement* required by *heading 9* of section 24 of the Code has been omitted also.

Saran.

35. *Head (1)—Area affected, &c.*—Since his previous report Mr. Earle has been making further enquiries in person in the worst parts of his district, and he now says that he expects no distress before the end of December anywhere save in the following tracts:—(1) Mirganj thana, (2) Gopalganj thana (except the Maharani outpost in the south-east and the whole of the Gandak diarah land), (3) pargana Chambai in the Darouli thana. This modification reduces the area and population from 1,046 square miles and 860,670 persons to 609 square miles and 522,781 persons as detailed in the Collector's letter. Five per cent. of this total gives 26,139 as the number of persons who will require help in the immediate future.

36. The Collector has not finally settled his relief circles, but his present desire is to divide the district into 135 circles, each with an area of about 19 square miles. This arrangement is based upon my plotting of the district for the census of 1891, but the subdivision seems to me to be far too minute for the present, and it will probably be modified.

37. *Head (2)—General state of the affected tracts.*—Regarding the districts as a whole the Collector repeats his estimate of 6 annas for the *bhadoi*, but he says that further enquiries have satisfied him that the rice crop instead of being 2 to 3 annas, as previously reported, will not be more than 1 anna. Such an outturn would be worse than that of 1873-74, and I trust that this forecast may prove to be too gloomy. I observe in this connection that whereas the Collector returns the Sadar subdivision and Siwan as having a 1-anna crop each and Gopalganj a crop equivalent to 2 annas, yet that comparatively fortunate subdivision is composed entirely of two out of the three specially affected areas noted above. On the other hand Mr. Earle reports that *rabi* prospects are unusually good considering the lack of moisture, and on present data he estimates that the *rabi* will be a 10-anna crop all over the district.

38. A statement of prices is given as required by section 26-IV of the Code. They show a slight tendency to fall, which is due partly to the approach of the harvest and also to the improved prospects of the *rabi*.

39. As to food-stocks complete and reliable information has not yet been collected, but here, as in other districts, it is reported that according to popular belief the existing stocks are sufficient for some months.

40. The importation of food-grains will be discussed fully at a later date when the Collector's information is more complete. Statements in Forms 8 and 9 of the Famine Code are appended. They show that during the past fortnight imports exceeded exports by 90,446 maunds, while during the previous

fortnight the excess was one of 53,984 maunds only. This at once suggests an explanation why prices have a tendency to become easier.

40½. There has been no rain during the fortnight and no wandering of famished folk. The public health is reported to be exceptionally good. The condition of the cattle is good also, except in part of Gopalganj where rinderpest has broken out on a small scale.

41. *Head (3)—Relief works.*—After further examination of the distressed areas in his district, Mr. Earle has decided that in pargana Chaubar of the Darouli thana, test relief works should be opened with effect from the 1st December, and that one or more small works should be opened in one or two places in the thanas of Mirganj and Gopalganj. The Collector awaits some further information before he actually commences them, but he probably will do this before the end of the month.

42. Under heads 4 to 7 inclusive of section 24 of the Code there is nothing to report.

43. Under *head (8)—Loans and Advances*, Mr. Earle has been unable to give any figures as the returns from his Subdivisional Officers were incomplete. A full report is promised later on. So far about Rs. 20,000 have been spent up to date under the head of Agriculturists' advances. As there has been no expenditure, no financial statement is furnished under head 1.

44. It should be added that Mr. Earle has drawn up detailed instructions for all grades of officers under him, and he has taken steps to call a public meeting to organise some form of charitable relief. His proposals will, no doubt, be brought forward at the Conference at Sonepur.

CHAMPARAN.

45. *Head (1)—Area affected.*—Since the date of his last report Mr. Macpherson has found reason to believe that the small tract south of the Sikrana river is not so badly off as he at first thought, and he considers that it may be relegated to the second rank. Two other small tracts, however, are found to be in bad condition, viz., a small area near Araraj, 15 miles south-west of Motihari, and another in the extreme east of the Madhuban thana in the south-east corner of the district. Both tracts grow rice almost exclusively, and the crop has been practically a complete failure in each. A test work has been started in each tract. The area and population of these tracts have not been given.

46. *Head (2)—General state of the affected tracts.*—The prospects of the crops have in no way improved since there has been no rain. A good deal of the *rabi* area is still not sown as the raiyats are waiting on in hope of rain. In the land which has already been sown, the earlier sowings are said to have been much injured by the heat and the west winds, but the later sowings are better: this gives some hope for the area which yet remains to be sown. Every effort is being made, particularly through the officers of the Opium Department, to induce the people to make and use kutcha wells, but without much success in the south of the district where the soil is not clay. A good deal of work is available on the indigo lands of every factory.

47. Prices have risen both at Bettiah and Motihari in consequence, no doubt, of the exportation which has been carried on. Figures are given in the appended statement.

48. In regards to food-stocks the Collector has nothing to add to his previous remarks.

49. Statements in Forms 8 and 9 of the Code are appended hereto showing the imports and exports by rail during the first fortnight of November. It will be seen that during that period 19,618 maunds were exported, and these figures, added to those quoted in paragraph 64 of my previous report, give a total export of 69,294 maunds of grain which has left the district by rail alone since the 1st September, besides the road traffic and that down the Gandak. This is more than enough to account for the rise in the price of the grain left in the district. It will be noticed that only 878 maunds go out of the Division, viz., the consignments to Nawabganj in Gonda 650 maunds, Tahsil Deoria in Gorakhpur 228 maunds. The great majority of the despatches are made to stations in the Saran district.

50. The general health of the public is good; indeed, there is much less fever than usual owing perhaps to the dryness of the autumn. There is nothing

to notice under the heads of Emigration and Immigration of famished persons. The cattle are in remarkably good case, as they have been allowed to feed down the rice where its condition was hopeless.

51. *Head (3)—Relief works.*—Two test relief works have been opened during the fortnight under report, both in the Ramnagar tract, described in paragraph 61 of my last report. The first of these is the raising and improving of the road from Shikarpur to Biknathori and the other the excavation of a large tank near Ramnagar itself. The first work was opened on the 8th instant, and the average number of persons employed on each of the seven days under report was 816, ranging from 45 on the first to 1,243 on the fifth day. On the second work, which was opened only one day, the number was 283. It will be noticed that the relief workers are nearly all classed as B labourers, *i.e.*, "labourers, but not professional," which is remarkable and will be enquired into. It seems at first sight hardly likely that, if out of the ordinary population so many are in want of relief, the professional earth-workers should be so well off as to be able to ignore our relief works. Turning to Form 7, Famine Statement E, it appears that the cost per 1,000 cubic feet is low, viz., Re. 1-7-4, and the wage earned by each male unit was only 1¼ anna. The outturn of work, viz. 53 cubic feet, for each male unit was low, but it is explained that this is due to the work being just started. The remuneration appears to be very small, but this is a good fault, as it is much easier to raise a rate than to reduce it.

52. There is nothing to report at present under *heads 4 to 7*, inclusive of section 24 of the Code.

53. As regards *head (8)—Loans and Advances*, the number received is greatly in advance of what is usual at this time of year. The number of applications under the Land Improvement Act is 19, all at Bettiah; and under the Agriculturists' Loans Act the number is 61 at Motihari and 471 at Bettiah. It is not stated how many of these have been compiled with, nor how much has been expended, but it is reported that most of those filed at Bettiah are not for money to buy seed-grain, as they purport to be, but really for loans for maintenance, and that they are mostly from people of the better castes.

54. Statement II required by section 26 of the Code is blank, and the financial statement required by section 24 has not been given doubtless because the expenditure so far has been so small.

Muzaffarpur.

55. Mr. Hare has supplemented his former report by a careful memorandum which gives details as far as they can now be ascertained.

56. As regards *head (1)—The area affected, &c.*, the Collector gives a description of the condition of each outpost in the district, which is too long to quote here. Briefly, the worst parts are the following :—

(1) Sitamarhi subdivision.

The Sonbursa and Bela outposts in the extreme north-east of the Sitamarhi thana, each of which had only a 4-anna *bhadoi* and a 2-anna rice crop.

(2 Sadar subdivision.

(*a*) A broad strip along the north of the Sadar thana where the *bhadoi* was 4 annas and the rice only 2 annas.

(*b*) A tract to the south-west of the thana which was but little better.

(*c*) Katra thana, in which, though the *bhadoi* was about 8 annas, the estimate for the rice is only 1 anna.

(*d*) Paru thana, a tract to the north, the condition of which resembles that of the Sadar thana.

Relief will be wanted in a short time in the above areas marked 1, 2 (*a*) and 2 (*c*).

57. Mr. Hare professes himself quite unable so far to form any thing but the most speculatic estimate of the number of persons to be relieved, and he hesitates to hazard any estimate till his information is more complete and he has gathered further experience.

58. *Head (2)—General state of the affected tracts, &c.*—The Collector says that so far from modifying, as I hoped he would, his estimate of 5 annas for the

bhadoi and 3 annas for the rice, he finds that detailed enquiries only serve to confirm those estimates: the situation is therefore very serious, as the *rabi* outturn of the district is 30 per cent. of its total food crop, and the prospects this year are very bad. He says: "Present reports are distinctly unfavourable both as to area sown and the condition of the crop."

59. The movement of prices during the fortnight is exhibited for each subdivision in the statement which is appended. Except in Hajipur, there is a slight tendency for prices to rise.

60. On the amount of food-stocks no further information is yet available. Enquiries are being made through village panchayats, and calculations are in hand on statistics supplied by the Settlement Department.

61. As regards imports and exports Statements 8 and 9 are appended showing the Railway figures, and these have been examined at some length by Mr. Hare. Imports were heavy at Muzaffarpur, Bhagwanpur and Hajipur ghat, while the export trade was most brisk at the stations on the Baragnia extension which tap the rice exports from Nepal. It is reported that though this has been prohibited by the Nepalese authorities, yet a good deal of grain crosses the border at night on coolies' heads and on pack-bullocks. I make no further examination of the figures, as they include traffic between different stations in the same district, which I cannot eliminate without further enquiry.

62. There has been no rainfall: there is no wandering of famished persons. The public health is reported to be good. The condition of the cattle is good, but Mr. Hare notices what must now be a feature in every district—and is certainly the case in the Sonepur Fair now in progress - that there is great anxiety to sell cattle, so that the market is gorged and prices are very low.

63. *Head (3)—Relief works.*—The three works referred to in paragraph 75 of my last report to Government are ready for labourers. To the first and second of these works, viz., the Sheohar and Parihar roads, some labourers came but left again when they ascertained the rates that were offered which, says Mr. Hare, were "15 annas per 1,000 cubic feet." On the third work, which it is explained is on the Sursand and not on the Nanpur road, there are a few labourers. Figures are given in the statement in Form 5, but they appear to be only daily averages, and not totals. Moreover, it is not stated on what basis the rate of 15 annas was calculated: this will be ascertained before next report and the statements will be corrected. Always supposing that the rate offered was a fair one, these statistics show that relief works are not yet required, even in those parts of the district which in a preceding paragraph have been classed as the worst. Mr. Hare reports that one or two sporadic cases have occurred in the Sheohar and Pupri thanas in which gratuitous relief had to be given by the Police under section 12. These are the first instances reported. Further enquiries will be made from the Collector in the subject. The Sheohar Raja has agreed to look after such cases in his neighbourhood, while the Chaudhry of Nanpur will undertake those in the Pupri thana.

64. There is nothing to report under heads 4 to 7, inclusive of section 21.

65. As regards *head (8)—Loans and Advances*, Mr. Hare states that whereas ordinarily at this time of year there are no applications for loans, he has already granted advances under the Agricultural Loans Act in 19 villages to 277 persons to an aggregate amount of Rs. 3,023. He has also 104 applications pending from about 600 persons. He justly observes that the time is now past for purchasing seed-grain, and points out that loans now asked for can only be wanted for subsistence. As Government are not prepared to embark upon that business, Mr. Hare is undoubtedly right in proposing to close his loan business till advances are required for next year's early rice and *bhadoi*, and I shall intimate my acquiescence.

66. No financial statement is appended as no money has been spent, and Statements II and III of section 26 are blank also.

DARBHANGA.

67. The Collector's preliminary report, as stated in my last letter, was admittedly incomplete, but Mr. Carlyle has now submitted a full report dealing with all the important subjects, some of them at considerable length. During the last six weeks Mr. Carlyle has travelled over every part of his district,

and has been able from personal inspection to form a very definite opinion on its general condition and on that of particular areas.

68. *Head (1)—Area affected.*—The Collector's estimate is that every part of the district will feel the scarcity acutely at some period of the next nine or ten months, except the Somastipur subdivision which is practically safe if we have a fair *rabi* crop. He divides the whole district into four zones or grades. In the first, which measures 2,055 square miles, or nearly two-thirds of the district, with a population of 1,720,000, he anticipates that distress will be acute by the end of December. This area covers the whole of the centre and north of the district. In the second, which covers an area of 649 square miles. and carries a population of 545,000 souls, distress is expected, which will not be acute till February or March. The tracts which go to make up the total are to be found in a belt along the south of the Sadar subdivision in two large patches to the east and in other scattered places. The third grade consists of tracts where there will be scarcity, but not distress. The area of this grade, which is a congregation of several small tracts, is 217 square miles and the population about 185,000. Lastly, there is an area of 414 square miles with a population of 365,000 which lies on the south of the Somastipur subdivision and is said to be quite safe. It is not quite clear that relief operations in Darbhanga must be both widespread and prolonged.

69. No relief centres have finally been settled, but the Collector has tentatively mapped out the district into nine large areas corresponding generally with the thanas in the affected parts of the district. As work increases each circle can easily be split up into smaller units. No officers have yet been put in charge, but all whom the Collector can spare have been deputed to Madhubani to assist the Subdivisional Officer.

70. *Head 2)—General state of the affected tracts, &c.*—Mr. Carlyle abides by his original estimate of 8 annas for the *bhadoi* and 5 annas for the rice, but he remarks that as rain still holds off, the condition of the crops in the ground is deteriorating.

71. No statement of prices is given, but I learn from Mr. Carlyle that there is no great change anywhere. This omission will be corrected in future reports.

72. As regards food-stocks the Collector's local enquiries are not complete, but in the meanwhile he has been at great pains to calculate the food-supply of the district as well as the relation of the present estimated crops to the normal outturn and to the demands of the people. The calculations are much too long to repeat here, and they will be examined later, together with those for other districts, in a separate memorandum called for in Government Circular of the 3rd instant.

73. The imports and exports of the districts are exhibited in the required statements appended hereto. The totals are—exports 54,858 maunds and the imports 31,231 maunds, giving an excess of exports amounting to 23,627 maunds, but in both cases they are somewhat vitiated by the failure to eliminate stations in the same district.

74. There has been no rain; the public health and the condition of the cattle are good, and there has been no emigration or immigration of famished persons.

75. *Head (3)—Relief works.*—No relief works are open. One test work was opened at Phulparas, as reported in paragraph 87 of my last report, but it was soon closed again when Rs. 339-9-3 had been spent. It appears that the Famine Code system was not understood by the officer in charge. The arrangements were incomplete and extremely small tasks were set. When under the Collector's orders proper tasks were set, the relief workers left he work at once. Though the Collector does not say so, there can be no doubt that relief works must soon be commenced in almost every part of the district.

76. Under heads 4 to 8 of section 24 there is nothing to report, as in this district, for reasons stated in my last report, no advances have been given. A financial statement is appended showing the solitary payment noted above.

PART III.—CONCLUSION.

77. No great change has occurred during the past fortnight. No rain has fallen anywhere, but during the last few days there has been a fall in the

temperature and a cessation of dry winds, both of which points are in favour of the crops. Incessant irrigation is doing much for the *rabi* wherever this is possible. In the South Gangetic districts the havesting of the rice has commenced, and this is believed to have had the effect of making prices easier—an effect which is produced elsewhere by the cessation of exportation. Prices which were till lately comparatively low in Champaran have risen.

78. In Patna and Gaya the outlook is better and the Collectors are more confident. On the other hand in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur the fuller reports which have now been received unfortunately show that the earlier estimates were not unduly gloomy. These two districts are now certainly the worst in the Division, and widespread relief will be required in both as soon as field work generally ceases. Darbhanga will want pecuniary assistance at a very early date which will be separately applied for.

79. Relief works are really in operation only in the Shahabad and Champaran districts: those in Patna, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga are nothing more than test works. The railway attracts a considerable amount of labour in Shahabad, but in Gaya there is no demand for employment.

80. No distress, emaciation or destitution is reported from any district except one or two cases in Muzaffarpur which will be further enquired into.

81. In these circumstances, it appears likely that the current fortnight, which will terminate with the month of November, should be devoted (*a*) to completing and perfecting everywhere our information as to grain-stocks, imports and exports and the food demand of each district; (*b*) to developing relief works in Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga; (*c*) to prosecuting enquiries as to the state of the non-agricultural class and organising means for their relief when required.

FORM 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

District Patna.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 15th November 1896.

Week.	A, B, C and D workers paid by task work.				Workers paid by daily wages irrespective of task.		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	Gratuitous relief.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Ending 7th November 1896.	65	89	0 2 3	1 10 3	·9	0 2 3	85 0 9	.....	.....	.....
Ending 14th November 1896.	161	92	0 2 3	1 13 0	.....	.....	226 8 0	.....	.....	.....

T. Inglis,
Collector.
The 18th November 1896.

Nritya Gopal Sur,
Offg. Accountant, District Engineer's Office, Patna.

FORM 5.

[See Section 26 (1) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT SHAHABAD.

For the half-month ending 14th November 1896.

Circle or relief work or thana.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK.																Total amount of work done.	Total amount paid.	Number of persons employed on daily wages irrespective of task.					Total amount paid." (Total of columns 19 and 24.)	Non-working children (sections 83 and 84).		Adult dependents (sections 83 and 84).	
	A.				B.				C.				D.															
	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.			Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total amount paid.		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																		Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Week ending 7th November 1896.																												
Kaskrah	431	428	117	91	138	133	66	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,731	83 7 7	200	127	35	39	24 11 0	77 2 7	...	.....	.....	.....
Halta	1,098	1,440	650	317	1,370	1,105	567	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227,053	426 6 6	442	243	90	35	65 6 1	491 12 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mohania	516	181	75	...	312	617	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,197	124 12 10	258	23	12	..	33 3 6	158 0 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,033	2,049	843	428	2,314	1,855	867	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327,970	633 10 11	940	393	137	77	123 4 7	726 15 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Male units ...	2,033	1,707	421	143	2,314	1,345	433	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	940	337	69	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for the week		4,004				4,440			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....		1,372			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Week ending 14th November 1896.																												
Kaskrah	105	119	46	31	15	22	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	6,679	9 0 0	133	88	23	24	15 12 0	24 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halta	1,106	982	283	197	498	453	144	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121,360	100 13 7	1,067	612	232	107	127 13 8	288 10 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mohania	116	114	23	...	283	275	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,870	39 0 4	271	52	17	...	27 15 6	66 15 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,329	1,055	354	228	836	749	235	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159,109	208 12 11	1,472	752	272	131	171 9 2	380 6 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Male units ...	1,329	880	177	76	836	624	118	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,472	626	136	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for the week		2,459				1,623			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....		2,278			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT SHAHABAD.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 15th November 1896.

WEEKS.	A, B, C and D workers by task work.				Workers paid by daily wages irrespective of task.		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	Gratuitous relief.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Ending 7th November 1896.	1,851	35	0 1 1	1 15 2	227	0 1 5	726 15 6	.....	.....	.....
Ending 14th November 1896.	699	30	0 0 10	1 5 0	279	0 1 3	360 6 1	.....	.....	.....

A Circle=Shikarpur Biknathori Road.
B Circle=Nawganwan Tank.

FORM 5.

[See Section 26 (1) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

District Champaran.

For the week ending Saturday, the 14th November 1896.

[No work during week ending 7th November 1896.]

Circle or relief work or thana.	Number of persons employed on task work. A. Men.	A. Women.	A. Big children.	A. Small children.	B. Men.	B. Women.	B. Big children.	B. Small children.	C. Men.	C. Women.	C. Big children.	C. Small children.	D. Men.	D. Women.	D. Big children.	D. Small children.	Total amount of work done.	Total amount paid.	Number of persons employed on daily wages irrespective of task. Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total amount paid.	Total amount paid. (Total of columns 19 and 24.)	Non-working children (sections 83 and 84 of the Code). Number.	Non-working children (sections 83 and 84 of the Code). Amount paid.	Adult dependants (sections 83 and 84 of the Code.) Number.	Adult dependants (sections 83 and 84 of the Code.) Amount paid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Working.																	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
A Circle	.....	.....	...	...	2,443	1,709	914	413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232,663	335 12 6	169	5	...	3	19 7 9	355 4 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
B Circle	15	5	4	4	83	46	80	20	7	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	7,647	15 3 3	1	...	1	...	0 2 6	15 5 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	15	5		4	2,525	1,878	994	433	7	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	240,310	350 15 9	160	5	1	3	19 10 3	370 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mail units	15	4	3	1	2,395	1,466	493	196	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	160	4	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for the week	23				4,523				10										165									

FORM No. 7.

CHAMPARAN DISTRICT.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 14th November 1896.

Week.	A, B, C and D workers paid by task work.				Workers paid by daily wages irrespective of task.		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	Gratuitous relief.		
	Average number of male units per diem	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ending 14th November 1896.	651	C. ft. 53	As. P. 1 3	Rs. A. P. 1 7 4	24	As. P. 1 11	Rs. A. P. 370 10 0	.....	.....	.....

FORM 5.

[See Section 26 (1) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT MUZAFFARPUR.

For the half-month ending 14th November 1896.

Circle (or relief work or thana).	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK.																		Number of persons employed on daily wages irrespective of task.					(Total amount paid.) Total of columns 19 and 24.	Non-working children (sections 83 and 86 of the Code).		Adult dependants (sections 83 and 84 of the Code).	
	A.				B.				C.				D.				Total amount of work done.	Total amount paid.					Total amount paid.		Number.	Amount paid.	Number.	Amount paid.
	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.			Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Improving cart tk on Sursand Road Work No. 28 (opened on 11th).	61·5	·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Earthwork 22,935 c. ft.	Rs. A. P. 21 9 6	5·5	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. 2 12 0	Rs. A. P. 24 5 6	...	...	...	...
Improving cart tk on Bela Road (opened on 14th).	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 ,,	0 3 0	...	...	...	...	.....	0 3 0	...	...	...	...
Total ...	65·50	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,135 c. ft.	21 12 6	5·5	...	...	...	2 12 0	24 8 6	...	...	...	...
Male units ...	65·50	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	5·5	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
	65·60				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	5·5				.....	.....	...	...	...	...

FORM 5.

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

For the half-month ending 7th November 1896.

CIRCLE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK.																Total amount of work done.	Total amount paid.	Number of persons employed on daily wages irrespective of task.					Total amount paid. (Total of columns 19 and 24.)	Non-working children (sections 83 and 84 of Famine Code).		Adult dependants, (sections 83 and 84 of Famine Code).	
	A.				B.				C.				D.															
	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.			Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total amount paid.		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Phulparas.																	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Week ending 30th October 1896 ...	365	132	198	244	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,093	61 7 0	.....	...	...	...	...	61 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Male units ...	365	99	99	61																								
	624																											
Week ending 7th November 1896...	1,839	921	989	1,174	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,381	278 2 3	.....	...	...	...	.....	278 2 3	.....	.....	.....	4 .....
Male units ...	1,839	691	494	294																								
	3,318																											

N.B.—No deduction made for short work.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Chairman.

No. 4866Agri., dated Calcutta, the 28th November 1896.

From—E. M. KONSTAM, Esq., Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 625G., dated 19th November 1896, being the first of the fortnightly reports required by section 24 of the Famine Code, and relating to the state of the Patna Division in the first-half of the month of November, and to communicate the following orders and observations of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor approves the proposal contained in paragraph 3 of your letter that you should in future submit the district reports in original with brief commentaries on each and such general observations as may be required.

3. As regards the proposal of the Collector of Gaya (mentioned in paragraph 22 of your letter) for the grant of advances amounting to a lakh of rupees for works of improvement in that district, I am directed to inform you that His Honour sees no objection to the grant of such advances upon adequate security provided that the money is available. If the advances are made, it will be the duty of the Collector to see that the money is spent upon works of improvement alone, and especially upon irrigation works. I am to say that the Board of Revenue will be consulted on the question of funds, and the matter will also, if necessary, be referred to the Government of India. A further communication will be addressed to you in due course.

4. In paragraph 31 of your letter you raise the question whether the price of rice, gram, or maize should be the basis upon which wages under section 104 of the Famine Code should be calculated. I am directed to say that the wages should be calculated upon the price of the grain which is actually consumed by the labouring classes. The amount of wages to be given in each district was to some extent considered at the conference which His Honour recently held with yourself and local officers and private gentlemen at Sonepore; and will now be considered in greater detail by yourself and the Secretary to this Government in the Revenue Department and the District Officers.

5. The questions of the area of circles and of the strength of establishment required will also be further considered by yourself and the officers mentioned. There is, however, no doubt that the circles with an average area of 19 square miles, proposed for the district of Saran and described in paragraph 36 of your letter are too small.

6. The amount of the task which should be exacted from able-bodied labourers so as to entitle them to full wages will also be separately considered.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

THE following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 30th November 1896.

Memorandum.

The total food-grain traffic of Calcutta by sea during the two weeks ending 7th and 14th November 1896, as compared with the corresponding periods in 1895, is shown below :—

		Imports.		
		From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.
		Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.
Week ending 7th November	1895 ...	5	31,013	31,018
	1896 ...	..	45,879	45,879
Week ending 14th November	1895 ...	...	10,444	10,444
	1896 ...	...	85,054	85,054
Total for the fortnight ...	1895 ...	5	41,457	41,462
	1896 ...	...	130,933	130,933

		Exports.		
		To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Week ending 7th November	1895 ...	153,913	51,379	205,292
	1896 ...	103,062	28,610	131,672
Week ending 14th November	1895 ...	69,429	22,484	91,913
	1896 ...	62,508	7,349	69,857
Total for the fortnight ...	1895 ...	223,342	73,863	297,205
	1896 ...	165,570	35,959	201,529

Imports.—The total importation by sea of each kind of food-grains into Calcutta during the first 14 days of November 1896, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of last year, is shown below :—

Food-grains.	1st to 14th November	
	1895.	1896.
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Rice	29,486	60,454
Paddy	5,167	10,190
Wheat	362	16,713
Gram and pulses	6,447	39,589
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, etc.	.....	3,987
Total ...	41,462	130,933

The increase in the total traffic amounted to 215·79 per cent. In the case of rice, the largest increase, viz. 60·71 per cent. is shown against Chandbali, which supplied 40,403 cwts. against 25,140 cwts. in the corresponding period of last year. Among other supplying marts Burma is credited with 14,981 cwts. against nil last year. As regards paddy, the imports of which doubled during the period under review, the chief source of supply was again Chandbali, which contributed 8,040 cwts. against 3,084 cwts. in the previous year. Imports from Balasore, however, showed a falling off, namely, 1,405 cwts. against 2,083 cwts. As regards wheat, the entire supply was practically drawn from Bombay. The bulk of the consignments of gram and pulses was shipped from Madras, viz. 30,491 cwts. against 378 cwts. From Chandbali, the imports of these stuffs aggregated 8,318 cwts. against 5,967 cwts. Miscellaneous food-grains were imported chiefly from Bombay.

Exports.—The following statement compares the total quantities of each kind of food-grains exported from Calcutta by sea during the first 14 days of November 1895 and 1896.

Food-grains.	1st to 14th November 1895.	1896.
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Rice	223,424	167,245
Paddy	841	22
Wheat	2,846	1,282
Gram and pulses	66,050	29,613
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, etc.	4,044	3,367
Total ...	297,205	201,529

There was a heavy decrease of 20·67 per cent. under rice, the falling off being most conspicuous in the shipments for Ceylon (55,485 cwts.) and the United Kingdom (15,264 cwts.). On the other hand, Réunion drew 21,414 cwts. against nil in the previous year. As regards gram and pulses, the quantities sent to the United Kingdom aggregated only 626 cwts. against 26,799 cwts in the preceding year, while the consignments to Madras declined from 16,112 cwts. to 2,419 cwts., and those to Mauritius from 14,913 cwts. to 6,806 cwts. Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination both as regards Foreign and Indian ports are given below:—

Statement No. I showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending the 7th November 1895 and 1896.

Ports.		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
From Indian Ports.		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay	1895	.....	.....	362	.....	.....	362
	1896	.....	.....	9,899	.....	.....	9,899
Madras — Madras	1895	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	220
	1896	.....	.....	.....	7,840	.....	7,840
Madras — Coconada	1895	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	64
	1896	.....	.....	.....	11,611	434	12,045
Madras — Gopalpur	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	149
Madras — Bimlipatam	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	.....	.....	.....	171	.....	171
Madras — Masulipatam	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	200	.....	.....	1,098	.....	1,298
Burma	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	12,024	.....	.....	552	.....	12,576
Chittagong	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	.....	745	.....	.....	.....	745
Balasore — Balasore	1895	4,341	2,083	.....	102	.....	6,526
	1896	393	763	.....	.....	.....	1,156
Balasore — Chandbali	1895	17,240	2,426	.....	4,175	.....	23,841
	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Indian Ports	1895	21,581	4,509	362	4,561	.....	31,013
	1896	12,766	1,508	9,899	21,272	434	45,879
From Foreign Ports.							
Total	1895	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Foreign and Indian Ports	1895	21,586	4,509	362	4,561	.....	31,013
	1896	12,766	1,508	9,899	21,272	434	45,879

Statement No. II showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the ending the 7th November 1895 and 1896.

Ports.		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Tot
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
To Foreign Ports.		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwt
United Kingdom ...	1895	25,379	.....	500	25,798	.....	51,6
	1896	10,756	.....	.....	257	.....	11,0
Cape Colony ... Cape Town	1895	6,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,3
	1896	553	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Port Elizabeth	1895	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,1
	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East London	1895	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	1896	368	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Mossel Bay	1895	443	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	1895	21,266	.....	.....	14,918	2,126	38,2
	1896	33,895	.....	293	6,806	220	41,2
West Indies — Trinidad	1895	.....	.....	.....	367	.....	3
	1896	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	7
Aden	1895	5,346	.....	.....	44	.....	5,3
	1896	7,165	.....	.....	73	.....	7,2
Ceylon	1895	46,581	.....	.....	294	73	46,9
	1896	10,893	.....	.....	1,223	.....	12,1
Natal	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	2,891	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,8
Réunion	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	21,444	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,4
Unit... New York	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Arabia ... Muskat ...	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	2,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,1
Straits Settlements....	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	80	.....	27	285	44	4
Straits Settlements — Penang ...	1895	1	.....	.....	118	.....	1
	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singapore ...	1895	4	.....	.....	165	.....	1
	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China ... Hongkong ...	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	.....	.....	147	15	.....	1
Turkey in Asia ...Bussorah ...	1895	917	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persia	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	1,198	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,1
Fiji Islands	1895	606	.....	.....	135	.....	7
	1896	88	.....	.....	82	.....	1
New South Wales ...	1895	950	.....	.....	220	.....	1,1
	1896	890	.....	.....	130	.....	1,0
South Australia	1895	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1895	109,160	.....	500	42,054	2,199	1,3 9
	1896	93,287	.....	467	9,044	264	103 0

Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
To Indian Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
ubay	1895 ...		16,723	22	... ..	44	.....	16,789
	1896 ...		12,291	22	.....	9,621	127	22,061
adras ... Madras	1895 ...		1,223	.....	.....	11,017	110	12,350
	1896 ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Badagara ...	1895 ...		3,491	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	3,491
	1896 ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calicut	1895 ...		8,695	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,695
	1896 ...		.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....
Coconada ...	1895 ...		.....	.....	.....	45	.....	45
	1896 ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gopalpur ...	1895 ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
	1896 ...		.....	.....	... ..	.....	... ..	.. ...
Negapatam ...	1895 ...		.....	.. ...	.....	257	.....	257
	1896 ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tellicherry ...	1895 ...		2,743	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,743
	1896 ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....
Tuticorin... ...	1895 ...		.....	396	.. ...	.....	.....	396
	1896 ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vizagapatam ...	1895 ...		1	.....	.....	111	.....	112
	1896 ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangoon ...	1895 ...		268	.....	1,100	3,333	988	5,679
	1896 ...		683	.....	587	2,468	2,199	5,937
Moulmein ...	1895 ...		.. ...	.....	.....	109	.....	109
	1896 ...		.....	.....	.....	59	.....	59
amma ... Akyab	1895 ...		10	... .	1	165	.....	176
	1896 ...		2	.....	.....	45	.....	47
Kyoukpyoo ...	1895 ...		1	.....	.....	7	.....	68
	1896 ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	..	12 .....
Sandoway ...	1895 ...		.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14
	1896 ...		.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
hittagong	1895 ...		.. ...	.....	.....	379	4	383
	1896 ...		147	.....	.....	156	.....	303
Chandbali ...	1895 ...		3	.....	.....	26	.....	29
	1896 ...		.. ...	.....	103	99	.....	202
alasore ... Balasore	1895 ...		.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100
	1896 ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1895 ...		23,143	418	1,101	15,607	1,105	51,379
	1896 ...		13,123	22	690	12,449	2,326	28,610
Grand Total of Foreign and Indian Ports.	1895 ...		142,303	418	1,601	57,661	3,304	205,293
	1896 ...		106,440	22	1,157	21,493	2,590	131,672

Statement No. I showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 14th November 1895 and 1896.

	Ports.		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7
	From Indian Ports.		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay	... ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896 ...	.....	.....	6,760	.....	3,313	10,073
Madras ...	Madras ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	3,043	240	3,283
	Bimlipatam ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	511	.....	511
	Coconada ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	94
		1896 ...	123	.....	54	6,078	.....	6,255
	Calingapatam ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	44
	Gopalpur ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	95
Burma	... ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896 ...	2,957	.....	.....	155	.....	3,112
Balasore ...	Balasore ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896 ...	4,205	642	.....	73	.....	4,920
	Chandbali ...	1895 ...	7,900	658	.....	1,792	.....	10,350
		1896 ...	40,403	8,040	.....	8,318	.....	56,761
	Total Indian Ports ...	1895 ...	7,900	658	.....	1,886	.....	10,444
		1896 ...	47,688	8,682	6,814	18,817	2,553	85,054
	From Foreign Ports ...	1895 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		1896 ...						

Statement No. II showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending the 14th November 1895 and 1896.

Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Tot
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
To Foreign Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwt
United Kingdom		1895	7,389	.....	.....	1,001	.....	8,3
		1896	4,608	.....	.....	369	.....	4,9
Ceylon		1895	59,270	423	.....	.....	.....	59,6
		1896	44,592	.....	.....	2,448	.....	47,0
China	Hongkong	1895	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		1896	88	.....	44	6	.....	
Straits Settlements		1895	908	.....	.....	415	.....	1,3
		1896	137	.....	73	448	44	7
Siam		1895	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	
		1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Colony	Cape Town	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896	1,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,1
	Port Elizabeth	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896	886	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
	East London	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	Algoa Bay	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896	2,359	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,3
	Mossel Bay	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896	443	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
	Delagoa Bay	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896	781	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Natal		1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896	1,780	.....	.....	92	.....	1,8
Arabia	Muskat	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896	2,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,1
	Total Foreign Ports	1895	67,568	423	.....	1,438	.....	69,4
		1896	58,944	.....	117	3,363	44	62,4
To Indian Ports.								
Bombay		1895	6,028	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,0
		1896	1,154	.....	.....	546	.....	1,7
Madras	Madras	1895	.....	.....	.....	4,389	.....	4,3
		1896	.....	.....	.....	2,337	.....	2,3
	Visagapatam	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	
	Bad gari	1895	997	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Calicut	1895	4,472	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,4
		1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cochin	1895	978	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Negapatam	1895	.....	.....	.....	393	.....	
		1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Allepey	1895	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
To Indian Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Burma ...	Rangoon ...	1895 ...	541	.....	1,237	1,366	740	3,884
		1896 ...	242	.....	.....	1,169	733	2,144
	Akyab	1895 ...	7	.....	.....	83	.....	90
		1896 ...	7	.....	.....	77	.....	84
	Moulmein ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	154	.....	154
		1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	59
	Sandoway ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13
	Kyouk Phyoo ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
		1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Chittagong		1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	585	.....	585
		1896 ...	81	.....	.....	223	.....	304
Balasore ...	Balasore ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	64
		1896 ...	367	.....	.....	200	.....	567
	Chandbali ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	8	14	.....	22
		1896 ...	.....	.....	8	47	.....	55
	Total Indian Ports ...	1895 ...	13,548	.....	1,245	6,951	740	22,484
		1896 ...	1,851	.....	8	4,757	733	7,349
	Grand Total of Foreign and Indian Ports.	1895 ...	81,116	423	1,245	8,389	740	91,913
		1896 ...	60,835	.....	125	8,120	777	69,857

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

THE following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 30th November 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM.

THE minor ports in Bengal are Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack, and Puri. The total food-grain traffic of these ports for the 10 months from January to October 1896 is compared below with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895:—

IMPORTS.

Ports.		From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Chittagong ...	1895	.. ..	23,345	23,345
	1896	.. ..	50,657	50,657
Narayanganj	1895	. .....	885	885
	1896	. .....	13,681	13,681
Balasore ports	1895	.. ..	34,650	34,650
	1896	.. ..	11,820	11,820
Cuttack ...	1895	.. ..	3	3
	1896	.. ..	4	4
Puri ...	1895	.. ..	.....	.....
	1896	.. ..	.....	.....
Total ...	1895	.. ..	58,883	58,883
	1896	.. ..	76,162	76,162

EXPORTS.

Ports.		To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Chittagong ...	1895	.. 263,268	549,637	812,905
	1896	.. 36,871	139,476	176,347
Narayanganj	1895	.. ..	6,892	6,892
	1896	.. ..	7,228	7,228
Balasore ports	1895	.. 89,409	896,129	985,538
	1896	.. 99,942	1,887,817	1,987,759
Cuttack ...	1895	.. 496,888	67,969	564,857
	1896	.. 530,635	192,309	722,944
Puri ...	1895	.. 119,863	10,294	130,157
	1896	.. 162,041	9,166	171,207
Total ...	1895	... 969,428	1,530,921	2,500,349
	1896	... 829,489	2,235,996	3,065,485

Chittagong.—The improvement in the import trade is due to increased transactions with Burma, which supplied 16,305 cwts. of paddy, 5,675 cwts. of rice and 2,377 cwts. of gram and pulses in excess of the totals of the previous year. The decline in the export trade was very marked, viz., 636,558 cwts., or 78·30 per cent. The traffic consisted chiefly of rice and paddy, the decline in the former being 312,008 cwts. and in the latter 324,499 cwts. In 1895, Mauritius and Ceylon jointly received 127,167 cwts. of rice, but in 1896 nothing was shipped to those places; the consignments to Trinidad also fell off from

120,321 cwts. to only 28,060 cwts.; among Indian ports, the exports to Bombay showed a decrease of 61,301 cwts. of rice, and to Madras of 324,111 cwts. of paddy and 21,813 cwts. of rice, while the exports of rice to Calcutta were merely 6 cwts. against 12,834 cwts. in the corresponding period last year.

Narayanganj.—The import trade of this port is confined to rice and paddy, while rice and gram and pulses form the articles of export. During the first 10 months of 1896, 8,630 cwts. of rice were drawn from Chittagong and Chandbali and 5,051 cwts. of paddy from Akyab and Chittagong. In 1895, there were no such imports. As regards exports, only 330 cwts. of rice were shipped for Chittagong as against 4,009 cwts. in the preceding year, but in the case of gram and pulses the figures showed an advance of 4,015 cwts.

Balasore ports.—The imports into the Balasore ports were from Calcutta alone, and the figures showed a decrease under all heads, specially gram and pulses, which diminished by 13,054 cwts. In the export trade, the advance under rice was 539,526 cwts., or 63·90 per cent., and under paddy 460,911 cwts., or 1,230·99 per cent., but under gram and pulses transactions were stationary. There was very little change in the quantities of rice sent to Mauritius and Maldives; Bombay received 14,296 cwts. of rice against nil in 1895; the Madras ports received 158,064 cwts. of rice against 128,314 cwts., while in the case of Calcutta the increase under rice was 481,764 cwts. and under paddy 456,321 cwts.

Cuttack.—There was only a trifling quantity of gram and pulses imported. Concerning exports, the largest quantities of rice are sent to Mauritius and Ceylon. The former, however, received 18,860 cwts. less than in the previous year and the latter 52,656 cwts. in excess of the totals of 1895. Among Indian ports, Madras is credited with an advance of 110,890 cwts. of rice and 7,979 cwts. of gram and pulses.

Puri.—There was no importation of food-grains into this port during the periods under review, while the exports were confined to rice alone, which for the most part is shipped for Mauritius and Ceylon. The former received only 40,968 cwts. in 1896 against 88,266 cwts. in the preceding year, while the latter drew 89,289 cwts. more than in the previous year.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement No. 1 showing the quantities of food-grains imported into Chittagong from both Foreign and Indian ports during each of the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

MONTHS.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains such as jawar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
January ... Foreign Ports ...	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts. .....
Indian ,, ...	106	42	.....	.....	.....	30	1,930	1,166	45	200	2,081	1,438
Total ...	106	42	.....	.....	.....	30	1,930	1,166	45	200	2,081	1,438
February ... Foreign Ports ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian ,, ...	2,521	.....	367	.....	.....	15	799	1,402	48	58	3,735	1,475
Total ...	2,521	.....	367	.....	.....	15	799	1,402	48	58	3,735	1,475
March ... ... Foreign Ports ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian ,, ...	177	80	13	.....	.....	.....	955	3,364	51	.....	1,196	3,444
Total ...	177	80	13	.....	.....	.....	955	3,364	51	.....	1,196	3,444
April ... ... Foreign Ports ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian ,, ...	.....	3	.....	184	.....	103	285	739	45	.....	330	1,029
Total ...	.....	3	.....	184	.....	103	285	739	45	.....	330	1,029
May ... ... Foreign Ports ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian ,, ...	.....	2,251	.....	1,927	.....	440	755	1,439	161	721	916	6,778
Total ...	.....	2,251	.....	1,927	.....	440	755	1,439	161	721	916	6,778
June ... ... Foreign Ports ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian ,, ...	827	1,474	5,177	1,624	.....	44	676	1,191	125	.....	6,805	4,333
Total ...	827	1,474	5,177	1,624	.....	44	676	1,191	125	.....	6,805	4,333
July ... ... Foreign Ports ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian ,, ...	143	1,633	.....	10,961	.....	.....	1,188	1,903	41	.....	1,372	14,497
Total ...	143	1,633	.....	10,961	.....	.....	1,188	1,903	41	.....	1,372	14,497
August ... Foreign Ports ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian ,, ...	437	1,246	.....	6,786	.....	.....	1,688	3,704	275	.....	2,400	11,736
Total ...	437	1,246	.....	6,786	.....	.....	1,688	3,704	275	.....	2,400	11,736
September ... Foreign Ports ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian ,, ...	269	2,642	.....	588	.....	.....	2,702	1,954	.....	.....	2,971	5,184
Total ...	269	2,642	.....	588	.....	.....	2,702	1,954	...	.....	2,971	5,184
October ... Foreign Ports ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian ,, ...	43	258	.....	.....	15	.....	1,447	485	34	.....	1,539	743
Total ...	43	258	.....	.....	15	.....	1,447	485	34	.....	1,539	743
Total ... ... Foreign Ports ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian ,, ...	4,523	9,629	5,557	22,070	15	632	12,425	17,347	825	979	23,345	50,657
GRAND TOTAL FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS	4,523	9,629	5,557	22,070	15	632	12,425	17,347	825	979	23,345	50,657

Statement No. 2 showing the quantities of food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian port during the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains such as jawar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Foreign Ports— Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Ports— Madras ... Coconada	.....	1,910	.....	588	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,498
Burma ... Rangoon ...	719	425	.....	63	.....	543	405	2,759	.....	84	1,124	3,876
Akyab ...	.....	5,969	5,177	16,674	.....	25	.....	23	.....	.....	5,177	22,669
Kyokphyoo ...	.....	.....	.....	4,561	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,561
Mangdaw ...	.....	.....	.....	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184
Calcutta	13	994	.....	.....	15	66	8,495	9,167	825	175	9,348	10,402
Dacca ... Naraingani ...	3,791	331	380	.....	...	.....	3,525	5,381	.....	720	7,696	6,432
Balasore ... Chandbali	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	37
Total Indian Ports ...	4,523	9,629	5,557	22,070	15	632	12,425	17,347	825	979	23,345	50,657
GRAND TOTAL FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.	4,523	9,629	5,557	22,070	15	632	12,425	17,347	825	979	23,345	50,657

Statement No. 3, showing the quantities of food-grains exported from Chittagong to both Foreign and Indian ports during each of the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

Months.		Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1		3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
January	Foreign	Cwts. 58,461	Cwts. 29,578	Cwts. 1,467	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts. 59,928	Cwts. 29,578
	Indian	57,080	54,091	137,805	32,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194,885	86,606
	Total	115,541	83,669	139,272	32,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254,813	116,178
February	Foreign	99,190	7,297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	99,190	7,299
	Indian	10,858	14,110	36,604	3,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,462	17,635
	Total	110,048	21,407	36,604	3,525	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	146,652	24,934
March	Foreign	29,678	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,678	.....
	Indian	64,215	8,539	84,779	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	149,005	8,539
	Total	93,893	8,539	84,779	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	178,683	8,539
April	Foreign	68,467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,467	.....
	Indian	29	16,857	147	2,682	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	212	19,539
	Total	68,496	16,857	147	2,682	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	68,679	19,539
May	Foreign	596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	596	.....
	Indian	41,279	1,983	6,074	1,249	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	47,357	3,232
	Total	41,865	1,983	6,074	1,249	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	47,953	3,232
June	Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian	7,142	1,838	36,255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	633,980	1,838
	Total	7,142	1,838	36,255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	633,980	1,838
July	Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian	1,754	132	2,889	735	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4,644	867
	Total	1,754	132	2,889	735	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4,644	867
August	Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian	734	.....	29,149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,883	.....
	Total	734	.....	29,149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,883	.....
September	Foreign	2,424	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,424	.....
	Indian	875	976	7,913	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8,789	976
	Total	3,299	976	7,913	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11,213	976
October	Foreign	2,975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,975	.....
	Indian	1,900	254	12,103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,003	254
	Total	4,875	254	12,103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,978	254
Total	Foreign	261,781	36,869	1,467	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	263,248	36,871
	Indian	185,886	98,770	303,715	40,706	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	549,657	139,476
Grand Total Foreign and Indian Ports		447,647	135,639	305,205	40,706	.....	.....	53	2	.....	.....	813,905	176,347

Statement No. 4, showing the quantities of food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian port during the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

Ports to which exported.		Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports:		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
	United Kingdom	10,018	7,297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,018	7,297
	Mauritius	109,913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109,913	.....
West Indies	Trinidad	120,231	28,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,231	28,060
	Ceylon	17,254	.....	1,467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,741	.....
	Maldives	4,375	1,524	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4,375	1,524
Total Foreign Ports		261,781	36,869	1,467	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	263,248	36,871
Indian Ports.													
Bombay	Bombay	75,747	14,299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,747	14,299
	Cutch Mandvi	.....	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167
Madras	Madras	19,227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,227	.....
	Calicut	15,190	9,918	526	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,716	9,918
	Mangalore	.....	.....	11,710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,710
	Cochin	66,900	60,431	284,040	38,725	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350,940	99,156
	Tuticorin	495	.....	4,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,940	.....
	Pamban	.....	.....	12,233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,233	.....
	Tellicherry	.....	5,094	2,966	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,966	5,094
	Tuticorin	.....	.....	576	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	576	.....
	Alleppy	1,857	.....	28,646	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,503	.....
	Colachel	.....	.....	16,401	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,401	.....
Burma	Rangoon	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
	Akyab	93	281	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	97	281
Deccan	Calcutta	13,554	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	13,555	6
	Narayanganj	.....	6,660	885	1,984	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	885	10,644
Total Indian Ports		185,886	98,770	303,715	40,706	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	549,657	139,476
Grand Total Foreign and Indian Ports		447,647	135,639	305,205	40,706	.....	.....	53	2	.....	.....	813,905	176,347

Statement No. 1 showing the quantities of food-grains imported into Narayanganj from both Foreign and Indian ports during each of the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

Months.		Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
January	Foreign Ports												
	Indian ,,												
	Total												
February	Foreign Ports												
	Indian ,,												
	Total												
March	Foreign Ports												
	Indian ,,				3,008								3,008
	Total				3,008								3,008
April	Foreign Ports												
	Indian ,,		2,571										2,571
	Total		2,571										2,571
May	Foreign Ports												
	Indian ,,		1,940	147	589							147	1,837
	Total		1,940	147	589							147	1,837
June	Foreign Ports												
	Indian ,,		2,571		661								3,232
	Total		2,571		661								3,232
July	Foreign Ports												
	Indian ,,		1,103		734								1,836
	Total		1,103		734								1,836
August	Foreign Ports												
	Indian ,,		133	733								733	133
	Total		133	733								733	133
September	Foreign Ports												
	Indian ,,		829										829
	Total		829										829
October	Foreign Ports												
	Indian ,,		176										176
	Total		176										176
Total	Foreign Ports												
	Indian ,,		9,930	885	5,051							885	13,051
Grand Total Foreign and Indian Ports			9,930	885	5,051							885	13,051

Statement No. 2 showing the quantities of food-grains imported into Narayanganj from each Foreign and Indian port during the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

Ports from which imported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895-96.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Foreign Ports—												
Nil												
Indian Ports—												
Burma—Akyab				3,008								3,008
Chittagong		4,059	885	1,043							885	5,102
Balasore—Chandbali		2,871										2,871
Total Indian Ports		9,930	885	5,051							885	13,051
Grand Total Foreign and Indian Ports		9,930	885	5,051							885	13,051

Statement No. 3, showing the quantities of food-grains exported from Narayanganj to both Foreign and Indian ports during each of the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

Months.		Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
January	Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian	2,991	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	220	.....	.....	3,020	220
	Total	2,991	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	220	.....	.....	3,020	220
February	Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	.....	.....	.....	308
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	.....	.....	.....	308
March	Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	.....	.....	.....	124
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	.....	.....	.....	124
April	Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian	88	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	478	940	.....	.....	566	1,087
	Total	88	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	478	940	.....	.....	566	1,087
May	Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,038	918	.....	.....	1,038	918
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,038	918	.....	.....	1,038	918
June	Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian	220	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	1,322	.....	.....	374	1,358
	Total	220	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	1,322	.....	.....	374	1,358
July	Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331	1,610	.....	.....	367	1,610
	Total	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331	1,610	.....	.....	367	1,610
August	Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian	.....	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	543	771	.....	.....	543	918
	Total	.....	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	543	771	.....	.....	543	918
September	Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian	734	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	213	.....	.....	954	213
	Total	734	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	213	.....	.....	954	213
October	Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273	.....	.....	.....	273
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273	.....	.....	.....	273
Total	Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian	4,009	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,853	6,898	.....	.....	6,862	7,228
GRAND TOTAL FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS		4,009	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,853	6,898	.....	.....	6,862	7,228

Statement No. 4, showing the quantities of food-grains exported from Narayanganj to each Foreign and Indian port during the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

Ports to which exported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Foreign Ports— Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Ports— Chittagong	4,009	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,853	6,898	.....	.....	6,862	7,228
Total Indian Ports	4,009	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,853	6,898	.....	.....	6,862	7,228
GRAND TOTAL FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS	4,009	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,853	6,898	.....	.....	6,862	7,228

Statement No. 1 showing the quantities of food-grains imported into Balasore from both Foreign and Indian ports during each of the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

Months.		Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains such as jawar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
January	Foreign Ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian ,,	5,144	6	.....	.....	1,553	40	4,181	487	.....	.....	10,878	533
	Total	5,144	6	.....	.....	1,553	40	4,181	487	.....	.....	10,878	533
February	Foreign Ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian ,,	189	13	.....	.....	3,616	83	4,650	1,247	2	.....	8,457	1,343
	Total	189	13	.....	.....	3,616	83	4,650	1,247	2	.....	8,457	1,343
March	Foreign Ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian ,,	270	.....	.....	.....	1,799	333	3,296	575	.....	1	5,367	909
	Total	270	.....	.....	.....	1,799	333	3,296	575	.....	1	5,367	909
April	Foreign Ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian ,,	2	4,027	.....	.....	62	202	520	718	.....	.....	584	4,947
	Total	2	4,027	.....	.....	62	202	520	718	.....	.....	584	4,947
May	Foreign Ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian ,,	2	.....	.....	.....	328	328	1,084	106	.....	.....	1,086	434
	Total	2	.....	.....	.....	328	328	1,084	106	.....	.....	1,086	434
June	Foreign Ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian ,,	30	.....	.....	.....	566	46	1,465	774	.....	.....	2,061	822
	Total	30	.....	.....	.....	566	46	1,465	774	.....	.....	2,061	822
July	Foreign Ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian ,,	7	10	340	.....	414	1	896	261	.....	.....	1,657	227
	Total	7	10	340	.....	414	1	896	261	.....	.....	1,657	227
August	Foreign Ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian ,,	3	3	770	.....	31	203	735	278	.....	1	1,539	1,085
	Total	3	3	770	.....	31	203	735	278	.....	1	1,539	1,085
September	Foreign Ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian ,,	.....	16	.....	.....	278	33	1,590	231	.....	.....	1,877	689
	Total	.....	16	.....	.....	278	33	1,590	231	.....	.....	1,877	689
October	Foreign Ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian ,,	13	3	.....	.....	203	213	989	636	.....	.....	1,205	851
	Total	13	3	.....	.....	203	213	989	636	.....	.....	1,205	851
Total	Foreign Ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian ,,	5,690	4,078	1,110	.....	8,521	1,462	19,357	6,303	2	2	34,680	11,830
Grand Total Foreign and Indian Ports		5,690	4,078	1,110	.....	8,521	1,462	19,357	6,303	2	2	34,680	11,830

Statement No. 2 showing the quantities of food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian port during the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

Ports from which Imported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains such as jawar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Foreign Ports—												
Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Ports—												
Calcutta	5,690	4,078	1,110	.....	8,521	1,462	19,357	6,303	2	2	34,680	11,830
Total Indian Ports ...	5,690	4,078	1,110	.....	8,521	1,462	19,357	6,303	2	2	34,680	11,830
Grand Total Foreign and Indian Ports ...	5,690	4,078	1,110	.....	8,521	1,462	19,357	6,303	2	2	34,680	11,830

Statement No. 3, showing the quantities of food-grains exported from Balasore to both Foreign and Indian Ports during each of the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

Months.		Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
January	Foreign	10,749	41,508	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	... ..	10,749	41,508
	Indian	61,343	156,045	3,574	41,966	...	...	2,353	6,934	.....	... ..	67,270	204,945
	Total	72,092	197,553	3,574	41,966	...	...	2,353	6,934	.....	.....	78,019	246,453
February	Foreign	33,275	57,921	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,275	57,921
	Indian	148,959	148,994	4,295	46,939	...	...	19,161	18,363	.....	.....	172,415	214,176
	Total	182,234	206,915	4,295	46,939	..	...	19,161	18,363	.....	.....	205,690	271,997
March	Foreign	45,395	613	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	45,395	613
	Indian	103,038	222,043	4,203	48,467	...	...	17,758	12,468	.....	.....	124,999	282,978
	Total	148,433	222,656	4,203	48,467	...	...	17,758	12,468	.....	.....	170,394	283,591
April	Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian	83,133	100,636	2,476	40,687	...	...	17,537	11,467	.....	.....	103,446	152,990
	Total	83,433	100,636	2,476	40,687	...	...	17,537	11,467	.....	.....	103,446	154,990
May	Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	Indian	75,329	147,393	2,026	49,951	...	47	6,973	9,588	.....	.....	84,028	206,979
	Total	75,329	147,393	2,026	49,951	...	47	6,973	9,588	.....	.....	84,028	206,979
June	Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian	55,844	113,654	279	60,788	267	...	7,595	15,302	.....	.....	63,985	189,744
	Total	55,844	113,654	279	60,788	267	...	7,595	15,302	.....	.....	63,985	189,744
July	Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian	34,000	100,318	1,902	49,349	...	...	8,594	5,400	.....	.....	45,396	155,067
	Total	34,000	100,318	1,902	49,349	...	..	8,594	5,400	.....	.....	45,396	155,067
August	Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian	55,196	66,015	704	27,646	...	...	5,818	3,669	.....	.....	62,048	97,330
	Total	55,196	66,015	704	27,646	...	...	5,818	3,669	.....	.....	62,048	97,330
September	Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian	41,638	127,014	3,435	61,124	...	...	6,902	9,541	.....	.....	51,975	198,679
	Total	41,638	127,014	3,435	61,124	...	...	6,902	9,541	.....	.....	51,975	198,679
October	Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian	94,857	100,820	13,948	71,346	...	...	10,860	12,863	.....	.....	119,667	185,029
	Total	94,859	100,820	13,948	71,346	...	...	10,860	12,863	.....	.....	119,667	185,029
Total	Foreign	89,409	99,942	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,409	99,942
	Indian	754,839	1,283,852	37,442	498,353	267	47	103,581	105,585	.....	.....	896,129	1,887,817
Grand Total Foreign and Indian Ports		844,248	1,383,774	37,442	498,353	267	47	103,581	105,585	.....	.....	985,538	1,987,759

Statement No. 4, showing the quantities of food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

Ports to which exported.		Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1896.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Foreign Ports—													
Mauritius		86,984	98,153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,984	98,153
Maldives		2,425	1,789	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,425	1,789
Total Foreign Ports		89,409	99,942	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,409	99,942
Indian Ports—													
Bombay		.....	14,296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,296
Madras		4,357	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,357	.....
Calicut		9,074	85,751	..	635	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,074	86,376
Cochin		113,258	53,917	8,496	11,548	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,754	65,463
Cannanore		.....	3,111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,111
Tellicherry		2,625	11,238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,625	11,238
Kortapatam		.....	15	.....	810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	825
Punnani		.....	2,075	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,075
Badagara		.....	1,957	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,957
Laccadive		.....	3,183	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,289
Calcutta		626,525	1,108,289	28,946	485,267	267	47	103,581	105,585	...	.....	759,319	1,699,188
Total Indian Ports		754,839	1,283,852	37,442	498,353	267	47	103,581	105,585	...	.....	896,129	1,887,817
Grand Total Foreign and Indian Ports		844,248	1,383,774	37,442	498,353	267	47	103,581	105,585	.....	.....	985,538	1,987,759

Statement No. 1 showing the quantities of food-grains exported from Cuttack to both Foreign and Indian ports during each of the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

Months.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
January ... Foreign ...	53,075	12,362	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368	.....	.....	53,075	12,730
January ... Indian ...	4,754	72,493	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	597	.....	.....	4,754	73,057
Total ...	57,829	84,855	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	965	.....	.....	57,829	85,807
February ... Foreign ...	69,905	52,678	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	732	.....	.....	69,905	1,33,410
February ... Indian ...	5,506	55,057	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,357	.....	.....	5,506	56,414
Total ...	75,411	87,735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,089	.....	.....	75,411	89,824
March ... Foreign ...	86,453	105,528	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,453	105,528
March ... Indian ...	6,257	18,897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,666	.....	.....	6,257	22,253
Total ...	92,709	124,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,666	.....	.....	92,709	127,781
April ... Foreign ...	103,232	80,353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,232	80,353
April ... Indian ...	23,668	36,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,061	.....	.....	23,668	39,210
Total ...	126,900	116,503	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,061	.....	.....	126,900	119,563
May ... Foreign ...	39,047	96,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	140	.....	.....	39,267	96,290
May ... Indian ...	1,728	8,486	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,018	.....	.....	1,728	9,504
Total ...	41,375	104,642	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	1,158	.....	.....	41,595	105,800
June ... Foreign ...	46,684	55,066	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	46,684	55,146
June ... India ...	.....	4,433	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	678	.....	.....	.....	5,110
Total ...	46,684	59,512	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	746	.....	.....	46,684	60,258
July ... Foreign ...	15,034	46,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	.....	.....	15,034	47,048
July ... Indian ...	.....	5,001	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,061
Total ...	15,034	51,946	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	.....	.....	15,034	52,109
August ... Foreign ...	36,353	13,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	441	.....	.....	.....	36,794	13,220
August ... Indian ...	6,393	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,393	.....
Total ...	42,705	13,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	441	.....	.....	.....	43,146	13,220
September ... Foreign ...	34,629	34,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	312	.....	.....	.....	35,141	34,560
September ... Indian ...	15,870	1,616	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	16,026	1,700
Total ...	50,499	36,176	156	.....	.....	.....	312	84	.....	.....	51,167	36,260
October ... Foreign ...	10,127	33,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	567	.....	.....	.....	10,704	33,323
October ... Indian ...	3,444	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	.....	.....	.....	3,678	.....
Total ...	13,581	33,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	801	.....	.....	.....	14,382	33,323
Total ... Foreign ...	496,548	529,144	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,540	1,491	.....	.....	498,088	530,635
Total ... Indian ...	67,579	161,543	156	.....	.....	.....	234	10,461	.....	.....	67,969	192,209
Grand Total Foreign and Indian Ports	562,927	710,992	156	.....	.....	.....	1,774	11,952	.....	.....	564,857	722,944

Statement No. 2 showing the quantities of food-grains exported from Cuttack to each Foreign and Indian port during the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

Ports to which exported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Foreign Ports—												
Mauritius	376,806	357,726	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	376,806	357,726
Ceylon	119,742	171,418	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,320	1,491	.....	.....	120,062	172,909
Total Foreign Ports ...	496,548	529,144	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,540	1,491	.....	.....	498,088	530,635
Indian Ports—												
Bombay	.....	3,379	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,948	.....	.....	.....	6,327
Madras	1,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	1,207	.....
Calicut	4,459	6,279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,459	6,279
Cannanore	3,016	13,591	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	2,780	.....	.....	3,163	16,371
Cochin	53,943	147,918	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,206	.....	.....	54,099	152,124
Mangalore	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	470	.....	.....	147	470
Tuticorin	2,241	992	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,241	992
Badagari	.....	478	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	478
Poonani	.....	4,551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	728	.....	.....	.....	5,279
Tellichery	.....	1,946	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	1,975
Travancore Alleppy	2,633	2,714	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,633	2,714
Total Indian Ports	67,579	161,543	156	.....	.....	.....	234	10,461	.....	.....	67,969	192,209
Grand Total Foreign and Indian Ports	562,927	710,992	156	.....	.....	.....	1,774	11,952	.....	.....	564,857	722,944

Note.—Only 4 cwt. of gram and pulse were imported from Calcutta during July 1896 as against 8 cwts in the corresponding period of 1895.

Statement No. 1, showing the quantities of food-grains exported from Puri to Foreign and Indian Ports during each of the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

Months.		Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
January	Foreign	18,088	27,853	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	18,088	27,840
	Indian	.....	1,176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	1,211
	Total	18,088	29,004	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	18,088	29,051
February	Foreign	39,431	26,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	.....	.....	39,431	26,659
	Indian	4,276	4,161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,276	4,161
	Total	43,707	30,661	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	.....	.....	43,707	30,820
March	Foreign	16,018	53,479	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16,018	53,495
	Indian	4,111	1,499	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,111	1,499
	Total	20,129	54,978	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	20,129	54,994
April	Foreign	14,833	10,878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,833	10,878
	Indian	88	1,409	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	1,409
	Total	14,921	12,287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,921	12,287
May	Foreign	24,234	10,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,234	10,800
	Indian	1,322	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,322	59
	Total	25,556	10,859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,556	10,859
June	Foreign	147	4,743	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	4,743
	Indian	.....	284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284
	Total	147	5,027	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	5,027
July	Foreign	.....	3,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,200
	Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	3,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,200
August	Foreign	2,720	16,779	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,720	16,779
	Indian	497	323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	497	323
	Total	3,217	17,102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,217	17,102
September	Foreign	.....	6,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,104
	Indian	.....	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113
	Total	.....	6,217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,217
October	Foreign	4,598	1,543	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,598	1,543
	Indian	.....	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107
	Total	4,598	1,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,598	1,650
Total	Foreign	119,983	161,854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	.....	.....	1,19,983	1,62,041
	Indian	10,294	9,131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	10,294	9,166
Grand Total Foreign and Indian Ports		130,157	170,985	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222	.....	.....	1,30,157	1,71,207

Note—There was no importation of food-grains into Puri during the periods under review.

Statement No. 2 showing the quantities of food-grains exported from Puri to each Foreign and Indian Port during the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

Ports to which exported.		Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports—		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Mauritius		88,366	40,968	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,366	40,968
Ceylon		31,597	1,20,886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	.....	.....	31,597	121,073
Total Foreign Ports		119,963	161,854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	.....	.....	119,963	1,62,041
Indian Ports—													
Bombay		2,594	2,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,594	2,059
Madras	Madras	7,685	4,161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,685	4,161
	Cuddalore	.....	1,176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	1,211
	Cochin	.....	735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	735
	Alleppy	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Total Indian Ports		10,294	9,131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	10,294	9,166
Grand Total Foreign and Indian Ports		130,157	170,985	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222	.....	.....	130,157	1,71,207

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

THE following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during November 1896.

NAMES OF MARTS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—		
	1st week of Nov. 1896.	4th week of Nov. 1896.	5th week of Nov. 1896.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghatta	1,70,000	1,52,000	1,48,000
Ultadanga	44,300	26,300	26,200
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat	4,06,600	3,53,500	3,39,400
Pathuriaghatta, Posta and Jorabagan ...	500	2,000	1,000
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	90,200	72,950	53,400
Minor bazars (estimated)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (estimated)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur	.....	80,900	74,600
Baidyabati, Nowabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore	4,365	15,022	37,784
Total ...	12,05,965	11,92,672	11,70,384
On Railway premises on both sides of the river	3,253 (on 3rd Nov. 1896).	4,257 (on 21st Nov. 1896).	6,848 (on 28th Nov. 1896.)
On boats unloaded—			
By Port Commissioners' returns ...	37,423 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1896).	11,164 (21st to 23rd Nov. 1896).	12,454 (28th to 30th Nov. 1896.)
By Canal returns	10,355 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1896).	6,744 (21st to 23rd Nov. 1896).	9,769 (28th to 30th Nov. 1896.)
Grand Total of Stocks ...	12,56,996	12,14,837	11,99,455
Probable stock available for exportation by sea	2 lakhs	2 lakhs.	1½ lakhs.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 30th November 1896.

RESOLUTION ON LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL FOR 1895-96.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 28th November 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 4885.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for the year 1895-96.

The report was due to Government on 15th August 1896, and was submitted on 21st September, the delay being due to non-receipt of Commissioners' reports and returns, which could not be prepared in time owing to the introduction of the new Tauzi Rules.

COLLECTION OF THE LAND REVENUE.

2. *Financial results.*—The current demand on account of the land revenue in Bengal for the past five years is shown in the following table:—

Class of estates.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Permanently-settled estates	3,22,47,951	3,22,63,793	3,22,65,896	3,22,61,833	3,22,82,525
II.—Temporarily-settled estates	26,76,096	27,10,912	28,10,713	29,21,520	28,35,048
III.—Estates held direct by Government	32,38,128	33,97,667	34,08,777	34,84,498	35,25,890
Total ...	3,81,62,175	3,83,72,372	3,84,85,386	3,86,67,851	3,86,43,461

The current demand is higher than that in the preceding year by Rs. 75,610, the increase being in all three classes of estates, but mainly in class III, owing chiefly to the resettlement of Government estates in Backergunge and Faridpur, and to the resettlement of Chittagong.

3. The demands, collections, remissions, and balances for the same five years are exhibited in the following statement;—

Year.	Demand.			Collections.			Remissions.	Balances.			Percentage of total collections to total demand (column 7 on column 4).	Percentage of total collections to current demand (column 7 on column 2).	Percentage of current collections on current demand (column 5 on column 2).
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1891-92 ...	3,81,62,175	17,09,912	3,98,72,087	3,69,67,653	13,52,750	3,83,40,403	80,166	11,67,045	3,14,473	14,81,518	96·15	100·46	96·92
1892-93 ...	3,83,72,372	15,04,778	3,98,77,110	3,70,21,735	11,46,319	3,81,68,054	86,556	13,33,707	3,58,733	16,92,500	95·71	99·48	96·48
1893-94 ...	3,84,85,386	16,11,648	4,00,97,034	3,72,03,505	12,30,748	3,84,48,753	1,21,405	12,65,118	3,67,258	16,32,376	95·87	99·89	96·66
1894-95 ...	3,86,67,851	15,03,095	4,01,33,946	3,72,10,247	12,99,078	3,85,09,325	86,741	13,27,462	2,10,418	15,37,880	95·95	99·54	96·48
1895-96 ...	3,86,43,461	12,72,463	3,99,15,924	3,75,73,618	9,99,576	3,85,73,192	87,220	10,44,852	2,10,660	12,55,512	96·63	99·81	97·23

4. *Collections, balances, and remissions.*—The current demand, as noticed above, was Rs. 75,610 more than that of the previous year, the current collections were Rs. 3,63,369 higher, and the percentage of current collections on current demand increased from 96·48 in 1894-95 to 97·23 in the year under report, which is the highest percentage attained in any year of the quinquennial period or in any previous year. The results, taken as a whole, are satisfactory and creditable to the Board and Revenue officers generally. The arrear collections amounted only to Rs. 9,99,576, or 78·55 per cent. on the demand (Rs. 12,72,463), as against 82·95 per cent. in the previous year. I

will be seen from the statement given above that while the current balances have decreased by Rs. 2,82,570, the arrear balances show a slight increase of Rs. 202 only. The remissions were Rs. 87,240, out of which Rs. 82,856 were granted in estates held direct by Government. Remissions of grace amounted to Rs. 42,246, and were chiefly allowed in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Midnapore to the tenants of Government estates on account of loss of crops, relinquishment of lands by lessees and purchase by Government of the raiyats' jotes. Remissions of right amounted to Rs. 25,139, and nominal remissions to Rs. 19,835, the recovery of which was in suspense.

5. *Permanently-settled estates.*—The total demand, current and arrear, from estates in class I was Rs. 3,26,35,827, of which Rs. 3,22,27,968 were collected. The percentage of the collections on the demand, after excluding from the demand sums the recovery of which was in suspense, and adding to the collections sums realised but not credited during the year, was 98·91 as against 98·32 in the preceding year. The current collections fell short of the standard of 99 per cent. in fourteen districts, of which, however, seven collected over 98 per cent. It is satisfactory to observe that Patna, which collected only 89·16 per cent. in 1893-94, and was even less successful in 1894-95, when the ratio of collection was 88·27, showed very good results during the year under review, the percentage of current collections being 99·06. The current collections in Shahabad also were 96·09 per cent. of the current demand against 86·76 in the previous year. In Palamau the balance was only Rs. 632, out of which Rs. 627 had been collected but not credited within the year. In Darjeeling Rs. 474 had, as usual, been remitted, and no balance remains. In Muzaffarpur Rs. 3,614 out of a total balance of Rs. 22,869 have been realised since the close of the year, while the sale of estates, with arrears of Rs. 2,139, has been postponed on account of errors in the advertisements, the estates having been re-advertised for sale, and Rs. 775 will be recovered from the sale-proceeds of estates already sold. The bulk of the balance relates to the demand for the March kist. The balance in Purnea was Rs. 28,439, out of which Rs. 300 have been realised since the close of the year, and Rs. 27,350 are due from one estate, and will be recovered under the sale law.

Thirteen districts show less than 99 per cent. realised on the arrear balances, but of these, Jessore, Darbhanga, and Midnapore collected over 98 per cent. The arrears in Mymensingh, Purnea, Gaya, and 24-Parganas are very small, and do not require any particular notice, but those in Muzaffarpur, Patna, Saran, Shahabad, Champaran, and Backergunge are large, and require the close attention of the District Officers concerned. The total amount due from Wards' estates at the close of the year was Rs. 12,243 as against Rs. 7,576 in the previous year. The largest amounts were due from estates in Khulna, Midnapore, Champaran, Rangpur, and Shahabad. Rupees 4,337 outstanding in Khulna have been realised since the close of the year. The amount was due from the Satkhira estate, and could not be paid in time on account of the late arrival of remittances from the interior. Rupees 2,135 are shown against Midnapore as due from the Baruther Hingly estate, which could not pay the amount for want of funds: Rs. 1,000, however, have been since realised. In Champaran Rs. 1,644, payable in two instalments in 1896-97, are due from the Sheohar estate. The amounts due in Rangpur have been realised since the close of the year. Rupees 1,188 shown against Shahabad are reported to be due from the Mahula Ward's Estate, the Manager of which, it is said, has been asked to pay up the amount. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to repeat what has been frequently said by his predecessors that there can seldom be adequate excuse for failure on the part of managers of Wards' estates to pay the Government revenue on or before due dates.

6. *Temporarily-settled estates.*—Class II, temporarily-settled estates, consists of (*a*) estates settled for certain periods with proprietors, (*b*) private estates leased to farmers for certain periods, and (*c*) Government estates leased to farmers for certain periods. The total demand, current and arrear, from estates in class II was Rs. 31,11,110 as against Rs. 30,58,726, and the total collections Rs. 29,03,555 as against Rs. 27,85,816 of the preceding year, the percentage of the total collections on the total demand being 93·32 as against 91·06 in 1894-95.

The following table shows the results of collections in each subdivision of this class of estates for the two years 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

Classification of estates.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(*a*) Settled with proprietors ...	1894-95 ...	95·39	95·34	93·49
	1895-96 ...	97·51	94·46	97·31
(*b*) Private estates leased to farmers.	1894-95 ...	76·72	94·26	79·98
	1895-96 ...	78·94	76·62	78·45
(*c*) Government estates leased to farmers.	1894-95 ...	85·59	77·90	84·44
	1895-96 ...	83·51	71·56	81·75
Total ...	1894-95 ...	91·31	88·02	91·06
	1895-96 ...	94·15	84·85	93·32

During the year under report there was an improvement in collections in temporarily-settled estates settled with proprietors, but the comparative figures in the statement regarding private and Government estates leased to farmers show poorer results in every case except in the case of current collections of private estates so leased. The current collections reached or exceeded the prescribed standard of 95 per cent. in all classes of temporarily-settled estates in seventeen districts, but in the rest there was a failure to collect up to the prescribed standard under one or more of the three heads, the collections in Government and private estates leased to farmers being in several districts specially bad. There is no reason why the demand should not be realised in full from lessees of estates of these classes, and the Board's particular attention is again invited to this matter. The farming system has many drawbacks, but in its favour it is sometimes urged that it facilitates the realisation of the revenue. If it fails to do this, it ceases to have any merits whatever.

7. *Estates held direct.*—Class III, estates held direct by Government, includes (1) estates owned by Government as proprietor, and (2) estates managed by Government for the proprietors. During the year 1895-96 there were altogether 2,833 estates held direct by Government, of which 2,587 were Government estates and 246 were private estates managed by Government. The current demand has increased from Rs. 34,84,498 to Rs. 35,25,890, and the total demand from Rs. 41,17,668 to Rs. 41,68,987, out of which Rs. 34,41,669, or 82·55 per cent., were collected, and Rs. 82,856 remitted, leaving an unrealised balance of Rs. 6,44,462. As there was a higher demand, the collections too were higher, but the balances have increased, on the whole, by Rs. 17,144. The percentage of current collections on the current demand was 85·01, against 85·74 in 1894-95 and 87·63 in 1893-94.

The following statement compares the percentage of actual collections with those of the previous year in each subdivision of this class:—

Sub class.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(*a*) Managed for proprietors ..	1894-95 ...	67·14	56·71	63·78
	1895-96 ...	67·28	66·62	67·07
(*b*) Owned by Government ...	1894-95 ..	89·11	73·34	87·32
	1895-96	88·29	70·87	86·35
Total ...	1894-95 ...	85·74	66·66	82·81
	1895-96	85·01	69·00	82·55

These figures show an improvement in both current and arrear collections in estates managed for proprietors, and a falling off in both current and arrear collections in Government estates. The standard of 90 per cent. for current collections under both heads was reached or exceeded in 13 districts against 21 in 1894-95, and in 9 districts against 12 in the previous year the standard was reached under one or other of the two heads, but not under both. In Midnapore the balances, both current and arrear, were, as usual, heavy, and are noted below:—

		Rs.
Current balances ...	Sub-class (*a*)	1,19,538
	„ (*b*)	7,970
Arrear balances ...	„ (*a*)	59,950
	„ (*b*)	8,297

The percentage of current collections on the current demand in Midnapore was 49·11 only in the case of estates managed for proprietors, and 71·13 in the case of Government estates, the percentages of arrear collections being 64·22 and 41·16, respectively. The Board remark—

"The Collector carefully watched the collections. Regarding the balances, he says that with an estate like Majnamutha, which bears an annual demand of over Rs 2,23,000, and which in years of ordinary rainfall is subject to inundation, it is hopeless to expect to reach the prescribed standard of 90 per cent. Moreover, the tenantry are extremely prone to litigation."

As the year under report, however, was one of deficient rainfall, the explanation given above cannot be regarded as altogether sufficient. The fact is that the raiyats of Midnapore have been allowed to get out of hand and the management has been inefficient, but the Lieutenant-Governor relies on the present Collector (Mr. Bright) to restore order and method in place of the confusion that has hitherto existed. If floods and excessive rain are the sole cause of the short collections, the present year ought to be a particularly favourable one in that part of the country. In 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Khulna, Pabna, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Monghyr, Purnea, and Balasore, the current collections from the estates held direct and owned by Government were between 55·50 and 81·31 per cent. of the current demand, while in Muzaffarpur they fell so low as 2·24 per cent. The large balances in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad could not be realised owing to the impoverished condition of the raiyats due to a failure of the crops.

8. *Sale of Government lands.*—The orders of this Government on the subject of the sale of petty Government estates were carried out as far as practicable. Out of 941 estates which it was in 1894-95 decided to sell, 451 were actually sold during the year in addition to 29 disposed of in 1894-95, with an area of 13,586 acres and an annual revenue of Rs. 18,290. The price realised was Rs. 91,810, equivalent to about five times the annual revenue. As these estates were sold at a revenue fixed in perpetuity equal to the existing rental, the results are not unsatisfactory and show that the rental is moderate.

9. *Particulars of estates held direct.*—As stated above, there were 2,833 estates held direct by Government, of which 2,587 (against 2,109 in the previous year) were Government estates, and 246 private estates managed by Government. The subjoined statement shows the number of these estates by divisions, the demands, cost of management, and total collections during the year:—

Division.	Government Estates.		Private Estates.		Total.		Cost of management.	Percentage of cost on current demand.	Current collections.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.
	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Burdwan ...	218	57,162	5	2,34,944	223	2,92,106	21,554	8·06	1,56,129	54·12
Presidency ...	236	3,32,496	41	12,592	277	3,45,088	17,113	4·95	2,74,740	79·65
Rajshahi ...	74	5,36,168	34	13,695	108	5,49,863	38,979	7·08	4,85,535	88·34
Dacca ...	657	4,... 6,029	107	1,30,... 95	764	5,86,124	27,228	4·64	5,28,535	90·19
Chittagong ...	211	6,19,161	27	16 395	238	6,35,463	64,706	10·18	5,70,376	89·75
Patna ...	203	2,22,867	31	36,856	234	2,59,723	28,901	11·12	1,90,704	73·43
Bhagalpur ...	134	2,73,816	5	15,... 75	139	2,89,391	9,513	3·28	2,51,840	87·02
Orissa ...	709	4,01,191	5	73,711	714	4,74,902	20,977	4·41	4,44,465	93·58
Chota Nagpur	175	75,501	1	17,729	176	93,230	2,706	2·91	89,897	96·42
Total	2,587	... 74,...	246	5,11,499	2,833	35,25,890	2,33,668	6·63	29,97,361	85·01

The establishment entertained in each district for the management of estates held direct by Government and its cost are shown fully in Appendix VI of the Board's report. In eight districts, namely, Darjeeling, Bogra, Tippera, Noakhali, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Purnea, against seven in the previous year, the cost of management exceeded 10 per cent. on the current demand. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that the establishments are always carefully scrutinised by the Board, and observes with satisfaction that efforts have been made to reduce the percentage of cost of management to that (6 per cent.) prescribed by Government.

10. *Road and Public Works cesses.*—As the Board submit a separate detailed report on the Road and Public Works cess operations, it is suggested that the portion relating to this subject may be omitted from future Land Revenue annual reports. It is also stated not to be convenient to ascertain the correct figures for the Road and Public Works cesses at the time of the preparation of the Land Revenue Report, which has to be submitted a fortnight earlier than the Road and Public Works Cess Annual Report. Owing to the non-receipt of the figures relating to the Patna Division, the Board have omitted from their report the usual summary of the figures regarding the Road and Public Works cess operations. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, is of opinion that the Board's Land Revenue Annual Report should deal with all the branches of the administration connected with the Land Revenue, and that it is desirable that it should contain a summary, which may be very brief, of the figures showing the Road and Public Works cess demands, current and arrear, and collections, which can, without much difficulty, be supplied by District Officers in time for incorporation with the Board's report.

11. *Revenue and rent money orders.*—The system of payment of revenue and cesses by money-order continues to grow steadily, though slowly, in popularity. Though the actual number of orders fell off from 192,984 to 189,172, the amount remitted increased from Rs. 16,39,658 to Rs. 17,58,973, the average value of each order being Rs. 9-4 against Rs. 8-8 in the previous year.

The system of payment of rent by postal money-orders was authorised from the 1st of July 1891 in all districts in which the Bengal Tenancy Act is in force, and in the district of Puri from the 1st of January 1896. The following table gives the available statistics:—

Year.	Number of money-orders issued for rent.	Amount.	Number of such orders used.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
1891-92 (nine months)	37,944	5,07,819	12,544	1,27,153
1892-93 (whole year)	42,901	5,19,768	13,687	1,26,757
1893-94 (ditto)	43,206	6,17,146	16,959	1,59,006
1894-95 (ditto)	40,834	5,87,371	13,772	1,45,695
1895-96 (ditto)	43,735	6,20,355	13,610	1,37,506

12. *Operation of the Sale Laws.*—The subjoined statement shows the working of the sale laws during the last five years:—

Year.	Number of estates and shares and interests liable to sale.	Sold.			Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Revenue demand of estates sold.	Amount of defaulted.	Amounts realised by sale.
		Estates.	Shares.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	15,831	1,015	353	1,368	8·6	1,52,302	41,825	9,03,461
1892-93	16,913	907	398	1,305	8·01	1,38,912	47,040	10,04,775
1893-94	16,259	991	498	1,489	9·7	1,48,499	45,051	10,73,896
1894-95	15,274	960	516	1,476	9·6	1,33,671	72,034	11,11,334
1895-96	16,237	966	539	1,505	9·2	2,09,233	2,33,031	12,85,461

The figures show that out of the estates, shares and interests which became liable to sale for non-payment of Government dues, 9·2 per cent. were actually sold as against 9·6 per cent. in the previous year. The Board remark that the stringency of the law is tempered by the moderation with which it is worked, and that probably the revenue would be collected with still greater punctuality than at present if the Collectors had in their hands some weapon less powerful than that of sale, the severity of which discourages its use. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that no change in the law is called for. Altogether 300 appeals against sales were made to Commissioners, 76 sales were annulled by them, and recommendations for the annulment of sales on the ground of hardship were made to Government in 24 cases.

The largest number of defaults occurred in Shahabad (3,330), Muzaffarpur (1,375), Midnapore (1,298), and Saran (953). The percentage of defaults to the number of estates and shares is unduly large in Shahabad and Midnapore, being 25·5 in the former and 24·4 in the latter district. The Board remark:—

"In Shahabad this department of the Collectorate has been in a very unsatisfactory condition. The Senior Member visited Arrah in November last for the purpose of ascertaining the circumstances under which the balances of land revenue have been gradually increasing. Besides the misconduct of the amla, undue leniency on the part of the District Officers was found by him to be a main cause. Orders have been already passed by Government on this subject, and it is hoped that future reports will show a great reduction in the number of defaults."

In Midnapore it appears the zamindars had been freely allowed to pay revenue after the latest dates of payment, so that, as Mr. Bright reports, the sale day had become practically the latest date of payment. This practice should undoubtedly be stopped. The defaults in Saran are said to be due to the great number of petty estates, and illustrate the difficulties that attend the creation of such petty estates. In Muzaffarpur also litigation and ill-feeling among petty proprietors are reported to be among the causes of the defaults. The percentage of sales to default was highest in Nadia, being 31·8 per cent., Chittagong coming in next with 28·6 per cent. It was lowest in Shahabad, where it was only 1·5 per cent. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with regret that the orders enjoining that the sales for a kist should be effected before the date for the next kist, were not carried out in many districts, the delay being generally attributed to the fact that the arrear lists could not be got ready owing to the difficulties experienced on the introduction of the new tauzi procedure. His Honour hopes, now that these difficulties have been overcome, that the orders of Government will be carried out in future.

13. *Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act I (B.C.) of 1895.*—The new Certificate Act I (B.C.) of 1895 came into force during the year. A revised edition of the Certificate Procedure Manual was issued by the Board tentatively, and Revenue Officers were requested to report, after watching its working for six months, any amendments that might seem necessary, to enable the Board to issue a final edition of the Manual. The new Act is reported to have effected an improvement, but it has been found necessary to introduce an amending Bill in the Bengal Council to remove defects in it, chiefly of a clerical nature.

The following statement shows the number of certificate cases instituted and disposed of during the year under the different classes of demands:—

Classification of demand.	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending—		
					More than six months.	Less than six months.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Demands of all kinds under section 5 ...	485	1,396	1,881	1,486	47	356	403
Arrears of rent due to Government, clause (a), section 7	5,920	17,367	23,313	19,620	2,271	2,422	4,793
Embankment dues, section 30, Act VI (B.C.) of 1873	1,116	7,022	8,138	5,626	405	2,116	2,521
Water-rates, Act III (B.C.) of 1876	747	4,160	4,907	4,463	160	284	444
Cesses, Act IX (B.C.) of 1880	41,031	66,984	108,015	71,919	6,711	29,385	36,096
Demands of the Court of Wards, clause (f), section 7	5,093	8,613	13,705	8,071	2,545	3,089	5,634
All other demands under section 7	10,758	20,377	31,135	21,940	2,913	6,451	9,364
Total ... {1895-96...	65,153	125,920	191,073	131,557	15,064	44,151	59,215
{1894-95..	61,852	151,484	213,336	149,705	20,930	44,001	64,931

NOTE.—The number of cases shown in column 2 as pending from the previous year does not correspond with the number in ... final column of the corresponding column of that Report.

The number of certificates filed shows a satisfactory decrease of 27,545 which occurred in all classes of demands, except the third and the sixth. The reduction is due to (1) inability to issue requisitions until towards the close of the year on account of the introduction of the new tauzi system, (2) amalgamation of petty rent-free holdings with their parent estates, (3) realisation by means of tahsildars employed for the purpose, instead of having recourse to the certificate procedure, and (4) issue of warning post-card notices prior to the filing of certificates. The percentage of the number disposed of to the total number for disposal shows, however, a decrease (which is not accounted for), being 69·0 as against 69·6 in the previous year.

The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that there has been a steady decrease in the total institutions in the water-rate collection department, as is shown by the following figures, which compare the institutions in the three Divisions during the year under report with those of the two preceding years:-

		Filed in 1893-94.	Filed in 1894-95.	Filed in 1895-96.
Districts of the Orissa Division	...	6,667	5,683	2,497
Ditto Patna ,,	...	2,219	2,506	1,253
Ditto Burdwan ,,	...	2,046	651	410
Total	...	10,932	8,840	4,160

The number of certificates filed for the recovery of cesses decreased by 19,732, from 86,716 to 66,984. The institutions exceeded five thousand in the case of two districts only, namely 9,095 in Saran and 5,271 in Muzaffarpur.

The certificates filed for the realisation of embankment dues rose from 4,272 to 7,022, the fluctuations being most marked in Muzaffarpur with an increase of 1,335 cases and in Darbhanga of 1,204 cases. The increase in Muzaffarpur was due to the fact that proceedings were instituted under the Certificate Act to recover most of the arrears below one rupee which had been outstanding for some years, and which would have been soon barred by limitation. The number of certificates taken out for the recovery of demands of the Court of Wards shows an increase of 456, from 8,157 to 8,613.

Mr. Westmacott, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, remarks that there has been a decided improvement during the year in the disposal of cases, which he attributes to the work being left less to the amla than before, the Deputy Collector in charge of the department being required to give his personal attention to every case. The Collectors also, it is stated, frequently take some of the oldest cases on their own file and see that they are speedily disposed of. The number of cases in which demands were paid upon service of notice decreased from 45,780 to 35,585, while the cases in which actual sale was had recourse to decreased from 3,320 to 3,266.

14. *Compulsory measures for realisation.*—The number of persons imprisoned for non-payment of public demands was 58 as against 41 in 1894-95, and the number of persons released without payment of the debt increased from 21 to 40. The number of persons imprisoned for non-payment of Government demands proper was 9 against 12 in the previous year. In 6 out of the 9 cases the debt was realised in full, which showed that the debtors could, but would not, pay till forced to do so.

Administration of the Land Revenue.

15. The principles and rules affecting the funds for the management, improvement and protection of estates under the management of Government were recently explained in paragraph 4 of this Government's Resolution No. 895T.—R., dated the 9th October 1896, on agricultural improvements in Wards' and Government estates. The 12 per cent. deducted from the collections in estates under the management of Government is distributed as follows:—

(1) 1 per cent. to education.
(2) 1½ per cent. to communications.
(3) 2 per cent. to sanitary improvements.
(4) 7½ per cent. to (*a*) management proper, and (*b*) miscellaneous improvements.

In addition to the above fund—

(5) A separate grant, known as the Agricultural Public Works grant, is made yearly by Government for such works as irrigation, drainage, or embankments necessary for the increase or maintenance of the land revenue from Government or temporarily-settled estates.

From the proceeds of head (1) primary schools are maintained in Government estates, but the 1½ per cent. contribution for improvement of communications is everywhere amalgamated with the general District Road Fund. Under the orders of this Government, passed in February 1895, the Agricultural Public Works grant has now been amalgamated with that devoted to miscellaneous and sanitary works.

The allotments and expenditure under heads (3), (4) and (5) during the year under report are shown below:—

	Allotment, 1895-96.	Expenditure, 1895-96.	Expenditure, 1894-95.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Two per cent. for sanitary improvements	4,12,600	53,989	53,658
7½ per cent. for (a) Management proper		2,33,668(a)	2,20,836(a)
7½ per cent. for (b) Miscellaneous and agricultural improvements ...		1,06,895(b)	1,03,234(b)
Total ...	4,12,600	3,94,552	3,77,728

The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the allotments made were not fully utilised. The special attention of the Board of Revenue has been called to the subject of improvements in the resolution already referred to, and further comments are not required here. His Honour is glad to note that successful efforts were made during the year to introduce the cultivation of Naini Tal potatoes in the Government estates in Jalpaiguri, and to improve the fodder supply at Kalimpong in Darjeeling by the introduction of foreign grasses.

Due provision is made for primary education in the Government estates, and considerable sums were spent during the year, especially in the Western Duars, Jalpaiguri, for the construction of roads. The Board, however, observe that, in the absence of complete information, showing whether the sums allotted by Government for education, roads and communications in Government estates have been spent for the benefit of such estates or not, the Board are unable to give as satisfactory an account as they would wish of the benefits caused by these grants. Sir Alexander Mackenzie hopes that the Board will obtain the requisite information and be in a position to give a full account of the administration of these grants in their next annual report.

16. *Inspection of accounts.*—A detailed list of inspections of the registers and accounts of Government estates by Government officers of all grades is given in Appendix No. XXV of the Board's report. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that sufficient attention was given by the Revenue Officers generally to this part of their duty. Among the Commissioners, Messrs. Luttman-Johnson, Westmacott, and Nolan, and among the Collectors, Messrs. Savage, Faulder, LeMesurier, Garrett, Collin, and Bright, made the largest number of inspections. It had been pointed out more than once in the Resolutions on the Board's reports for previous years that though the testing of accounts by comparing the receipts granted to the raiyats with the counterfoils is useful and very necessary, it should not be relied on as the sole method of testing irregularities, as there were many kinds of fraud which could not be discovered by this test alone. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to note that these remarks have borne fruit, and that besides the method above referred to, a comparison of the register of collections with the *jama wasil baki* register,

counterfoils of rent receipts, and the cash account and the treasury pass-book is reported to have been resorted to in many districts. The Board remark that the work appears to have been done with care and thoroughness, and that no material irregularities or discrepancies were brought to notice by any of the inspecting officers. The condition of the raiyats in Government estates is reported on the whole to be fairly good, though in some districts they suffered during the year under report from a poor outturn of the crops.

17. *Survey and settlements.*—The survey and settlement work in Bengal for the survey year ending the 30th September 1895 was reviewed at length in the Government Resolution No. 5421L.R., dated the 14th December 1895. It is therefore as usual only referred to briefly in this Resolution. The following table shows the progress made in the settlement of Government and temporarily-settled and private estates under the control of the Director of Land Records during the financial year:—

Government and Temporarily-settled Estates.

Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rent.	Total number of villages (and jotes and grants).	Area cadastrally surveyed during the year.	Total area cadastrally surveyed up to the end of the year.	Number of villages of which attestation has been completed.	Number of villages of which the final records of rights have been published under section 103(2) of the Tenancy Act.	Cost during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.			Rs.
Cuttack (all temporarily-settled estates and five permanently-settled estates).	2,270·97	4,968	4·97	2,270·97	4,808	.....	1,70,109
Puri (temporarily-settled estates).	1,089	2,008	.....	1,089	2,013	.....	
Khurda Government estates ...	890	1,373	Figures not available		.....	.....	9,109
Balasore (temporarily-settled estates).	1,733	3,676	.....	1,733	3,504	.....	1,01,578
Chittagong	1,910·29	1,037	4·70	1,910·29	1,037	825	1,35,750
Palamau Government estates...	293·15	3:8	48·16	293·15	397	.....	38,456
Darjeeling Terai jotes and 30-year grants.	229	Jotes 230, including blocks of khas lands.	16·29	222·96	648 jotes	.....	24,163
Patnapur estates in Midnapore	54·70	96	.....	54·7	96	.....	9,199
Jaipur Government estates in Bogra.	55·50	156	.....	55·50	82	.....	7,908
Backergunge Government estates.	67·69	33	3·67	67·69	28	4	11,467
Gaya Government estates ...	102·53	1·9	33*	91	109	.....	17,069*
Shahabad ditto ...	18·75	20	.....	18·75	20	.....	1,553
Total ...	8,714·55	13,014 villages, 530 jotes	109·72	7,807·01	12,190 villages, 648 jotes	829	5,26,335

* In addition to this an area of 49 square miles in the Balkhara thanas in Gaya, in which Government owns a six-anna share, was cadastrally surveyed, and the cost was Rs. 4,135.

Survey-settlement of Private Estates, excluding Wards' Estates.

Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages (and jotes and grants).	Area cadastrally surveyed during the year.	Total area cadastrally surveyed up to the end of the year.	Number of villages of which attestation has been completed.	Number of villages of which the final records of rights have been published under section 103(2) of the Tenancy Act.	Cost during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
North Bihar ... Muzaffarpur district ...	3,075	4,600	587·35	2,927·03	3,591	923	2,06,178
North Bihar ... Champaran ,, ...	3,581	2,768	1,027	3,107	1,550	465	2,55,752
North Bihar ... Saran ,, ...	2,622	4,396	552	1,101·48	1,208	68	1,05,980
North Bihar ... Darbhanga ,, (taluk Lahiri)	15·19	14	10·55	10·55	.....	.....	962
Chakla Roshnabad in Tippera	555·64	1,610	.....	555·64	716	22	52,112
Paltora in Tippera	3·19	11	.....	3·19	11	4	615
Changamandal in Tippera	1·16	3	...	1·16	3	.....	332
Chaurasi in the 24-Parganas	33	50	3·04	33	44	.....	2,450
Bantibunia in Khulna	19·95	8	19·95	19·95	3	.....	5,797
Chiknikandi in Backergunge	5·45	2	5·45	5·45	7	.....	2,416
Pankhali-Haridebpur in Backergunge	4·16	2	4·16	4·16	... ..	.....	
Total ...	9,865·74	13,264	2,209·5	7,768·6	7,137	1,482	7,29,701

The settlement of the Kolhan Government estate in Singhbhum, which was made for 30 years, will expire on the 31st of March 1897, and measures for its resettlement were commenced in 1894. The settlement is under the

charge of Mr. Craven, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, who has had much experience in similar work among the Santhals. One hundred and sixty-two villages with an area of 148 square miles were measured during the year, and the records prepared at an expenditure of Rs. 56,405.

The settlement of the ghatwali lands in Bankura was in progress under the supervision of Babu Jnan Sanker Sen, by whom 26 sarkari panchaki ghats, paying quit-rent directly to Government, and 2 be-panchaki ghats were settled during the year. Since the close of the year the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered that the principles on which the settlement of these ghatwali lands were being conducted should be reconsidered.

The following table shows the progress made in smaller settlements under the Bengal Tenancy Act under the supervision of the Commissioners of Divisions:—

	Estimated area in acres under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed during the year.	Total area surveyed up to the end of the year.	Number of villages in which attestation has been completed.	Number of villages of which the final records of rights have been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act.	Cost during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.			Rs.
Government estates in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Pabna, Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali, and Monghyr.	75,936	283	24,589	75,936	140	126	9,554
Private estates in the districts of Midnapore, the 24-Parganas, Jessore, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Pabna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali, Saran, and Monghyr.	88,094	340	8,909	91,043	235 (16 partly).	131	21,145

In the forecast of increases of revenue expected from revision of settlement and other causes, a total increase of Rs. 92,161 was anticipated during 1895-96. The actual increase obtained was Rs. 75,610.

The Lieutenant-Governor fully endorses the Board's opinion that, in order to prevent undue delay in the disposal of the smaller settlements under the direct control of District Officers, it is necessary that this subject should receive greater attention than it now does from Commissioners and Collectors. Instances have come to light in which the Settlement Officers employed have evinced a lamentable ignorance of the settlement law and rules, which could have been corrected at the very outset if their proceedings had been watched with sufficient care by their immediate superior officers.

18. *Land Registration.*—The following statement exhibits the number of interests registered under initial registration and the number of applications for mutation filed during the year:—

Division.	Total number of interests registered under initial registration (section 38).	Number of applications under section 42 filed during the year—			Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Percentage during 1895-96.	Percentage during 1894-95.
		On account of succession by inheritance, whether under will or otherwise.	On account of succession by purchase, gift, or otherwise.	Total of columns 3 and 4.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan ...	50,085	1,832	1,780	3,612	7·2	6·2	6·7
Presidency ...	63,084	1,707	1,368	3,075	4·8	5·6	7·2
Rajshahi ...	26,943	1,166	723	1,889	7·0	6·6	6·3
Dacca ...	99,466	6,351	4,793	11,144	11·2	12·0	9·3
Chittagong ...	184,612	5,190	4,079	9,269	5·0	5·7	4·2
Patna ...	287,642	12,861	11,718	24,269	8·4	7·5	8·5
Bhagalpur ...	96,614	1,399	1,585	2,984	3·0	2·9	3·5
Orissa ...	160,726	5,801	5,143	10,744	6·6	5·7	6·1
Chota Nagpur ...	4,214	79	127	206	4·8	3·5	11·7
Total ...	973,386	36,376	31,296	67,172	6·9	6·7	6·6

The percentage of mutations on initial registrations shows a slight increase from 6·7 to 6·9 per cent., which was due to energetic measures taken by District Officers to secure registration. If these percentages have been correctly calculated, they would indicate that registration of mutations of proprietary rights is not so defective in Bengal as is generally supposed. The Board are, however, requested to carefully consider this subject and report what it is that these percentages really represent. If 6 per cent. of the interests registered change hands in a year, it would follow that on the average all proprietary interests pass into fresh hands by succession and transfers in the course of 16 or 17 years. The number of cases disposed of in 1895-96 was 69,467 as against 63,298 in the previous year, showing an increase of 6,169.

19. *Partitions.*—The statement below gives particulars of the number of cases instituted, disposed of, and pending in the three Divisions—Patna, Bhagalpur, and Dacca, where the partition work is heaviest:—

Division.	Pending at close of—		Instituted during—		Total.		Disposed of during—		Pending at close of—
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patna	1,510	1,329	264	258	1,774	1,487	545	485	1,002
Bhagalpur ...	116	132	75	39	190	171	58	40	131
Dacca	418	382	126	153	544	535	162	105	430

The number of partition cases instituted in the Patna Division diminished owing to orders suspending the carrying out of new partition proceedings pending the completion of the survey-settlement operations. It is unsatisfactory that the number of cases disposed of was in all three divisions less than in the previous year. The oldest case pending is that of Sripur Mawan in Darbhanga, which was instituted in 1872, and is now before the Board on appeal. As to the cases decided in the Patna Division, the longest period of duration was 16 years and 6 months; in the Dacca district 13 years and 5 months; in Mymensingh 10 years; and in Monghyr 6 years. In accordance with the orders of this Government, Mr. D. R. Lyall, the then Hon'ble Member of the Board of Revenue, visited Dacca in September 1895 and inspected the long-pending Bhowal case.

A Bill was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council in April 1896 to amend the law relating to the partition of estates. The principal object of it is to simplify and shorten the procedure for effecting the partition of estates and to put a check to the increase of petty estates borne as separate units on the Collectors' Revenue Rolls.

20. *Land Acquisition.*—The following table shows the quantity of land acquired during the year under the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, and the cost of acquisition as well as the department for which it was acquired:—

For whom acquired.	Area of land acquired.	Abatement of Government revenue.	Cost of acquisition.
1	2	3	4
	A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government	533 3 28	132 2 5	56,610 6 1
Irrigation	1,157 3 9	262 11 4	1,79,107 2 8
Municipalities	125 1 29	234 9 9	3,81,004 3 5
Railways	1,995 3 10	903 4 1	1,38,804 9 10
District Boards	335 3 20	99 13 0	63,402 12 2
Chaukidars' jagir land ...	4 3 14	0 4 8	501 6 11
...			
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,153 2 30	1,632 13 3	8,19,430 9 1

The average cost per acre was Rs. 197 as against Rs. 219 in the preceding year. Excluding in both years certain projects which cost abnormally high prices, the average cost per acre during the year amounted to Rs. 138 as against Rs. 184 in 1894-95. The decrease in price is satisfactory and is due to more careful valuations by officers. The most important Land Acquisition projects carried out during the year were those for the extension of the settling tanks at Pulta, the pumping station at Bhawanipore, the Bengal Duars Railway, and the Barsoe-Kishanganj Branch of the Bihar Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Orders were issued during the year for the acquisition of lands for (1) a camping ground at the Sonepur fair in the district of Saran, (2) Leper Asylum at Gobra, (3) enlarging the compound of the Eden Hindu Hostel, (4) hostels for students attending the Calcutta Madrassa, (5) Khurda-Puri Branch of the East Coast Railway in Puri, and (6) Cuttack-Midnapore-Calcutta extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

The new Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 having been passed, the Board issued a new draft Land Acquisition Manual. Any alterations that may be found advisable will be made after six months, when the Manual will be finally published. The Board state that the new Act is reported to have facilitated to some extent the disposal of land acquisition cases.

21. *Kanungos and patwaris.*—As stated last year, the question of reorganising the kanungos and patwaris in Orissa for the purpose of maintaining the settlement records has been, and is still, under consideration. In Cuttack all the kanungos are reported to have qualified themselves in surveying. In Balasore also all the kanungos are said to have acquired sufficient knowledge to keep settlement records corrected up to date, and possess certificates of efficiency from the Survey and Settlement Officers. In Puri there are in all 13 kanungos who performed the duties specified in section XII of the Revenue Officers' Manual, 1888, and other miscellaneous works in connection with Government estates. The registration of patwaris in the Patna Division and in the Monghyr district still continues under the old Regulation of 1817. The Board observe: —

"The Settlement Officers should, during the present survey and settlement operations, ascertain and record what the existing present practice in every village or pargana may be as to the amount of remuneration payable to patwaris, who pays them, the areas of their circles, the extent to which the (patwari) rules have been enforced and the difficulties met with in attempting to carry them out. When this is done, it will be time enough to consider, in the light of the ascertained facts, any modification of the rules that might be found necessary."

22. *Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act.*—Under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883, the Collectors applied for advances, amounting to Rs 1,36,400, of which Rs. 1,33,300 were allotted to them for distribution, but the sum actually disbursed amounted to Rs. 73,500 only. The following statement shows the demands, collections and balances on account of advances under this Act during the year:—

Outstanding advances.	Demand (principal *plus* interest) falling due during the year.	Collections (principal *plus* interest) during the year.	Percentage of collections on demand.	Remission.	Balance at the close of the year.
1.	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. 2,52,185.	Rs. 71,578	Rs. 54,281	75·8	Rs. 715	Rs. 16,582

The balances were largest in Bankura (Rs. 5,564), Gaya (Rs. 4,746), and Saran (Rs. 2,933) as in the previous year, as well as in Champaran (Rs. 1,321). It is stated that in Bankura, had it not been for the agricultural depression, the realisations would have been much better than they were.

Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.—Rupees 15,762 only were advanced during the year under the Agriculturists' Loans Act XII of 1884 as

against Rs. 50,143 in 1894-95. In the Ghatal subdivision 2,000 applications for loans were filed, but no advances were made as the Commissioner issued orders that these loans should not be granted until it was ascertained that local resources were exhausted, and that the money-lenders would lend no money to the raiyats. No advances were made under this Act in any of the districts in the Presidency Division during the year, though allotments had been made to all the districts for the purpose. The largest sums were advanced in the following districts, viz., Monghyr, Rs. 6,492, to assist the raiyats on the partial failure of the winter crops; Gaya, Rs. 2,442, which were disbursed to raiyats of Government estates who alone had applied for advances; Puri, Rs 1,760, advanced to raiyats of the Government khas estates to enable them to buy seed and grain and to replant paddy seedlings; Bankura, Rs. 1,340; and lastly Darjeeling, Rs. 1,267, advanced to the raiyats of the Kalimpong khas mahals to enable them to pay off the debts they owed to Marwari money-lenders and to purchase bullocks.

The demands, collections and balances on account of advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act during the year are shown below :—

Outstanding advances.	Demand (principal *plus* interest) falling due during the year.	Collections (principal *plus* interest) during the year.	Percentage of collections on demand.	Remission.	Balance at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. 2,16,528	Rs. 1,96,232	Rs. 1,13,615	57·9	Rs. 1,921	Rs. 80,696

Of the balances outstanding at the close of the year, the districts of the Patna Division are responsible for 81·57 per cent., Champaran heading the ist with a balance of Rs. 28,472, and Muzaffarpur coming second with Rs. 16,361, the greater portion of which is reported to be under recovery by certificate procedure. Sir Alexander Mackenzie agrees with his predecessor that the giving advances and loans under these Acts should at all times be encouraged, and especially in times of scarcity.

Rent.

23. *Relations between landlord and tenant*.—As in the previous year, the relations between landlord and tenant in the Lower Provinces except in certain localities were generally satisfactory during the year. In Birbhum the dispute between the *chela* who has succeeded the late Mahant and his tenants in the Mollarpore estate has been settled amicably. Babu Bepin Behari Dutt, the owner of a share of pargana Silda in Midnapore, underwent a severe assault at the hands of his raiyats, with some of whom he had disputes about their right to cut jungle. Six of the raiyats were sent up for trial and convicted. In February last there was a riot between certain *masantas* of Dohati near the Patharpara factory and Messrs. Watson and Company's factory people, who attempted to carry away certain trees cut by the *masantas*, but which were claimed by the Company as theirs. Two men on the factory side were killed, and one of the *masantas* was sent up for trial, but was acquitted by the Sessions Court. There was friction between the Maharaja of Mohurbhanj and his tenants, but the Collector, Mr. Bright, is trying to settle the matter amicably. In the Presidency Division there were occasional manifestations of ill-feeling in some localities, but none of them were serious. In the Rajshahi Division the relations between landlord and tenant are in general peaceful. The Commissioner (Mr. Nolan) attributes the change which has taken place in the relations of landlord and tenant, at least in part, to the operation of the Bengal Tenancy Act, which has defined the rights of both parties. Wherever disputes could not be amicably settled the Commissioner has encouraged the procedure authorised by Chapter X of the Act regarding the preparation of an authoritative record of rights founded on a survey. The Officiating Collector of Pabna comments unfavourably on the conduct of the zamin-

dars in not rendering any assistance during the drought. In Mymensingh the Maharaja of Shusang, in consequence of a dispute with his Hajong tenantry, has applied for a settlement under the Tenancy Act. The servants of the zamindar of Naraindhar in the same district molested a number of tenants for sacrificing cattle, on which the zamindar's men were criminally punished on a complaint instituted by one of the tenants. In the Patna Division there have been here and there cases of oppression due rather to the zamindars' servants than to the zamindars themselves. In the Champaran district the raiyats of the zamindars of the Moorla Indigo Concern experienced some difficulty in proving the amounts of their rents before the Settlement Officers, owing to their indigo and rent accounts being mixed up. Vigorous action was taken by the Officiating Collector, Mr. Shirres, and the dispute was settled by arbitration, excepting in four villages. In the Supaul subdivision of the Bhagalpur district there was a serious dispute between certain zamindars and their raiyats regarding the rate of rent, resulting in a murder, on which the zamindars were bound down to keep the peace. There have been also two cases of strained relations between the proprietors of indigo factories and their raiyats, which have attracted the attention of the Officiating Collector (Mr. McIntosh). In Cuttack there were several complaints made by the raiyats of Killa Al of the oppression by the Raja's men. In Lohardaga there is an entire want of sympathy on both sides. In Palamau the strained feelings existing between the raiyats and the zamindars in the south of the district did not improve. The Protected Forest Rules are said to have unsettled the minds of the raiyats of Government villages in the southern part of the district, but Mr. Grimley on his last visit to the district in February 1896 impressed upon the people that their prescriptive rights would not be interfered with.

24. *Operation of the Tenancy Act.*—The Bengal Tenancy Act is reported to have worked smoothly, and the raiyats are said to be gradually growing familiar with its provisions. Section 39 of the Act was extended to Orissa.

The Board observe:—

"During recent conferences at Belvedere, presided over by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, it was thought desirable to strengthen the hands of the Settlement Officers by simplifying the procedure and making the findings of the Revenue authorities final on certain matters, for the decision of which they are most competent. A Bill prepared by the Board and designed to effect these objects has since the close of the year been submitted to Government. It is based on the proposals contained in the Bills prepared by the Rent Commission and the Bengal Government in 1883 and 1884 and under the provisions of Chapter X of the Tenancy Act, and would possibly be accepted by the zamindars as an improvement upon the present law. But whatever law may be in force, the fact is that the endless varieties of conditions prevailing in these provinces, containing as they do, in one place or another, every form of land tenure known in India, from the primitive system of Chota Nagpur and Angul, analogous to the Central Provinces on one side, to the Bihar system, analogous to that of the North-Western Provinces on another, and to the highly complex and intricate system prevailing in Backergunge and Chittagong in a third direction, are so great that no one system of settlement will work well in all parts of the province alike."

The statement below exhibits the operations of some of the most important sections of the Tenancy Act in the various divisions of the Province:—

1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Division.	Transfer of Tenures.												
	(a) Voluntary, section 12 (3).	(b) By sale in execution of decree, sections 12 (3) and 14.	(c) By succession, section 15.	Commutation of rent payable in kind, section 40.	Appraisement or division of produce where rent is paid in kind, sections 69 and 70.	Registration of improvements, section 80.	Certificates of Collectors as to acquisition of land for building or other purposes, section 84.	Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87 (1).	Written permission to landlords to measure land, section 90.	Applications by Collectors for appointment of common managers, section 98.	Applications made for survey and record of rights (under Chapter X).	Applications made for survey and record of proprietors' private lands (under Chapter XI).	Local enquiries held by order of Court, section 148.
Burdwan	3,634	80	197	17	3	116	...	17	...	...	2	...	7
Presidency	5,040	238	372	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	8	...	...
Rajshahi	842	66	51	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	6	...	...
Dacca	2,005	1,272	457	...	...	4	5	15	...	...	30	...	...
Chittagong	2,258	908	535	...	...	10	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	785	5	1	4	276	69	...	718	2	...	...	...	12
Bhagalpur	960	1	12	...	40	...	...	153	...	...	1	...	1
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Total for 1895-96	15,238	2,570	1,625	22	319	207	5	983	2	...	48	...	22
Do. for 1894-95	18,237	1,877	901	203	439	535	1	1,211	1	...	80	3	48

25. *Rent suits.*—The number of suits before Revenue Courts under the rent laws for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96 is shown in the following statement :—

District.	Number of cases instituted.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1894-95.	1895-96		
1	2	3	4	5
Darjeeling ...	28	43	15	.....
Jalpaiguri ...	3,861	3,229	.....	632
Cuttack ...	3,261	3,471	210	.....
Puri ...	2,374	2,247	.....	127
Balasore ...	2,849	2,199	.....	650
Hazaribagh ...	3,049	2,728	.....	321
Lohardaga ...	8,057	7,732	.....	325
Singhbhum ...	313	385	72	.....
Manbhum ...	6,008	5,933	.....	75
Palamau ...	318	387	69	.....
Total ...	30,118	28,354	366	2,130

The decrease in Jalpaiguri is said to be due to the restoration of friendly feelings between the landlords and their tenants. The increase in Cuttack took place chiefly in suits for arrears of rent, and is ascribed to the fact that there were good harvests during last two years, which gave an opportunity to the zamindars to realise the arrears of rent due to them. In Balasore the institutions have decreased owing to the disputes between the zamindars and raiyats having been settled by the attestation of lands in connection with the provincial settlement in progress. Four cases in Jalpaiguri, 9 in Hazaribagh, 49 in Lohardaga, 2 in Palamau, 85 in Manbhum, and 5 in Singhbhum were pending for more than six months.

26. *Miscellaneous.*—There were 674,297 cases of all kinds instituted during the year and 702,150 disposed of. The figures for the previous year were 709,352 and 744,225, respectively.

27. *Training of Junior Civilians in Survey-Settlement work.*—The Lieutenant-Governor has observed with satisfaction that during the year under report as many as possible of the junior Civilians were put through a course of training wherever survey and settlement operations were in progress in the districts to which they were attached. Seven Civilians, who are of less than seven years' standing, are actually employed on the settlement staff. The Board agree with the Officiating Director of Land Records in thinking that junior Assistant Collectors, who have but recently joined their appointments in the country, should be exempted from such employment until they have completed one year's service, by which time they are expected to have acquired some colloquial knowledge of the vernacular language as well as of the general system of administration.

28. *General.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that both the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens and the Hon'ble Mr. D. R. Lyall made useful tours of inspection during the year under report. The Board do not, for reasons given in previous Annual Reports, single out individual Commissioners for commendation. The Lieutenant-Governor has satisfied himself that the Commissioners generally exercise adequate control over the work of their District Officers and make very useful and detailed inspections. The paragraphs relating to the several district and subordinate officers selected for commendation will be communicated to the Appointment Department. The thanks of Government are due to the Board for their able Land Revenue Administration of these Provinces and for the aid and advice rendered to Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 30th November, 1896.

Burdwan.—Slight showers in the three sub-divisions. Weather clear and dry. *Aman* harvest commenced. Standing crops in parts fair; in others a failure. Fodder and water sufficient at present. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs. c.	Srs. c.	
Sadar	9 0	to 11 0	per rupee.
Kalna	9 8	to 10 0	
Katwa	10 5	to 10 10	
Raniganj		10 0	

Birbhum.—No rain. Slight cloud. Cutting of *aman* progressing. Tanks getting dry. Sugarcane good. Rice sells at 10½ to 11 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Sadar ·05, Onda ·05, Khatra ·08, Gangajalghati ·06, Raipur ·10. Weather seasonably cold. The rain was insufficient to be of benefit. Harvesting of *aman* commenced in places; the yield is expected to be 9 annas on the average. Prospects of *rabi* not favourable. Fodder and water sufficient for the present. Common rice (new) selling at 11½ seers per rupee at Bankura and 12 seers at Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02, Contai ·07, Tamluk ·01. Paddy being cut. *Rabi* still being sown. More rain wanted for *rabi*. Sugarcane and indigo doing well. Locusts reported from Sadar and Pingla, but no damage done. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Garhbeta and Jhargram. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar ...	Old rice, 10 seers; new rice, 11	per rupee.
Contai	11 to 14	
Tamluk	10	
Ghatal	10 to 11	

Hooghly.—Rain required urgently. *Aman* is withering in places. *Rabi* crops and sugarcane are suffering for want of rain. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather cloudy in the beginning of the week, but latterly fair. Sowing of *rabi* almost over. Harvesting of *aman* paddy progressing. Locusts appeared in Ulubaria, but no serious damage is reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·05. Weather hot in the day; cool at night. In south of the district winter rice is estimated to yield 10 to 12 annas; elsewhere 8 annas. *Aman* is being cut and harvested. Prospects of *rabi* fairly good except in the Barasat subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	8 to 9½	per rupee.
Barasat	8½	
Basirhat	9	
Diamond Harbour	10	

Nadia.—Average rainfall ·02. Days rather hot; nights cool. Prospects of *aman* and *rabi* crops bad everywhere. Locusts appeared in several places in thana Tehatta and destroyed standing crops. Prospects of sugarcane not bad in the Kushtia subdivision. Water scarcity felt in thana Tehatta and in some parts of the Ranaghat subdivision. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. The number attending test-works as follows:—

23rd November	774
24th „	582
25th „	778
26th „	672
27th „	559
28th „	445

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·07. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* commenced. Prospects of *rabi* not favourable. Sugarcane, mulberry and indigo good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 9½ seers, Kandi 10 seers, and Jangipur 12 seers a rupee.

Jessore.—Weather seasonable. Rain badly wanted throughout the district. *Aman* on low lands in the Narail subdivision continues good, but on high lands not good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. c.	
Jessore	8 to 9 0	per rupee.
Jhenida	8 12	
Magura	8 to 9 0	
Narail	9 6½	
Bongaon	10 0	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine and genial. *Aman* paddy much below the average throughout the district. In south-west portion a one-anna crop is expected. Test-relief-works opened there. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. c.	
Khulna	8 to 9 0	per rupee.
Bagerhat	9 6	
Satkhira	8 0	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Harvesting of winter rice continues. *Rabi* sowings going on. Prospects of all standing crops not good. Price of rice going up in thana Nator, where it is 7½ seers per rupee; elsewhere stationary. Fodder and water available.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·10. Crops on low lands doing well, but on high lands bad. *Rabi* crops doing well. Rain wanted. Some cattle-disease reported from thana Bangshihari. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient. Price of common rice 8 to 9½ seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall ·04. Weather seasonable. Early *huimanti* paddy is being cut in places. Sowing of *rabi* crops nearly finished. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice is 8 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02, Kurseong ·23, Siliguri ·02. Weather seasonable. Hills—*Kalai, bhutmas, aghani dhan*, and *bara marua* are being harvested; *phaphur* flowering. Terai—Harvesting of *haimanti dhan* commenced in some places; prospects not favourable; sowing of mustard and *kalai* nearly finished; tobacco being planted. Coarse rice selling as follows:—

	Srs. c. Srs. c.	
Hills	6 0 to 8 0	per rupee.
Terai	7 8 to 8 9	

Bhutta sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall ·01. *Aman* is being cut by the cultivators for home consumption, and has already appeared in the bazar. *Rabi* crops are being sown; prospects fair. Common rice selling at 7 to 10½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather clear; cloudy sometimes. Reaping of winter rice and *rabi* sowings in progress. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice (new) sells at head-quarters 12 seers, and in the interior from 8½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. No change in prospects of crops since last week. Rice selling at 8 seers per rupee. Fodder available.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. First part of week cloudy and hot, and latter part seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy going on. Prospects continue unchanged. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Cool mornings and evenings. Winter rice being harvested; probable outturn about 8 annas. Price of common rice (old) 7½ seers and (new) 10 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects not improved. Common rice sells from 8 to 9½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water available.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops as before. Cattle-disease appeared in some places in Backergunge station. Price of common *aman* rice 7 to 10 seers and *aus* 7½ to 13 seers per rupee. New rice has come into the market.

Tippera.—No rain. Prices of rice (8 to 12 seers a rupee) showing a tendency to fall. Food-grain-supply, exclusive of old stocks, will suffice for the district up to next *aus* harvest.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of winter rice bad for want of rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of common rice from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather dry. *Aman* suffering and *rabi* crops not coming out for want of rain. Prospects poor. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rain has done much good to the *rabi* crops and enabled further sowings. Opium doing well. Paddy being harvested. Prices generally stationary. Common rice selling in Patna at 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Test works still open.

Gaya.—Harvesting of paddy and sowing of *rabi* and poppy continue. Prospects improved. Common rice selling at 9½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·40, Sasaram 1·15, Buxar ·45, Bhabua 1·30. *Rabi* crops greatly benefited by the rain. A good deal of *rabi* lands hitherto not sown for want of moisture will now be sown. Number on relief works on Saturday, 28th November—men 405, women 363, and children 234.

Saran.—Slight rain fell in parts of Sadar and Siwan subdivisions. No rain in Gopalganj. *Rabi* germinating excellently. Irrigation going on as before. *Rahar* appears good. Poppy coming up. Sporadic cattle-disease reported from Gopalganj subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices are—common rice 9 seers, wheat 9 seers, barley 10 seers, *makai* 12 seers, gram 10½ seers, *arhar* 11½ seers, *marua* 14 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—No rain. Weather cool and bright. *Rabi* and poppy sowings in progress. The seeds are germinating fairly well. Common rice selling at 9 seers per rupee, against 9½ seers (last week) and average 17½ seers. Fodder and water sufficient. Number on relief-works on Saturday (28th November)—men 1,020, women 416, and children 501; gratuitous relief nil.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·19, Hajipur ·40, Sitamarhi ·05. Prospects of *rabi* crops slightly improved by recent rain. Prices are—common rice 8½ seers, wheat 8¾ seers *makai* 12½ seers, barley 11½ seers, gram 11 seers, *arhar* 12½ seers, *marua* 15½ seers per rupee

Darbhanga.—Rain on 23rd at Sadar ·32, Madhubani ·07, Samastipur ·25. *Rabi* crops have been benefited. Paddy ripening. Common rice selling at 10 seers per rupee.

Monghyr.—No rain. Prospects of *rahar* and *jawai* promising. *Rabi* sowings still continue. Wheat not germinating well for want of sufficient moisture. Harvesting of paddy going on. Cow-pox reported from Begusarai. Plenty of fodder and water. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Monghyr	...	...	...	8 to 9	per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	...	9	
Jamui	...	...	...	10 to 11	

Bhagalpur.—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aghani* rice going on. Slight rain in Madhipura and Supaul has done some good. The prospects of *rabi* still continue to be unfavourable. Some cattle-disease in Katoria and Frotapganj and Sadar. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as below:—

			Srs.	
Sadar			10	per rupee.
Banka	...	...		
Madhipura	...	...		
Supaul	...	...		

Purnea.—No rain. *Aghani* harvest and *rabi* sowing in progress. *Rabi* seedlings suffering from drought in places. Cattle-disease reported from Araria and Raniganj thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	10	per rupee.
Araria	...	...	...	12	
Kishanganj	...	...	...	8	

Malda.—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice has commenced; expected outturn six annas. *Kalai* pulse ripening. Wheat and other *rabi* crops thriving. No want of fodder. Supply of drinking-water not sufficient in certain places in Barind.

Santhal Parganas.—Rain nominal. Weather cooler. Dews scanty. Rice harvest going on. Prospects of *rabi* bad. Price of coarse rice 9 to 12 seers per rupee, and of maize 14 seers.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar ·05. Very slight rain in some parts on 23rd and 24th. *Laghi* being harvested. *Guru* ripening. Crops in unirrigated tracts withering for want of rain. Tobacco being planted. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder generally sufficient, though difficulty in obtaining supply reported from some quarters. Food-grains not easily available in some places. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs	c.	
Cuttack	Old rice	14	13	per rupee.
	New rice	13	2	
Jajpur		14	7	
Kendrapara		14	7	
Banki		15	12	

Balasore.—Weather seasonable. Early *sarad* being harvested. Late *sarad* ripening, but will prove a failure, more or less, except where irrigated. *Dalua* being sown in Chandbali Circle. Absence of moisture hinders germination of *rabi* crops. Slight rain in Jellasore. Fodder and water sufficient. Coarse rice sells at 12 and 14 seers per rupee at Sadar and Bhadrak respectively.

Angul.—Rainfall (3 inches) may benefit castor oil and moog; no use to *sarad* paddy which will all be reaped by first week in December. Average 8-anna paddy for whole district. *Rabi* prospects very poor. Coarse rice sells at 16 seers per rupee in Angul and 18 seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—A few drops of rain of no use. Condition and prospects of crops much as before. Fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Price of common rice varies from 13 seers 2 chitaks to 15 seers 12 chitaks except in Malud, where it is 9 seers 5 chitaks for the rupee.

Hazaribagh.—Rain wanted. *Rabi* crops withering for want of moisture. Prospects of paddy 2 to 6 annas and of *rabi* 4 to 8 annas. Rice sells from 7 to 9 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—Rainfall ·29. Reaping of *don dhan* continues. Rice sells 9 to 10 seers per rupee at head-quarters and 10 to 11 seers elsewhere. Fodder and water sufficient. No report of cattle-disease.

Palamau.—General rain throughout the district; 1·18 registered at Daltonganj. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops on the ground will benefit by the recent rain, particularly barley, of which large sowings are being made. Gram is also being sown, but the season for sowing it and wheat has gone by. Prices were a little easier in the Daltonganj market on last Wednesday (25th November), when rice sold at 8 seers 9 chitaks per rupee. The direct reason for this was a supply coming from Lohardaga.

Manbhum.—Slight rain in all thanas except Gourangdih of head-quarters subdivision none in Gobindpur subdivision. Rain did but little good. Prospects of crops on the ground slightly improved in parts. Cattle-disease still exists in a few villages. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient at present. Price of old rice 8 to 9 seers and of new rice 10 to 11 seers per rupee at Sadar, and 8½ seers at Gobindpur. Apparently old rice is existing. Stocks of food-grains sufficient for the present.

General Summary.—There was general but irregularly-distributed rain in Bihar, especially in the south Gangetic districts, and in parts of Chota Nagpur, and slight showers in other parts of Bengal. There was a fall of 3 inches at Angul. In Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, and Saran it is reported that the *rabi* and poppy crops already sown are coming up well, and that further sowings are being made. In Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Bhagalpur the rain has slightly improved the prospects of the *rabi* crops. In Champaran these crops are said to be germinating fairly well. In Palamau the rain has done much benefit. Elsewhere the prospects of the *rabi* crops, except in Northern Bengal, continue unfavourable. The rain was too late for the winter rice, which is being harvested. Reports of the sugarcane crop are generally good. Locusts visited parts of Midnapore, Howrah and Nadia, but, save in Nadia, no damage to crops is reported. No report of cattle-disease except from a few districts. New rice has been brought on the market in some parts, and has brought about a very slight fall in price at a few stations; but there have been no important changes in prices generally. The numbers attending relief-works on Saturday, the 28th, were:—Nadia, 445; Shahabad, 1,002 (men 405, women 363, and children 234); Champaran, 1,937 (men 1,020, women 416, and children 501). The works in Patna are not largely attended, but are still open. Test-works have also been opened in Khulna.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 1st December, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 22nd to 28th November 1896.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather
1896.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Nov.	22nd	137·3	8·5	29·863	71·4	84·8	20·4	61·4	66·8	0·599	64·0	80	W by N and SW by W.	42	Nil	Chiefly ≏.
"	23rd	111·4	0·3	·866	78·6	79·3	10·7	68·6	71·1	·729	69·8	88	SW by W and WSW.	41	0·05	Chiefly cloud g, d.
"	24th	131·8	0·6	·943	74·4	79·1	9·3	69·8	71·4	·730	69·8	86	WNW, NNW, and variable.	69	Nil	Chiefly cloudy
"	25th	133·5	8·2	·985	74·4	81·6	13·3	68·3	68·7	·62d	65·8	75	N and NNE ...	69	"	Chiefly clear.
"	26th	134·6	9·3	·975	71·8	82·1	20·2	61·9	66·1	·569	62·6	75	N and NNW ...	64	"	Chiefly clear,
"	27th	133·8	8·0	·979	68·9	79·8	20·4	59·4	62·8	·492	58·5	70	NNW and W by S	53	"	Chiefly clear,
"	28th	133·4	8·9	30·007	69·5	80·1	22·1	58·0	60·9	·422	54·2	59	W by S, NNW, and N by W.	53	"	Chiefly cl ≏.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·945
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	30·000
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	43·8
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	76·2
The mean temperature of the seven days	72·0
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	71·7
The extreme variation of temperature	24·1
The maximum temperature	82·1
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	8
	%
The mean relative humidity	76
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	71
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th November 1896	0·05
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·01
The total fall from 1st January to 28th November 1896	53·22
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	65·15

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograp and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All t thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at t Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four f above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official Tables computed the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

≏ dew; = fog; o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 30th November 1896.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 22nd to 28th November 1896.

Month.	Date	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1896.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
November ...	22nd	29·922	73·2	84·3	22·2	62·1	78·5	69·6	·605	64·4	61	NR
,, ...	23rd ...	·913	75·2	80·6	10·8	69·8	79·6	72·6	·708	68·9	70	,,
,, ...	24th ...	·961	75·7	81·5	11·7	69·9	74·6	72·1	·756	70·8	88	0·02
,, ...	25th ...	30·061	76·0	83·5	15·1	68·4	78·5	69·6	·605	64·4	61	Nil
,, ...	26th ...	·035	73·4	83·9	21·1	62·8	77·6	66·6	·507	59·4	53	,,
,, ...	27th ...	019	71·6	82·5	21·9	60·6	76·3	66·6	·525	60·4	58	,,
,, ...	28th ...	052	70·1	82·0	23·9	58·1	76·6	63·2	·402	53·0	44	,,

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	29·995
The mean temperature of the seven days	73·6
The extreme variation of temperature	26·2
The maximum temperature	84·3
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	62
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th November 1896	0·02

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 30th November 1896.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 28th November 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 28th November 1896.			Week ending Saturday, the 30th November 1895.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	309	27,350	293	353	58,685	963
Jute	521	1,36,686	3,199	636	2,13,000	3,729
Firewood	157	86,200	1,310	132	84,150	1,269
Other articles ...	920	2,17,750	3,416	745	2,02,485	3,019
Total ...	1,906	5,17,986	8,221	1,865	5,58,300	8,980

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st November 1896 on 1,699·70 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-Miles Run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	316,765	3,76,306 8 0	37,24,263 21	8,69,909 4 0	20,249 0 0	12,57,464 13 0	90,823	148,690	239,513
Or per mile of railway	.....	221 6 4	.....	500 8 1	11 14 8	739 13 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19½ weeks of half-year	*5,670,718	*59,90,296 8 0	†6,31,59,342 23	†1,24,09,053 3 0	‡3,66,508 0 0	1,87,65,917 11 0	1,655,659½	2,424,036½	4,079,757½
Total for 20½ weeks ...	5,987,483	63,66,603 0 0	£,68,83,606 0	1,33,69,962 7 0	3,86,817 0 0	2,00,23,382 7 0	1,746,482½	2,572,726½	4,319,270½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week previous year	302,221	3,71,593 2 9	35,25,610 30	8,06,289 14 0	33,120 6 8	12 11,013 7 5	80 697	139,960	220 657
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	218 10 0	.....	474 5 11	19 7 10	712 7 9	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 20½ weeks of previous year ...	6,105,050	67,64,981 1 9	6,20,37,633 20	1,26,60,000 12 0	3,67,092 1 9	1,97,92,074 0 3	1,661,366	2,462,371	4,125,737

Added number of passengers 1,394, and deducted Rs. 9,903 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 3rd
Deducted Mds. 6,41,16J and " 21,223 } and 10th October 1896.
Added " 12,388 }

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st November 1896 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-Miles Run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,316	5,746 2 0	10,464 0	761 14 0	9 0 0	6,519 0 0	1,100	19	1,12
Per mile of railway ...	.....	258 9 2	.....	34 4 4	0 6 6	293 4 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19½ weeks of half-year	*399,702	*14,982 13 0	†1,77,590 10	†7,929 7 0	‡180 0 9	1,03,092 4 0	21,961	1,119	23,10
Total for 20½ weeks ...	423,078	1,00,730 15 0	1,94,074 10	8,691 5 0	189 0 0	1,09,611 4 0	23,060	1,138	24,23
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,681½	5,334 9 0	11,429 30	431 2 0	15 6 0	5,841 3 0	1,107	81	1,1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	239 15 6	.....	23 1 6	0 11 2	263 12 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 20½ weeks of previous year ...	423,054	1,00,366 3 1	1,38,259 19	5,916 8 8	253 6 0	1,06,541 1 9	23,649	1,125	24,7

* Added number of passengers 1,120 and Rs. 325 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 3rd
† Do. Mds. 634 and " 23 } 10th October 1896.
‡ Do. " 5 }

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st November 1896 on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-Miles Run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,496	15,897 12 0	1,06,678 0	13,243 0 0	67 0 0	29,206 12 0	6,914	3,265	1
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	98 5 0	.....	82 0 8	0 6 8	180 15 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19½ weeks of half-year	*339,317	*3,09,546 9 0	†14,68,119 30	†1,76,284 13 0	‡1,087 0 0	4,86,898 6 0	131,116	66,902	19
Total for 20½ weeks ...	356,813	3,25,444 5 0	15,69,797 30	1,89,528 13 0	1,154 0 0	5,16,105 2 0	138,030	70,167	20
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,250	13,706 31 6	1,12,325 30	12,999 4 6	51 13 3	26,757 13 3	6,743	4,206	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	... ...	84 14 9	.....	80 8 8	0 5 2	165 12 7	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding 20½ weeks of previous year ...	353,000	2,81,971 3 2	17,32,407 20	2,11,667 2 10	1,113 2 0	5,51,031 3 0	139,260	72,089	2

* Deducted No. of passengers 185 and Rs. 695 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 2
† Added Mds. 33,470 and " 1,400 } 10th October 1896.
‡ Do. " 66 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 21st November 1896 on 814 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	235,270	1,19,210 0 0	9,24,080 0	2,15,970 0 0	12,610 0 0	3,47,790 0 0	31,200	42,627	74,
Or per mile of railway	289	146 0 0	1,135 0	265 0 0	1 0 0	†428 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20 weeks of half-year*	3,906,074	17,58,409 0 0	2,03,59,618 0	45,51,744 0 0	3,00,229 0 0	66,10,382 0 0	600,775	835,299	1,436,
Total for 21 weeks ...	4,141,344	18,77,619 0 0	2,17,83,698 0	47,67,714 0 0	3,12,839 0 0	69,58,172 0 0	631,975	878,026	1,510,
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	208,302	1,13,847 0 0	9,93,356 0	2,45,850 0 0	14,301 0 0	3,74,031 0 0	30,210	48,497	78,
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	256	140 0 0	1,222 0	303 0 0	1 0 0	444 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,003,032	18,04,874 0 0	1,98,08,423 0	43,51,574 0 0	3,06,341 0 0	64,22,785 0 0	626,427	801,176	1,427,

* Audited up to 3rd October 1896.
† Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 21st November 1896 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	41,800	15,100 0 0	73,890 0	6,390 0 0	180 0 0	21,670 0 0	3,827	2,460	6
Or per mile of railway ...	335	121 0 0	591 0	51 0 0	1 0 0	173 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20 weeks of half year*	633,159	2,07,644 0 0	19,34,611 0	1,88,001 0 0	3,625 0 0	3,99,273 0 0	73,053	67,943	140
Total for 21 weeks ...	675,019	2,22,744 0 0	20,08,501 0	1,94,334 0 0	3,805 0 0	4,20,943 0 0	76,880	70,413	147
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	33,213	11,281 0 0	63,804 0	6,254 0 0	213 0 0	18,448 0 0	3,827	2,751	6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	253	90 0 0	670 0	56 0 0	2 0 0	143 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	638,363	2,33,907 0 0	18,33,246 0	1,80,3.9 0 0	4,684 0 0	4,23,910 0 0	73,243	62,306	136

* Audited up to 3rd October 1896.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 21st November 1896 on 46 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	To
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	13,240	7,440 0 0	23,410 0	2,040 0 0	190 0 0	9,670 0 0	2,508	894	3
Or per mile of railway	278	95 0 0	291 0	24 0 0	2 0 0	112 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20 weeks of half-year*	425,096	1,35,846 0 0	6,77,169 0	69,678 0 0	3,865 0 0	2,00,390 0 0	45,716	32,301	78
Total for 21 weeks ...	449,036	1,43,286 0 0	6,99,579 0	69,918 0 0	4,055 0 0	2,10,060 0 0	48,224	33,195	81
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,168	8,268 0 0	63,168 0	6,457 0 0	178 0 0	14,613 0 0	2,691	2,769	5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	239	95 0 0	722 0	75 0 0	2 0 0	172 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	427,033	1,47,265 0 0	7,06,196 0	69,990 0 0	4,215 0 0	2,12,669 0 0	51,729	33,783	85

* Audited up to 3rd October 1896.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd October 1896 on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	14,626	7,727 0 3	1,15,906 0	5,004 0 4	207 12 0	12,938 12 7	1,302	3,066	4,814
Or per mile of railway ...	91·99	48·60 0 0	728·97 0	31·47 0 0	1·31 0 0	81·38 0 0	8·23	19·90	27·13
Per previous 13 weeks of half-year	129,191	63,540 1 10	12,48,306 0	48,510 4 0	2,586 9 10	1,09,633 15 8	16,919	36,286	53,206
Total for 13 weeks ...	143,817	71,267 2 1	13,64,212 0	53,514 4 4	2,794 5 10	1,22,575 12 3	18,227	39,352	57,579
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,609	3,229 11 6	7,38,225 0	5,381 10 0	175 5 0	8,786 10 6	726	4,494	5,220
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	43 82	25·23 0 0	5,767·38 0	42·05 0 0	1·37 0 0	68·65 0 0	5·75	35·03	40·78
Total to corresponding date of previous year	85,035	25,908 10 3	46,20,175 0	62,671 10 0	1,371 8 0	89,951 12 3	7,178	75,838	83,006

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 3rd October 1896.			Receipts for week ending 5th October 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 3rd October 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 5th October 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	12,939	81·36	138	8,787	63·65	159	2,74,770	1,740·31	138*	89,952	653·90	1,84,818	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th November 1896, on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	13,255	6,414 0 9	74,887 0	2,964 0 0	261 0 0	9,639 0 0	2,396	2,705	5,091
Or per mile of railway	83·36	40·34 0 0	470·99 0	18·64 0 0	1·64 0 0	60·62 0 0	15·01	17·01	32·02
Per previous 13 weeks of half-year (a)	199,809	1,02,785 1 10	19,05,602 0	73,830 4 0	3,768 9 10	1,80,383 15 8	23,945	54,150	80,096
Total for 13 weeks ...	213,154	1,09,199 1 10	19,80,489 0	76,794 4 0	4,029 9 10	1,90,023 15 8	26,341	56,855	85,196
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,509	5,062 8 8	3,31,246 0	6,836 10 0	246 11 0	12,145 13 8	712	5,210	5,922
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	74·29	39·55 0 0	2,586·66 0	53·41 0 0	1·93 0 0	94·89 0 0	5·56	40·78	46·34
Total to corresponding date of previous year	115,441	59,995 12 11	62,67,880 0	86,117 0 3	3,121 6 6	1,49,234 3 8	12,469	1,05,889	1,18,358

(a) Includes audited figures for week ending 26th September 1896.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 14th November 1896.			Receipts for week ending 16th November 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 14th November 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 16th November 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	9,639	60·62	138	13,146	94·99	159	3,42,036	2,176·28	138*	1,40,234	1,016·22	1,98,243	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY:

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 14th November 1896 on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	(a)97,850	(a)39,599	3,82,840	52,850	10,650	(a)1,03,100	14,043	(b)18,808	32,851
Or per mile of railway	129·43	52·37	506·40	69·92	14·09	136·38	.....	.....	.....
For previous 18½ weeks of half-year(c).	1,730,768	6,54,306	68,91,492	8,41,308	1,84,211	16,79,825	202,852	350,552	573,404
Total for 19½ weeks ...	1,828,618	6,93,905	72,74,332	9,04,168	1,94,861	17,82,925	276,895	329,360	606,255
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	106,620	42,364	3,71,162	52,041	11,320	1,07,325	15,335	(d)18,973	34,308
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	141·04	57·36	490·93	69·63	14·97	141·96	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,096,550	8,27,018	68,69,059	7,23,558	1,96,340	17,46,916	311,770	310,951	622,721

(a) The decrease under passengers is due to the Sonepore and Ajodhya Mélas having been less largely attended this year than last year, owing to the present dearth.
(b) Includes 64 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) " audited figures up to week ending 3rd October 1896.
(d) " 1,406 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 21st November 1896	15,445	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	12,205	4	9
Increase	3,239	11	3
Receipts per mile for the week ending 21st November 1896	302	13	5
Corresponding period of 1895	239	5	1
Increase	63	8	4
Receipts from 1st July to 21st November 1896	2,96,825	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	2,86,403	0	0
Increase	10,422	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 2nd December 1896.

[REGISTERED No. 39.] No. 50 of 1896.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*]

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RESOLUTION REVIEWING THE REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1895-96.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Calcutta, the 7th December 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 4641L S.-G.

READ—

The Reports from Commissioners of Divisions on the working of the District Boards in Bengal during 1895-96.

Read again—

The Resolution reviewing the Divisional Reports on the working of the District Boards in Bengal during 1894-95.

Of the eight reports which were due on the 31st July last, three, those from the Rajshahi, Bhagalpur, and Dacca Divisions, reached Government on, about that date. The other five reports were submitted late, those from the Chittagong and Presidency Divisions being nearly a month behind time. In the case of the Presidency Division it is explained that the annual reports [illegible] of the

District Board of Nadia were not received until five weeks after the due date. Commissioners of Divisions are again requested to take the necessary steps to ensure greater punctuality in the submission of the reports in future.

2. *Constitution of District Boards.*—As in the previous year the 38 District Boards in Bengal contained in all 794 members. Of these, 176 were appointed *ex-officio*, 290 were nominated by Government, and 328 were elected by Local Boards, against 172, 293, and 329, respectively, in 1894-95; 247 of them were officials and 547 non-officials. The European or Eurasian members numbered 198, and the natives of the country 596.

3. The District Boards held altogether 586 meetings, giving an average of 15·4 meetings for each Board, as compared with 571, or an average of 15 in the previous year. The largest number of meetings (21) was held in Dinajpur and Puri. In Bogra and Mymensingh 20 meetings were held, in Noakhali 19, and in Gaya and Malda 18. In Bankura and Shahabad there was less than one meeting a month. In the case of Bankura it is explained that the Sub-Committees held numerous meetings and disposed of a great portion of the work, and that therefore there was less necessity for frequent meetings of the District Board. In the case of Shahabad no explanation has been submitted, although the failure of the Board to comply with the rule of holding at least one meeting a month was unfavourably noticed in the Resolution on last year's reports.

4. The number of meetings that had to be adjourned, and of those that proved abortive for want of a quorum, shows an improvement, the figure for the year being 71 against 89 in 1894-95; 7 of these failures occurred in Puri, 6 in Balasore and Dinajpur, and 5 in Champaran and Malda. The number of abortive meetings in Puri was the same as in the preceding year, and appears to have been due to the illness of some of the non-official members of the Board. In Balasore the Vice-Chairman was away from the district, and some of the other members were absent by accident. In Dinajpur the number of unsuccessful meetings, though still high, shows an improvement on last year, when 10 meetings fell through for want of a quorum. The Chairman of the Champaran District Board explains that although 14 meetings were convened during the year, in 9 only was any business done, and the percentage of attendance, poor as it was before, fell off slightly. The failures in Malda were caused by the irregular attendance of some of the mufassal members. It is said that the Board will be reconstituted during the current year, and the Magistrate has undertaken to see that gentlemen, who have both time and inclination to serve on the Board, are nominated as members.

5. On an average 10·1 members were present at each meeting against 9·8 in 1894-95. The attendance was best in the Burdwan, Midnapore, Bankura, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Nadia, Khulna, Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali, Chittagong, Gaya, Darbhanga, Monghyr, and Purnea districts, where it equalled or exceeded one-half of the total number of members. It was bad in Champaran and worst of all in Dinajpur, where more than two-thirds of the members were habitually absent. In his report for 1894-95 the Chairman of the Dinajpur District Board noticed a similar state of things which he ascribed to apathy on the part of the members. The attendance of officials was highest in Midnapore, 8·3 out of 10, and lowest in Rangpur, 1·92 out of 5.

6. *Constitution of Local Boards.*—The 103 Local Boards had 1,231 members, of whom 147 were officials and 1,084 non-officials, against 156 and 1,075, respectively, in 1894-95. Of the total number, 40 sat as *ex-officio* members, 758 were nominated by Government, and 433 were elected. Europeans or Eurasians held 114 and natives of India 1,117 seats.

7. The total number of meetings held by Local Boards was 1,167 against 1,146 in 1894-95, being an average of 11·3 meetings for each Local Board: of these meetings 286 had to be adjourned or proved abortive for want of a quorum against 227 in 1894-95. Forty Local Boards as against 26 in the previous year held more than 12 meetings, the Sadar Local Board at Howrah heading the list with 25 meetings, none of which were unsuccessful. Only 49 Local Boards as compared with 62 last year failed to meet once a month; but four of these, viz., Kalna, Thakurgaon, Dinapur, and Muzaffarpur, held four

meetings or less during the year. The following statement shows a further decline in the attendance of non-official members:—

Year.	Average attendance.			Average percentage of attendance.
	Official.	Non-official.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
1894-95 ...	·9	4·4	5·3	44·3
1895-96 ...	·9	4·0	4·9	41·1

8. *Elections.*—General elections of members of Local Boards were held during the year in Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Hooghly, Howrah, Rajshahi, Pabna, Dacca, Faridpur, and Patna, and in all the districts of the Presidency Division. It appears that no great interest was aroused in these elections. In the Burdwan Division the percentage of voters attending ranged from 39 to 7 per cent., and in 14 thanas out of 49 the elections failed wholly or partially owing to candidates not being nominated in time, or to 10 per cent. of the electors not appearing to vote. In the Presidency Division the elections failed in 19 thanas for various reasons. In the Pabna district the attendance varied from 10 to 31·6 per cent. of qualified voters. In Dacca, out of 18,943 qualified voters only 2,909 gave votes, and in Faridpur the elections were very poorly attended, and failed altogether in two thanas. On this subject the Commissioner of Burdwan remarks:—

"The value popularly attaching to the right of election is still more strikingly illustrated by the fact that the elections came to nothing even in such advanced places as Rampur Hât and Asansol. Considering that this is the fourth occasion on which a general election has been held, that this Division comprises some of the most advanced portions of Bengal, and that the people are now well acquainted with all details of the Local Self-Government scheme, it cannot be denied that the results so far have been disappointing. These go to show that the masses of the population are quite indifferent to the boon of popular representation, on the grant of which a small but clamant section of the public has laid so much stress."

Bye-elections were held in some districts, but they call for no special comment.

9. *Occupation of Members of District Boards.*—In the following table the members of the several District and Local Boards are classified according to their professions and occupations:—

	Government servants.		Zamindars, &c.		Pleaders and Mukhtears.		Planters.		Missionaries.		Government pensioners.		Other occupations.		Total number of members.
	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	
1	8	9	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
District Boards ...	244	30·7	222	30·1	173	21·7	22	7·8	9	1·1	19	2·3	42	6·0	794
Local ...	149	13·1	230	49·3	220	39·3	20	3·7	8	·2	21	1·7	122	11·6	1,311

As compared with the preceding year, the number of Government servants on the Local Boards decreased from 159 to 149. In other respects there has been but little change.

10. *Powers of Local Boards.*—There was little change in the powers exercised by Local Boards. In Midnapore they were charged with the improvement of water-supply, and in Hooghly with the control of sanitation in consequence of the formation of Union Committees in those districts. The supervision of the village roads was made over to the Thakurgaon Local Board in Dinajpur during the year, and the district roads, which had been in charge of the Local

Boards in Pabna, were resumed by the District Board. In Faridpur, Local Boards were, for the first time, entrusted with the control of primary education.

11. The Commissioner of Burdwan reports that the management of pounds, ferries, and roads by the Local Boards in the Burdwan district was fairly good, but that there is room for much improvement in their work in connection with primary education. Their administration of the grants to secondary schools proved a failure, and the control of the grants had to be resumed by the District Board. In Birbhum the Rampur Hât Local Board was unsuccessful in its management of eight scheduled roads and a dâk bungalow, and its Chairman was anxious to be relieved of the responsibility of passing bills for work which he found himself unable to check. In respect of village roads and primary education the two Boards in this district are said to have done fairly well. The Sadar Local Board in Bankura is well spoken of, but in Vishnupur the Board showed so little interest in their duties that for almost the whole year they did not even take the trouble to elect a Vice-Chairman. The administration of pounds by the Local Boards in Midnapore is described by the Magistrate as "practically no management at all." Kabuliyats were seldom taken, pound sheds were often not erected at all, and in no single case did he find the proper registers kept up. In the same district the Tamluk Local Board, to which primary education was made over in 1894-95 as an experiment, took no interest in the subject beyond mechanically passing bills for rewards and stipends. In the 24-Parganas the administration of roads and pounds by the Local Boards was not satisfactory, but in Nadia these bodies showed a slight improvement in the management of pounds, ferries, and village roads. In Khulna the management of pounds and ferries by the Local Board is said to have been satisfactory, in Satkhira to have slightly improved, and in Bagerhat to be bad. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division reports that in his inspections he generally found the management of pounds and ferries by Local Boards to be extremely weak, defaulters being allowed to remain in possession without payment of rents, as the Board were afraid to face the immediate loss involved in cancelling the leases and bringing in fresh lessees. The Chairman of the Rajshahi District Board remarks that the Local Boards did their work fairly well, and that the Nator Local Board showed a commendable amount of energy under the Chairmanship of the Subdivisional Officer. In Pabna the Local Boards are said to have worked satisfactorily and to have given material help to the District Board, but this opinion seems hardly consistent with the fact that the latter body found it necessary to resume charge of the district roads which they had made over to the Local Boards. The Magistrate of Dacca reports that the Local Boards showed great interest in the performance of their duties. In Mymensingh the Local Boards have charge of village roads, sanitation in villages and at fairs, primary education, pounds and ferries, and also exercise certain powers in respect of dispensaries. They are said to have managed all their departments with a fair amount of zeal and success, but it is remarked that the Chairman of the District Board had to help and guide them in all important matters. The Local Boards in Faridpur supervised the construction and maintenance of village roads, the digging and repair of tanks, and managed pounds, ferries, and primary education. Their work is said to have been on the whole well done. In Patna all the Local Boards, except Dinapur, spent nearly the whole allotment made for repairs of village roads. In Shahabad the Local Boards worked fairly up to their allotments, but in Saran, Gaya, Darbhanga, and Muzaffarpur the recorded expenditure fell short of the allotments owing to expenditure which had been incurred not being brought to account during the year. The Local Boards in Cuttack exercised the powers delegated to them with great care; they had no sub-committees, all matters being disposed of by them in their general meetings. The management of pounds and ferries and of the grants for village roads by the Local Boards in Puri is said to have somewhat improved, but there is still considerable room for improvement.

12. *Union Committees.*—The Union Committee system was further extended during the year. In the Burdwan Division altogether 21 Unions have been started—6 in each of the two districts of Burdwan and Midnapore, 5 in Hooghly, and 4 in Howrah. In the Presidency Division there are 22 Unions—3 in the

24-Parganas, 4 in Nadia, 4 in Murshidabad, 5 in Jessore, and 6 in Khulna. In the Chittagong Division 5 Union Committees were formed in the Tippera district during the year. Of the Unions already formed, the area varies from 3 to 23 square miles, the average being 10; and the population from four thousand to twenty-three thousand, with an average of 11,200. The Committees have, for the most part, been entrusted with the control of pounds, village roads, sanitation, and water-supply. In regard to primary schools, their authority is restricted to inspection, and no power of control has been conferred upon them. The income of the Union Committees consists of (*a*) net pound receipts, (*b*) a consolidated grant from the District Board for village roads, sanitation and water-supply, and (*c*) funds raised under section 118 of the Act. The amount available from these sources for expenditure on public purposes varies from Rs. 215 to Rs. 2,400 a year, the average being Rs. 558. As most of the Unions have been hardly a year in existence and complete statistics of their working are not yet available, it would be premature to express any opinion as to their prospects of success.

13. *Financial results.*—The following statement shows the principal items in the income and expenditure of District Boards during the two years 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

INCOME.

	1894-95	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
VI.—Provincial Rates	35,60,402	36,27,156
XII.—Interest	37,616	35,102
XVII.—Police (including pounds)	4,36,693	4,15,947
XIX.—Education	54,953	53,836
XX.—Medical	28,930	24,489
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	5,425	6,692
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	.....	1,027
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,99,526	1,81,023
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	14,475	15,224
XXXII.—Civil Works (including ferries)	10,43,703	10,89,183
Contributions	5,02,999	5,13,192
Debt	7,90,264	8,08,115
Total ...	66,74,986	67,70,986

EXPENDITURE.

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds	.....	2
18.—Administration	2,94,974	2,97,949
20.—Police (pounds)	27,215	16,909
22.—Education	11,28,359	12,26,642
24.—Medical	1,51,912	1,92,810
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	9,075	11,277
29.—Superannuation allowances and pension	2,978	4,171
30.—Stationery and Printing	50,632	50,495
32.—Miscellaneous	53,319	71,354
33.—Famine Relief ...	26,621	664
43.—Minor Works and Navigation ...	8,782	8,618
45.—Civil Works	41,72,578	44,71,881
Contributions	.....	2,739
Debt	7,24,120	7,36,250
Interest on Debt	26,702	10,702
Total ...	66,77,267	70,97,463

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 17,32,181 against Rs. 17,34,464 in the previous year. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 67,70,987 against Rs. 66,74,986, and the charges to Rs. 70,97,463 against Rs. 66,77,267. The year thus closed with a balance of Rs. 14,05,689, of which Rs. 3,36,971 consisted of deposits, against Rs. 3,52,645 in the previous year. The District Funds of Burdwan and Midnapore had deficit balances of Rs. 8,097 and Rs. 1,339, respectively, owing to the income from road cess falling considerably short of the estimate. The closing balances amounted to more than half of the year's income in Bogra, Tippera and Malda, and to more than one-third in Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Noakhali, Bhagalpur and Cuttack. In the cases of Bhagalpur, Malda, Cuttack and Tippera, the large balances have been adequately accounted for; but in Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Bogra and Noakhali, no reasons for keeping so large a balance have been given. The Commissioner of Chittagong reports that he has called upon the Tippera District Board to prepare a scheme for spending their balance on feeder roads to the Assam-Bengal Railway.

INCOME.

14. *Provincial Rates.*—The proceeds of the road cess, less the cost of collection and of periodical revaluation, form the receipts under this head. They increased from Rs. 35,60,402 to Rs. 36,27,156 during the year under report. The increase is attributed generally to better collections. In Backergunge it was due to the rate having been raised from one pice to half an anna in the rupee. In the Chittagong Division a decrease of Rs. 14,723, which is shared by Tippera and Chittagong, is ascribed to the cumbrous procedure of the Tauzi Manual, to the necessity of issuing warning post-cards, and to default on the part of two large proprietors.

15. *Interest.*—The receipts from this source fell from Rs. 37,616 to Rs. 35,102. The decrease occurred more or less in every district, but chiefly in Midnapore, Saran, and Hooghly. In Midnapore the cess collection during the year was bad, and this is said to have reacted on the realisation of interest.

16. *Pounds.*—The statement below shows the number of pounds and their income during the past three years:—

Year.	No.	Income. Rs.
1895-96	... 3,583	4,15,947
1894-95	... 3,514	4,36,693
1893-94	... 3,456	4,50,009

The figures show that while the number of pounds has increased the income derived from them has fallen off. For the latter fact a variety of reasons are assigned, such as combinations among the farmers of pounds; the difficulty of inducing substantial men to come forward as lessees; the injudicious opening of new pounds; the mismanagement of the Local Boards; the more frequent inspections now insisted on; and the elaborate forms which farmers are required to keep up.

17. Regular inspections of pounds were made during the year by Government and District Board officials, viz., District Magistrates, Subdivisional Officers, Sub-Inspectors of Schools, and also by the Sub Overseers and Pound Inspectors employed by District Boards. In the Nawada subdivision of the Gaya district five cases occurred in which food was not supplied to the impounded cattle. In one the farmer was fined Rs. 5, and in the rest the offenders were let off with a warning. The Chairmen of the Birbhum and Midnapore District Boards report that in most cases the inspections made by the Sub Inspectors of Schools were not thorough, and the Commissioner remarks that "this is not a new complaint. Some Sub-Inspectors of Schools seem to think pound inspection beneath their dignity." In Midnapore road sarkars, and in Howrah the inspecting pandits, were also entrusted with this duty, but the Commissioner observes that "inspection by such subordinate officers is likely to debar men of known position from taking leases of pounds." Legislation is being undertaken with the object of enabling District Boards to devote funds to a comprehensive veterinary scheme, one of the results of which will probably be to facilitate the inspection of pounds and to bring about improvements in the details of their management.

18. The new pound forms were in use in all districts, except Bankura and Midnapore, where they have been introduced since the close of the year. They are said to be too intricate for the lessees, who are usually illiterate men. The system of triennial settlement is reported to have worked satisfactorily in Rangpur, but to have failed in Rajshahi, Pabna, and other districts, because profits vary greatly and lessees will not risk more than a year's income. The Commissioner of Burdwan, on the other hand, observes that with three-year leases "larger bids might be expected, as a farmer could set a bad year against a good," so that "a better class of men would come forward and better pound buildings and more attention to rules might be expected."

19. *Education.*—The income from this source declined from Rs 54,933 to Rs. 53,836. The decrease occurred in the Dacca, Chittagong, and Patna Divisions, and was due to casual variations of no special importance.

20. *Medical.*—The income under this head was Rs. 24,489 against Rs. 28,930. The decrease occurred chiefly in Hooghly and in Monghyr. In Hooghly the receipts of 1894-95 were swollen by a sum of Rs. 4,578 received from the bequest of the late Dr. Bholanath Bose for the construction and maintenance of the Mandlai Dispensary. In Monghyr some new dispensaries were started in 1894-95, and a large amount of advance subscriptions and donations was received; but after the dispensaries had been opened enthusiasm abated, and the subscriptions fell off. In Balasore also there was a decrease of over Rs. 800, which is said to be due to subscriptions not having been realised in full, and to the small amount of the sale-proceeds of intestate property of in-door patients. The Commissioner of the Division remarks that "there must be something radically defective in the system of collecting subscriptions, if the proceeds during the year under review fall short by several hundreds of rupees as compared with those of the preceding year." The increase in Patna is attributed to the receipt of a sum of Rs. 2,000 as a gift from the Zamindar of Rajgir for the construction of a new building for the dispensary there.

21. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—The receipts under this head rose from Rs. 5,425 to Rs. 6,692. Nearly half of the receipts was contributed by the District Board of the 24-Parganas, and consisted of a sum of Rs. 3,294 paid by Raja Sir Sourindro Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I., for sanitary and conservancy arrangements in the Ganga Saugor fair.

22. *Miscellaneous receipts.*—There was a decrease of Rs. 18,503 in the income under this head, which is mainly due to recoveries on account of the cost of collecting arrear cesses not having been credited during the year.

23. *Minor Works and Navigation.*—Canal revenue in Chittagong rose from Rs. 14,255 to Rs. 15,004, while in the 24-Parganas Rs. 220 was received for a fishery in the drainage channel along the Diamond Harbour Road from Serakoli to Sonamukhi.

24. *Civil Works, including Ferries.*—The receipts from tolls on ferries increased from Rs. 3,94,072 to Rs. 4,18,814. The increase is shared by all the districts, except Bankura, Midnapore, Jalpaiguri, Pabna, Backergunge, Noakhali, Chittagong, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Cuttack, and Puri. In Bankura and Chittagong the decrease is attributed to lack of competition for leases, in Midnapore to scanty rainfall, in Noakhali to the closing of two ferries, and in Saran and Puri to failure to collect the amounts due. The decrease was small in Gaya, and in Cuttack was due to the adjustment of certain deposits in the preceding year.

25. In many districts the unexpected inspection of ferries by Government and District Board officers has been productive of good results. No serious complaints were made during the year against farmers on the ground of overcharge or negligence. In one case, however, in the 24-Parganas, a farmer was found levying tolls at higher rates than those authorised, and steps were taken to prevent the recurrence of this practice. In Balasore some prosecutions were instituted against persons opening private ferries within two miles of public ferries. The complaint of illegal levy of tolls from persons who waded through the river, noticed in last year's Resolution, was proved on inquiry to be unfounded. In several districts the condition of the ferry boats, landing stages and approaches is said to have been improved. In Tippera and Noakhali Inspectors of pounds and ferries were appointed, and in the latter district this led to many farmers being punished. The District Board of Darbhanga have also appointed an Inspector of ferries.

26. The grants made by Government, local bodies or private individuals for special works are shown as contributions in column 63 of Form No. II. The receipts under this head rose from Rs. 6,37,133 to Rs. 6,63,209, owing mainly to the increased grants made by Government.

27. *Contributions.*—The contributions made by Government to equalize the assets and charges of the several District Boards rose from Rs. 5,02,349 to Rs. 5,10,907. The increase is partly due to the additional grants made by Government to meet the salaries and travelling allowances of the Departmental Sub-Inspectors of Schools whose services were transferred to the District Boards during the year, and partly to the additional allotments which were made by Government for primary education.

28. *Loans.*—During the year the District Boards of Nadia, Murshidabad, and Jalpaiguri obtained loans from Government of Rs. 20,000, Rs. 15,000, and Rs. 10,000, respectively, for the improvement of certain district roads. The District Board of Muzaffarpur also received a loan of Rs. 80,000 for the construction of a pontoon bridge over the Bur-Gandak river at Akhra Ghat on the road from Muzaffarpur to Sitamarhi.

29. *Deposits and Advances.*—The total receipts under this head fell from Rs. 7,20,264 to Rs. 6,79,911. The variations are of no special importance. The Commissioner of Dacca should report specially through the Board on the question raised by him as to the disposal of unclaimed compensation for land acquired by the Boards.

EXPENDITURE.

30. *Administration.*—The cost of general administration has increased from Rs. 2,94,974 to Rs. 2,97,949. The increase is attributed to the grant of annual increments to employés, the payment of increased charges for establishment in offices of account, control and audit, expenses incurred in temporary establishments and heavier expenditure on account of travelling allowance and office contingencies.

31. *Pension and Provident Fund Rules.*—Provident Funds have been established everywhere for the benefit of those employés whose whole service has been under the Boards. Pension and gratuity rules for officers transferred from pensionable service under Government or the late Road Cess Committee have also been passed in all districts except Faridpur, where no such rules are necessary.

32. *Pounds.*—There was a decrease of expenditure under this head, amounting to Rs. 10,306. The largest decrease was in Champaran, where the expenditure was Rs. 1,758 against Rs. 8,159 in 1894-95, owing to most of the pounds being farmed out in June, and the rest from the beginning of the year.

33. *Education.*—The expenditure on education rose from Rs. 11,28,359 to Rs. 12,26,642, being an increase of Rs. 98,283, to which all the heads in the table contribute, except training and special schools. Only nine districts show a decrease for which various explanations are given. Thus in Burdwan the bills of some aided schools remained unpaid; and in Midnapore a change in the method of disbursing the khas mahal grant-in-aid of primary education produced a nominal decrease of 2,628. In Howrah the expenditure on secondary education was reduced; while in Nadia and Murshidabad shortness of funds led to a falling off in the grants-in-aid to middle and primary schools. The decrease in Jalpaiguri is said to be due to the reduction of the Government contribution towards primary education, and in Bogra to the payment of lesser amounts on account of the pay and travelling allowance of a Sub-Inspector of Schools and some pandits who were on leave, the abolition of the guru-training class, and the non payment of some grants-in-aid and scholarship bills not presented for payment during the year. The increase of Rs. 31,804 under the head of "Inspection" is explained by the fact that during the year the services of the remaining 25 Departmental Sub-Inspectors of Schools were transferred to District Boards. Under the head of "Grants-in-aid" there is also an increase of Rs. 49,047, which is due to the grant of additional amounts in the shape of aid to some Middle English and Vernacular schools.

34. The table below shows the proportion of its ordinary income which each District Board spent during each of the past two years on education generally and on primary education in particular:—

District Boards.	1894-95.					1895-96.				
	Ordinary income.	Total expenditure on education.	Expenditure on primary education.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.	Percentage of column 4 on column 2.	Ordinary income.	Total expenditure on education.	Expenditure on primary education.	Percentage of column 9 on column 7.	Percentage of column 9 on column 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Burdwan	1,53,823	51,481	30,561	33·0	21·4	1,08,040	50,675	29,395	30·1	17·6
Birbhum	91,188	20,000	14,125	21·8	15·4	95,749	19,884	13,078	21·7	13·6
Bankura	73,000	31,578	21,955	43·2	30·0	80,361	31,829	22,237	39·6	27·7
Midnapore	2,16,5·5	60,159	41,425	27·8	19·0	2,00,563	57,531	40,214	28·6	20·0
Hooghly	1 27,246	27,711	14,985	21·7	13·8	1,30,925	48,645	32,888	37·1	25·1
Howrah	61,047	19,363	12,509	31·7	20·4	65,653	18,344	11,115	28·0	16·9
Total ...	7,52,626	2,10,292	1,46,560	28·0	19·5	7,41,297	2,26,948	1,49,058	30 6	20·1
Presidency Division.										
24-Parganas	1,66,627	41,401	29,120	24·8	17·4	1,72,895	44,933	3 ,761	25·9	18·3
Nadia	1,17,311	34,383	21,906	29·3	18·6	1,07,558	33,201	20,605	30·9	19·1
Murshidabad	89,041	22,911	17,020	25·1	17·1	94,346	21,459	15,349	22·7	16·2
Jessore	1,28,151	35,696	23,588	27·8	18·4	1,19,769	34,359	22,075	28·6	18·4
Khulna	1,04,184	29,430	17,091	28·2	16·3	1,08,760	30,327	16,853	27·9	17·3
Total ...	6,15,303	1,63,820	1,08,725	26·6	17·6	6,01,466	1,64,418	1,08,043	27 3	18·0
Rajshahi Division.										
Rajshahi	1,08,836	23,873	17,595	21·9	16·1	1,11,416	24,536	10,903	23·8	17·9
Dinajpur	1,26,647	28,498	14,255	22·4	11·2	1,2 ,178	31,218	23,0 2	24·7	18·1
Jalpaiguri	89,625	13,426	8,989	15·0	10·0	89,0 2	13,123	8,858	14·6	9·7
Rangpur	1,72,69)	47,100	29,104	27·2	16·8	1,78,188	51,697	31,630	29·0	17·8
Bogra	64,309	15,155	9,493	21·5	14·7	63,759	15,022	9,437	23·5	14·8
Pabna	84,843	29,901	19,032	35·24	22·4	86,024	31,350	20,702	39·0	23·9
Total ...	6,4,945	1,57,863	98,471	24·41	15·2	6, 6,596	1,68,946	1,13,762	25·7	17·3
Dacca Division.										
Dacca	1,21,177	43,619	30,090	35·1	24·8	1,18,753	43,913	30,621	36·2	25·7
Mymensingh	2,48,639	54,771	35,321	22·8	14·2	2,44,749	63,976	46,212	20·1	18·8
Faridpur	96,390	27,518	17,330	28·5	17·9	99,308	40,378	3 ,236	40·6	30 4
Backergunge	1,47,584	40,604	26,736	27·5	18·1	2,24,101	43,607	30,334	19·1	13·5
T tal ...	6,13,780	1,67,512	1,09,477	27·2	17·8	6,86,963	1,90,908	1,37,453	27·8	20·0
Chittagong Division.										
Tippera	1,53,768	43,686	33,531	28·4	21·1	1,48,925	44,044	31,613	29·6	22·0
Noakhali	1,11,798	27,470	21,970	24 5	19·6	1,10,478	25,813	23,018	26·9	20·8
Chittagong	1,48,113	33,956	18,925	13·8	13·2	1,34,129	31,567	21,721	23·6	16·2
Total ...	4,08,679	98,113	73,426	24·0	17·9	3,93,532	1,05,424	7 . 352	20·7	19·8
Patna Division.										
Patna	1,88,881	27,913	21,911	14·7	11·6	1,95,254	28,158	23,717	14·6	12·1
Gaya	2,53,893	24,461	17,741	9·6	6·9	2,25,171	29,782	24,940	13·2	11·0
Shahabad	1,94,813	19,167	15,532	9·8	7·9	1,98,577	24,714	19,800	12·4	9·9
Saran	1,53,803	25,290	20,028	13·7	10 6	2,15,671	28,063	21,606	13·0	10·0
Champaran	1,14,729	17,338	15,907	15·9	13·8	1,17,063	20,225	16,222	17·2	13·8
Muzaffarpur	2,27,966	22,121	19,109	9·7	8·2	2,50,913	24,532	21,206	0·8	6·2
Darbhanga	2,39,400	22,970	20,309	9·5	8·4	2,34,533	20,240	25,609	12·4	10·9
Total ...	14,03,544	1,61,819	1,31,537	11·4	9·3	14,36,180	1,84,714	1,53,130	13·3	10·6
Bhagalpur Division.										
Monghyr	1,91,294	37,598	21,574	14·8	11·8	1 82,420	33,070	24,743	17·5	13·5
Bhagalpur	1,73,256	20,930	16,497	11·8	9·5	1,55,880	24,364	19,364	15·6	12·4
Purnea	1,62,949	34,640	23,275	18·2	13·11	1,53,412	26,014	19,484	16·9	12·7
Malda	89,546	13,793	10,210	24·5	17·1	87,053	17,313	12,396	31·2	21·7
Total ...	5,69,043	88,93	71,546	15·9	12·6	5,49,464	1,00,261	75,987	18·2	13·8
Orissa Division.										
Cuttack	1,13,249	37,965	29,869	33·6	26·6	1,05,944	39,071	30,784	36·3	26·6
Balasore	67,272	24,950	19,602	37·0	29·0	68,567	27,070	21,780	40·3	31·7
Puri	56,287	17,586	10,967	30·1	19·8	56,442	15,183	11,918	32·2	20·1
Total ...	2,37,808	80,491	60,138	33·6	25·3	2,30,953	84,923	64,027	36·7	27·7
Grand Total ...	55,46,940	11,48,359	7,99,170	21·5	15·2	52,95,550	12,26,648	8,80,698	23·1	16·6

The average expenditure on education incurred by the District Boards during the year was 23·1 per cent. of their ordinary income against 21·5 in 1894-95

and 20·6 in 1893-94. In all the districts of the Patna Division, and in the Birbhum, Murshidabad, Jalpaiguri, Backergunge, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea districts, the expenditure was below the provincial mean. The highest figures are shown against Faridpur (40·6), Balasore (40·3), Bankura (39·6), Hooghly (37·1), Cuttack (36·8), Dacca (36·2), Pabna (36·0), Puri (32·2), Malda (31·2), Nadia (30·9) and Burdwan (30·1). Taking next the proportion spent on primary education, Balasore has a ratio of 31·7, Faridpur 30·4, Cuttack 28·6, Bankura 27·7, Dacca 25·7 and Hooghly 25·1. In Jalpaiguri, Shahabad and Muzaffarpur the proportion was below 10 per cent. of income. On this subject the Commissioner of Patna remarks as follows:—

"The educational expenditure thus shows a gradual advance from year to year, the total expenditure being 10·2 per cent. of the whole in 1893-94, 11·4 in 1894-95, and 13·2 in the year of report. It was the policy of the late Lieutenant-Governor to encourage expenditure on primary education, and he laid down the principle that as the general income of a District Board developed, their expenditure on primary education should be increased in due proportion. I understand, however, that this is not the view held by the Lieutenant-Governor, and that Sir Alexander Mackenzie has decided that all proceeds from Provincial rates should be expended on communications, and that it is only the balance of a Board's income, after this has been done, which can be expended on the other departments under their control, such as education, sanitation, hospitals and vaccination. It has also been held, I understand, that no District Board is bound to expend on primary education more than it receives on that account, *i.e.*, a proportion of the original grant to produce equilibrium, together with any subsequent grants which may be made from time to time from Provincial Funds. In these circumstances, it is only necessary to say that the original grants made to District Boards in Bihar on account of education, and included in the lump annual contribution, were very small, because the calculation of their requirements was based on the expenditure of the time. Since 1885, however, Bihar has greatly developed, and the sum which can usefully be spent on promoting primary education now reaches a much higher figure than it did 11 or 12 years ago. Consequently, if the expenditure from the District Fund is to be limited ordinarily to what it was when the scheme first began, we must look for a considerable subscription from Provincial revenues year by year if we are to comply with the increasing demand for primary education and foster learning in a province which, though now progressive, is still much behind Bengal."

35. The following abstract compares the educational expenditure of the Boards during the last two years under its main heads:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	
Inspection.		
Sub-Inspectors	1,49,984	1,75,
Inspecting pandits	86,211	89,644
Direct Management.		
Training and other special schools ...	20,402	9,373
High schools	1,319	1,619
Middle „	47,601	76,298
Primary „	980	7,308
Aided Schools.		
Training and other special schools ...	3,184	6,723
High schools	2,054	2,344
Middle „	1,84,919	1,83,715
Primary „	5,21,072	5,75,169
Scholarships.		
Scholarships	26,055	26,601
Miscellaneous.		
Building and furniture ...	6,279	5,779
Payments to abolished schools ...	10,576	8,807
Examination prizes and rewards ...	34,370	34,152
Contingent charges	20,302	14,016
Total ...	11,15,308	12,26,643

Out of the total expenditure on education, 47·4 per cent. was devoted to primary schools, 21·5 to inspection and 21·1 to middle schools. During the

past year there was an increase under all heads except those classed as "Miscellaneous." The increase in inspection charges is divided among the districts to which the services of certain Departmental Sub-Inspectors of Schools were transferred. It was largest in the 24-Parganas, owing to the number of the Sub-Inspectors transferred to that Board being two in excess of that transferred to the other Boards. The rise in the expenditure on middle schools under direct management occurred in all districts except Bankura, Howrah, Mymensingh and Faridpur. The increased expenditure on primary education is due chiefly to grants of new stipends and to the payment of higher sums as rewards during the year under report. The decrease of expenditure under the head "Contingencies" is explained by the fact that the contingent expenses of Sub-Inspectors, which used to be shown in the previous year's returns under that head, are now taken under the head of "Inspection."

36. *Technical and other Schools.*—Technical schools were maintained in the Burdwan, Howrah, Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Rangpur, Pabna, Backergunge, Mymensingh and Purnea districts. Those at Burdwan, Pabna and Rangpur were affiliated during the year to the Apprentice Department of the Sibpur Engineering College. The Maisadal Raja's Technical School, which is under the management of the District Board of Midnapore, is said to be doing better than before. Classes have been opened for teaching theoretical subjects, scholars of a better stamp have joined the school, and it is proposed to procure better artisan instructors and to introduce an improved style of workmanship. The Sonarpur Technical School, under the management of the District Board of the 24-Parganas, proved a failure, and was abolished at the close of the year. Scholarships tenable at the Sibpur Engineering College were granted by the District Boards of Mymensingh, Backergunge, Noakhali, Cuttack and Puri. An Apprentice Department was opened during the year in the Comilla Artizan School which was affiliated to the Sibpur Engineering College. The District Board of Noakhali founded a scholarship of Rs. 10 to be held at the Calcutta School of Art, but no candidate came forward. Scholarships tenable at the Bihar Industrial School, which was amalgamated during the year with the Government Survey School, were granted by all the District Boards in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, with the exception of Purnea. The District Board of Cuttack paid Rs. 107 during the year to the boys receiving education in the Jobra Workshop, and the District Board of Balasore Rs. 120 to the student sent by that body to the Calcutta School of Art. Viewing the year's work as a whole, the efforts made to promote technical education appear to have been fairly successful.

37. The Officiating Director of Public Instruction makes the following remarks on the relations between District Boards and the Education Department, in his Report on Public Instruction, Bengal, for the year 1895-96:—

"On the whole, harmonious relations subsisted between the District Boards and the Education Department. With rare exceptions the District Boards followed the advice of the Deputy Inspectors in all educational matters, the disposal of which required the knowledge and experience of a specialist. In the Presidency Division the only exceptional case in which the Deputy Inspector of the 24-Parganas was not consulted was with regard to the appointment of the head pandit of a Board model school; but the Chairman, after due enquiry into the matter, ordered that the Deputy Inspector should be consulted in all cases of appointment. During the year under review, certain malpractices on the part of a clerk of the District Board of the 24-Parganas came to light, for which he was suspended. I am of opinion that the Boards' clerks require looking after, otherwise they are apt to become dilatory and lazy, and school bills are passed irregularly and much hardship results. In Dinajpur, in the Rajshahi Division, the Deputy Inspector was made Vice-Chairman of the District Board during the absence of the permanent incumbent. In each of the districts of Bogra and Pabna there was on one occasion disagreement between the District Board and the Deputy Inspector, viz., when the Board determined to reduce the budget allotments for education. The Assistant Inspector of the Chittagong Division took exception to the action of the District Board of Tippera prescribing certain text-books for primary schools. The matter was at last referred to Sir Alfred Croft, who had to point out to the Board that they had no authority to prescribe text-books in the way they had done. In the Bhagalpur Division the Deputy Inspector of Malda continued to be the Vice-Chairman of the District Board. The temporary Inspector of the Orissa Division reports that there appears to be a tendency on the part of some of the Boards not to re-allot the educational savings for educational purposes, and that, generally speaking, there still exists a want of despatch in their office work. The Cuttack Deputy Inspector continued to be the President of the Educational Sub-Committee of the Dis Board."

38. *Female Medical Education.*—The District Boards of 24-Parganas, Jessore, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Backergunge, Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Cuttack, and Puri granted scholarships to female medical students. Scholarships were also offered by the District Boards of Burdwan, Midnapore, Jessore, Noakhali, and Tippera, but no candidates came forward. The Gaya District Board incurred an expenditure of Rs. 492 during the year in the training of *dhais* in the female ward of the Gaya Pilgrim Hospital. The Monghyr District Board paid a scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem to Mrs. Swinden, who is prosecuting her studies in the Calcutta Medical College. The District Board of Faridpur continued its grant of Rs. 20 a month to the female nurse sent to the Campbell Medical School.

39. *Medical.*—The expenditure under this head shows an increase of Rs. 40,898, chiefly under dispensaries, sanitation, and vaccination, to which all districts contributed, except Midnapore, Hooghly, Pabna, Chittagong, Gaya, Saran, and Bhagalpur. The District Board of Burdwan have resolved to open a dispensary at Purbasthali, one of the most unhealthy places in the district, where the death-rate in 1895 was 33·99 per thousand of the population, at a cost of Rs. 780 a year. The Board have also decided to contribute Rs. 100 a year to the municipal dispensary at Raniganj. The management of the Nayabasan dispensary, which has hitherto been in the hands of the Midnapore District Board, has been taken over by the Maharaja of Moharbhanj. The Polba Charitable Dispensary, which used to be maintained by the Hooghly District Board, was abolished during the year. Owing to an outbreak of malarial fever within the jurisdiction of the Singti outpost, a charitable dispensary has been temporarily established there by the Howrah District Board. In addition to the five dispensaries established by the District Board of Rajshahi last year, that body has resolved to establish two other dispensaries, one at Kalamrin thana Singra, and the other at Durgapur. Four new dispensaries were built by the District Board of Bogra. A dispensary, opened by Babu Nandalal Sen of Baldhana, in the Manikganj subdivision, came during the year under the management of the Dacca District Board. The attendance at the Boalia dispensary is said to have increased during the year owing to the action of the Board in placing Mrs. Bonotoshini Chandra in charge of the female and child-patients. The District Board of Mymensingh established two new dispensaries at Dhalla and Dighpait in addition to the five opened last year. The District Board of Monghyr opened four new dispensaries during the year. They also took over the management of the Jamui dispensary and employed an extra native doctor in the local hospital. The Backergunge Board opened six, and the Noakhali Board two, new dispensaries during the year. The District Board of Puri took over the management of the Pipli dispensary, which had hitherto been maintained by the Puri Lodging-house Fund. The District Board of Tippera continued its contribution of Rs. 50 a month to the Faizunnissa Zanana Hospital for a lady doctor and appointed four Civil Hospital Assistants to travel about with medicines and treat the sick in definite areas. The Chittagong Board provided funds for sending women to the Eden Hospital in Calcutta to be trained as midwives, but no candidates came forward. The lady doctor employed by them is said to work hard and to be very popular. In Champaran grants-in-aid to two dispensaries were sanctioned, and in Muzaffarpur a police outpost was purchased and fitted up as an outdoor dispensary. The Shahabad District Board contributed towards the salaries of the midwives supported by the Dumraon and Sasaram Municipalities. The Board also appointed a lady doctor at Arrah on a salary of Rs. 55 per mensem whose services are said to be in demand among native women. The Saran District Board paid Rs. 538 during the year to a midwife entertained at Chapra for the treatment of female patients. The District Board of Burdwan contributed half of the pay of the lady doctor employed at the municipal dispensary at Burdwan. Subscriptions amounting to Rs. 3,256 were realized for the establishment of a branch Lady Dufferin Hospital at Suri, and the District Board of Birbhum have guaranteed a monthly contribution of Rs. 20. The Bankura and the Hooghly District Boards contributed Rs. 300 and Rs. 1,200, respectively, towards the maintenance of a branch of the Lady Dufferin Hospital. The District Boards of Rajshahi,

Jalpaiguri, and Jessore continued to contribute to the pay of midwives at the head-quarter stations. The District Board of Mymensingh employed midwives at Tangail and Kishorganj and a lady doctor at Mymensingh. The Faridpur Board contributed Rs. 220 towards the pay of the nurse attached to the dispensary at Rajbari. The Chittagong District Board sent a boy to study at the Bengal Veterinary Institution on a monthly stipend of Rs. 8, who is reported to have passed the first-year examination, and a second candidate has since been selected. The Commissioner, however, is doubtful whether the boys belong to the right class, or have any real intention of becoming veterinary practitioners. The Purnea District Board has sanctioned an annual contribution of Rs. 500 for the maintenance of the Zanana Hospital at Purnea. The Lieutenant-Governor has perused with much satisfaction this record of the measures adopted by the several District Boards to extend medical relief in various forms, and he trusts that they will continue to persevere in their good work.

40. *Sanitation.*—The total expenditure of the year amounts to Rs. 99,640 against Rs. 86,585 in 1894-95, as shown in the margin. On the improvement of water-supply the largest expenditure was incurred in the Dacca Division, viz., Rs. 16,910, and the smallest in the Orissa Division (Rs. 1,164). The minimum limit of Rs. 5,000 prescribed in last year's Resolution was attained only in Mymensingh and Monghyr, where the expenditure under this head was Rs. 8,278 and Rs. 7,857, respectively. In districts where tanks are the chief source of water-supply, the main obstacle to improvement is the fact that there are few public tanks and the owners of private tanks are unwilling to permit the Boards to reserve them for drinking purposes. The Commissioner of Burdwan thinks that this difficulty will disappear when it is understood that fishing and other proprietary rights will not be interfered with, and that the Boards do not wish to make a profit out of the reserved tanks. In many districts tube wells were introduced during the year. They answer well in light soil, but the people have not yet learnt how to manage them, and they frequently get out of order. In the Patna Division Rs. 16,004 was spent on constructing 16 roadside wells, on repairing 473 such wells, and in supplying 166 wells with chains, buckets, and lifts. Systematic inquiries are being made under the special orders of Government into the sufficiency of the rural water-supply throughout the Province, and the subject is being considered in connection with the Bill to amend the Local Self-Government Act.

	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
Improvement of water-supply ...	63,768	65,894
„ of village sites ...	2,598	8,247
Conservancy of towns and villages	457	598
Sanitation at fairs	7,560	8,830
Other sanitary expenditure ...	12,202	16,071
Total ...	86,585	99,640

41. The total amount spent on other sanitary objects was Rs. 16,071 against Rs. 12,202 in 1894-95. The largest expenditure was incurred in the Noakhali district, where a sum of Rs. 4,563 was spent in putting drain-pipes on roads, and cutting, clearing and deepening drains and boat passages. The District Board of Saran spent Rs. 3,568 on the sanitation of the Sonepur and four other fairs, and in the 24-Parganas a sum of Rs. 3,219, was laid out on the sanitary and conservancy arrangements of the Ganga Saugor mêla.

42. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—The District Board of Pabna maintained two bulls at Pabna and at Sirajganj at a cost of Rs. 196 for the purpose of improving the breed of cattle in the district. The stallion belonging to the Shahabad District Board, stationed at Buxar, served 20 mares against 28 and 38 mares in the previous two years. Towards the close of the year the Champaran District Board purchased an Arab pony stallion through the Civil Veterinary Department at a cost of Rs. 1,010; but the animal has proved unsuitable, and the Board are negotiating for its return.

43. *Stationery and Printing.*—The total outlay under this head was Rs. 50,362, which is Rs. 137 less than the previous year's expenditure.

44. *Miscellaneous.*—Miscellaneous charges rose from Rs. 53,819 to Rs. 71,854. The increase includes Rs. 7,780 paid in Muzaffarpur as compensation for certain ferries acquired by the District Board. The increase of Rs. 3,983 in Jalpaiguri was due to a change in the method of accounting

for the Board's contribution to the Bengal-Duars Railway. In the 24-Parganas and Jessore expenditure rose on account of the general elections held during the year and of law charges, and in Monghyr by reason of payments for gratuitous medical attendance on the employés of District Boards. The increase in Bhagalpur is due to the expenses incurred in prosecuting a road sarkar for misappropriation.

45. *Famine Relief.*—The expenditure on famine relief amounted to Rs. 664, representing advances granted in Faridpur two years ago to distressed women for husking paddy, which were written off as irrecoverable during the past year.

46. *Civil Works.*—The following table shows the expenditure on public works as compared with that of 1894-95 :—

YEAR.	Ferry establishment, contingencies and refunds.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment and contingencies.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and water-works	Drainage works.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	38,608	12,23,703	22,09,255	6,27,780	25,144	40,725	7,303	41,72,578
1895-96	45,682	14,09,208	23,11,022	6,26,847	21,888	51,975	5,198	44,71,881
Difference	+7,074	+185,505	+1,01,767	—933	—3,256	+11,250	—2,105	+2,99,303

The increase of Rs. 2,99,303 affected all the heads except Establishment and Contingencies, Tools and Plant and Drainage Works, the largest increase being under Original Works. The Muzaffarpur Board spent the largest sum on Original Works owing to the construction of a pontoon bridge over the Bur-Gundak at a cost of Rs. 80,000 borrowed from Government. Mymensingh took in hand several new roads, and Gaya completed several works which were left unfinished at the end of 1894-95. In Burdwan Rs. 49,072 were spent on the upkeep of provincial roads, Rs. 87,021 on the maintenance of metalled and bridged roads, and Rs. 15,066 on unmetalled and unbridged roads. The 24-Parganas comes next with an expenditure of more than a lakh and half on repairs. The most important works taken in hand during the year were the metalling of the Burdwan-Jahanabad road by the District Board of Burdwan at a cost of Rs. 12,019, the construction of the subdivisional Court buildings at Netrokona, Kishorganj, and Jamalpur by the District Board of Mymensingh, the building of a two-storied Civil Court building at Barisal by the District Board of Backergunge, the construction of an iron girder bridge over the Ganges Nala on the Jahanabad-Urwal road by the District Board of Gaya, and of a pontoon bridge over the Bur-Gandak, and of a masonry bridge of nine spans over the Danda river by the District Board of Muzaffarpur. The District Board of Monghyr built for Government a Munsif's cutcherry at Begusarai, a court-house at Shaikpura, a thana building at Gogri and opium buildings at Lakhiserai. The Commissioner of Chittagong reports that the new General Hospital in Chittagong, which was begun in 1893, is still far from completion.

47. The average ratio of the cost of civil works to the total expenditure under this head was 63·0 per cent. against 62·8 in 1894-95, but in particular districts the proportion ranged from 74·6 in Bhagalpur and 74·3 in Muzaffarpur to 42·9 in Balasore and 45·7 in Patna. The percentage of the cost of establishment on total expenditure was 8·6 for the whole Province against 9·2 in 1894-95. It reached 13·8 in Saran and 13·4 in Shahabad, while Backergunge and Faridpur show 6·0 and 6·1 respectively. For the Province generally the salary of the District Engineer represents 42·7 per cent. of the total cost of establishment, but this proportion is exceeded in no less than 16 districts. In Champaran the salary of the District Engineer comes to 74·3 of the total cost of establishment, and in Jessore and Cuttack to 61·8. The provincial mean ratio of cost of establishment to expenditure on original works and repairs is exceeded in 21 districts, the first place being taken by Saran.

48. *Village Roads.*—The expenditure on village roads in each Division during the past two years is shown in the margin. As in last year, the expenditure was highest in the Patna Division, where a total length of 5,725 miles was maintained at an average cost of 13·08 per mile. Of the Bihar districts Saran stands first with 1,694 miles costing Rs. 16,826, and Champaran last with 322 miles and an expenditure of Rs. 1,821. In the Resolution for the year 1893-94, it was remarked that the Lieutenant-Governor agreed with the Commissioner of Patna that Rs. 10 a mile should ordinarily be sufficient for the maintenance of village roads in that Division, except in special cases. The limit is high, but it was exceeded in four districts out of seven, viz., Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga, and in the last-mentioned district the cost was as much as 25·48. Even this figure was exceeded in the Rampur Hât subdivision of Birbhum, where the average cost of maintaining a mile of village road reached the high figure of Rs. 91. The amount spent on village roads by the District Board of Puri was very small, viz. Rs. 1,570, or 6 per cent. of the expenditure on roads; while in Balasore it was 20 per cent. and Cuttack 25 per cent. In Jalpaiguri only Rs. 271 was spent, and the Commissioner rightly remarks that "although the charges are pressing, more than Rs. 271 should have been devoted to this purpose." With reference to the remarks contained in the concluding sentence of paragraph 55 of last year's Resolution, the Commissioner of Burdwan reports that none of the District Boards have yet framed any rules regarding the classification of some of the village roads as district roads, and that he has called their attention again to the matter. He also makes the following general remarks on the subject, which all District Boards will do well to consider:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan Division ...	31,847	40,261
Presidency	40,448	48,957
Rajshahi	22,273	28,691
Dacca	63,433	63,403
Chittagong	49,196	50,149
Patna	67,335	74,925
Bhagalpur	39,618	42,405
Orissa	22,339	17,927
Total ...	3,36,489	3,61,718

"It would also seem desirable that besides classifying village roads to be undertaken in order of importance, District Boards should proceed upon a fixed plan, so that each new village road would link up with some existing road. Not only would each new village road be thus a real extension of communication, but funds could be more usefully and economically expended, as proper supervision by the engineering staff could be more easily ensured. Too often at present a village road consists of a few hundred yards of earthwork leading from nowhere to nowhere, and it may be miles from any road that the District Engineer or his subordinates pass over regularly. The consequence is that there is practically no check on the way the money is spent, for the Local Boards nominally in charge have not adequate supervising establishment, and the District Engineer and his subordinates cannot be expected to waste time by visiting places so remote from roads regularly under their charge. The case would be very different were all village roads linked with roads directly under the district staff, and even an occasional visit from this latter would keep the Local Board's agency more up to the mark. Too many village roads, moreover, are often in hand at once, the consequence being that instead of one road being finished off hand, several may remain in an unfinished state, and therefore useless for months. Bridges are generally the want; and the construction of these being deferred, the earthwork in the meantime gets washed away."

49. *Water Communications.*—The District Board of Dacca spent a sum of Rs. 937 on the improvement of the river Buriganga, on which the town of Dacca stands. Acting under the advice of the Chief Engineer, Bengal, the Board erected spurs on the banks of the river with a view to divert the main current in the river from the right to the left bank, and to cut away the big *char* opposite the town. Nawab Ashanullah Khan Bahadur contributed Rs. 15,000 for the purpose, and the Dacca Municipality Rs. 500. The Faridpur District Board spent Rs. 3,045 in opening out Dignagar khal, which facilitates boat communication between the Sadr station and Madaripur. The District Board of Backergunge improved the roadside cut between Mahilara and Palardi on the Barisal-Palardi road at a cost of Rs. 8,874. The navigable channels in Noakhali were cleared of obstructions to the passage of boats during the rains, and the drain from Ramganj to Alipur Bil was deepened and extended so as to assist the passage of boats during the rains. The Telkupi khal, in the Serajganj subdivision, was kept navigable during the floods at a cost of Rs. 611. The District Board of Malda spent a sum of Rs. 198 in clearing snags from

the navigable rivers. An expenditure of Rs. 265 was incurred by the District Board of Dacca in clearing a tow-path on the right bank of the river Banar.

50. *Steam Communications.*—The District Board of Dacca continued to maintain the steam ferry between Narainganj and Munshiganj. The District Board of Backergunge subsidised the steamer services between Barisal and Khulna, Barisal and Patuakhali and Barisal and Chandpur. The District Board of Pabna contributed to the cost of the steamer service between Pabna and Kushtia, and the Malda District Board paid a subsidy to the farmer of the Rajmahal ferry for the steamer service between English Bazar and Rajmahal. The District Board of Noakhali continued to pay a subsidy of Rs. 200 a month to the Bengal Central Flotilla Company for the steamer service between Noakhali and Barisal. The Commissioner complains that no improvement has been made in the service between the island of Sandwip and the mainland.

51. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—The expenditure incurred by the several District Boards in the maintenance of trees on the sides of the district roads, and in replacing by new ones the trees that had withered, is shown below:—

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Monghyr ...	3,464	Burdwan ...	1,587	Dinajpur ...	892	Faridpur ...	370
Shahabad ...	2,474	Tippera ...	1,549	Rangpur ...	799	Howrah ...	302
Pabna ...	2,244	Dacca ...	1,347	Jalpaiguri ...	749	Murshidabad	194
Bogra ...	2,193	Noakhali ...	1,324	Birbhum ...	691	Rajshahi ...	191
Bhagalpur ...	2,103	Jessore ...	1,301	Nadia ...	675	Midnapore ...	189
Mymensingh	1,994	Chittagong	1,279	Patna ...	563	Malda ...	98
Hooghly ...	1,889	Saran ...	955	Champaran	533	Bankura ...	80
Gaya ...	1,819	24-Parganas	898	Purnea ...	412		

The District Board of Dacca also laid out Rs. 322 on the maintenance of the Government land at Narainganj. The Faridpur Board subsidised the Telegraph Department for the telegraphic communication between Faridpur and Madaripur and intermediate places. The District Board of Backergunge maintained jetties at Bhola and Patuakhali at a cost of Rs. 172. The District Board of Purnea spent Rs. 841 in taking gauge-readings of the river Kusi and on other works in connection with the Kusi survey, and Rs. 740 in repairing the Belwa embankment. The Inspector of Works, Bihar Division, has reported favourably on the agricultural operations in the Shahabad district. In former years tree-planting used to be carried out very largely in the Muzaffarpur district, and with great success, but of late there has been no expenditure under this head because, as the Chairman explains:—

"The soil being light and friable, the trees along the roadside draw off the moisture from the surrounding earth, with the result that the kutcha roads work into dust early in the dry season, and in the rains the drip from foliage causes guttering on them."

The Commissioner does not accept this theory, and has circulated to all District Officers a memorandum by Mr. Slack, formerly Chairman of the Saran District Board, showing how tree-planting can be made a source of income.

52. *Railway Feeder Roads.*—In Hooghly, the feeder road from the Haripal railway station to the village of Bhanderhatti was completed during the year. A proposal to construct a feeder road from Saktigar station to Attaghur, meeting the road from Burdwan to Kalna, and also one from the village of Devipur to the Devipur railway station are under the consideration of the Burdwan District Board. The extension of the Galsi feeder road was completed by that Board during the year. A portion of the Nator road, near the Nator railway station, was metalled with brick during the year. The feeder road to the Bengal Duars Railway from Lataguri to Pandu *basti*, for which Government gave a grant of Rs. 11,200 to the District Board of Jalpaiguri, was started during the year. The bridging and improving of the road from Dupchanchia to the Nawabganj railway station in Bogra was completed, and the road from Pabna to Sara was still further improved. The road between Barasat and Barrackpore, which connects the Bengal Central Railway with the East Indian Railway, was metalled at a cost of Rs. 30,000. Arrangements are being made by the District Board of the 24-Parganas to survey and prepare estimates for the new road from Maslandpur to Kulsur and for the improvement of an existing road from Habra to Baduria. The District Board

of Nadia was unable to utilise during the year any portion of the loan of Rs. 20,000 granted by Government for the improvement of the road from Kissengunge to Hanspada. The construction of the road from Taragonia to Bharamara, for which a grant of Rs. 20,000 has been promised by Government, will, it is stated, be taken in hand next cold weather. The surveys of the proposed feeder roads from Bharamara to Taragonia, Khoksa railway station to Ajodhia, Allamdanga to Jamjami, Allamdanga to Hât Boalia, Mirpur to Amlasederpar, Halsa to Durgapur, and Munshigunge to Gholdany and Kissenganj have been completed. In Khulna, a new feeder road from Shahapur Hât to Phultala Hât was constructed last year. The Dacca District Board have greatly improved the railway feeder roads from Tangi to Kaliganj, Rajendrapur to Kapasia, Rajendrapur to Mirzapur and Gosinga to Kapasia. The District Board of Mymensingh also have improved during the year six of the feeder roads in the district. Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 from Provincial Revenues for the completion of the feeder road from Tangi to Kaliganj on condition that the District Board of Mymensing spend Rs. 5,000 in excess of the sum already spent by that Board on the road. It is stated that the work will be undertaken during the current year. In Tippera, Rs. 866 were spent in surveying feeder roads for the Assam-Bengal Railway, and steps have been taken for the acquisition of lands for the road from Akhaura to Sultanpur in the Brahmanbaria subdivision. The District Board of Noakhali repaired from the village road grant the feeder road from the Chittagong Trunk road to the Fazilpur station, and made arrangements for acquiring lands for the construction of a road from Bose's Hât to Little Feeny. That body also propose to construct another feeder from Bakhtiar Munshi's Hât to Karaiah on the Chittagong Trunk road. The District Board of Bhagalpur completed the feeder road leading to the Babua railway station on the Tirhut State Railway. In Purnea, the extension of the feeder road from the Sonali railway station to Pranpur has been completed up to the sixth mile. Another feeder road from Kusba railway station to Kusba Bazar is under construction.

53. *Railways and Tramways.*—Survey operations were commenced during the year by the East Indian Railway in connection with the project of a railway from Burdwan to Katwa. The District Board of Burdwan have guaranteed an annual subsidy, not exceeding Rs. 10,000, in order to make up the deficit in the event of the dividends falling below 4 per cent. The proposal for a light tramway from Suri to Sainthia or Ahmedpur was dropped, as the project for the construction of the Baidyanath, Bhagalpur and Ahmedpur Railway has been taken up by the East Indian Railway Company. The Midnapore Board granted certain concessions to Mr. E. F. Keighly for the construction of a tramway from Chandrakona to Barisa viâ Ghatal. A tramway from Howrah to Amta is under construction. The proposal to construct a steam tramway from Barasat to Basirhat is under the consideration of the District Board of the 24-Parganas. The Commissioner is of opinion that the proposed line would benefit a very limited class of passengers, and says that Road Cess funds ought not to be spent on it. Messrs. Martin and Company, who have obtained the contract for the construction of the steam tramway from Ranaghat to Krishnagar, have already finished all the field work, and are now engaged in preparing detailed drawings and estimates for submission to Government. The Commissioner does not think that the line is likely to attract much goods traffic. He says that as a passenger line it would benefit the residents of the towns of Krishnagar and Santipur only, and that it would be of much more use if it were extended to Murshidabad and brought into connection with the East Indian Railway system at Azimganj. A commencement has been made since the close of the year of the earthwork on the feeder line of rail from Hasnai to Segowli, the concession of which has been granted to Sir William Hoare, K.C.I.E. The question of constructing a tramway to connect Bakhtiarpur on the East Indian Railway with Bihar has been taken up by the Patna District Board.

54. *Drainage.*—A project for the drainage of the villages in the unhealthy tracts of Pachuthali in Burdwan is under the consideration of the District Board of Burdwan. The drainage canal from Dinajpur to Gouripur was maintained and cleared from obstructions during the year. In Rangpur, two permanent

float bridges were constructed over the Rangpur drainage canal at a cost of Rs. 1,358. The Kurigram and Nilphamari drains were also maintained by that Board. The District Boards of the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad spent in all Rs. 1,636 in the improvement of drains. The Backergunge District Board have resolved to make continuous side-cuttings along all the new roads to be constructed for facilitating the free flow of water. The District Board of Mymensingh have taken up the question of draining the Salimkhali khal which passes through the Bajitpur Municipality. In Noakhali, roadside drains were cleared and channels and khals deepened at a cost of Rs. 4,563. Drain-pipes were put on several roads for the passage of surface water, and an old culvert on the Ichakhali road renewed and its waterway greatly enlarged. The Commissioner of Chittagong makes the following remarks on the subject:—

"No drainage scheme was attempted in Tippera and Chittagong, though drainage is very much needed in both districts. There is a vast chain of swamps in the Satkania Tahsil circle which could be drained with ease if Act VI of 1880 were put in force, and the profit to Government would be enormous. The drainage schemes have been most lucrative elsewhere—witness the Rajapur project, which is paying 20 per cent.; and nothing but the apathy which seems to rule here has prevented the good example given by Hooghly and Howrah being followed."

55. *Amendment of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act.*—A Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 was introduced into Council towards the close of the year. Its immediate object is to enable District Boards to devote some portion of their funds to the improvement of the breed of horses and cattle and the prevention and cure of horse and cattle diseases. The opportunity has been taken to remove certain omissions in the sections of the Act which deal with the original elections of members of District and Local Boards, the election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, and the filling of casual vacancies in such Boards and offices; and a clause has been inserted in section 138, empowering Government to prescribe by what authority disputes relating to elections shall be decided. District Boards are also authorised to spend money on the training and employment of medical practitioners and the promotion of free vaccination. The scope of the Bill has since been enlarged by including in it provisions enabling Union Committees to levy a local rate for water-supply and other village purposes and giving to District Boards the power of imposing tolls subject to certain restrictions. Opinions have been invited on these and other points, and are now under consideration.

56. *General Remarks.*—The following extracts contain the observations recorded by the several Commissioners of Divisions on the working of the District and Local Boards in their Divisions during the year.

Mr. Stevenson, Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, writes:—

The verdict upon the working of Local Boards is decidedly unfavourable. They have practically failed all round. It has been urged on their behalf in one district report that they have not had enough work to do, nor the requisite staff to see it done. To hold that proved incapacity to discharge petty duties argues capacity for those more important is not perhaps a very tenable position. Probably no employer ever advanced an employé on such a ground. That Local Boards have no adequate supervising staff is of course very true. But the question here arises why they should have a staff at all. It was at first, I believe, hoped that individual members of Local Boards would make themselves responsible for special works near their homes, as the supervision of a pound or of a ferry, or the construction of a village road, in this last case relieving the District Engineer and his staff of this duty. These expectations have nearly always, however, as I understand, been falsified, and supervision by the Local Board member resolved itself into the leaving of everything to his tahsildar or gomasta, with results such as might be expected. When members of Local Boards cannot be trusted to see themselves to the execution of petty works, a supervising staff becomes plainly necessary. But such a staff, if allowed, cannot be left in its turn unsupervised, and the further question then presents itself who is to look after the staff. Hardly one could think the Local Board, which has proved itself incapable of directly carrying out petty works and the like. The task then must devolve upon the District Engineer or other subordinates of the District Board, and this being so, the simpler course would obviously be to eliminate the Local Board from the Local Self-Government scheme as superfluous if not a positive source of weakness. It remains to be seen whether Unions will succeed where Local Boards have failed. In their favour will be the fact that they will have small areas to deal with, and that therefore any duty entrusted to them will interest probably

all the members and not only one or perhaps two. It is on the other hand to be feared that, except when members' pockets are threatened, their interest may not be keen enough to overcome the apathy so characteristic of most Indian races.

Mr. E. V. Westmacott, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, states :—

"The best that I can say of the District Boards is that Magistrates find them useful as consultative bodies, and can sometimes obtain valuable local information from them. They do not in any way relieve the Magistrates of the burden of administration, and even the Finance Sub-Committees, which might do very good work in auditing and checking the accounts, cannot be induced to do it punctually or efficiently or without letting many months pass by. The interests of the higher classes in such matters as roads and superior schools are strongly championed in the Boards, but the interests of the poor, and of the people generally, require the vigilant protection of the District Officers. The Boards, if they had their own way, would greatly increase expenditure on superior schools for the higher classes, and cut down that on primary education. A seat on the District Board is coveted as an honour; but only a certain proportion of those who attain to it show a sufficient interest in the work to come regularly to the meetings. In so far as the object of the creation of District Boards may have been to relieve the District Magistrate of some portion of his duties, I consider that they have proved a complete failure, and it is only the fact of the Magistrate being the Chairman that gives them any vitality. The only favourable exception which I have noticed, is that in some cases the non official Vice-Chairman does the office work punctually and efficiently. This is especially true of Babu Nuffur Chandra Pal Choudhuri in Nadia and Babu Moni Lal Banerjee in the 24-Parganas.

Mr. P. Nolan, Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, observes as follows:—

Mr. Mullick, the Chairman of the Dinajpur District Board, writes :—

'I have only been here since the 15th March, and cannot therefore offer any useful criticism. Judging, however, from their work as disclosed by the papers which have come up before me, I cannot say that I entertain a very high opinion of the zeal and enthusiasm of the members. With the exception of two gentlemen, I do not know of any who devote the slightest attention to the business before them, or keep themselves acquainted with the wants of the district. The Board is run by its paid servants, plus the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman.'

"In my opinion the Boards work very satisfactorily. The burden of administration falls mainly on the Chairman, who is also Magistrate of the district, and on the Vice-Chairman, an unpaid officer. They receive assistance and advice from the other members, and would experience control also if they departed from the accepted lines of good management. Junior officers, new to their districts, such as those who have written the reports, do not easily realize the assistance which an experienced Chairman derives from the co-operation of those having a more permanent interest than himself in the locality."

Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, Commissioner of the Dacca Division, makes the following remarks :—

"As I have said before, these district councils, though they are not entitled to a place in a Local Self-Government scheme, have their uses, as the Departmental Councils in France have. The members no doubt take an intelligent interest in the questions submitted for their consideration. From an executive point of view, they are, no doubt, fortunate in their reliance on the District Officer.

Mr. H. Skrine, Officiating Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, records his opinion in the following words :—

"The deliberative work of the Boards in each district was fairly satisfactory. They had the business before them threshed out by the Sub-Committees, and are thus able to dispose of a large number of questions at a single sitting. The attendance was good everywhere, and the members generally took a laudable degree of interest in the proceedings, and gave the official Chairman substantial help in points of the experience and local knowledge. The lesson to be learnt is that the upper classes, of which these Boards are composed, are beginning to demonstrate their fitness for governing themselves. If nomination ruled in the selection of Commissioners for the municipalities, I doubt not that the work would be far better done. At any rate, chaos and gross mismanagement would be avoided.

Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, Officiating Commissioner of the Patna Division, makes the following comments :—

"It will be noticed that this year the District Officers of the Division are unanimous in praising the working of the District Boards, with the exception of Mr. Wheeler who gives no opinion. It would be strange indeed if it were not so. In the first place, they are fortunate in their *personnel*. The admixture of unofficial Europeans of good position and education stiffens the Board, and adds weight to its opinion, while their intimate knowledge of the wants of the district, at any rate within a large circle round their homes, renders their advice on local topics of great value. Secondly, the Boards are, for the most part,

much more wealthy than those in other parts of Bengal. Taking the statistics for 1894-95, I find that, excluding the Patna Division, the average annual income of a District Board was Rs. 1,04,667, while that of a District Board in Bihar was Rs. 2,24,327. The command of sufficient means enables a Board to entertain a better Engineer and a full establishment, as well as to meet the many wants of the district, besides enabling more important work to be laid before the members and interesting them in the execution of it.

"For Local Boards not so much can be said. My opinion has long been that, as at present constituted, they have no place in the system of Local Self-Government. Their powers are small, and it is difficult to increase them without divesting the District Board of functions which it is for the general advantage that they should retain. The general opinion seems to be that they may well be excised; and if the proposals now under consideration for the amendment of the Local Self-Government Act lead to that operation, I feel little doubt that, on the whole, it will be followed by a general feeling of relief."

Mr. W. B. Oldham, Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division, remarks:—

"The Malda District Board approaches most nearly in character to the District Boards of those districts where the presence of a numerous and educated middle class in the mufassal supplies many members who are willing and anxious to busy themselves in public affairs, and who are proud of their position on the Board, and always ready to use it in discussing and pushing with outside authority those matters in which they are interested. Otherwise this does not seem to be the case in this Division. The eulogium given by its Chairman to the Bhagalpur District Board, I attribute to the colony of educated and enlightened Bengalis at Bhagalpur. The other members generally, there and elsewhere, are content to follow their Chairman, and meet more with the object of learning his views and the policy of Government than of urging proposals of their own. This is not said in any way in depreciation of those councils, but to show that they fill a position in this Division which differs from that held or used by the bodies which I have been acquainted with in Central and Eastern Bengal."

Mr. R. C. Dutt, Officiating Commissioner of the Orissa Division, states:—

"The Chairman of the Balasore District Board, Mr. Brajendranath De, writes:—

'The District Board and the Local Boards have worked in a generally satisfactory manner during the year under report. The attendance at the meetings was not very good, but this is due to a certain extent to the fact that there were several vacancies among the members for a portion of the year, owing to the death and transfer of some of them. The members, however, who attended generally evinced a lively interest in the matters brought before the Board, and have discussed them with fairness and good sense. Necessarily the Boards have a merely consultative character, and the success or otherwise of the work generally depends a great deal on the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, and on the District Engineer and his subordinates.'

"It will appear from the foregoing remarks that all the District Officers appreciate the help and co-operation rendered by the members of the Boards. Non-official members devote much of their time not only to the work of the Boards, but also to the work of the different Committees which deal with the details of administration in the different departments—Public Works, Education, &c. The interest which these gentlemen take in this work, and the intelligence and zeal with which they perform it, have made Local Self-Government a success in these provinces."

57. As regards District and Local Boards the Lieutenant-Governor's views are in general accord with those expressed by Sir Charles Elliott in the last paragraph of the Resolution on the reports for 1894-95. The status and powers of Union Committees and their relations to District and Local Boards are now under consideration in connexion with the Bill to amend the Local Self-Government Act.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Form No. I (*a*).

Statement showing the constitution of the District Boards in Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1896.

Serial number.	Name of District Board.	Act under which constituted.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	Number of Members.								Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings proved abortive for want of quorum or adjourned.	Average attendance at each meeting.		
					Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.			Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14(*a*)	15	16	17
	Burdwan Division.																
1	Burdwan	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	2,669	1,322,108	3	7	9	19	6	13	4	15	17	.....	2·1	7·6	9·7
2	Birbhum	Ditto ...	1,751	790,352	3	4	6	13	5	8	4	9	15	1	3·2	2·8	6·0
3	Bankura	Ditto ...	2,611	1,019,273	4	4	7	15	5	10	4	11	11	1	3·6	5·1	8·8
4	Midnapore ...	Ditto ...	5,114	2,541,621	7	7	11	25	10	15	6	19	12	1	8·3	8·7	17·0
5	Hooghly	Ditto ...	1,159	910,503	6	8	13	27	7	20	3	24	17	2	3·1	8·9	12·1
6	Howrah	Ditto ...	499	630,319	3	3	5	11	3	8	2	9	15	.....	1·4	5·7	7·1
	Total ...	...	13,803	7,214,176	26	33	51	110	36	74	23	87	87	5	3·6	6·4	10·1
	Presidency Division.																
7	24-Parganas ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,983	1,537,565	5	8	12	25	6	19	1	24	12	Nil.	4·5	9·7	14·2
8	Nadia	Ditto ...	2,794	1,644,108	6	5	10	21	6	15	4	17	16	.....	4·3	7·0	11·3
9	Murshidabad ...	Ditto ...	2,998	1,250,946	6	5	10	21	6	15	8	13	14	3	4·	5·3	9·3
10	Jessore	Ditto ...	2,925	1,888,827	7	6	12	25	8	17	5	20	14	4	4·6	6·9	11·5
11	Khulna	Ditto ...	2,077	1,177,652	4	5	8	17	4	13	2	15	15	.....	2·8	8·6	11·4
	Total ...	... ...	11,877	7,499,098	28	29	52	109	30	79	20	89	71	7	4·4	7·5	11·8
	Rajshahi Division.																
12	Rajshahi	Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885.	2,322	1,282,744	4	7	10	21	4	17	6	15	14	2	2·43	6·07	8·5
13	Dinajpur		4,113	1,543,631	4	13	5	22	7	15	1	21	21	6	2·9	4·	6·9
14	Jalpaiguri ...		2,880	671,054	6	11	...	17	10	7	7	10	17	5	4·	2·	6·0
15	Rangpur		3,478	2,051,248	3	8	10	21	5	16	2	19	13	1	1·02	7·84	9·7
16	Bogra		1,449	806,924	4	12	...	16	5	11	1	15	20	2	3·1	4·5	7·6
17	Pabna		1,823	1,121,470	4	4	8	16	4	12	3	13	13	...	2·3	5·5	7·8
	Total ...		16,065	7,677,071	25	55	33	113	35	78	20	93	98	14	2·8	5·0	7·8
	Dacca Division.																
18	Dacca	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	2,769	2,295,566	6	9	14	29	8	21	3	26	17	2	2·9	10·8	13·7
19	Mymensingh ...	Ditto ...	6,274	3,378,395	4	9	12	25	4	21	2	23	20	4	1·9	8·5	10·4
20	Faridpur	Ditto ...	2,264·5	1,798,712	4	9	12	25	7	18	1	24	16	1	4·4	8·2	12·6
21	Backergunge ...	Ditto ...	3,632	2,117,312	6	7	12	25	12	13	2	23	16	1	4·0	5·3	9·3
	Total ...	.....	14,939·5	9,589,985	20	34	50	104	31	73	8	96	69	8	3·3	8·2	11·5
	Chittagong Division.																
22	Tippera	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	2,491	1,782,935	4	6	9	19	5	14	7	12	17	1	3·7	7·5	11·2
23	Noakhali	Ditto ...	1,645	1,009,794	6	7	...	13	6	7	1	12	19	1	3·8	4·7	8·5
24	Chittagong ...	Ditto ...	2,505	1,290,167	6	13	...	19	7	12	7	12	13	...	3·1	7·9	11·0
	Total ...	.....	6,641	4,082,896	16	26	9	51	18	33	15	36	49	2	3·5	6·7	10·2
	Patna Division.																
25	Patna	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	2,045	1,496,970	5	8	12	25	11	14	4	21	13	...	5·9	6·5	12·4
26	Gaya		4,699	2,036,505	5	6	10	21	6	15	8	13	18	2	3·0	8·0	11·0
27	Shahabad		4,403	1,937,138	5	8	12	25	9	16	7	18	10	1	2·8	8·2	11·0
28	Saran		2,610	2,378,943	8	8	15	31	10	21	18	13	12	...	5·0	9·5	14·5
29	Champaran ...		3,515	1,835,677	5	12	...	17	5	12	11	6	14	5	3·3	2·5	5·8
30	Muzaffarpur ...		2,982	2,620,205	5	5	9	19	8	11	13	6	17	2	3·5	4·5	8·0
31	Darbhanga ...		3,331	2,700,116	4	9	12	25	5	20	13	12	14	...	3·3	9·9	13·2
	Total ...	.....	23,585	14,993,514	37	56	70	163	54	109	74	89	98	10	3·8	7·0	10·8
	Bhagalpur Division.																
32	Monghyr	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	3,922	1,951,536	2	10	13	25	6	19	8	17	16	1	4·5	8·5	13·0
33	Bhagalpur ...	Ditto ...	4,218	1,958,445	4	12	15	31	6	25	6	25	16	3	2·6	10·4	13·0
34	Purnea	Ditto ...	4,870	1,921,637	3	10	12	25	4	21	8	17	16	2	2·3	11·3	13·6
35	Malda	Ditto ...	1,898	796,923	5	10	...	15	4	9	4	9	18	5	2·9	3·1	6·0
	Total ...	.....	14,908	6,628,541	13	42	39	94	20	74	26	68	66	11	3·1	8·3	11·4
	Orissa Division.																
36	Cuttack	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	3,618	1,860,846	6	5	10	21	9	12	6	15	14	1	4·2	5·6	9·8
37	Balasore	Ditto ...	2,060	973,850	2	6	8	16	6	10	4	12	13	6	2·85	4·15	7·0
38	Puri	Ditto ...	2,476	916,204	3	4	6	13	8	5	2	11	21	7	3·2	1·7	4·9
	Total ...	.....	8,154	3,750,900	11	15	24	50	23	27	12	38	48	14	3·4	3·8	7·2
	Grand Total ...	.....	109,972·5	61,436,181	176	290	328	794	247	547	198	596	586	71	3·4	6·7	10·1

Form No. I(*b*).

Statement showing the constitution of the Local Boards in Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1896.

Serial number.	Name of Local Board.	Act under which constituted.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	Number of Members.								Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings proved abortive for want of quorum or adjourned.	Average attendance at each meeting.		
					Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.			Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14(*a*)	15	16	17
	Burdwan Division.																
	Burdwan.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,220	585,301	...	5	10	15	1	14	...	15	9	1	·3	7·8	8·1
2	Katwa	Ditto ...	347	218,384	...	4	5	9	...	9	...	9	16	5	.....	3·8	3·8
3	Kalna	Ditto ...	428	221,832	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	4	.....	.....	4·2	4·2
4	Raniganj	Ditto ...	664	296,501	...	4	6	10	1	9	2	8	9	8	.....	3·3	3·3
	Total ...	.....	2,669	1,322,108	...	16	27	43	2	41	2	41	38	14	·1	4·7	4·8
	Birbhum.																
5	Suri	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,106	462,748	...	5	6	11	2	9	1	10	16	5	·3	3·0	3·3
6	Rampur Hát ...	Ditto ...	645	327,604	...	8	2	10	1	9	1	9	16	4	·3	4·5	4·8
	Total ...	.....	1,751	790,352	...	13	8	21	3	18	2	19	32	9	·3	3·7	4·0
	Bankura.																
7	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,917	673,614	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	12	.....	·1	4·7	4·8
8	Vishnupur ...	Ditto ...	694	345,659	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	8	4	.....	2·1	2·1
	Total ...	.....	2,611	1,019,273	...	7	14	21	...	21	...	21	20	4	·1	3·4	3·5
	Midnapore.																
9	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	3,310	1,233,514	1	9	14	24	5	19	3	21	8	2	1·4	6·2	7·6
10	Contai	Ditto ...	849	545,408	3	6	12	21	3	18	1	20	10	2	1·3	6·5	7·8
11	Tamluk	Ditto ...	607	488,816	...	6	12	18	...	18	...	18	12	3	.....	5·7	5·7
12	Ghatal	Ditto ...	348	276,383	...	11	7	18	2	16	1	17	14	8	·4	4·7	5·1
	Total ...	.....	5,114	2,541,021	4	32	45	81	10	71	5	76	44	15	·8	5·7	6·5
	Hooghly.																
13	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	429	269,773	1	5	9	15	3	12	...	15	12	6	1·0	4·5	5·5
14	Serampore ...	Ditto ...	330	324,363	1	6	9	16	1	15	1	15	19	12	.....	3·8	3·8
15	Jahanabad ...	Ditto ...	401	316,367	1	3	6	10	2	8	...	10	11	2	·2	4·8	5·0
	Total ...	.....	1,159	910,503	3	14	24	41	6	35	1	40	42	20	·4	4·3	4·7
	Howrah.																
16	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	162	232,090	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	25	.....	.....	4·6	4·6
17	Ulubaria	Ditto ...	337	397,329	...	9	3	12	1	11	...	12	20	2	·4	4·5	4·9
	Total ...	.....	499	630,319	...	12	9	21	1	20	...	21	45	2	·2	4·5	4·7
	Grand Total ...	.....	13,803	7,214,176	7	94	127	228	22	206	10	215	231	64	·3	4·4	4·7
	Presidency Division.																
	24-Parganas.																
18	Alipore	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	502	531,502	...	7	8	15	2	13	...	15	8	2	·3	7·5	7·8
19	Diamond Harbour	Ditto ...	417	402,883	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	8	2	.....	6·6	6·6
20	Barasat	Ditto ...	435	288,831	...	5	10	15	...	15	...	15	11	3	.....	5·5	5·5
21	Basirhat	Ditto ...	329	314,340	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	15	9	.....	4·8	4·8
	Total ...	.....	1,683	1,537,565	...	19	32	51	2	49	...	51	42	16	·1	6·1	6·2
	Nadia.																
22	Krishnagar ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	778	385,153	...	4	8	12	2	10	2	10	10	1	·6	3·1	3·7
23	Meherpur ...	Ditto ...	992	545,992	...	4	8	12	...	12	1	11	14	10	.....	2·8	2·8
24	Kushtia	Ditto ...	597	482,927	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	14	6	.....	3·	3·
25	Ranaghat	Ditto ...	427	230,036	1	3	6	10	1	9	...	10	15	9	·1	3·6	3·7
	Total ...	.....	2,794	1,644,108	1	14	28	43	3	40	3	40	53	26	·2	3·1	3·3
	Murshidabad.																
26	Berhampore ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	974	454,919	...	14	7	21	...	21	5	16	6	2	.....	6·6	6·6
27	Kandi	Ditto ...	530	449,434	...	5	9	14	1	13	...	14	14	7	·4	5·0	5·4
28	Jangipur	Ditto ...	594	346,603	...	4	9	13	...	13	1	12	10	3	.....	4·0	4·0
	Total ...	.....	2,098	1,250,946	...	23	25	48	1	47	6	42	30	12	·1	5·2	5·3

Serial number.	Name of Local Board.	Act under which constituted.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	Number of Members.								Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings proved abortive for want of quorum or were adjourned.	Average attendance at each meeting.		
					Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.			Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14(a)	15	16	17
	Presidency Division—*concld.*																
	Jessore.																
29	Jessore	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	889	594,835	...	6	12	18	3	15	...	18	13	7	2·0	4·0	6·0
30	Bangaon	Ditto ...	640	311,073	...	6	10	16	2	14	...	16	10	...	.....	7·8	7·8
31	Jhenidah	Ditto ...	475	330,201	...	3	6	9	1	8	1	8	7	1	·7	3·4	4·1
32	Narail	Ditto ...	487	303,281	...	4	5	9	...	9	...	9	12	...	.....	5·1	5·1
33	Magura	Ditto ...	425	349,537	...	3	6	9	1	8	...	9	12	1	.....	4·0	4·0
	Total ...	.....	2,925	1,888,827	...	22	39	61	7	54	1	60	54	9	·5	4·9	5·4
	Khulna.																
34	Khulna	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	696	379,251	1	7	4	12	1	11	...	12	10	2	·3	5·4	5·7
35	Bagirhat	Ditto ...	679	340,559	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	5	1	.....	6·2	6·2
36	Satkhira	Ditto ...	702	457,842	1	9	6	16	1	15	...	16	7	... 1		6·2	7·2
	Total ...	.....	2,077	1,177,652	2	20	18	40	2	38	...	40	22	3	·4	5·9	6·3
	Grand Total ...	.....	11,877	7,499,098	3	98	143	243	15	228	10	233	201	66	·3	5·0	5·3
	Rajshahi Division.																
	Rajshahi.																
37	Boalia	Bengal Local Self-Government Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	904	550,171	...	5	10	15	1	14	1	14	6	...	·1	6·2	6·3
38	Nator		815	454,326	1	4	8	13	3	10	...	13	13	3	1·8	2·8	4·6
39	Naugaon		603	298,247	1	3	6	10	2	8	...	10	5	2	1·0	3·0	4·0
	Dinajpur.																
40	Thakurgaon ...		867	393,406	1	8	...	9	3	6	...	9	2	...	2·0	2·0	4·0
	Rangpur.																
41	Rangpur		1,133	632,172	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	10	4	.....	4·0	4·0
42	Gaibandha ...		760	443,601	1	6	...	7	2	5	...	7	9	...	1·0	2·6	3·6
43	Kurigram		937	507,711	1	6	...	7	1	6	...	7	7	1	1·0	2·5	3·5
44	Nilphamari ...		648	447,764	1	6	...	7	1	6	...	7	13	3	·6	2·3	2·9
	Pabna.																
45	Pabna		878	582,833	...	4	8	12	1	11	...	12	7	4	·1	5·3	5·4
46	Sirajganj		945	738,637	...	4	8	12	2	10	2	10	11	1	1·3	4·1	5·4
	Total ...	.....	8,490	5,048,868	6	58	40	104	16	88	3	101	83	18	·10	3·4	4·4
	Dacca Division.																
	Dacca.																
47	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,257	708,615	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	7	1	...	6·0	6·0
48	Narayanganj ...	Ditto ...	637	556,801	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	7	...	...	4·5	4·5
49	Munshiganj ...	Ditto ...	386	581,051	...	5	10	15	1	14	...	15	6	...	·1	8·5	8·7
50	Manikganj ...	Ditto ...	480	449,000	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	14	4	...	3·8	3·8
	Total ...	.....	2,760	2,295,556	...	15	30	45	1	44	...	45	34	5	·1	5·7	5·8
	Mymensingh.																
51	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,845½	836,542	...	5	10	15	1	14	...	15	15	6	·2	4·8	5·0
52	Tangail	Ditto ...	1,046	841,502	...	4	8	12	1	11	...	12	15	2	·4	4·5	4·9
53	Kishorganj ...	Ditto ...	975	619,994	...	6	10	16	1	15	...	16	12	3	·3	6·0	6·3
54	Jamalpur	Ditto ...	1,208·5	553,610	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	19	9	...	3·7	3·7
55	Netrakona ...	Ditto ...	1,137	526,747	...	9	4	13	1	12	...	13	13	3	·9	4·4	5·3
	Total ...	.....	6,274	3,378,395	...	27	38	65	4	61	...	65	74	22	·4	4·6	5·0
	Faridpur.																
56	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	854·5	655,363	...	6	6	12	1	11	...	12	15	2	·4	4·6	5·0
57	Goalundo	Ditto ...	428	351,620	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	10	2	...	4·5	4·5
58	Madaripur ...	Ditto ...	982	791,729	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	17	2	...	4·8	4·8
	Total ...	.....	2,264·5	1,798,712	...	13	20	33	1	32	...	33	42	6	·1	4·7	4·8
	Backergunge.																
59	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,101	819,655	...	6	12	18	...	18	1	17	15	1	...	9·6	9·6
60	Pirojpur	Ditto ...	689	507,357	...	5	10	15	4	11	...	15	14	3	·7	6·0	6·7
61	Patuakhali ...	Ditto ...	1,227	401,850	...	10	...	10	5	5	...	10	12	...	2·3	3·0	5·3
62	Bhola	Ditto ...	615	388,450	...	10	...	10	5	5	1	9	9	·4	2·1	2·4	4·5
	Total ..	.....	3,632	2,117,312	...	31	22	53	14	39	2	51	50	8	1·3	5·2	6·5
	Total ...	.....	14,939·5	9,589,986	...	96	110	196	20	176	2	194	200	41	·5	5·0	5·5

Serial number.	Name of Local Board.	Act under which constituted.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	Number of Members.								Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings for which quorum not present or adjourned.	Average attendance at each meeting.		
					Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.			Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14(a)	15	16	17
	Chittagong Division.																
	Tipperah.																
63	Comilla	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,142	821,285	...	12	...	12	1	11	...	12	14	...	·6	5·3	5·9
64	Brahmanbaria ...	Ditto ...	769	550,097	...	9	...	9	2	7	...	9	12	2	1·9	1·9	3·8
65	Chandpur ...	Ditto ...	580	371,553	...	6	...	6	2	4	...	6	10	...	1·5	2·1	3·6
	Total ...	.....	2,491	1,782,935	...	27	...	27	5	22	...	27	36	2	1·3	3·1	4·4
	Patna Division.																
66	Patna		598	417,287	...	12	...	12	..	12	...	12	13	2	.....	5·3	5·3
67	Dinapore		138	122,841	...	3	6	9	1	8	1	8	3	...	·6	3·6	4·2
68	Barh		524	395,893	1	8	...	9	1	8	1	8	6	2	1·0	4·3	5·3
69	Bihar		785	560,940	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	6	2	.....	4·2	4·2
70	Gaya		1,897	740,527	2	7	...	9	2	7	...	9	12	2	·7	3·1	3·8
71	Nawadah ...		955	439,565	...	7	...	7	2	5	...	7	12	...	1·1	3·1	4·2
72	Jahanabad ...		606	303,817	..	7	...	7	2	5	1	6	17	9	1·0	·9	1·9
73	Aurangabad ...		1,241	462,656	...	7	...	7	2	5	2	5	13	8	1·3	1·3	2·6
74	Arrah		998	687,550	1	19	...	20	1	19	3	17	15	4	·1	5·1	5·2
75	Buxar	Act III	624	494,259	2	13	...	15	3	12	2	13	13	3	2·1	4·4	6·5
76	Bhabhua	(B.C.) of	1,027	354,686	...	9	...	9	1	8	...	9	12	3	·1	3·6	3·7
77	Sasaram	1885.	1,754	510,643	...	21	...	21	2	19	2	19	12	1	·5	5·5	6·0
78	Chapra		900	961,284	2	14	...	16	2	14	9	7	10	1	·7	6·8	7·5
79	Siwan		849	783,029	...	9	...	9	2	7	6	3	13	7	1·1	1·7	2·8
80	Gopalganj ...		771	634,630	1	6	...	7	2	5	2	5	8	...	1·6	3·0	4·6
81	Muzaffarpur ...		1,213	1,023,078	1	7	...	8	1	7	4	4	3	1	1·0	2·5	3·5
82	Hajipur ...		760	680,090	2	7	...	9	3	6	7	2	8	4	2·2	1·0	3·2
83	Sitamarhi ...		1,009	916,428	2	7	...	9	2	7	5	4	7	2	2·0	2·3	4·3
84	Darbhanga ...		1,221	964,347	...	10	...	10	...	10	3	7	13	...	.....	4·1	4·1
85	Madhubani ...		1,347	997,115	1	10	...	11	2	9	6	5	13	...	1·2	5·1	6·3
86	Samastipur ...		763	738,624	...	9	...	9	1	8	5	4	7	2	·9	4·1	5·0
	Total for 1895-96 ...	.....	30,070	13,162,937	15	196	14	225	32	193	59	186	210	53	1·0	3·5	4·5
	Bhagalpur Division.																
	Monghyr.																
87	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,560	788,741	...	12	...	12	1	11	4	8	10	...	·3	4·7	5·0
88	Begusarai	Ditto ...	709	618,197	...	13	...	13	1	12	6	7	12	2	·2	4·5	4·7
89	Jamui	Ditto ...	1,593	544,598	...	13	...	13	1	12	...	13	15	2	1·4	4·0	5·4
	Total ...	.....	3,922	1,951,536	...	38	...	38	3	35	10	28	37	4	·6	4·4	5·0
	Bhagalpur.																
90	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	926	478,028	...	13	...	13	...	13	1	12	12	.....	.....	5·4	5·4
91	Banka	Ditto ...	1,185	423,350	...	13	...	13	2	11	1	12	11	1	1·3	4·3	5·6
92	Madhipura ...	Ditto ...	1,172	575,505	...	13	...	13	2	11	2	11	15	2	1·6	3·7	5·3
93	Supaul	Ditto ...	935	481,562	...	15	...	15	2	13	3	12	20	11	1·1	2·0	4·0
	Total ...	.....	4,218	1,958,445	...	54	...	54	6	48	7	47	58	14	1·0	4·1	5·1
	Purnea.																
94	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	2,532	846,639	...	12	...	12	1	11	6	6	11	1	·2	5·3	5·5
95	Kishanganj ...	Ditto ...	1,304	642,573	...	13	...	13	1	12	1	12	17	6	1·0	2·8	3·8
96	Araria	Ditto	1,044	432,425	...	13	...	13	2	11	1	12	16	3	1·5	4·2	5·7
	Total ...	.....	4,870	1,921,637	..	38	...	38	4	34	8	30	44	10	·9	4·1	5·0
	Grand Total ...	.....	13,010	5,831,618	...	130	...	130	13	117	25	105	139	28	·9	4·3	5·0
	Orissa Division.																
9.	Cuttack Sadar ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,519	934,805	3	12	...	15	4	11	2	13	15	2	1·7	4·3	6·0
98	Kendrapara ...	Ditto ...	1,000	412,123	2	11	...	13	4	9	1	12	13	1	3·0	3·0	6·0
99	Jajpur ...	Ditto ...	1,049	513,918	1	12	...	13	4	9	...	13	11	2	1·9	4·4	6·3
100	Balasore ...	Ditto ...	1,152	526,068	2	10	...	12	2	10	1	11	10	3	·5	4·1	4·6
101	Bhadrak ...	Ditto ...	906	447,782	...	11	...	11	4	7	...	11	9	3	2·1	3·7	5·8
102	Puri	Ditto ...	1,530	584,781	1	7	...	8	4	4	...	8	8	2	1·9	1·6	3·5
103	Khurda ...	Ditto ...	946	331,423	...	6	...	6	2	4	1	5	5	1	1·6	1·8	3·4
	Total ...	.....	8,154	3,750,900	9	69	...	78	24	54	5	73	71	14	1·8	3·4	5·2
	Grand Total ...	.....	92,834·5	53,887,917	40	758	433	1,231	147	1,084	114	1,117	1,107	286	·9	4·0	4·9

FORM No. II.

FOR

Statement showing the Income of the District Boards

Name of District Board.	Closing balance of last year.	I.—LAND REVENUE.					VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES.				XII.—INTEREST.				XIII.—POST OFFICE.			XVII.—POLICE
		Revenue due to canals.	Sale-proceeds of trees, grass, &c.	Cost of collecting road cess arrears recovered.	Fees, fines, and forfeitures.	Total.	Local rate.	Patwari cess.	Village service fund.	Total.	On securities belonging to famine relief fund.	On dispensary securities.	On arrears of road cess.	Total.	Mail cart receipts.	District post (collections).	Total.	Receipts under Cattle Trespass Act.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13(a)	14	15	16	17	18	19
Burdwan Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R
1 Burdwan	35,383	...	...	...	...	...	1,10,180	...	...	1,10,180	...	...	1,512	1,512	...	...	...	9,
2 Birbhum	36,064	...	...	...	...	...	70,032	...	...	70,032	...	...	255	255	...	...	...	7,
3 Bankura	17,377	...	...	...	...	...	41,120	...	...	41,120	...	...	480	480	...	...	...	1,
4 Midnapore	64,273	...	...	...	...	...	1,27,699	...	...	1,27,699	...	...	1,046	1,046	...	...	...	8,
5 Hooghly	55,474	...	...	...	...	...	81,599	...	...	81,599	...	...	1,102	1,102	...	...	...	6,
6 Howrah	16,613	...	...	...	...	...	40,407	...	...	40,407	...	...	621	621	...	...	...	2,
Total ...	2,25,184	...	...	...	...	...	4,71,037	...	...	4,71,037	...	...	5,076	5,076	...	...	...	36,
Presidency Division.																		
1 24-Parganas	52,697	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,138	...	...	1,00,138	891	...	887	1,778	...	...	...	5,
2 Nadia	11,388	...	...	...	...	...	70,930	...	...	70,930	...	...	195	195	...	...	...	26,
3 Murshidabad	−7,294	...	...	...	...	...	65,186	...	...	65,186	...	...	967	967	...	...	...	11,
4 Jessore	30,038	...	...	...	...	...	77,655	...	...	77,655	...	21	1,005	1,026	...	...	...	16
5 Khulna	25,428	...	...	...	...	...	72,643	...	...	72,643	...	...	252	252	...	...	...	4
Total ...	1,21,257	...	...	...	...	...	3,95,552	...	...	3,95,552	891	21	3,206	4,118	...	...	...	65
Rajshahi Division.																		
1 Rajshahi	57,028	...	...	...	...	...	84,477	...	...	84,477	...	...	220	220	...	...	...	9
2 Dinajpur	78,270	...	...	...	...	...	88,376	...	...	88,376	...	...	137	137	...	...	...	21
3 Jalpaiguri	5,947	...	...	...	...	...	53,212	...	...	53,212	...	...	37	37	...	...	...	12
4 Rangpur	60,314	...	...	...	...	...	1,16,564	...	...	1,16,564	...	...	288	288	...	...	...	12
5 Bogra	72,120	...	...	...	...	...	47,022	...	...	47,022	...	...	61	61	...	...	...	11
6 Pabna	26,671	...	...	...	...	...	57,225	...	...	57,225	...	...	254	254	...	...	...	10
Total ...	3,00,350	...	...	...	...	...	4,46,876	...	...	4,46,876	...	...	997	997	...	...	...	77
Dacca Division.																		
1 Dacca	52,273	...	...	...	...	...	61,906	...	...	61,906	...	...	250	250	...	...	...	
2 Mymensingh	92,882	...	...	...	...	...	1,50,879	...	...	1,50,879	...	...	340	340	...	...	...	3
3 Faridpur	14,074	...	...	...	...	...	59,819	...	...	59,819	...	...	327	327	...	...	...	
4 Backergunge	27,608	...	...	...	...	...	1,69,539	...	...	1,69,539	...	256	478	734	...	...	...	1
Total ...	1,86,837	...	...	...	...	...	4,48,143	...	...	4,48,143	...	256	1,395	1,651	...	...	...	5
Chittagong Division.																		
1 Tippera	1,21,308	...	...	...	...	...	94,856	...	...	94,856	...	...	850	850	...	...	...	
2 Noakhali	82,625	...	...	...	...	...	76,559	...	...	76,559	...	140	90	230	...	...	...	
3 Chittagong	94,197	...	...	...	...	...	72,328	...	...	72,328	...	...	123	123	...	...	...	
Total ...	2,98,130	...	...	...	...	...	2,43,743	...	...	2,43,743	...	140	1,063	1,203	...	...	...	2
Patna Division.																		
1 Patna	12,370	...	...	...	...	...	1,58,001	...	...	1,58,001	...	...	1,992	1,992	...	...	...	
2 Gaya	1,16,951	...	...	...	...	...	1,79,375	...	...	1,79,375	...	43	4,271	4,314	...	...	...	
3 Shahabad	4,317	...	...	...	...	...	1,61,135	...	...	1,61,135	...	...	1,322	1,322	...	...	...	
4 Saran	64,302	...	...	...	...	...	1,07,607	...	...	1,07,607	...	...	4,313	4,313	...	...	...	
5 Champaran	12,839	...	...	...	...	...	82,346	...	...	82,346	...	..	324	324	...	...	...	1
6 Muzaffarpur	55,783	...	...	...	...	...	1,91,484	...	...	1,94,484	...	...	2,578	2,578	...	...	...	
7 Darbhanga	4,882	...	...	...	...	...	1,83,256	...	...	1,83,256	...	...	2,299	2,299	...	...	...	
Total ...	2,70,483	...	...	...	...	...	11,26,204	...	...	11,20,204	...	43	17,099	17,142	...	...	...	5
Bhagalpur Division.																		
1 Monghyr	56,026	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,882	...	...	1,28,882	...	108	663	771	...	...	...	
2 Bhagalpur	99,204	...	...	...	...	...	1,17,102	...	...	1,17,102	...	221	493	714	...	...	...	
3 Purnea	30,092	...	...	...	...	...	98,704	...	...	98,704	...	...	342	342	...	...	...	
4 Malda	62,039	...	...	...	...	...	30,604	...	...	30,604	...	...	23	23	...	...	...	
Total ...	2,47,321	...	...	...	...	...	3,75,292	...	...	3,75,292	...	329	1,521	1,850	...	...	...	1
Orissa Division.																		
1 Cuttack	44,968	...	...	...	...	...	55,688	...	...	55,688	...	...	1,799	1,799	...	...	...	
2 Balasore	19,315	...	...	...	...	...	33,303	...	...	33,303	...	185	321	506	...	...	...	
3 Puri	18,336	...	...	...	...	...	31,318	...	...	31,318	...	...	760	760	...	...	...	
Total ...	82,619	...	...	...	...	...	1,20,309	...	...	1,20,309	...	185	2,880	3,065	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	17,32,181	...	...	...	...	...	36,27,156	...	...	3[illegible],156	891	974	33,237	35,102	...	...	...	4,
Total for 1894-95 ...	17,34,464	...	...	...	...	...	35,00,402	...	...	35,00,402	...	2,169	35,420	37,616	...	...	...	4,

XIX.—EDUCATION.

XX.—MEDICAL.

School Fees.						Miscellaneous.						Income from—		Miscellaneous.			
schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Total.	Contributions.	Sale-proceeds of books.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total.	Hospital and dispensary receipts.	Medicines sold by Civil Surgeons.	Endowments.	Contributions.	Sanitary fees and fines.	Other receipts.	Total.	Total.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	...	1,865	...	1,865	479	...	585	585	2,929	...	...	...	115	...	50	50	165
..	...	1,333	...	1,333	...	...	118	118	1,451	...	...	...	...	...	189	189	189
..	...	954	...	954	68	...	181	181	1,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	2,161	...	2,161	504	...	670	670	3,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	1,772	...	1,772	211	...	274	274	2,257	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15
..	...	807	...	807	196	...	57	57	1,130	...	...	...	220	...	...	...	220
..	...	8,053	...	8,952	1,458	...	1,885	1,885	12,295	...	...	...	350	...	239	239	589
..	...	517	...	517	61	...	565	565	1,143	...	...	...	580	...	...	...	580
..	...	908	...	908	83	..	152	153	1,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	174	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	640	...	640	38	...	656	656	1,334	31	...	17	1,113	...	..	...	1,161
..	...	365	...	365	109	...	115	115	589	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	47
..	...	2,430	...	2,430	201	...	1,063	1,063	4,864	31	...	17	1,740	...	...	...	1,788
...	...	208	...	208	...	145	167	312	520	...	...	...	1,183	...	...	...	1,183
...	...	660	...	660	1,992	...	382	382	2,134	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
...	...	132	...	132	372	...	34	34	538	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
800	...	1,260	...	2,060	1,808	...	226	226	3,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,478	...	1,478	21	...	84	84	1,583	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	45
...	...	147	...	147	400	...	1,225	1,225	1,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
800	...	3,886	...	4,674	3,253	145	2,118	2,269	10,210	110	...	...	1,228	...	...	...	1,338
...	...	...	69	...	...	...	108	108	108	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	119
...	...	1,388	...	1,457	2,142	...	2,186	2,186	5,755	...	...	...	2,645	...	...	...	2,645
...	...	707	...	707	87	...	120	120	914	...	...	...	131	...	...	...	131
231	...	1,211	...	1,442	...	...	502	502	1,944	...	...	...	654	...	1,000	1,000	1,654
231	...	3,276	69	3,576	2,229	...	2,916	2,916	8,721	...	...	119	3,430	...	1,000	1,000	4,549
187	...	357	...	544	984	...	47	47	1,575	...	...	...	1,458	...	5	5	1,463
...	...	924	...	924	60	...	346	346	1,330	...	...	...	1,239	...	...	...	1,239
...	...	1,294	...	1,294	173	...	422	422	1,889	...	...	...	158	...	3	3	161
187	...	2,575	...	2,762	1,217	...	815	815	4,794	...	...	...	2,835	...	8	8	2,843
...	...	809	...	809	...	...	257	257	1,066	...	...	...	3,130	...	...	...	3,130
...	...	527	...	527	63	...	14	14	604	...	...	...	1,882	...	17	17	1,899
...	...	703	...	703	357	...	3	3	1,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	828	...	828	275	...	117	117	1,220	...	...	...	158	...	2	2	160
...	...	458	...	458	25	...	108	108	591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	282	...	282	...	...	51	51	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	560	...	560	1,169	...	...	...	1,729	...	...	...	1,816	...	...	...	1,816
...	...	4,167	...	4,167	1,989	...	550	550	6,706	...	...	...	6,986	...	19	19	6,505
...	...	861	...	861	533	...	207	207	1,601	9	23	...	2,208	...	2	2	2,242
...	...	484	...	484	359	...	31	31	874	...	...	...	2,530	...	114	114	2,644
...	...	327	...	327	...	...	1,187	1,187	1,514	...	..	...	324	...	...	...	324
...	...	747	...	747	...	...	81	81	828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,419	...	2,419	892	...	1,506	1,506	4,817	9	23	...	5,062	..	116	116	5,210
...	...	405	40	445	361	...	113	113	919	...	...	...	225	...	...	...	225
...	...	93	...	93	600	...	96	96	789	...	...	...	1,204	...	194	194	1,398
...	...	195	...	195	...	...	6	6	201	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
...	...	693	40	733	961	...	215	215	1,909	...	...	...	1,429	...	238	238	1,667
1,227	...	25,337	109	26,733	12,590	145	11,068	11,813	56,986	150	23	136	22,560	...	1,630	1,630	24,489
2,194	...	26,694	110	28,998	13,144	5	12,806	12,811	54,958	171	54	17	27,401	...	1,257	1,257	28,930

XXI.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.									XXII.—RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES.	XXIII.—	XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS.						XXVI.—RAILWAYS.	XXX.—IRRIGATION, MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.
Botanical and other public garden receipts.	Veterinary receipts.	Receipts on account of experimental cultivation.	Public exhibitions and fairs. Horse fairs.	Cattle fairs.	Other exhibitions or fairs.	Total.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Contribution for pensions and gratuities.	Stationery and printing.	Sale of old stores and materials.	Rents. Staging bungalow fees.	Serai fees.	Rent of land.	Total.	Miscellaneous, including fees, fines, and forfeitures.	Total.	Gross receipts.	Local canal receipts.
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	47(a)	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	722	...	...	722	4,940	5,675	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	207	...	...	207	2,080	2,287	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	...	...	2	5,931	5,951	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	63	6,222	6,285	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,854	6,854	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,451	3,451	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	2	2	..	2	...	...	31	994	...	...	994	29,478	30,503	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	3,294	3,294	...	3,294	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	5,381	5,417	...	220
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	...	...	201	2,332	2,533	...	.....
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,055	3,055	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7,776	7,777	...	.....
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	14	...	..	14	3,682	3,737	...	.....
..	..	...	...	...	3,294	3,294	...	3,294	...	...	78	215	...	..	215	22,226	23,519	...	220
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	520	...	...	520	597	1,165	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	..	...	828	847	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,416	...	...	1,416	915	2,331	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	244	...	...	244	1,487	1,767	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	1	943	958	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	101	...	...	101	2,827	2,941	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	2,282	...	...	2,282	7,597	10,009	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	985	985	...	985	...	...	126	...	...	...	...	2,950	3,076	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	25	...	...	353	...	...	...	...	7,971	8,004	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	10	...	...	10	4,885	4,940	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	...	91	442	5,842	6,284	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,010	1,010	...	1,010	..	...	504	361	...	91	452	21,348	22,304	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	82	...	...	82	6,408	6,610	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	79	...	70	149	2,361	2,630	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	43	...	2,532	2,575	3,122	5,806	...	15,004
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	204	...	2,402	2,606	11,891	15,046	...	15,004
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	577	1,885	...	...	1,885	4,276	6,738	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	23	...	255	479	551	...	...	551	7,328	8,358	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	400	400	...	400	...	...	843	490	...	...	490	8,270	9,603	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,963	1,963	...	1,963	...	...	23	712	47	...	759	13,001	13,783	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	655	...	...	655	1,373	2,156	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	772	6,478	816	...	...	816	7,769	15,063	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	652	628	...	...	628	5,965	7,245	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,386	2,386	...	2,386	...	1,027	9,180	5,737	47	...	5,784	47,972	62,936	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	...	...	...	...	2,746	2,969	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	86	...	...	86	4,011	4,190	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	23	...	...	23	216	326	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,126	1,126	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	109	...	..	109	8,099	8,581	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	36	591	...	627	3,310	3,995	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	221	900	...	1,121	2,129	3,268	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	1,841	1,867	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	257	1,491	...	1,748	7,280	9,125	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	6,692	6,692	...	6,692	...	1,027	10,943	10,159	1,538	2,493	14,190	1,55,891	1,81,022	...	15,224
...	...	...	...	...	5,425	5,425	...	5,425	...	...	6,909	9,787	2,307	...	12,0	1,80,333	1,99,326	...	14,475

II.

gal, during the year ending 31st March 1896.

XXXII.—CIVIL WORKS.									CONTRIBUTION.			DEBT.							
In charge of Civil Officers.								In charge of Public Works Officers.											
	Rent of buildings and lands.	Sale of nazul buildings and lands.	Sale of buildings and other property (other than nazul).	Sale of stores and materials.	Miscellaneous.	Contribution.	Total.		Total.	From Provincial to Local.	From other Boards.	Total.	Loans.	Deposits and advances.	Provident fund receipts and withdrawals.	Total.	Total income, excluding opening balance.	Total income, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of income (excluding balance) per head of population.
7	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	71 (a)	72	73	74	75	76
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	A. P.
1,343	219	...	...	...	191	61,507	71,260	...	71,260	27,974	...	27,974	...	22,464	...	22,664	2,52,211	2,87,594	1 4	3 0
966	...	...	...	...	...	16,628	17,594	...	17,594	15,013	...	13,013	...	6,489	...	6,489	1,18,866	1,54,940	1 5	2 4
825	...	...	...	...	...	22,258	24,083	...	24,083	28,246	...	28,246	...	3,932	...	3,932	1,06,551	1,23,978	0 7	1 8
1,158	...	...	...	...	...	6,135	21,293	...	24,293	35,844	...	35,844	...	22,187	...	22,187	2,28,891	2,93,164	0 9	1 5
1,030	2	...	...	...	1	50,927	55,260	...	55,260	27,275	...	27,275	...	6,769	...	6,769	1,87,921	2,49,395	1 5	3 3
5,533	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,533	...	6,533	10,560	...	10,560	...	6,440	...	6,440	72,093	88,706	1 0	1 9
1,855	221	...	...	...	192	1,56,755	1,99,023	...	1,99,023	1,42,912	...	1,42,912	...	68,481	...	68,481	9,66,533	11,91,717	1 0	2 1
1,463	438	...	...	...	19	85,444	1,06,364	...	1,06,364	25,315	...	25,315	...	28,144	...	28,144	2,86,483	3,39,780	1 1	2 11
5,161	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,161	...	3,161	2,603	...	2,603	20,000	17,602	291	37,985	1,45,520	1,56,908	0 8	1 4
1,247	...	...	...	...	8	200	11,455	...	11,455	1,842	...	1,842	15,000	2,221	...	17,221	1,11,767	1,01,473	0 10	1 5
7,539	190	...	...	...	761	30,335	38,825	...	38,825	5,496	...	5,496	...	7,948	...	7,948	1,58,052	1,97,030	0 7	1 0
5,431	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	9,431	...	9,431	21,254	...	21,254	...	6,448	...	6,448	1,19,208	1,44,636	0 11	1 7
7,841	628	...	...	...	788	1,19,979	1,69,236	...	1,69,236	56,510	...	56,510	35,000	62,453	291	97,744	8,21,030	9,42,287	0 10	1 9
1,887	...	...	...	...	...	14,849	25,736	...	25,736	3,388	...	3,388	...	8,631	...	8,631	1,31,925	1,91,953	1 0	1 8
5,843	...	...	...	...	69	16,270	20,182	...	20,182	9,423	...	9,423	...	22,040	...	22,040	1,65,088	2,43,358	0 11	1 9
1,133	300	...	...	...	79	46,576	67,088	...	67,088	952	...	952	10,000	12,111	...	22,111	1,58,589	1,64,536	1 3	3 9
1,023	320	...	...	...	..	12,668	51,611	...	51,611	4,697	1,485	6,182	...	30,541	...	30,541	2,2?,882	2,83,186	0 11	1 9
1,695	...	...	...	...	...	3,383	5,078	...	5,078	1,041	...	1,041	...	10,693	...	10,693	77,835	1,49,955	0 11	1 6
1,874	...	...	...	...	...	10,806	19,680	...	19,680	5,514	...	5,514	...	9,514	...	9,514	1,07,244	1,33,915	0 8	1 3
4,055	620	...	...	...	148	1,04,552	1,89,375	...	1,89,375	25,015	1,485	26,500	10,000	94,130	...	1,04,130	8,60,563	11,66,913	0 11	1 10
3,502	191	...	...	...	...	44,832	67,585	...	67,585	23,755	...	23,755	...	18,142	...	18,142	1,81,727	2,34,000	0 5	1 3
5,561	78	...	130	...	602	16,761	43,222	...	43,222	9,079	...	9,079	...	35,381	...	35,381	2,06,883	3,80,764	0 8	1 4
1,905	...	...	...	...	8	10,327	15,240	...	15,240	22,631	...	22,631	...	13,810	...	13,810	1,23,445	1,37,519	0 6	1 2
5,020	...	...	...	...	255	84,375	90,250	...	90,250	27,933	...	27,933	...	19,463	...	19,463	3,27,960	3,55,607	1 3	2 5
4,048	269	...	130	...	955	1,56,295	2,16,297	...	2,16,297	83,398	...	83,398	...	86,796	...	86,796	9 30,053	11,16,890	0 8	1 6
3,967	...	...	...	...	...	16,846	23,813	...	23,813	27,428	...	27,428	...	13,169	579	13,748	1,79,520	3,00,828	0 10	1 9
5,327	...	...	...	..	...	7,836	18,163	...	18,163	12,438	...	12,438	...	14,012	514	14,526	1,32,840	2,15,465	1 2	2 0
7,507	...	...	930	...	12	38,334	56,783	...	56,783	15,285	...	15,285	...	66,651	1,820	68,451	2,41,214	3,35,411	0 10	3 11
4,801	...	...	930	...	12	61,016	98,759	...	98,759	55,151	...	55,151	...	93,812	2,913	96,725	5,53,574	8,51,704	0 11	2 2
1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,900	...	11,900	8,133	...	8,133	...	9,158	...	9 158	2,01,412	2,10,791	1 5	2 3
1,373	...	...	...	28	...	1,558	2,959	...	2,959	19,049	...	19,049	...	18,967	...	18,967	2,46,636	3,61,64.	1 5	1 11
3,566	...	...	...	33	...	...	6,598	...	6,598	11,185	...	11,185	...	12,179	...	12,179	2,10,756	2,15,103	1 4	1 8
1,371	680	...	...	...	65	54	12,170	...	12,170	9,112	...	9,112	...	33,175	...	33,175	2,48,800	3,13,102	1 1	1 8
5,520	...	...	...	...	...	500	16,020	...	16,020	3,020	800	3,826	...	21 285	...	21 285	1,30,648	1,52,487	0 8	1 2
2,628	66	...	...	...	55	321	23,070	...	23,070	8,198	...	8,198	80,000	25,039	...	1,05,039	3,55,372	4,11,155	1 2	2 2
7,559	...	...	...	...	63	...	27,622	...	27,622	4,000	...	4,000	...	55,279	...	55,279	2,89,811	2,94,693	1 1	1 8
3,977	746	...	...	60	183	2,433	1,00,399	...	1,00,399	62,703	800	63,503	80,000	1,75,082	...	2,55,082	16,94,495	19,04,978	1 2	1 9
7,891	571	...	114	...	4	20,423	55,005	...	55,005	4,650	...	4,650	...	32,966	...	32,966	2,41,111	2,98,037	1 0	1 11
4,495	...	...	...	25	12	9,487	14,019	...	14,019	5,267	...	5,267	...	17,646	...	17,646	1,82,613	2,81,877	0 11	1 5
....	...	...	...	...	...	13,397	13,397	...	13,397	3,864	...	3,864	...	26,101	...	26,101	1,92,910	3,32,00	0 9	1 7
5,457	...	...	...	...	20	5,464	10,971	...	10,971	3,460	...	3,460	...	18,658	...	18,658	1,55,204	1,53,243	0 7	1 7
7,643	571	...	114	25	36	54,803	93,392	...	93,392	17,241	..	17,241	...	94,571	...	94,571	6,17,838	9,15,159	0 10	1 8
7,718	...	...	...	...	...	3,710	11,428	...	11,428	31,083	...	31,083	...	453	...	453	1,10 093	1,55,061	0 5	0 11
3,860	...	...	...	...	5	...	6,855	...	6,855	19,258	...	19,258	...	2,527	...	2,527	71,094	90,400	0 6	1 2
3,226	527	...	...	...	...	1,666	4,419	...	4,419	17,636	...	17,636	...	1,606	...	1,606	50,714	78,050	0 6	1 0
5,794	527	...	...	...	5	5,376	22,702	...	22,702	67,977	...	67,977	...	4,586	...	4,586	2,40,901	3,23,520	0 6	1 0
8,814	2,541	...	1,184	85	1,369	2,09,230	3,25,223	...	3,25,223	1,48,923	2,285	1,51,208	1,15,000	3,04,204	3,204	3,22,408	27,70,987	35,03,168	0 11	1 9

24—MEDICAL—*concld.*				26.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.										29.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.		30.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.				
					Public Exhibitions and Fairs.															
Lunatic asylum.	Refunds.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Experimental cultivation.	Horse fairs.	Cattle fairs.	Other exhibitions or fairs.	Total.	Veterinary charges.	Bull and stallion charges.	Botanical and other public gardens.	Provincial statistics.	Total.	Pensions and Provident Fund contributions.	Gratuities.	Stationery purchased in the country.	Other stationery.	Printing.	Lithography.	Total.
35	36	33(*a*)	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	1,962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	455	...	604	...	1,05
...	...	...	2,541	...	...	...	298	298	...	...	...	...	298	588	...	511	...	235	...	74
...	...	...	1,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	355	...	49
...	...	...	1,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	431	...	514	37	99
...	...	...	3,817	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...	685	...	1,14
...	...	...	2,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	...	240	...	559	...	80
...	...	...	13,915	...	...	...	298	298	...	...	...	...	298	784	...	2,057	...	2,990	37	5,08
...	...	...	1,635	...	...	...	3,219	3,219	...	...	...	...	3,219	721	...	495	...	797	..	1,29
...	...	...	1,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	...	414	...	...	...	41
...	...	...	1,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	...	946	...	1,36
...	...	...	4,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	610	...	391	...	872	...	1,26
...	...	...	2,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	385	...	...	385	...	...	520	...	376	...	89
...	...	...	11,690	...	...	...	3,219	3,219	...	385	...	...	3,604	1,737	...	2,237	...	3,011	...	5,24
...	...	...	7,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	392	...	379	...	77
...	...	...	2,456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	...	447	...	79
...	...	...	1,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	...	448	...	98
...	...	...	1,879	...	...	...	112	112	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	876	...	1,578	80	2,53
...	...	...	4,052	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	141	...	323	51	51
...	...	...	1,574	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	...	...	196	...	...	246	...	728	...	97
...	...	...	19,019	...	...	...	112	112	...	196	...	...	308	1,100	30	2,512	...	3,903	131	6,5
...	...	...	2,876	...	...	...	1,009	1,009	...	...	...	...	1,009	...	...	660	...	839	...	1,4
...	...	...	10,201	...	...	...	457	457	...	...	...	...	457	...	...	618	...	1,097	47	2,6
...	...	...	5,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,527	...	665	...	2,1
...	...	...	11,243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	...	312	...	7
...	...	...	29,900	...	...	...	1,466	1,466	...	...	...	...	1,466	...	...	3,242	...	3,753	47	7,0
...	...	...	18,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	...	562	...	9
...	...	...	7,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	59	504	...	8
...	...	...	7,126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	1,406	...	44	...	1,4
...	...	...	33,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	2,162	59	1,110	...	3,3
...	...	7,869	16,644	...	...	...	...	47	47	...	...	...	47	...	...	543	...	1,480	...	2,0
...	...	...	16,480	...	...	...	...	465	465	...	206	...	671	352	...	688	359	1,209	80	2,3
...	...	...	9,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	913	...	1,820	...	2,7
...	...	...	8,400	...	...	310	3,563	3,873	...	...	...	...	3,873	...	...	851	...	1,055	126	2,1
...	...	...	3,367	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,010	...	...	1,010	...	...	287	...	983	...	1,2
...	...	...	4,697	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,149	1,073	789	...	3,0
...	...	814	2,936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	891	...	1,060	...	1,9
...	...	8,683	55,633	...	...	310	4,075	4,385	...	1,216	...	...	5,601	352	...	5,317	1,432	9,362	206	16,3
...	...	...	9,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	324	...	789	...	1,1
...	...	...	4,936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	938	38	1,3
...	...	...	1,861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	528	...	
...	...	...	3,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	...	337	...	
...	...	...	19,463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	1,311	...	2,592	38	3,9
...	...	...	2,529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	257	...	1,257	...	1,5
...	...	...	3,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	795	...	

dogs, wild animals, and snakes.	32.—MISCELLANEOUS.						33.—FAMINE RELIEF.			38.—RAILWAYS.	41.—RAILWAYS.	43.—MINOR WORKS & NAVIGATION.	48.—RAILWAYS.	45.—CIVIL WORKS.		
	Petty Establishment.													In charge of Civil Officers.		
	Staring bungalows and serai establishment and charges.	Other petty establishment and charges.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.	Miscellaneous refunds.	Provident Fund contributions.	Total.	Charitable relief.	Public works.	Miscellaneous.	Working expenses.	Miscellaneous railway expenditure.	Local canal charges.	Capital expenditure.	Ferry establishment and contingencies.	Refunds.	Total.
6	57	58	59	60	60(a)	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	291	...	16	1	432	740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,141	...	869	113	109	2,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	...	...	...	537	72	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	85
	...	...	1,141	88	...	1,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,218	...	3,218
	...	...	202	...	239	441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	44	...	840	...	210	1,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,476	....	3,077	739	1,092	6,384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,309	...	3,309
	...	...	1,149	96	464	1,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,074	96	1,170
	216	21	...	20	48	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,090	...	3,090
	666	...	822	...	174	1,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	...	289
	192	150	227	...	195	764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	1,200
	1,074	171	2,198	116	961	4,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,553	96	6,649
	808	...	357	...	145	1,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	101
	...	...	173	...	363	536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	808	...	4,000	...	63	4,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	629	...	629
	334	...	851	1	...	1,188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	198	240	187	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	101	...	687	5	...	793	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,069	...	1,069
	2,113	...	6,266	246	758	9,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,799	...	1,799
	...	...	559	38	97	694	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,028	...	3,028
	...	...	238	...	392	638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,903	...	7,903
	...	...	530	...	237	767	664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	780	74	48	3	287	1,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,558	...	7,558
	780	74	1,375	41	1,013	3,291	664	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,479	...	19,479
	...	...	1,341	2	129	1,472	...	...	...	...	...	1,218	...	...	...	...
2	72	174	206	188	92	734	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...
	5,854	34	2,792	...	610	9,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,058	...	1,058
2	5,926	208	4,339	190	831	11,496	...	...	...	...	...	3,618	...	1,058	...	1,058
	2,108	2,266	1,031	...	474	6,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,029	...	152	25	...	1,206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	...	468
	253	459	362	130	513	1,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	716	784	1,500
	786	...	2,601	...	467	3,914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	...	392
	1,142	...	...	...	149	1,291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3,242	...	8,303	...	...	10,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3,723	...	490	56	479	4,747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,749	...	2,749
	11,287	2,725	13,599	211	2,082	29,904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,325	784	5,109
	...	...	797	160	403	1,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,633	1,523	8,156
	78	...	348	...	235	655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	155	12	552	134	305	1,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	127	...	71	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	233	12	3,118	294	1,014	3,671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,633	1,523	8,156
	2,010	...	...	28	184	2,228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	123
	220	...	...	...	71	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	8	88	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CIVIL WORKS—*concld.*

In charge of Public Works Officers.

Original Works.				Repairs.									
Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.	Establishment and contingencies pertaining to Public Works.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and water-works.	Drainage works.	Total.	Total.
73	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
288	19,629	3,028	21,345	8,526	1,57,937	1,877	1,68,340	10,204	1,173	...	...	2,10,062	2,10,062
16,373	2,354	...	18,727	3,055	49,818	...	52,873	8,052	504	480	...	61,345	61,251
290	9,981	...	10,271	250	34,702	...	34,952	9,808	...	95	...	55,216	55,301
...	32,766	...	32,766	...	1,37,621	...	1,37,621	18,435	81	1,823	...	1,90,726	1,93,944
3,855	21,943	401	26,200	17,054	86,504	85	1,04,543	17,048	247	...	...	1,48,947	1,48,947
...	5,363	...	5,363	100	27,800	..	27,900	7,330	87	...	...	40,776	40,776
20,804	93,436	3,139	1,14,681	29,785	4,94,472	1,962	5,26,319	81,473	2,092	2,407	...	7,26,972	7,30,281
...	28,417	...	28,417	239	1,56,471	...	1,56,760	18,873	488	2,600	1,000	2,08,103	2,09,363
...	6,391	2,530	7,927	...	55,208	146	55,514	11,700	177	...	...	75,318	75,318
...	9,420	29	9,449	...	37,742	...	37,742	11,904	181	507	636	60,479	64,409
1,812	12,818	...	13,630	8,016	58,022	94	66,732	20,589	620	1,125	...	1,01,726	1,02,016
...	10,236	...	14,256	633	34,183	...	34,816	9,420	264	556	...	61,301	63,501
1,812	70,282	2,561	74,080	8,938	3,43,386	240	3,51,501	72,585	1,635	4,978	1,636	5,07,917	5,13,666
19,573	9,169	...	28,742	3,173	43,203	...	46,386	13,004	527	1,284	457	61,339	91,461
5,158	25,037	..	31,255	3,711	31,369	90	35,170	15,101	879	837	907	83,239	83,239
5,709	24,140	...	29,869	5,709	34,980	...	40,689	13,717	394	...	...	84,700	85,329
12,977	51,268	...	63,245	10,513	48,722	...	58,875	19,785	1,921	4,636	2,218	1,00,720	1,00,730
7,103	18,745	1,734	27,582	3,445	35,876	...	39,321	7,160	522	1,986	...	76,591	76,591
5,528	17,448	1,344	24,320	3,080	22,631	421	26,132	8,533	373	...	...	59,618	60,067
56,108	1,46,887	3,208	2,04,233	29,022	2,16,441	511	2,46,374	78,470	4,616	8,733	3,762	5,46,248	5,48,047
7,317	20,672	...	27,979	21,009	33,073	383	55,015	12,617	574	2,407	...	98,682	1,02,610
20,419	1,10,045	...	1,30,464	7,374	47,424	...	54,798	23,856	977	3,278	...	2,17,373	2,25,306
4,805	20,752	...	25,557	4,687	27,808	...	32,495	8,032	251	1,503	...	68,493	68,493
34,126	72,430	...	1,06,616	18,137	40,111	173	67,420	17,612	437	4,627	...	1,90,742	2,04,360
66,667	2,23,919	...	2,90,616	51,807	1,57,416	556	2,09,728	61,797	2,239	16,910	...	5,81,290	6,00,769
45,268	7,945	...	53,193	11,225	40,234	...	51,479	13,826	716	...	...	1,19,216	1,19,216
8,277	25,286	4,896	38,458	5,025	44,760	1,894	51,679	12,004	76	...	...	1,01,617	1,01,617
14,864	12,317	...	27,031	10,873	83,923	3,789	98,585	16,946	1,048	2,610	...	1,46,121	1,47,179
68,179	45,607	4,896	1,18,682	27,123	1,68,337	5,683	2,01,143	42,676	1,842	2,610	...	3,66,954	3,68,013
...	10,201	...	10,201	...	56,447	...	56,447	17,661	114	...	...	84,423	84,423
18,894	94,451	986	1,14,311	1,875	68,407	1,514	71,496	33,265	1,033	...	...	2,20,025	2,20,493
71	35,376	...	35,447	148	66,287	...	66,435	27,965	1,414	4,000	...	1,35,311	1,35,811
3,527	43,198	...	46,725	773	59,857	...	60,630	35,100	236	...	...	1,42,781	1,43,173
674	41,487	583	43,684	180	21,837	...	22,017	16,675	217	1,990	...	83,883	83,883
...	1,33,807	2,910	1,36,777	364	59,831	439	60,634	26,132	1,048	...	...	2,24,621	2,24,621
...	60,152	...	60,152	...	85,941	...	85,941	33,177	1,174	979	...	1,80,423	1,85,272
23,166	1,19,572	4,480	4,47,197	3,340	4,18,537	2,013	9,23,650	1,89,105	5,846	6,269	...	10,71,457	10,76,276
23,588	44,153	1,073	68,678	3,766	75,936	...	79,724	21,806	1,008	7,857	...	1,79,868	1,80,024
1,141	44,038	873	46,502	6,802	78,135	...	85,737	25,809	1,700	1,271	...	1,61,469	1,61,469
6,620	12,821	1,383	19,225	7,447	65,413	1,075	73,935	22,739	446	...	...	1,16,353	1,16,393
3,250	7,984	98	11,341	4,068	23,179	1,066	28,325	6,872	683	...	...	47,171	47,171
35,971	1,09,896	4,326	1,47,194	22,073	2,43,465	2,163	2,67,721	77,016	3,782	9,128	...	5,04,841	5,13,997
972	2,857	...	3,829	215	29,837	923	40,970	11,711	251	1,040	...	57,401	57,524
...	7,444	297	7,641	17	16,876	...	16,893	5,145	...	...	...	29,734	29,734
329	514	...	843	9,146	17,198	134	26,458	6,849	125	...	...	34,275	34,275

III.

al during the year ending 31st March 1896.

TRIBUTIONS.		DEBT.					INTEREST ON DEBT.				BALANCE.			
To other Boards.	Total.	Payment of loans.	Deposits and advances.	Provident Fund withdrawals.	Savings Bank investments deposits.	Total.	On account of last year.	On account of current year.	Total.	Total expenditure.	Deposits.	Actual balance.	Total.	REMARK
87	88	89	90	90(*a*)	90(*b*)	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	1,034	...	10,178	...	...	10,178	...	...	...	2,95,691	24,866	—32,973	—8,007	
...	...	...	7,437	...	...	7,437	...	...	...	1,20,069	5,801	29,060	34,861	
...	...	...	3,899	...	...	3,899	...	...	...	97,412	2,679	23,837	26,516	
...	...	837	29,148	...	...	29,985	...	...	...	7,94,503	13,690	—15,027	—1,337	
...	...	...	8,975	...	...	8,975	...	...	...	2,19,004	6,857	17,434	23,791	
...	...	...	9,634	...	...	9,634	...	...	...	78,464	2,700	7,542	10,242	
...	1,034	837	78,181	...	...	79,018	...	...	...	11,95,743	56,093	29,881	85,974	
...	...	...	24,693	...	...	24,693	...	...	...	2,95,716	22,057	21,407	43,464	
...	...	...	17,698	...	...	17,698	...	...	...	1,36,483	5,814	14,611	20,425	
...	...	...	2,882	...	...	2,882	...	...	...	97,837	5,038	1,610	6,648	
...	...	...	7,224	...	...	7,224	...	...	...	1,61,484	5,795	29,811	35,606	
...	...	...	8,974	...	...	8,974	...	...	...	1,12,016	4,004	28,016	32,020	
...	...	...	61,471		...	61,471	...	...	...	8,03,536	42,696	96,055	1,38,751	
...	...	...	9,734	...	...	9,734	...	...	...	1,41,246	2,309	45,398	47,707	
1,485	1,485	13,373	32,811	...	...	46,184	30	5,250	5,280	1,76,435	12,276	54,647	66,923	
...	...	5,000	13,019	...	...	18,019	...	639	639	1,28,885	...	35,671	35,671	
...	...	...	29,778	...	...	29,778	...	...	...	2,50,223	12,615	20,359	32,974	
...	...	...	7,036	...	...	7,036	...	...	...	1,07,759	3,614	39,582	43,196	
...	...	...	11,615	...	...	11,615	...	...	...	1,13,274	4,992	15,679	20,671	
1,485	1,485	18,373	1,03,993	...	...	1,22,366	30	5,889	5,919	9,19,771	36,806	2,10,336	2,47,142	
...	...	...	19,034	...	...	19,034	...	...	...	1,79,080	6,160	48,700	54,860	
...	...	...	33,466	...	...	33,466	...	...	...	3,52,740	21,267	15,767	37,034	
...	...	...	12,026	...	...	12,026	...	...	...	1,37,469	6,460	—6,350	110	
...	...	...	16,176	...	...	16,176	...	...	...	2,85,312	14,092	55,996	70,088	
...	...	...	80,752	...	...	80,752	...	...	...	9,54,547	48,869	1,13,773	1,62,642	
...	...	...	14,162	...	...	14,162	...	...	...	2,07,523	3,695	59,611	93,306	
...	...	...	10,582	237	277	11,096	...	...	...	1,59,540	9,795	46,333	75,925	
...	...	...	51,709	...	1,811	53,520	...	3,848	3,848	2,60,857	5,986	68,808	74,794	
...	...	...	76,453	237	2,084	78,778	...	3,848	3,848	6,27,919	19,274	2,04,511	2,23,785	
...	...	17,111	13,491	...	...	30,602	563	372	935	1,84,637	6,662	25,262	33,164	
...	...	...	18,731	...	...	18,731	...	...	...	2,48,139	15,088	48,466	63,554	
...	...	...	12,492	...	...	12,492	...	...	...	2,03,094	3,955	8,054	12,009	
...	...	11,279	36,182	...	...	47,461	...	...	...	2,51,551	9,703	51,809	61,571	
...	...	...	29,000	...	...	29,000	...	...	...	1,47,736	6,965	—2,217	4,748	
...	...	...	23,929	...	...	23,929	...	...	...	3,01,944	9,160	1,00,049	1,09,209	
...	...	10,631	28,486	...	...	55,117	...	...	...	2,93,063	33,119	—21,489	1,630	
...	...	43,021	1,73,901	...	...	2,17,922	563	372	935	16,80,129	74,851	3,09,954	2,84,835	
...	...	...	39,417	...	...	39,417	...	...	...	2,81,383	22,737	6,083	16,654	
...	...	...	13,917	...	...	13,917	...	...	...	2,16,359	14,084	51,490	65,515	
200	200	...	24,731	...	...	24,731	...	...	...	1,79,789	3,275	48,938	52,213	
...	...	...	14,410	...	...	14,410	...	...	...	97,654	6,404	39,095	45,599	
200	200	...	91,475	...	...	91,475	...	...	...	7,85,185	51,5[illegible]	1,38,440	1,79,974	
...	...	...	378	...	...	378	...	...	...	1,09,872	3,501	42,186	45,687	
...	...	...	2,323	...	...	2,323	...	...	...	69,177	6,739	15,493	21,232	
...	...	...	1,767	...	...	1,767	...	...	...	69,683	977	15,089	15,967	

FORM

Statement showing the details of the works undertaken for the improvement of sanitation

DISTRICT BOARD.	IMPROVEMENT OF WATER-SUPPLY.									IMPROVEMENT OF INCLUDING VILLA	
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking water-supply.			Village site improvements, i.e., laying out streets, drains, &c.	
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed.	Cost.	Total expenditure.	Number of villages.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BURDWAN DIVISION.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Burdwan	1	2,840 0 0	2	188 0 0	1, re-excavation of a tank in thana Kalna.	103 0 0					
					1, re-excavation of a tank in thana Monteswar.	1,156 0 0					
					1, re-excavation of a tank at Baidyadanga in thana Satgachia.	175 0 0					
					1, re-excavation of a tank at Khondghosh.	200 0 0					
					1, re-excavation of a tank in Raniganj subdivision.	183 0 0					
					Miscellaneous expenditure.	1 0 0					
Total ...	1	2,840 0 0	2	188 0 0	.....	1,877 0 0	.....	.....	4,905 0 0	.....	.....
Birbhum	...	.....	2	489 0 0	Reserving a tank at Sunhalipur thana.	.....	.....	.....	489 0 0	.....	.....
Bankura	...	.....	1	95 0 0	1 well ...	1 0 0	.....	.....	95 0 0	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	...	.....	8	933 0 0	Re-excavation of 4 tanks.	840 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					Improvement of 4 tanks.	50 0 0					
Total ...	...	.....	8	933 0 0	.....	890 0 0	.....	.....	1,823 0 0	.....	.....
Hooghly	...	.....	...	.....	1, re-excavation of tank at Pandua.	85 0 0	.....	.....	85 0 0	.....	.....
Howrah	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	1	2,840 0 0	13	1,704 0 0	.....	2,853 0 0	.....	.....	7,397 0 0	.....	.....
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.											
24-Parganas ...	1	1,344 0 0	33	1,310 0 0	Repair of one tank.	36 0 0	.....	.....	2,690 0 0	.....	.....
Nadia	...	.....	13	2,516 0 0	Repairing some wells.	166 0 0	.....	.....	2,682 0 0	.....	.....
Murshidabad ...	...	.....	5	483 0 0	Clearing seven wells and one ghat.	24 0 0	.....	.....	507 0 0	.....	.....

No. IV.

In the Districts of Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1896.

VILLAGE SITES, &C., REMOVAL OF RANK VEGETATION.			CONSERVANCY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.				SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.		OTHER OBJECTS CALCULATED TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, COMFORT, AND CONVENIENCE OF RURAL POPULATION.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Removal of prickly pear and rank vegetation.			Scavenging establishments.									
Number of villages.	Cost.	Total expenditure.	Names of towns and villages conserved.	Number of men and of carts.	Cost.	Arrangements made for the supervision of these establishments.	Names of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,905 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Joydeb, Kendili, and Bakreshwar.	295 0 0	Civil Hospital Assistant on cholera duty with medicine.	254 0 0	1,041 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Civil Hospital Assistant on cholera duty with medicine.	306 0 0	401 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hatinagore in Contai subdivision.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	1,873 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	318 0 0	.....	650 0 0	8,305 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gonga Sagor Fair.	3,149 0 0	Improvement of Suti nadi.	1,000 0 0	6,039 0 0	
							Harowa Fair	70 0 0				
								3,219 0 0				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Improvement of drains and clearance of jungles.	113 0 0	2,705 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Repairing northern	393 0 0		

District Board.	Improvement of water-supply.									Improvement of including vegn	
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking-water-supply.			Village site improvements, i.e., laying out streets, drains, &c.	
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed.	Cost.	Total expenditure.	Number of villages.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Presidency Division—concld.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Jessore	1	1,102 0 0	...	.....	1 tank cleared 1 „ fenced	12 0 0 11 0 0 23 0 0	.....	.....	1,125 0 0	4	94 0 0
Khulna	3	254 0 0	...	.....	4	111 0 0	2	191	556 0 0	.....	.....
Total ...	5	2,700 0 0	51	4,309 0 0	... ..	380 0 0	2	191	7,560 0 0	4	94 0 0
Rajshahi Division.											
Rajshahi	...	.....	*3	1,201 0 0	1 Drinking water tank, Nator.	83 0 0	.....	.....	1,284 0 0	.....	.....
Dinajpur	...	655 0 0	...	.....	2 Wells	182 0 0	.....	.....	837 0 0	.....	.....
Jalpaiguri	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur	...	.....	43	4,626 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,626 0 0	.....	.....
Bogra	...	.....	9	1,986 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,986 0 0	.....	.....
Pabna	2	348 0 0	29	1,196 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,544 0 0	.....	.....
1895-96	2	1,003 0 0	84	9,009 0 0	3	265 0 0	.. ..	.....	10,277 0 0	.....	.....
Dacca Division.											
Dacca	1	200 0 0	3	644 0 0	6 tanks ... 11 wells ...	1,628 0 0 15 0 0	.....	.....	2,487 0 0	.....	.....

VILLAGE SITES, &c., REMOVAL OF RANK VEGETATION.			CONSERVANCY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.				SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.		OTHER OBJECTS CALCULATED TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, COMFORT, AND CONVENIENCE OF RURAL POPULATION.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Removal of prickly pear and rank vegetation.			Scavenging establishments.									
Number of villages.	Cost.	Total expenditure.	Names of towns and villages conserved.	Number of men and of carts.	Cost.	Arrangements made for the supervision of these establishments.	Name of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
.....	.....	94 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,219 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	556 0 0	
.....	.....	94 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,219 0 0	.....	1,778 0 0	12,651 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Khetoor, Premtali, and Manda.	55 0 0	Achintala drain.	198 0 0	.....	
									Bhadra drain	77 0 0		
									Betarajola drain.	87 0 0		
									Kanchan Prosadpur road-side drains.	63 0 0		
									Removing pans from the Narad.	42 0 0		
									Total ...	437 0 0	1,776 0 0	
Thakurgaon.	90 0 0	90 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Removal of drainage obstruction.	618 0 0		
									Repairs to Dinajpur drainage canal.	289 0 0		
									Total ...	907 0 0	1,834 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chilmari Fair.	112 0 0	Rangpur drainage works.	2,005 0 0		
									Drain cut at Kurigram.	69 0 0		
									Drain cut, Nilphamari.	54 0 0		
									Total ...	2,218 0 0	6,056 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,986 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,544 0 0	
.....	90 0 0	90 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167 0 0	.....	3,563 0 0	14,096 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1. Kartic Baroni Fair.	739 0 0	.....	.....	3,566 0 0	
							2. Nawsal-	270 0 0				

District Board.	Improvement of water-supply.									Improvement of village sites, including vehicular	
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking water-supply.		Total expenditure.	Village site improvements, *i.e.*, laying out streets, drains, &c.	
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed.	Cost.		Number of villages.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dacca Division—*concld.*		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.
Jamalganj ...	4	730	66	6,122	8 tanks ... 14 wells ...	1,219 207	.....	.....	8,278	.....	.....
					22	1,426					
Faridpur	1 1 9	467 214 361	1	32	1 tank ... 4 tanks ...	275 159	.....	.....	1,508	.....	.....
Total ...	11	1,042			5	434					
Backergunge ...	10*	4,328	...	.....	12 tanks ...	399	.....	.....	4,627	.....	.....
Total ...	20	6,200	75	6,798	.....	3,913	.....	.....	16,910	.....	.....
Chittagong Division.											
Tippera	3	.....	...	.....	Re-excavation of seven tanks.	1,246	.....	.....	1,246	Re-excavation of seventeen khals.	3,963 0 0
Noakhali ...	...	1,405	...	.....	Two tanks cleared. Re-excavation of three tanks.	154 668	.....	.....	2,227	.....	.....
Chittagong ...	...	.....	1	448	Re-excavation of one tank.	2,162	.....	.....	2,610	.....	.....
Total ...	3	1,405	1	448	13	4,230	.....	.....	6,083	17	3,963 0 0
Patna Division.											
Patna	...	.....	7	1,463	4	415	.....	.....	1,868	2	433 0 0
Gaya	...	.....	4	966	Repairing 77 wells.	1,514	.....	.....	2,480	Construction of pucka drains, cleaning drains and filling up ditches and gaps in Nawadah, Jahanabad, and Aurangabad.	3,288 0 0
Shahabad	...	.....	4	348	72 wells, 1 tank.	2,446	.....	.....	2,794	.....	.....
Saran	...	.....	1	159	80 wells ...	3,374	.....	.....	3,533	.....	.....
Champaran ...	...	.....	...	.....	20 wells ...	1,290	.....	.....	1,290	.....	.....
Muzaffarpur ...	...	.....	...	.....	146 wells ...	3,183	.....	.....	3,183	.....	.....
Darbhanga ...	...	.....	1	500	55	979	.....	.....	1,479	1	335 0 0

LAGE SITES, &c., NOVAL OF RANK TION.			CONSERVANCY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.				SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.		OTHER OBJECTS CALCULATED TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, COMFORT, AND CONVENIENCE OF RURAL POPULATION.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Removal of prickly pear and rank vegetation.			Scavenging establishments.									
Number of villages.	Cost.	Total expenditure.	Names of towns and villages conserved.	Number of men and of carts.	Cost.	Arrangements made for the supervision of these establishments.	Names of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1. Bagunbari Fair.	278	.....	.....	8,736	
							2. Ichalia Fair.	30				
							3. Porabari Fair.	149				
							Total ...	457				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,508	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,627	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,436	.....	.....	18,376	
.....	.....	3,963 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,909	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Putting drain pipes on roads	446 0 0	6,790	
									Cutting and deepening drain.	3,045 0 0		
									Clearing boat passages and drains.	1,072 0 0		
									Total ...	4,563 0 0		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,610	
.....	.....	3,963 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,563 0 0	14,609	
.....	.....	433 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,058 0 0	4,359	
.....	.....	3,288 0 0	.....	11 men and 6 carts.	550 0 0	.....	1. Deokund, Rs. 36. 2. Kartic Purnamashi, Rs. 11.	47	Price of medicine, pay and travelling allowance of Civil Hospital Assistant on cholera duty.	136 0 0	6,501	
16	54 0 0	54 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Medical aid ...	1,130 0 0	3,978	
.....	.....	.....	Daraulli village.	Sweeper.	48 0 0	.....	1. Sonepur, Rs. 2,846. 2. Sikowri, Rs. 197. 3. Melwar, Rs. 461. 4. Thaway and 5. Kochaikoti, Rs. 59.	3,563	Cleaning wells and encamping grounds, &c.	90 0 0	7,234	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,290	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,183	
.....	.....	323 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,804	
					598 0 0		7	3,610	.....	3,414 0 0	18,349	

District Board.	Improvement of water-supply.									Improvement of including vege	
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking water-supply.		Total expenditure.	Village site improvements, i.e., laying out streets, drains, &c	
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed.	Cost.		Number of villages.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bhagalpur Division.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Monghyr	...	.....	Wells, 16	4,679 0 0	Wells ... 65	3,178 0 0	.....	.....	7,857 0 0	.....	.....
Bhagalpur	...	.....	Tube-wells, 8	1,051 0 0	Tube-wells 4	47 0 0	.....	.....	1,271 0 0	.....	.....
					Ordinary wells ... 12	153 0 0					
					Fountain ...	20 0 0					
						220 0 0					
Purnea	...	.....	5	413 0 0	15	335 0 0	.....	.....	748 0 0	.....	.....
Malda	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	...	.....	29	6,143 0 0	96	3,733 0 0	.....	... ...	9,876 0 0	.....	.....
Orissa Division.											
Cuttack	...	.....	...	.....	2 tanks.	1,040 0 0	.....	.....	1,040 0 0	.....	.....
Balasore	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	.....
Puri	...	.....	...	124 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	124 0 0	.....	.....
Total ...	...	.....	...	124 0 0	2 tanks.	1,040 0 0	.....	.....	1,164 0 0	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	37	14,148	270	31,961 0 0	.....	19,594 0 0	.....	191	65,894 0 0	.....	8,103 0 0

VILLAGE SITES, &c., REMOVAL OF RANK VEGETATION.			CONSERVANCY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.				SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.		OTHER OBJECTS CALCULATED TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, COMFORT, AND CONVENIENCE OF RURAL POPULATION.			
Removal of prickly pear and rank vegetation.				Scavenging establishments.								
Number of villages.	Cost.	Total expenditure.	Names of towns and villages conserved.	Number of men and of carts.	Cost.	Arrangements made for the supervision of these establishments.	Names of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,857 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,271 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 7 0	764 7 9	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Clearing snags from the rivers.	198 0 0	1,088 0 0	
									Subsidy paid to steamer service.	890 0 0		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,104 7 9	10,980 7 9	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,040 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Koropur.	20 0 0	Free vaccination.	1,000 0 0	1,124 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0	2,184 0 0	
.....	144 0 0	8,247 0 0	.....	.....	598 0 0	.....	.....	8,830 0 0	.....	16,071 7 9	90,640 7 9	

APPENDIX A.

ement showing the number, income, and expenditure of Pounds under each District Board in Bengal during 1895-96.

RICT.	NUMBER OF POUNDS—			INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.			SURPLUS.			Balance due on 31st March 1896.	REMARKS.
	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
WAN ION.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
... ...	180	...	189	9,852	...	9,852	828	...	828	9,024	...	9,024	1,850	
... ...	74	...	74	7,103	...	7,103	1,148	...	1,148	5,955	...	5,955	...	
... ...	28	...	28	1,5-3	...	1,56 3	46	...	46	1,457	...	1,457	469	
... ...	127	...	127	8,202	...	8,202	226	...	226	7,976	...	7,976	2,001	
... ...	78	...	78	6,730	...	6,730	70	...	70	6,660	...	6,660	484	
... ...	45		45	2,741	...	2,741	...	...	...	2,741	...	2,741	194	
al Total ...	541	..	541	36,131	....	36,131	2,318	...	2,318	33,813	...	33,813	4,078	
DENCY ISION.														
nas ...	107	...	107	4,306	...	4,306	12	.....	12	4,294	.....	4,294	1,590	
...	173	...	173	25,813	...	25,813	658	.....	658	25,155	.....	25,155	5,014	
abad ...	76	...	76	11,967	...	11,981	472	.....	472	11,495	.....	11,495	1,935	
...	108	38	146	13,938	1,638	15,596	.....	837	837	13,958	801	14,759	1,662	
...	61	4	65	4,106	.....	4,106	148	.....	148	3,958	.....	3,958	676	
Total ...	525	42	567	60,150	1,638	61,788	1,290	837	2,127	58,860	801	59,661	10,877	
RT DIVISION.														
... ...	77	1	78	9,594	11	9,605	789	19	808	8,805	—8	8,797	638	
... ...	112	...	112	21,230	...	21,230	344	...	344	20,886	...	20,886	3,826	
ri	66	...	66	12,320	...	12,320	3	...	3	12,317	...	12,317	82	
... ...	109	...	109	12,266	...	12,266	12	...	12	12,254	...	12,254	597	
... ...	66	...	66	11,354	...	11,354	41	...	41	11,313	...	11,313	...	
... ...	105	...	105	10,243	96	10,344	509	78	587	9,730	18	9,757	...	
... ...														
onal Total ...	595	1	596	77,021	107	77,128	1,698	97	1,795	75,323	10	75,333	5,163	
A DIVISION.														
... ...	180	...	180	5,802	...	5,802	154	...	154	5,648	...	5,648	1,814	
... ...	261	...	261	35,552	...	35,552	3,071	...	3,071	32,481	...	32,481	1,039	
ningh ...	126	...	126	5,633	...	5,633	998	...	998	4,635	...	4,635	2,353	
ir	73	7	80	9,880	317	10,197	17	63	80	9,863	254	10,117	166	
ungo ...														
Total ...	640	7	647	56,837	317	57,184	4,240	63	4,303	52,627	254	52,881	5,962	
TTAGONG IVISION.														
...	120	...	120	9,176	.....	9,176	847	.....	847	8,329	.....	8,329	802	
...	81	...	81	5,602	.....	5,602	341	.....	341	5,261	.....	5,261	3,233	
...	72	...	72	5,404	.....	5,404	.....	.....	.....	5,404	.....	5,404	1,206	
ong														
Total ...	273	...	273	20,182	....	20,182	1,188	.....	1,188	18,994	.....	18,994	5,331	
DIVISION.														
... ...	30	...	30	4,234	.....	4,234	443	.....	443	3,791	.....	3,791	435	
... ...	65	3	68	8,107	449	8,645	42	162	204	8,155	280	8,441	704	
ad	34	2	36	6,399	11	6,410	1,058	22	1,080	5,341	—11	5,330	11	
... ...	52	...	52	5,207	.....	5,207	196	.....	196	5,101	...	5,101	4	
aran ...	85	...	85	8,205	2,765	11,030	.....	1,758	1,758	8,285	1,007	9,372	3	
lapur ...	172	...	172	4,575	.....	4,575	1	.....	1	4,574	.....	4,574	30	
anga	83	...	83	5,185	.....	5,185	55	.....	55	5,130	.....	5,130	191	
onal Total ...	527	5	532	42,152	3,224	45,376	1,795	1,942	3,737	40,357	1,282	41,639	1,368	
HAGALPUR DIVISION.														
hyr	58	...	58	12,725	.....	12,725	365	.....	365	12,360	.....	12,360	48	
alpur	72	...	72	20,097	160	20,257	21	75	96	20,076	85	20,161	810	
ga	87	...	87	48,308	.....	48,308	109	.....	109	48,259	.....	48,259	8,980	
... ...	52	...	52	15,534	.....	15,534	78	.....	78	15,456	.....	15,456	2,101	
.Total	269	...	269	96,724	160	96,884	573	75	648	96,151	85	96,236	11,939	
ISSA DIVISION									167					
nok ...	77	...	77	4,097	.....	4,097	152	15	343	3,945	—15	3,930	780	
ore ...	49	7	56	2,204	707	2,911	.....	343	85	2,204	364	2,568	479	
...	24	1	25	1,455	126	1,781	49	36		1,406	90	1,496	300	
Total	150	8	158	7,956	833	8,789	201	394	595	7,755	439	8,194	1,559	
ED TOTAL	3,520	63	3,583	3,97,183	6,279	4,03,462	13,303	3,408	16,711	3,83,880	2,871	3,86,751	47,177	

APPENDIX B.

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of Educational Expenditure (vide *Form No.*

ICT.	Inspection (including salaries, travelling allowances, and contingencies of—).		Maintained or managed by District Boards.						Aided by Boards.								
					Middle schools.						Middle schools.		Primary schools for boys.				
	Sub-Inspectors.	Inspecting pandits.	Training and other special schools.	High Schools, including schools managed by Joint-Committees.	English.	Vernacular.	Primary schools for boys.	Grand total of Board schools.	Special schools, including training schools.	High schools.	English.	Vernacular.	Upper.	Lower.	Primary schools for girls.	Total primary schools.	Grand total of aided schools.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
DWAN SION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
... ...	6,529	3,218	...	...	.....	3,588		3,588	1,951	345	10,274	3,046	6,702	12,352	612	19,666	35,332
... ...	3,539	1,573	...	...	.....	1,852	...	1,852	.....	...	2,410	1,495	2,195	4,906	364	7,725	11,630
... ...	3,789	1,983	...	...	.....	2,506	...	2,506	.....	336	3,103	2,415	4,746	9,413	806	14,965	20,819
re ...	9,738	2,725	...	...	706	4,075	...	4,781	1,574	...	5,804	2,365	4,482	21,123	1,022	26,627	36,660
... ...	5,863	2,960	...	...	2,530	576	...	3,106	.....	...	8,745	2,415	4,171	18,291	1,175	23,637	34,797
... ...	1,540	726	...	319	1,091	... ..	...	1,410	.....	...	3,364	964	2,706	4,842	683	8,231	12,559
otal ...	31,286	12,485	...	319	4,327	12,687	...	17,333	3,525	681	33,490	13,200	25,002	70,987	4,862	1,00,851	1,51,747
IDENCY SION.																	
nas ...	10,869	1,717	443	...	.....	1,483	...	1,926	... ..	...	4,357	4,367	2,475	16,501	500	19,476	28,200
... ...	6,498	614	...	...	.....	1,888	...	1,888	.....	...	7,153	1,781	3,086	8,973	1,562	13,621	22,835
abad ...	3,643	300	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	3,662	1,245	2,072	8,598	357	11,027	15,874
... ...	5 300	2,385	...	...	.....	1,239	...	1,239	.....	..	4,598	4,704	4,960	8,081	1,547	14,588	24,190
... ...	4,670	1,449	...	...	.....	1,040	...	1,040	.....	408	4,806	4,356	3,406	7,929	1,106	12,441	22,011
otal ...	30,080	6,465	443	...	.....	5,650	...	6,093	.....	408	24,796	16,453	15,999	50,082	5,072	71,153	1,12,810
ISHAHI VISION.																	
i	2,674	1,071	...	..	.....	730	...	730	...	...	3,330	1,623	3,481	10,695	160	14,336	19,298
ir	5,676	3,024	...	...	950	2,554	...	3,504	...	...	1,816	1,505	3,203	7,551	427	11,181	14,592
uri ...	2,803	.....	...	...	582	428	...	1,010	...	...	850	1,236	1,594	3,566	554	5,714	7,800
r	7,614	.....	4,797	...	.....	2,879	..	7,676	1,748	...	3,348	4,845	5,771	17,429	481	23,681	33,622
... ...	1,625	1,373	...	...	718	2,014	6,407	9,136	35	...	1,081	909	.....	.....	...	.....	2,026
... ...	3,507	2,047	2,109	...	.....	342	...	2,511	360	440	4,205	2,109	5,491	8,714	1,372	15,577	22,693
TOTAL ..	23,980	8,415	6,906	...	2,247	8,947	6,407	24,567	2,143	440	14,639	12,377	19,540	47,955	2,994	70,489	1,00,08
DIVISION.																	
...	7,033	3,287	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	6,502	4,140	5,496	10,702	2,347	18,545	29,18
singh ..	7,548	4,071	4,052	...	.....	2,508	592	7,152	140	...	6,341	2,430	8,594	21,561	2,271	32,426	41,33
ur ...	5,600	2,328	...	...	.....	1,821	...	1,821	230	234	4,462	2,267	7,005	10,667	4,670	22,379	29,56
gunge ...	6,797	5,042	2,448	...	.....	2,186	...	4,634	.....	300	4,721	1,877	4,973	12,338	1,617	18,980	25,82
Total ...	27,968	15,328	6,500	...	.....	6,515	592	13,607	370	534	22,016	10,714	26,157	55,268	10,905	92,330	1,25,9
TTAGONG VISION.																	
a	4,892	3,806	2,700	...	.....	935	...	3,635	.....	...	2,776	1,911	6,866	13,529	3,412	23,807	28,4
ali ...	3,986	3,381	...	...	... ..	2,150	...	2,150	.....	...	1,805	1,612	4,371	10,609	544	15,524	18,9
gong ...	4,202	2,547	...	...	.....	2,792	..	2,792	.....	...	2,743	2,950	4,042	8,639	1,688	14,369	20,0
Total ...	13,080	9,734	2,700	...	... ..	5,877	...	8,577	.....	...	7,324	6,482	15,279	32,777	5,644	53,700	67,5
NA DIVI- SION.																	
... ...	4,488	2,081	233	..	.....	3,310	...	3,543	... ...	...	.....	...	2,160	10,723	1,317	14,206	14,5
... ...	3,638	2,077	...	...	.....	2,076	...	2,076	112	...	1,267	134	3,442	12,067	508	16,017	17,4
abad ...	3,941	1,753	...	...	... ..	2,309	...	2,309	.....	...	894	.....	2,517	9,563	256	12,336	13,5
... ...	4,219	2,430	...	...	... ..	3,658	...	3,658	.....	...	615	180	2,082	10,539	1,212	13,833	14,4
parun ...	1,806	1,426	...	...	929	849	...	1,778	453	...	491	.....	1,831	10,157	75	12,063	12,9
rfarpur ...	3,064	2,406	...	...	... ..	1,064	...	1,064	.....	...	1,115	.....	2,473	10,042	299	12,814	13,8
hanga ...	2,695	2,394	...	...	1,281	1,063	...	2,344	...	...	.....	.....	2,168	15,937	511	18,606	18,6
Total ...	24,649	16,367	233	...	2,210	14,329	...	16,772	565	...	4,382	314	16,669	79,018	4,178	99,865	1,05,4
HAGALPUR DIVISION.																	
ghyr ...	3,873	2,072	...	1,300	.....	3,185	...	4,485	.....	...	348	485	2,244	9,120	4,820	16,014	17
galpur ...	3,884	2,822	...	...	2,527	.....	...	2,527	.....	281	1,026	.....	2,241	7,732	868	11,341	15
nea ...	3,534	3,553	2,531	...	.....	1,470	...	4,001	.....	...	1,039	270	2,752	10,389	67	13,208	14
da ...	1,780	1,390	...	...	.....	1,598	...	1,598	.....	...	1,025	1,916	3,782	3,371	284	7,387	16
Total ...	13,071	9,787	2,531	1,300	2,527	6,253	...	12,611	.....	281	3,938	2,671	11,569	30,612	5,639	47,840	5
RISSA DIVI- SION.																	
tack ...	4,081	5,248	...	...	534	1,737	309	2,580	.....	...	3,831	674	5,080	13,288	1,530	18,898	2
asore ...	3,359	4,456	...	...	.....	463	...	463	120	...	2,195	1,717	4,576	7,555	843	12,974	1
i	2,660	1,349	...	...	.....	1,996	...	1,996	.....	...	1,756	1,056	2,307	4,397	435	7,139	
Total ...	10,100	11,053	...	...	534	4,195	309	5,038	120	...	7,472	3,447	11,963	24,180	2,798	38,941	4
AND TOTAL ..	1,75,695	89,644	19,373	1,619	11,845	64,453	7,308	1,04,998	6,723	2,344	1,18,057	66,658	1,42,178	3,90,879	42,112	5,75,169	7,6

curred by the District Boards in Bengal during the year 1895-96.

...RSHIPS HELD IN—			Miscellaneous.												
			Buildings and furniture.			Payments to abolished schools.		Examination, prizes and rewards.		Contingent charges.					
Secondary schools.	Special schools.	Total.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Total.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Total miscellaneous charges.	Grand Total.	Total expenditure on primary education.	Ratio of expenditure on primary education to total ordinary income.	Remarks.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
484	...	484	...	...	...	273	432	...	412	...	457	1,574	50,675	29,395	17·4	
311	...	449	...	37	37	.....	.....	...	405	...	339	841	19,854	15,079	13·6	
.....	...	783	154	100	254	180	115	...	685	...	645	1,859	31,939	22,287	27·7	
485	...	688	...	...	...	50	197	...	2,692	...	.....	2,939	57,531	40,204	20·6	
.....	...	538	...	...	...	620	520	...	1,251	...	.....	2,091	48,643	33,888	25·1	
.....	696	992	14	...	14	453	.....	...	353	...	57	857	18,384	11,115	16·9	
1,220	696	3,934	168	137	305	1,276	1,264	...	5,818	...	1,498	10,161	2,26,948	1,49,628	20·1	
263	...	405	86	...	86	.....	156	...	1,277	...	296	1,815	44,932	31,761	18·3	
344	...	397	...	188	188	181	276	...	368	69	267	1,359	33,201	20,605	19·1	
211	...	377	200	300	500	83	49	...	565	...	48	1,245	21,439	15,369	16·2	
376	...	465	...	152	152	8	.....	...	431	...	189	780	84,350	23,075	18·4	
.....	...	743	...	...	...	.....	60	...	380	...	44	484	30,397	118,853	17·3	
1,194	...	2,387	286	640	926	272	541	...	3,021	69	864	5,683	1,64,418	1,08,063	18·0	
180	...	449	136	...	136	.....	198	...	666	...	414	1,414	26,536	19,993	17·9	
146	...	417	...	1,470	1,470	.....	435	...	1,284	...	816	4,005	31,218	23,002	18·1	
179	...	345	289	...	289	72	6	...	616	122	.....	1,105	13,123	8,838	9·7	
455	82	931	300	...	300	30	368	...	798	...	358	1,854	51,697	31,690	17·8	
377	61	638	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	157	8	.....	165	15,022	9,437	14·8	
196	...	332	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	33	220	202	31,350	20,702	23·9	
1,533	143	3,112	725	1,470	2,195	102	1,007	...	3,521	166	1,814	8,805	1,64,946	1,13,782	17·3	
.....	...	738	...	...	...	135	40	...	1,551	28	114	1,868	43,013	30,621	25·7	
.....	383	1,410	100	....	100	294	670	...	1,352	...	.....	2,416	63,970	46,212	18·6	
.....	...	441	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	536	536	40,378	30,236	30·4	
.....	210	534	...	...	...	.....	.....	123	.....	...	.....	123	43,608	30,384	13·5	
.....	593	3,130	100	...	100	429	710	123	2,903	28	650	4,943	1,90,969	1,37,453	20·0	
398	352	1,032	250	.....	250	.....	262	.....	731	170	752	2,165	44,084	33,613	22·9	
311	120	808	.....	28	28	.....	.....	.....	427	.....	92	547	29,813	23,016	20·8	
268	.....	586	108	30	138	.....	80	... ..	576	136	430	1,389	31,567	21,721	16·2	
977	472	2,426	358	58	416	.....	351	.....	1,734	306	1,274	4,081	1,05,464	78,352	19·8	
.....	.....	1,317	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1,623	...	.....	1,623	28,158	23,717	12·1	
.....	535	995	...	...	...	...	157	...	1,261	...	1,258	2,676	29,782	24,940	11·0	
423	307	1,450	...	...	...	30	550	...	1,076	103	272	2,031	24,714	19,860	9·9	
782	308	1,256	...	...	...	...	262	...	1,422	40	145	1,870	28,063	21,606	10·6	
326	173	550	215	...	215	...	23	...	780	175	445	1,638	30,225	16,252	13·8	
320	.....	670	...	...	...	...	242	...	2,263	34	... ..	2,559	24,532	21,206	8·3	
244	89	580	36	10	36	...	141	...	1,671	409	406	2,723	29,240	25,649	10·9	
2,065	1,522	6,680	241	10	251	30	1,375	...	10,117	761	2,586	15,120	1,84,714	1,53,130	10·6	
285	77	766	51	...	51	...	12	18	1,208	200	1,078	3,027	33,070	24,743	13·5	
200	17	377	107	135	242	...	166	38	1,378	27	335	2,186	24,364	19,364	12·6	
379	...	379	30	...	30	...	259	...	506	95	131	1,030	26,014	19,484	12·7	
171	126	502	200	...	200	...	100	...	733	25	1,185	2,245	17,813	13,896	21·7	
1,138	220	2,024	387	135	522	...	537	56	3,887	347	2,729	8,088	1,00,261	75,987	13·8	
754	287	1,490	352	27	379	...	530	...	1,359	22	150	2,440	29,071	20,274	28·6	
178	120	473	330	...	60	66	297	...	916	...	275	1,914	27,670	21,780	31·7	
450	240	916	239	76	15	...	20	...	497	...	478	1,310	18,182	11,913	20·1	
1,382	647	2,879	951	103	1,054	66	847	...	2,972	22	912	5,873	84,923	64,067	27·7	
9,309	4,998	26,801	3,226	2,553	5,779	2,175	6,632	179	33,978	1,669	12,337	63,754	12,26,643	8,80,463	16·6	

APPENDIX C.

Statement comparing the salaries of District Engineers, the size of their Districts, and the expenditure on Public Works in each in 1895-96.

Serial Numbers.	3	4	5	6	7									8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					Expenditure on Civil Works.										Percentage.						
	Name of District.	Area in square miles (column 4 of Form I(a)).	Length of district roads.	Total expenditure (column 25, statement III).	(b) Public works under "Famine relief."	(b) Ferries—Establishment, &c.	(c) Original works.	(d) Repairs.	(e) Establishment.	(f) Tools and plant.	(g) Water-supply and drainage.	(h) Contingencies.	(i) Total.	Annual charge on account of District Engineer's salary.	Of column 7 (i) on column 6.	Of column 7 (e) on column 6.	Of column 8 on column 7 (e).	Of column 7 (e) on columns 7 (e) plus 7 (d).	Of column 8 on columns 7 (e) plus 7 (d).	Rate of salary of District Engineers.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Rs. A. P.	
1	Burdwan ...	2,689	518	2,95,691	.....	...	18,317	1,66,463	18,675	1,173	4,905	529	2,10,062	6,260	71·0	6·3	33·5	10·1	3·3	475 0 0	
2	Birbhum ...	1,751	505	1,20,069	.....	6	18,727	52,873	8,480	504	489	172	81,251	3,714	67·6	7·0	43·7	11·8	5·1	Rs. 325 up to 6th December 1895; Rs. 250 afterwards.	
3	Bankura ...	2,611	551	97,412	.....	85	10,271	34,952	9,736	...	95	162	55,301	3,660	56·7	9·9	37·5	21·5	8·0	305 0 0	
4	Midnapore ...	5,114	651	2,94,503	.....	3,218	32,766	1,37,620	18,232	81	1,823	170	1,93,940	6,303	65·3	6·2	34·5	10·7	3·6	500 0 0	
5	Hooghly ...	1,159	544	2,19,674	.....	673	24,209	1,03,785	17,721	247	85	227	1,48,947	8,968	67·8	8·0	50·6	13·6	6·8	750 0 0	
6	Howrah ...	499	76	78,464	.....	...	5,303	27,990	7,206	87	...	100	40,776	3,720	51·9	9·2	51·4	21·6	11·1	250 to 350	
	Total ...	13,803	2,845	11,05,743	.....	3,982	1,11,653	5,23,693	80,110	2,092	7,397	1,360	7,30,277	32,625	66·04	7·2	40·7	12·6	5·1		
1	24-Pargunas ...	1,983	549·5 miles	2,96,716	.....	1,170	28,417	1,56,760	18,873	453	3,690	.....	2,09,363	8,000	70·7	6·3	42·3	10·1	4·3	At Rs. 660 for 8 months and Rs. 680 for four months.	
2	Nadia ...	2,794	1,234·97	1,36,483	.....	.....	5,391	58,368	11,700	177	2,681	.....	75,317	4,800	55·1	8·5	41·0	19·2	7·9	400 0 0	
3	Murshidabad ...	2,028	543·5	97,837	.....	2,990	9,449	37,742	11,677	191	1,143	287	64,479	5,690	65·8	11·9	47·9	24·7	11·8	466 10 8	
4	Jessore ...	2,925	533	1,61,494	.....	399	12,660	66,531	20,560	629	1,225	.....	1,02,015	12,736	63·2	12·7	61·8	25·9	16·0	900 0 0	
5	Khulna ...	2,077	411	1,12,016	.....	1,200	16,236	34,816	9,137	264	556	292	62,501	3,000	55·7	8·1	32·8	17·8	5·9	250 0 0	
	Total ...	11,877	3,262·97	8,03,536	.....	6,759	72,153	3,51,217	71,987	1,695	9,295	579	5,13,665	34,136	63·9	8·9	47·4	16·9	8·05	.....	
1	Rajshahi ...	2,322	488	1,43,246	.....	101	23,742	44,396	13,832	517	1,721	172	91,481	7,800	63·8	9·6	56·4	18·3	10·3	680 0 0	
2	Dinajpur ...	4,113	1,096	1,76,435	.....	.....	20,255	35,170	14,643	879	1,744	296	83,787	6,000	47·1	9·4	40·2	22·7	9·1	500 0 0	
3	Jalpaiguri ...	2,861	674	1,28,865	.....	629	29,969	40,686	13,367	394	.....	390	85,329	6,600	66·2	10·3	49·3	18·9	9·3	550 0 0	
4	Rangpur ...	3,478	1,315	2,50,223	.....	.....	63,245	58,875	19,462	1,921	6,841	373	1,51,720	8,900	60·2	7·7	45·7	15·9	7·2	750 0 0	
5	Bogra ...	1,449	370	1,07,759	.....	.....	27,602	37,321	7,026	522	1,956	136	76,591	3,360	71·0	6·5	47·6	10·4	5·0	280 0 0	
6	Pabna ...	1,823	378·5	1,13,344	.....	1,069	24,581	26,131	8,192	373	.....	551	60,697	3,000	53·5	7·2	36·6	16·1	5·9	250 0 0	
	Total ...	16,006	4,351·5	9,19,771	.....	1,799	2,04,293	2,46,574	76,750	4,656	12,295	1,720	5,48,047	35,650	62·7	8·3	46·4	15·3	7·1	2,958 0 0	
1	Dacca	2,769	421	1,79,080	.....	2,926	27,979	55,015	12,224	574	2,407	333	1,02,610	4,700	57·2	6·8	38·4	14·7	5·6	400 0 0	
2	Mymensingh ...	6,274	626	3,32,740	.....	7,993	1,30,464	54,798	22,138	977	5,278	719	2,25,364	6,828	63·8	6·2	30·9	11·9	3·6	550 0 0	
3	Faridpur ...	2,264·5	146	1,37,409	.....	.....	25,557	32,495	8,386	251	1,508	296	68,493	2,956	49·6	0·1	33·6	14·4	5·1	250 0 0	
4	Backergunge ...	3,632	281	2,55,719	.....	7,559	1,06,616	67,420	17,314	487	4,627	328	2,04,300	5,950	71·6	8·0	34·3	9·9	3·4	500 0 0	
	Total ...	14,939·5	1,475	9,54,548	.....	19,479	2,90,616	2,09,728	60,062	2,239	16,910	1,735	6,00,769	20,434	62·9	6·2	34·0	12·0	4·0	1,700 0 0	

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STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 895 Statis.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information:—

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 7th December 1896.

Memorandum.

The following abstract shows the quantities of food-grains imported into and exported from Calcutta by sea during the week ending the 21st November 1896, as compared with the totals of the same period last year:—

	Week ending 21st November			
	1895.		1896.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Imports.				
From Foreign Ports ...	.....	.....	8	11
„ Indian „ ...	13,471	18,335	44,114	60,044
Total ...	13,471	18,335	44,122	60,055
Exports.				
To Foreign Ports	150,788	2,05,239	79,855	1,08,691
„ Indian „	80,354	1,09,371	24,442	33,268
Total ...	231,142	3,14,610	1,04,297	1,41,959

Imports.—The advance in the import trade aggregated 30,651 cwts., or 227·53 per cent. The total quantity of each kind of food grains imported into Calcutta during the week ending the 21st November 1896 is compared below with the figures for the corresponding week of 1895:—

	Week ending 21st November			
	1895.		1896.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Food-grains.				
Rice	8,941	12,170	32,729	44,548
Paddy	1,349	1,835	4,390	5,975
Wheat	.....	.....	46	63
Gram and pulses	3,181	4,330	6,957	9,469
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	13,471	18,335	44,122	60,055

The improvement in the rice trade amounts to 133·67 per cent., and is due chiefly to increased transactions with Chandbali and Balasore. The former supplied 17,360 cwts. against 7,429 cwts. in the preceding year, and the latter 9,650 cwts. against only 1,512 cwts. Rangoon contributed 5,719 cwts of rice against nil in 1895. The bulk of paddy imported was shipped from Balasore, namely, 3,730 cwts against 223 cwts. in the previous year. In the case of gram and pulses, 2,626 cwts. were drawn from Madras and 550 cwts. from Balasore, but in 1895 there were no such imports from those places: the figures for Chan-

Exports.—The decline in the export trade is very marked, viz. 126,845 cwts., or 54·87 per cent. The chief fluctuations are a heavy falling off under rice, and small increases under gram and pulses and miscellaneous food-grains, as the following statement will show:—

	Week ending 21st November			
	1895.		1896.	
	2	3	4	5
Food-grains.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	199,337	2,71,320	67,349	91,669
Paddy	434	590	.....	.....
Wheat	1,681	2,288	393	535
Gram and pulses	29,544	40,213	32,137	43,742
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	146	199	4,418	6,013
Total ...	231,142	3,14,610	104,297	1,41,959

The decrease in the rice trade is 66·21 per cent. In 1895, Ceylon received 91,892 cwts. of rice, but during the week under review, the shipments were reduced to only 8,804 cwts.; the United Kingdom received only 11,080 cwts., against 22,988 cwts. in the preceding year; on the other hand, Mauritius drew 40,011 cwts., whereas in 1895 it imported nothing from Calcutta. Among Indian ports, Bombay is credited with only 1,810 cwts., against 37,692 cwts. in 1895, while Calicut received 18,012 cwts. in 1895, but nothing in 1896. The increase shown under gram and pulses was owing to larger consignments of these grains having been sent in 1896 to Mauritius (9,653 cwts.) and Bombay (14,427 cwts.), which places drew nothing in 1895. Against these increases, the United Kingdom shows a falling off of 13,667 cwts. and Madras of 5,293 cwts. As regards miscellaneous food-grains, 2,947 cwts. were shipped for Mauritius against nil in 1895, and 1,471 cwts. to Rangoon against 110 cwts. in the previous year.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement No. I showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending the 21st November 1895 and 1896.

Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
From Indian Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Madras	Madras	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896	.....	.....	.....	407	.....	407
	Coconada	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896	.....	.....	.....	2,066	.....	2,066
	Tuticorin	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	37
	Masulipatam	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	153
Burma	Rangoon	1895	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	106
		1896	5,719	.....	46	367	.....	6,132
Balasore	Balasore	1895	1,512	223	.....	.....	.....	1,735
		1896	9,650	3,730	.....	550	.....	13,930
	Chandbali	1895	7,429	1,126	.....	3,075	.....	11,630
		1896	17,860	623	.....	3,406	.....	21,389
	Total Indian Ports	1895	8,941	1,349	.....	3,181	.....	13,471
		1896	32,729	4,390	46	6,949	.....	44,114
From Foreign Ports.								
China	Hongkong	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
New Zealand		1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Grand Total of Foreign and Indian Ports	1895	8,941	1,349	.....	3,181	.....	13,471
		1896	32,729	4,390	46	6,957	.....	44,122

Statement No. II showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending the 21st November 1895 and 1896.

Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Grain and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
To Foreign Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom		1895	22,988	.....	.....	14,643	.....	37,631
		1896	11,080	.....	.....	976	.....	12,056
Cape Colony	Cape Town	1895	1,587	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,587
		1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Port Elizabeth	1895	587	.....	.....	.....	.....	587
		1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Algoa Bay	1895	2,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,209
		1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Delagoa Bay	1895	45	.....	.....	7	.....	52
		1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius		1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896	40,011	.....	.....	9,653	2,917	52,611
West Indies — Demerara		1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896	.....	.....	.....	880	.....	880
Aden		1895	5,817	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,817
		1896	3,832	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,832
Ceylon		1895	91,392	434	.....	.....	.....	91,826
		1896	8,804	.....	.....	305	.....	9,109
Natal		1895	4,253	.....	.....	700	16	4,969
		1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand		1895	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
		1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia — Muskat		1895	2,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,270
		1896	891	.....	.....	.....	.....	891
Straits Settlements		1895	1,453	.....	89	503	16	2,061
		1896	.....	.....	153	129	.....	282
China — Hongkong		1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896	.....	.....	185	9	.....	194
Fiji Islands		1895	1,334	.....	.....	443	.....	1,777
		1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		1895	133,937	434	89	16,296	32	150,788
		1896	64,618	.....	338	11,952	2,947	79,855

Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
To Indian Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay		1895 ...	37,692	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,692
		1896 ...	1,810	.....	.....	14,427	.....	16,237
Madras ...	Madras ...	1895 ...	1,121	.....	.....	9,247	.....	10,368
		1896 ...	733	.....	45	3,954	.....	4,732
	Badagarai ...	1895 ...	4,239	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,239
		1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Calicut	1895 ...	18,012	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,012
		1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tellicherry ...	1895 ...	3,614	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,614
		1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nicobar	1895 ...	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
		1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burma ...	Rangoon ...	1895 ...	632	.....	1,547	3,211	110	5,500
		1896 ...	188	.....	.....	1,114	1,471	2,773
	Moulmein ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	208	.....	208
		1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	134	.....	134
	Akyab	1895 ...	15	.....	12	131	3	161
		1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	90
	Kyoukpyoo ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
		1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
	Sandoway ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
		1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong		1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	322	.....	322
		1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	324	.....	324
Balasore ...	Chandbali ...	1895 ...	2	.....	33	99	1	135
		1896 ...	.....	.....	10	25	.....	35
	Balasore	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21
		1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	114	.....	114
Total ...		1895 ...	65,400	.....	1,592	13,248	114	80,354
		1896 ...	2,731	.....	55	20,185	1,471	24,442
Grand Total of Foreign and Indian Ports.		1895 ...	199,337	434	1,681	29,544	146	231,142
		1896 ...	67,349	.....	393	32,137	4,418	104,297

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of October and November 1896, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1895, are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *the 8th December 1896.*

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

DISTRICTS.	1896.				1895.			
	15th October.	31st October.	15th November.	30th November.	15th October.	31st October.	15th November	30th November.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
COMMON RICE—								
Burdwan	12 0	9 12	9 12	10 8	15 12	15 12	15 8	16 0
Birbhum	11 4	8 0	9 12	9 12	18 0	17 4	17 4	17 4
Bankura	13 0	11 0	12 0	11 8	18 0	17 8	18 12	19 0
Midnapore	11 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	18 12
Hooghly	10 0	8 3	8 8	8 8	12 5	12 14	12 14	13 2
Howrah	12 0	10 0	9 2	9 11	13 8	15 5	15 8	15 8
24-Parganas	11 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	13 8	13 8	13 4	14 0
Calcutta	8 14	8 6	8 6	8 0	11 6	12 4	11 13	12 4
Nadia	11 0	8 5	8 14	9 6	14 13	14 13	14 3	13 6
Murshidabad	11 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 8
Jessore	11 0	9 2	9 2	10 0	16 0	13 7	16 0	17 0
Khulna	9 14	9 0	8 10	9 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Rajshahi	9 8	7 8	9 6	9 0	15 15	15 0	16 8	16 8
Dinajpur	10 12	9 9	9 14	9 4	16 10	16 16	16 0	15 0
Jalpaiguri	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0
Rangpur	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 4	16 0	15 0	14 8	16 0
Bogra	9 0	9 0	9 12 (new rice).	12 0 (new rice).	18 0	15 12	15 12	18 0
Pabna	10 8	9 12	9 8	9 6	18 0	18 0	16 8	17 4
Dacca	10 8	9 0	9 0	10 4	17 0	17 0	15 8	14 0
Mymensingh	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0
Faridpur	8 8	8 8	8 0	9 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Backergunge	8 14	8 4	8 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	15 8	13 8
Tippera	8 0	7 3	7 0	8 0	17 5	16 0	14 8	14 7
Noakhali	11 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0
Chittagong	9 8	9 8	9 0	....	13 8	14 8	14 8	14 8
Patna	10 12	9 0	10 0	10 8	20 8	18 8	18 8	18 8
Gaya	9 0	8 4	8 0	8 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0
Shahabad ...	9 0 and 10 0	8 0 and 8 8	8 8 and 9 8	9 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Saran	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	17 8	18 0	18 0
Champaran	11 4	11 4	9 0	9 0	21 8	20 8	18 12	19 0
Muzaffarpur	9 0	8 4	7 8	8 8	16 12	16 0	15 0	15 0
Darbhanga	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	17 8	17 8	16 6	16 6
Monghyr	9 4	8 6	8 8	8 10	15 8	15 0	15 8	15 0
Bhagalpur	11 4	9 6	10 2	10 2	18 15	17 11	17 10	17 10
Purnea	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	.....	20 0	20 0
Malda	.....	8 8	11 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0
Sonthal Parganas ...	10 0	9 4	10 8	10 12	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0
Cuttack	15 2	11 3	11 13	13 2	22 5	23 10	23 10	23 10
Balasore	16 0	10 12	11 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0
Puri	16 0	11 13	13 2	13 2	23 0	26 4	24 15	22 0
Hazaribagh	9 0	8 12	9 0	8 8	17 0	16 0	16 0	15 8
Lohardaga ...	9 0 to 11 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	10 0	16 0	14 8	18 0	17 0
Palamau	9 0	8 7	8 11	8 7	12 6	12 6	13 8	14 1
Manbhum ...	11 0 to 11 8	12 0 to 12 4	Old 10 8 to New 12 0	11 8 to 12 0 (new rice).	17 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 17 0	18 8 to 19 0	14 8 to 17 0
Singhbhum	14 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0

From the above figures it will be seen that the price of common rice fell very slightly in some districts since the fortnight ending 15th November 1896, but is still very high.

Districts.	1896.				1895.			
	15th October.	31st October.	15th ovember.	30th November.	15th October.	31st October.	15th November.	30th November.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch	S. ch.	S. ch.
WHEAT—								
Patna	8 12	8 4	9 0	9 12	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Gaya	8 8	8 0	8 4	8 4	13 4	11 0	11 0	12 0
Shahabad ...	8 0 and 8 8	8 0 and 8 8	8 8 and 9 0	8 8 and 9 0	11 0 and 13 0	11 0 and 13 0	11 0 and 13 0	11 0 and 13 0
Saran	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	16 0	14 0	15 0	14 0
Champaran	8 12	9 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 8	16 12	17 0
Muzaffarpur	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	15 0
Darbhanga	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 6	16 6	13 6	13 2
Monghyr	9 0	8 4	8 12	8 9	15 8	15 8	15 0	15 4
Bhagalpur	8 12	8 8	9 0	8 14	16 6	15 12	15 2	14 3
Purnea	9 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE—								
Patna	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
Gaya	12 8	11 2	11 2	11 8	22 4	22 0	22 12	22 12
Shahabad	14 0	11 0 and 11 8	12 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
Saran	14 8	12 0	12 8	12 0	28 0	25 8	25 0	25 0
Champaran	16 0	14 4	12 0	12 8	32 8	28 8	25 4	25 4
Muzaffarpur	16 8	13 0	12 0	12 8	30 0	26 0	25 0	25 0
Darbhanga	15 0	11 8	12 0	11 12	32 12	27 5	28 3	29 8
Monghyr	14 8	13 0	13 4	12 10	29 0	28 0	27 0	26 0
Bhagalpur	14 6	12 10	13 0	13 5	29 0	27 12	25 4	26 8
Purnea	16 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	.....	26 0	24 0	.....
Southal Parganas ...	18 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	31 0
Hazaribagh	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0
Lohardaga	16 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	.....
Palamau	13 8	12 6	11 13	11 13	24 12	21 4	16 14	18 9
Manbhum	16 0	14 0	.....	12 0	.....	20 0	24 0	20 0
Singhbhum	14 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....

North-Western Provinces.

SMON RICE—								
Jaunpur	7 12	7 5	6 10	8 6	11 0	10 8	11 0	10 0
Gorakpur	8 9	9 0	8 9	9 0	15 12	15 12	15 5	15 5
Mirzapur	7 5	6 12	.....	.....	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0
Benares	8 13	7 13	9 1	9 11	11 13	12 0	12 1½	12 2½
Ghazipur	8 8	7 12	.....	8 0	14 0	15 0	14 4	12 8
Ballia	10 0	8 0	9 0	8 4	12 8	.....	15 0	15 0
RAT—								
Jaunpur	7 12	7 10	7 10	7 11	14 8	13 8	13 0	12 0
Gorakpur	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	11 4	11 11	11 11	11 11
Mirzapur	8 1	7 14	... ..	.....	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0
Benares	8 5½	7 13	7 11	7 11	13 7½	12 15	12 7	11 15
Ghazipur	8 8	7 8	.....	6 14	12 12	12 4	12 4	11 8
Ballia	9 0	7 8	8 4	8 4	13 12	.....	13 0	1 0

EARLY COTTON CROP IN BENGAL, 1896.

THE following is published for general information.

REVENUE DEPT., *The 8th December 1896.*

M. FINUCANE, *Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Note on the early cotton crop in Bengal, 1896.

N.B.—Returns have been received from all the districts which grow early cotton, except from Manbhum.

1. *Explanatory.*—The present report deals with estimates of the area and outturn of the early cotton crop which is sown during the monsoon rains and harvested during the cold weather. Similar estimates for the late cotton crop, which is usually sown at the close of the rainy season and harvested in the hot weather, will be furnished duly in a separate report.

2. *Character of the season.*—The rainfall of the monsoon season of 1896 was generally below the normal. In July, the rainfall was irregularly distributed in the early cotton-growing districts of these Provinces, being more than the normal in 8 and less than the normal in 6 out of the 14 early cotton-growing districts for which returns have been received. In the latter 6 districts are included all the districts having large areas under early cotton except Puri.

In August, the rainfall was below the normal everywhere except in Orissa and the districts of Hazaribagh and Singhbhum. Heavy rain in Orissa in this and the two preceding months resulted in floods, which are reported to have affected the area and outturn of the early cotton crops in Cuttack and Puri.

In September, rain was deficient in all districts, except Monghyr and Bhagalpur.

In October, there was no rain in Chota Nagpur, and only nominal showers were received elsewhere.

In November, slight rain fell in almost all the cotton-growing districts.

3. *Area sown.*—The total area sown in early cotton this year, exclusive of Manbhum, appears from the appended returns to be 77,800 acres against 81,100 acres, the corresponding estimate for last year. Decrease in area is noticeable chiefly in the districts of Puri and Lohardaga, and is attributed to unfavourable rainfall at the time of sowing.

4. *Character of the crop.*—The deficiency of rain which characterised the latter part of the monsoon period injured the early cotton crop in most of the cotton-growing districts.

No district returns a full average crop of 16 annas, and only two districts, viz., the Chittagong Hills Tracts (the principal early cotton-growing district in Bengal) and Bhagalpur, estimate the outturn as better than that of last year. Nine out of 14 districts return crops varying from 8 to 12 annas, and five crops varying from 4 to less than 8 annas. Taking all the early cotton-growing districts together, Manbhum excepted, the outturn this year may be estimated as 9 annas.

N. N. BANERJEI,

Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

(Countersigned.)

W. C. MACPHERSON,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd December 1896.

Forecast of the early Cotton Crop of Bengal, 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Division.	District.	Approximate normal area under *early* cotton in acres.	Approximate area sown last year in acres.	Estimated area sown this year in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn.	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Burdwan ...	Midnapore	2,000	2,000	2,000	12	8	Owing to good rain during the sowing season, the prospect of this crop was at first promising, but subsequent want of rain caused considerable damage to the crop.	
Rajshahi ...	Jalpaiguri	400	400	200	12	10	In Bholka, there is no cultivation of early cotton. The lands in which cotton was grown have been taken up for tea cultivation. In Alipur, the cultivation of cotton has been discontinued, and in Fulakata there has been a decrease in the area sown for want of timely rainfall.	
Chittagong ..	Chittagong Hill Tracts	17,000	17,000	17,000	6	12	The better outturn estimated this year is attributed to favourable rainfall.	The outturn in column 6 was shown as 16 annas in the forecast of the early cotton crop of 1895. The outturn now given, viz. 6 annas, is due to a revision of the estimate by the Assistant Commissioner. Last year's crop was damaged by a heavy gale in October.
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	400	400	400	8	4	The decrease in the outturn is due to scanty rainfall throughout the monsoon season.	
	Bhagalpur	11,300	10,500	10,500	9	11	The increase in outturn is due to the better crop expected in Banka subdivision.	
	Sonthal Parganas ...	12,900	12,900	12,900	10	9	Though the normal area has been cultivated, the distribution of rainfall was not favourable. Hence the outturn is less.	
Orissa ...	Cuttack	3,100	1,800	2,000	12	9	On account of heavy rainfall and floods at the time of sowing, a large portion of the area could not be sown and that which was sown was swept away. This accounts for the area being less than the normal. The outturn is less than that of last year, owing to subsequent drought.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Division.	District.	Approximate normal area under *early* cotton in acres.	Approximate area sown last year in acres.	Estimated area sown this year in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Orissa	Puri	14,500	6,000	3,600	8	5	The decrease in the area under cultivation is due to irregular rainfall at the sowing time, and that in the estimated outturn to short rainfall and floods at the time of growth.	
	Balasore	1,000	900	900	13	12	The decrease in area as compared with the normal is due to want of rainfall at the time of sowing, and the decrease in outturn as compared with that of last year is due to subsequent want of rain.	
	Angul and Khondmals	3,500	3,500	3,500	16	12	The figures in columns 3 and 4 have been corrected. The outturn is less than that of last year owing to the want of rain in October and November 1896.	
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	7,500	7,500	7,500	12	7	The decrease in the outturn as compared with that of last year is due to continued drought after the sowing season.	
	Lohardaga	8,800	8,800	6,900	10	6	The decrease in the area as well as in the outturn is due to the cessation of rain in the latter part of the rainy season, *i.e.*, since the middle of September.	
	Palamau	10,000	5,00	5,600	8	6	During the sowing time there was rain and moisture in the land: hence the increase in the area; but there having been no rain after sowing, the outturn is less than last year's.	
	Manbhum	12,000	12,000	.....	13	.....	.....	Return not received.
	Singhbhum	7,200	4,400	4,500	13	9	There being a good deal of rain during the sowing time, a larger tract of land was cultivated, but as the rain held off at the end, the crop was damaged and the outturn is worse than that of last year.	* Estimated by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Total ...	111,600	93,100(*a*)	77,800	10(*b*)	9*		

(*a*) As against 91,100 acres estimated in this Department's note, dated 2nd December 1895. The increase in area of 2,000 acres is due to a revised estimate received from Angul and Khondmals.

(*b*) As against 12 annas estimated in this Department's note, dated 2nd December 1895. The change is due to revised estimates submitted for Angul, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and for the Sonthal Parganas.

N.B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 7th December, 1896.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather bright and cool. *Aman* harvest being pushed on; the outturn varies, being best in Katwa; Raniganj is low, but this is not abnormal in that subdivision. No progress being made with *rabi* sowings for want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient at present. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs. c.	Srs. c.	
Sadar	9 0	to 11 0	per rupee
Kalna	9 8	to 10 0	
Katwa	10 5	to 10 10	
Raniganj		10 0	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather slightly cloudy. *Aman* harvest progressing. Price of rice 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather seasonably cold. Harvesting of *aman* going on. Prospects of *rabi* gloomy. Fodder and water sufficient for the present. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 11½ seers a rupee both at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Prospect of *rabi* moderate and of sugarcane and indigo good. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Naraingarh, Salboni, Garhbeta, and Keshpur police-stations. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	Old rice 10	per rupee.
	New „ 11	
Contai	11 to 14	
Tamluk	10	
Ghatal	10 to 11	

Hooghly.—No rain. Cloudy to-day (7th). *Aman* is withering in places. *Rabi* crops and sugarcane are suffering for want of rain. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Harvesting of *aman* paddy progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather cloudy and warm. In south of the district winter rice is estimated to yield 10 to 12 annas, and elsewhere 8 annas. *Aman* is being cut and harvested. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices have slightly fallen. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	8½ to 11	per rupee.
Barasat	New rice, 10	
Basirhat	9	
Diamond Harbour	New rice, 10	

Nadia.—No rain. Days hot, nights cool. Direction of wind constantly shifting. Sky slightly clouded. Harvesting of *aman* commenced; outturn exceedingly poor. Prospects of all standing crops, except sugarcane and *arhar*, are bad. Water-supply becoming deficient. Price of common rice varies from 8 to 11 seers per rupee. Number on relief-works as below:—

30th November	332
1st December	445
2nd „	453
3rd „	370
4th „	435
5th „	449
6th „	433

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* going on. Prospect of *rabi* crops not good; that of sugarcane, indigo, and mulberry seems to be good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. c.	
Sadar	9 11	per rupee.
Jangipur	11 8	
Kandi	10 0	

Jessore.—Weather seasonable. Rain badly wanted throughout the district. Paddy in low lands continues good. *Rabi* crops are being sown in low and moist lands, but they cannot be sown on high lands for want of moisture. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of rice has generally come down. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	
Jessore	... ...	8 to 10	per rupee.
Jhenida	... ...	8¾	
Magura	... ...	9 to 9¾	
Narail	... ...	10	
Bongaon	... ...	10	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine and genial. *Aman* paddy much below the average throughout the district. In the south-west portion a one-anna crop is expected. Test-relief-works opened there. A flight of locusts passed over the district from south-west to north-east on 28th and 29th November. No report of any damage of consequence received. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	c.	
Khulna	... ...	8 to 9	8	per rupee.
Bagerhat	... ...	10	0	
Satkhira	... ...	8	0	

Rajshahi.—No rain. Harvesting of winter rice in progress. Prospects of *rabi* crops not good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice ranges between 7 and 11 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *rabi* crops over. Rain wanted. Harvesting of winter rice commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 8 to 9½ seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall ·42. Weather seasonable. *Haimanti* paddy being harvested. *Rabi* crops doing well. No complaint of want of fodder and water. Average price of common rice 8 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar ·01. Weather more than usually cold. Hills—*Kalai*, *bara marua*, *phaphur*, *bhutmas*, and *aghani dhan* are being harvested; wheat, barley, and *tori* coming up. Terai—Harvesting of *haimanti dhan* commenced; prospect not good; potatoes and jute being sold; sowing of mustard and *kalai* nearly finished; tobacco doing well. Coarse rice selling as follows:—

		Srs.	c.	Srs.	c.	
Hills	... ...	6	0 to 8	0		per rupee.
Terai	... ...	7	8 to 9	8		

Bhutta Rs. 3 per maund.

Rangpur.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* going on. Sowing of *rabi* crops almost complete. Mustard in flower. Prospects fair. Common rice selling from 7 to 10½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather clear and cold. Oilseeds and pulses doing well. Harvesting of winter rice in progress. Land being ploughed for *aus dhan* and jute. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice at head-quarters 11 seers 13 chitaks, and in the interior from 8½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. No change in prospects of crops since last week. Fodder available. Rice selling from 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues. Prospects continue unchanged. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 8 to 13 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Aman* paddy is being harvested; average outturn of 8 annas is expected. Mustard, *kalai*, and *til* doing well. New rice coming into the market; prices range from 8 to 13 seers per rupee. Old rice about 7½ seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects slightly improved. Common rice selling from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water available.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops poor on high lands and average on low lands. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice (*aman*) 6½ to 12 seers and (*aus*) 8¾ to 13 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Prices (8 to 13 seers per rupee) falling with the incoming of the new *aman*. No cattle-disease. Fodder available.

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops bad. Half the *aman* plants has been damaged for want of rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of rice ranges from 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold and dry. *Aman* being reaped. *Rabi* crops not doing well for want of rain. Prospects poor. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice sells at 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Patna.—*Rabi*, opium, and sugarcane doing well. Paddy being reaped. New rice has come to the market. Prices stationary. Common rice selling in Patna to-day (7th) at 10½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Test-works still open.

Gaya.—Harvesting of paddy continues. *Rabi* crops germinating. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 10½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. *Rabi* sowing being pushed on. Harvesting of rice in progress. *Rahar* and sugarcane doing well. Common rice selling at 9 to 10 seers per rupee. Number on relief works on Saturday, 5th December—men 526, women 486, and children 239.

Saran.—State of *rabi* crops good. Irrigation going on as before. Poppy on 3,000 bighas will fail. Slight cattle-disease still in Gopalganj subdivision. Prices are—common rice 10¾ seers, wheat 9½ seers, barley 12 seers, *makai* 12½ seers, gram 11 seers, *arhar* 11½ seers, and *marua* 14½ seers per rupee. Number on relief-works on Saturday, 5th December—men 97, women 132, and children 116; gratuitous relief—men 131, women 246, and children 153.

Champaran.—No rain. Weather clear. *Rabi* and poppy sowings continue with fairly good germination, but rain is urgently required. Prices fallen somewhat. Common rice fallen at Sadar from 9 to 10 seers per rupee, against average 17¾ seers. Number on relief-works on 5th December—men 1,627, women 817, and children 537—total 2,981; gratuitous relief returns not received.

Muzaffarpur.—*Aghani* being harvested; outturn very poor, as already reported. *Rabi* sowings nearly over; prospects unaltered. Prices are—common rice 8 seers, wheat 8 seers, *makai* 12 seers, barley 11 seers, gram 11 seers, *arhar* 12 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Harvesting of paddy continues. *Rabi* doing well except in Madhubani. Rain wanted. Common rice selling at 10 seers per rupee.

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospect of wheat gloomy. Other *rabi* crops fair. Paddy being harvested. Some *cheena* being sown. Standing crops want moisture. *Rahar*, *jawar*, and chillies doing well. Cow-pox reported from Begusarai. Sufficient fodder and water. Prices of common rice :—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	8 to 10	per rupee.
Begusarai	9	
Jamui	10 to 11½	

Bhagalpur.—Weather cold with easterly wind. Sky slightly cloudy to-day (5th). Reaping of paddy in progress. *Kalai* and *kurthi* are also being reaped. Sowing of *rabi* completed; area sown below normal. *Arhar* is the only standing crop that is doing well. Other *rabi* crops are suffering for want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Coarse rice sells as below :—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	10	2	per rupee.
Banka	12	8	
Madhipura	11	0	
Supaul	11	0	

Purnea.—No rain. Harvesting of *aghani* and sowing of *rabi* continue. Cattle-disease abating. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice :—

		Srs.	
Sadar	New rice,	11 to 13	per rupee.
	Old rice,	9 to 10	
Araria	Old rice,	11	
Kishanganj	New rice,	9	

Malda.—No rain. Weather clear and cool. Harvesting of winter rice continues. *Kalai* pulse ripening; expected outturn 10 annas. Prospects of *rabi* crops not favourable. Fodder sufficient. Drinking-water not sufficient in certain places in Barind. Common rice selling at 8½ seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Prospects of paddy and *rabi* same as before. Outturn of paddy is on average eight annas. Dews scanty. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 9 to 13 seers, and of maize 14 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Sky occasionally cloudy. *Rabi* crops retarded for want of rain. Food-grains sufficiently procurable at present in almost all places. Condition of cattle generally good, but disease reported from some parts of Kendrapara. Fodder-supply fair. Common rice sells as follows :—

			Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	...	...	New rice, 13	2	per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	... 14	7	
Kendrapara	...	...	... 14	7	
Banki	...	...	... 17	15	

Balasore.—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice going on. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. *Dalua* being sown. Sugarcane doing well, pressing commenced. Coarse rice sells at 12 and 14 seers per rupee at Sadar and Bhadrak respectively. In the mufassal prices vary from 12 to 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Rice prospects as previously reported. *Rabi* prospects poor. Rinder-pest to a slight extent among Angul cattle. Rice sells at 16 seers per rupee in Angul and 19 seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—No rain. Prospects of crops much the same as before. Sowing of *rabi* retarded for want of rain. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice varies from 13 seers 2 chitaks to 15 seers 12 chitaks per rupee except in Balavadrapur and Malud, where it is 10 seers 8 chitaks and 9 seers 5 chitaks respectively.

Hazaribagh.—Harvesting of paddy going on. Rain wanted for *rabi*. Rice sells at 6 to 9 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—Weather a little cloudy. Reaping of *don dhan* nearly finished. Rice sells at head-quarters 10 seers and in the interior from 11 to 12 seers per rupee. No report of cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Sowing of barley continues. Rice selling generally at 9 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on ground same as before. Average outturn of winter rice about 5 to 8 annas. Cattle-disease still reported from a few villages in thana Raghunathpur. Fodder and water sufficient for the present. Average price of common rice (old) 8 seers and (new) 10 to 11 seers at Sadar, and 8½ seers at Gobindpur. Stock of grains sufficient for the present.

Singhbhum.—Weather cloudy. More gram is being sown. Price of rice (old) 8 to 10 seers and (new) 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—With the exception of light showers in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, there was no rain during the week, and prospects continue unaltered. In South Bihar and in Saran the *rabi* crops are germinating well. In the rest of Bihar rain is still urgently needed for these crops; but they are doing fairly well in Champaran and in Darbhanga (except Madhubani). In parts of North Bengal the prospects of the *rabi* crops are fairly good, but they are poor in the rest of Bengal and in Orissa. The harvest of the winter rice is proceeding. A flight of locusts passed over the district of Khulna on the 28th and 29th November, but no damage to crops is reported. Cattle are generally in good condition, but disease among them is reported from a few localities. The price of common rice is reported to have fallen slightly in Patna, Gaya, Saran, Champaran, and a few other districts, but is still very high everywhere. Prices—Nadia 8 to 11 seers, Khulna 8 to 9½ seers, Patna 10½ seers, Shahabad 9 to 10 seers, Saran 10½ seers, Champaran 10 seers, Muzaffarpur 8 seers, Darbhanga 10 seers. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 5th December, were—Relief works—Nadia, 449; Shahabad, 1,251 (men 526, women 486, and children 239); Saran, 345 (men 97, women 132, and children 116); Champaran, 2,981 (men 1,627, women 817, and children 537): Gratuitous relief—Saran, 530 (men 131, women 246, and children 153).

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 8th December, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD AND SALT IN THE HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 30TH NOVEMBER 1896.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL															
	BURDWAN DIVISION.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan ...	8 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	8 4	7 8	12 8	10 8	9 12	16 0	...	...	..
2	Birbhum ...	7 8	7 8	15 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 8	9 12	9 12	17 4	...	...	...
3	Bankura ...	8 2	8 4	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 8	11 8	12 0	19 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	8 0	7 12	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	..	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	8 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	13 2	..	...	...
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 5	9 11	9 2	15 8	...	...	...
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.															
7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 12	9 0	14 0	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ...	8 0	8 6	11 13	10 0	10 0	16 0	6 6	6 10	7 15	8 0	8 6	12 4	10 0	10 0	17 4
9	Nadia ...	9 6	9 6	16 0	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	6 10½	9 6	8 14	13 6	..	...	...
10	Murshidabad ...	10 0	9 8	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	15 8	..	..	...
11	Jessore ...	7 4	7 0	12 6	16 0	13 0	16 12	6 4	8 0	12 0	10 0	9 2	17 0	..	...	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	15 0	9 0	8 10	18 0	..	...	...
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.															
	Rajshahi ...	9 0	9 0	16 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 0	9 0	9 6	16	...	...	...
14	Dinajpur ...	8 0	7 11	14 0	...	...	...	7 12 4 t	7 12 4 t	11 13	9 4 4 t	9 14 2 t	15 0	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri ...	7 8	7 8	13 0	...	...	..	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling ...	6 0	6 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	10 0	8 4	9 0	16 0	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	7 2	7 8	15 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0 (new rice).	9 12	18 0	...	...	...
19	Pabna ...	9 0	11 4	19 8	...	12 12	22 8	6 0	6 6	6 6	9 6	9 8	17 4	...	...	...
	DACCA DIVISION.															
20	Dacca ...	7 0	7 0	12 4	...	...	...	7 6	7 3	11 4	10 4	9 0	14 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	8 0	9 8	8 0	16 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	13 0	7 8	8 0	13 8	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga), Katwa 10 seers 15 chitaks, and Ranigani 10½ seers (panga).
B. At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are:—Contai 6½ seers, Tamluk 10 seers, and Ghatal 9 seers 2 chitaks.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore (Bhadreswar) 9 seers, and Jahanabad 9 seers 2 chitaks (panga
F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 9 seers 6 chitaks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 9 seers 7½ chitaks, Barasat 8¾ seers

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Districts of Bengal on the 30th November 1896.

...A OR CUMBU. (...setum typhoid-eum.)		MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.							
...OD.		SALT.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.			
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.					
								BENGAL.				
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					
...	...	...	...	...								
...	...	...	...	...								
...	...	...	...	...								
...	...	...	...	...								
...	...	...	...	...								
...	...	...	...	...								
8 14	15 3	...	...	...								
...	...	...	...	...								
...	...	...	...	...								
...	...	...	...	...								
...	...	...	...	...								
...	...	...	...	...								
...	...	...	...	...								
...	...	...	...	...								
...	...	...	...	...								
...	...	10 0	9	11 0								
...	...	...	...	...								
...	...	...	...	...								
...	...	...	...	...								
...	...	...	...	...								
...	...	...	...	...								
...	...	...	...	...								
...	...	...	...	...								
...	...	...	...	...								
...	...	...	...	...								
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					
		A										
0 90	0 11	4 11	4 11	8	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	Burdwan	1	BURDWAN DIVISION		
		B										
0 162	0 10	8 10	8 10	8	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2			
		C										
0 320	0 9	0 9	0 10	0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	Bankura.	3			
		D			Panga.							
0 248	0 9	0 10	0 11	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	Midnapore.	4			
		E			Crushed.							
0 160	0 9	0 9	8 11	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	Hooghly.	5			
		F			Panga.							
0 105	0 9	8 9	11 11	0	3 14 0	4 0 0	3 3 6	Howrah.	6			
		G			Panga.							
0 90	0 9	8 9	10 11	4	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	24-Parganas.	7	PRESIDENCY DIVISION		
					Panga.							
0 80	0 8	0 8	0 11	6	3 14 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	Calcutta.	8			
		H			Panga.							
0 128	0 9	6 9	6 10	12	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	Nadia.	9			
		I			Karkatch.							
0 190	0 11	0 11	0 11	0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	Murshidabad.	10			
		J			Panga.							
...	8	0 8	0 9	2	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 10 0	Jessore.	11			
		K										
0 160	0 8	0 8	0 10	12	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	Khulna.	12			
		L			Panga.							
0 240	0 9	0 9	0 9	9	4 2 8	4 2 8	3 10 8	Rajshahi.	13	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.		
			t		Panga.							
0 120	0 8	14 8	14 1	10 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	Dinajpur.	14			
		M										
0 160	0 8	0 8	0*	10 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	3 10 0	Jalpaiguri.	15			
		N			Panga.							
0 120	0	7 4	7 0	8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	Darjeeling.	16			
		8 0	8 0	...	Rora. 4 14 0	4 14 0						
		O			Panga.							
0 40	0 8	0 8	0 9	0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17			
					Panga.							
0 90	0 8	4 7	15½ 9	12	4 4 0	4 8 0	3 12 0	Bogra.	18			
		P			Panga.							
0 160	0 9	0 9	2 9	12	4 7 0	4 5 0	3 8 0	Pabna.	19			
		Q			Panga.							
0 110	0 8	8 8	8 10	0	4 8 0	4 7 0	3 10 0	Dacca.	20	DACCA DIVISION.		
		R			Panga.							
0 100	0 8	0 8	0 8	0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21			
		S			Panga.							
0 160	0 8	14 8	0 10	10	4 8 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	Faridpur.	22			
		T			Panga.							
0 90	0 8	0 9	12 10	8	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	Backergunge.	23			

... rupee are:—Jhenida 9 seers 1 chitak, Magura 8 seers, Narail 8 seers 11 chitaks

...upee are:—Bagerhat 9 seers and Satkhira 9½ seers.
...ga) per rupee are:—Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 8 seers.

M. In Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
N. Retail price of salt at Kurseong, 6½ seers and Siliguri 8 seers per rupee.
O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Gaibanda 9½ seers, Kurigram 8 seers, and Nilphamari 9 seers.
P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madanganj 9 seers 2 chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Munshirhat 9 seers 2 chitaks, and Mirkadim hat 9 seers 2 chitaks.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarter

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.*			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum Vulgare*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—*concluded.*																
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	7 0	7 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 11	10 0	8 0	7 0	14 7	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	10 0	9 8	16 0	...	...	...
26	Chittagong ..	...	8 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	7 8	12 0	...	9 0	14 8	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna ..	9 12	9 0	14 0 & 15 0	10 0	12 0	25 0	8 8	9 0	12 0	10 8	10 0	18 8	...	...	...
28	Gaya ...	8 4	8 4	12 0	7 8	10 8	24 8	7 4	7 4	10 0	8 4	8 0	18 0	...	...	...
29	Shahabad ...	8 8 & 9 0	8 8 & 9 0	11 0 & 13 0	11 0	11 8	20 0	8 8	7 0 & 7 8	8 0	9 0	8 8 & 9 8	14 0 & 18 0	11 0	...	...
30	Saran ...	8 8	8 8	14 0	10 0	11 0	22 0	7 0	6 12	13 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	...	...	...
31	Champaran ...	9 0	9 0	17 0	9 8	10 0	29 0	6 8	6 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	19 0	...	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	8 8	8 0	15 0	12 0	11 8	25 0	6 12	6 8	9 0	8 8	7 8	15 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	8 0	8 0	13 2	11 0	11 0	24 0	7 12	7 8	10 0	10 4	10 0	16 6	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr .	8 9	8 12	15 4	12 2	13 8	21 8	7 0	7 4	10 0	8 10	8 8	15 0	...	...	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	8 14	9 0	14 8	11 6	11 6	20 8	7 9	8 4	13 4	10 2	10 2	17 10	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	9 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	9 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	11 0	9 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	...
38	Santhal Parganas.	7 8	7 4	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 8	10 12	10 8	18 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	6 9	6 9	11 13	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	13 2	13 2	11 13	23 10	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	10 0	10 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	14 0	11 0	22 0	...	...	...
41	Puri ...	...	6 0	10 8	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	13 2	13 2	13 2	22 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ...	7 8	7 8	12 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	6 8	6 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	15 8	...	...	...
43	Lohardaga	8 0 / 5 9 to 7 0	7 8 Red. / 5 8 to 7 0 White.	11 0 / 7 0 to 10 0	...	...	...	Old. 7 0 New. 8 0	7 0	12 0 to 15 0	10 0	9 0 to 10 0	17 0	...	...	...
44	Palamau ...	7 14	9 0	13 8	6 12	10 2	20 4	6 3 Old. 9 0 to 10 0 New. 11 0	6 8 Old. 9 0 / 11 8 New.	9 9 9 0 to 11 0	8 7 New. 11 8 to 12 0	8 11 Old. 10 8 New. 12 0	14 1 14 8 to 17 0	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	8 0	7 12	13 0	...	...	...							...	...	...
46	Singhbhum ..	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...

U. In the Brahmanbaria and Chandpur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
V. At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 7 seers per rupee.
W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 9¾ seers, Bihar 9¾ seers, and Dinapore 9¼ seers.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Aurangabad 9 seers, Nawada 9 seers, and Jahanabad 10 seers.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bhabhua 10 seers, Buxar 10½ seers, and Sasaram 10 seers.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 6 chittaks, and Gopalganj 11 seers 10 chittaks.
a. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 9½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.
c. In the subdivisions the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 30th November 1896—(concluded).

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN								WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.				
RA OR CUMBU. (*Penisetum typhoideum.*)		MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)		FIREWOOD.		SALT.		SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
											BENGAL—*concluded.*	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
...	...	...	...	...	U 8 8	8 0	10 0	Panga. ...	4 7 0	3 14 0	Tippera.	21
...	...	...	...	...	V 8 0	8 0	10 0	Panga. 5 0 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	Noakhali.	25
Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 8	11 0	...	4 0 0	3 8 0	Chittagong.	26
											BIHAR.	
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	30 0							
...	...	...	13 0	12 12	25 8							
...	...	...	...	...	...							
...	...	...	13 8	18 8	26 0							
...	...	...	...	...	...							
...	...	...	15 8	14 0	...							
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	28 7							
...	...	...	...	...	...							
...	...	...	...	...	...							
...	...	...	...	...	...							
...	...	...	...	...	...							
...	...	...	...	...	...							
...	...	...	...	...	...							
...	...	...	12 8	15 8	25 0							
...	...	...	15 8	17 0	30 0							
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	20 4							
...	...	...	...	...	...							
...	...	...	...	...	...							
130 0	130 0	130 0	W 9 0	10 0	11 0	Panga. 4 1 0	3 12 0	3 6 9	Patna.	27	PATNA DIVISION.
160 0	160 0	140 0	X 10 0	10 0	10 10	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Gaya.	28	
140 0	120 0	120 0	Y 9 0	9 8	11 0	Panga. 4 7 3	4 3 3	3 10 0	Shahabad.	29	
160 0	160 0	160 0	Z 10 0	10 0	10 12	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 11 0	Saran.	30	
160 0	180 0	180 0	a 10 0	10 0	10 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Champaran.	31	
160 0	160 0	160 0	b 11 4	11 4	11 0	Panga. 3 8 9	3 8 3	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
160 0	160 0	176 0	c 10 0	10 0	11 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Darbhanga.	33	
26 0 to 68 0	126 0 to 168 0	126 0 to 168 0	d 8 15	9 15	10 8	4 2 0	4 2 3	3 7 0	Monghyr.	34	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.
50 0	150 0	151 8	e 10 0	10 0	10 11	4 0 0	3 13 0	3 12 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
20 0	320 0	320 0	f 9 0	9 8	9 0	Panga. 4 3 3	4 0 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
60 0	160 0	160 0	g 8 12	9 0	10 0	Panga. 4 11 0	4 0 0	...	Malda (English Bazár).	37	
20 0	120 0	120 0	h 10 0	10 0	10 8	Karkatch. 3 13 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	Santhal Parganas.	38	
											ORISSA.	
90 0	90 0	80 0	i 10 12	10 12	10 12	Karkatch. 3 3 0	3 2 0	3 7 0	Cuttack.	39	ORISSA DIVISION.
90 0	100 0	120 0	j 10 0	8 0	10 8	Panga. 4 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	Balasore.	40	
90 0	80 0	80 0	k 12 0	11 13	10 8	Karkatch. 3 3 0	3 2 6	3 4 0	Puri.	41	
											CHOTA NAGPUR.	
0 0	240 0	240 0	l 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 6	Hazáribagh.	42	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.
60 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	10 0	Panga. 4 13 0	4 12 0	3 14 0	Lohardaga.	43	
...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 0	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
...	...	...	m 9 2	9 0	10 6	4 0 0 to 4 4 0	4 5 0	3 9 6	Manbhum.	45	
0 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	Singhbhum.	46	

[a] salt per rupee are :—Begusarai not reported, Jamui 10 seers.
[b] salt per rupee are :—Banka 8¾ seers, Madhipura 8¾ seers, and Supaul 10 seers.
[c] tions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
[d] of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
[e] of salt per rupee are:—Deoghur 8 seers (panga), Godda 9 seers (mixed), Jamtara 9 seers (karkatch), and Rajmahal 8 seers (panga) and 10 seers (karkatch).
[f] salt per rupee are :—Jajpur 8 seers (panga) and Kendrapara 8 seers (panga).
[g] seers per rupee.
[h] seers per rupee.
[i] seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Marts	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota Dhan*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.
utta ...	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 2 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	3 5 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0
dwan ...	4 13 0	5 4 0	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	...	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
lnapore ...	4 10 0	5 0 0	...	3 8 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ma ..	6 10 0	6 0 0	...	4 4 0	4 1 0	...	4 7 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...
agpur ...	6 5 0	5 12 9	...	4 12 6	4 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
oca ...	5 6 0	5 7 0	3 7 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	2 11 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
ittagong ..												
tna ..	4 13 0	4 6 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	2 1 6	4 0 0	4 6 0	2 13 0 and 2 10 0	3 15 0	3 3 0	1 9 0
zaffarpur ...	5 12 6	6 2 6	...	4 11 3	5 5 3	...	4 11 3	5 0 0	...	3 5 3	3 7 3	...
agalpur ..	5 4 0	4 12 6	...	3 15 3	4 0 0	...	4 8 0	4 5 6	...	3 8 0	3 2 0	...
ttack ...	4 0 9	4 0 9	3 0 0	2 14 3	3 3 3	1 11 0	5 3 0	5 3 0	3 6 0	...	...	...
nchi ...	5 0 0 to 5 11 0	5 11 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0 to 4 7 0	...	5 0 0 to 7 1 0	5 5 0 to 7 4 3	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,

The 8th December 1896.

	OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0	3 4 0	2 5 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	3 14 0	3 12 0	2 11 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 1 6	3 12 0	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6 0	4 8 0	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 3 0	4 3 0	2 12 0
	...	1 6 0	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	1 5 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	1 14 0
	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6	2 13 9	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 7 0	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 3	2 10 6	2 2 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 7 0	4 7 0	...

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zeamays*).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR—CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 8 0	3 8 0	2 6 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	5 5 0	5 5 0	...	...	...	...	5 5 0	5 10 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2 0	4 12 0	...	Mustard. 5 10 0 to 6 2 0 / Rapeseed. 5 6 0	5 8 0 to 6 4 0 / 5 8 0	... ...
...	...	...	4 1 6	4 0 0	...	4 8 0	4 6 0	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...
2 10 0	3 0 0	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	5 1 9	5 1 9	...
...	...	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	3 3 0	3 14 0	1 15 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...
3 3 3	3 5 3	...	4 11 3	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 0 0	3 0 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	4 0 0	4 1 0	...	5 0 0	4 14 6	..
...	...	...	2 10 3	2 10 3	2 2 0	...	...	...	4 3 0	3 15 6	..
..	...	...	8 0 0	7 6 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	5 0 0 to 6 0 0	5 0 0 to 6 0 0	...

NDARD SEERS.

	IL OR JINJILI SEED.		SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0	5 8 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	4 14 0
	...	...	4 0 0	4 5 0	...	24 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
	...	...	3 10 0 to 3 12 0	3 4 0 to 4 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	24 0 0	23 0 0	...	5 5 0	5 2 0	5 4 0
	...	...	10 8 0	5 5 3	...	...	...	...	4 14 0	4 8 0	...
	...	...	4 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	...
	4 10 0	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...
	...	...	2 10 6	2 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...	...
	3 4 6	...	5 6 0	5 10 0	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	...	...	...	...
	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	20 0 0	23 0 0	...	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
32 0 0	32 0 0	36 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	250 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	250 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	...	7 0 0 per kahan.	7 0 0	6 8
29 5 0	30 8 0	...	...	...	...	... Uncleaned hides, per piece.	...	...	...	...	...
33 0 0	32 0 0	...	6 4 0 to 7 14 0	6 8 0 to 8 4 0	...	0 12 0 to 2 8 0 Cleaned hides, per piece. 1 0 0 to 2 12 0	0 12 0 to 2 8 0 1 0 0 to 2 12 0	... ...	...	...	...
33 0 0	35 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 0 0	34 0 0	...	8 14 3	8 14 3	...	...	...	...	16 bundles per rupee.	16 bundles per rupee.	...
41 0 0	41 8 0	...	8 8 0	9 8 0	...	27 0 0 per maund.	27 0 0	...	3 0 0 per maund.	3 0 0	...
22 0 0	23 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 6 0 per maund.	0 6 0	...
22 14 0	22 13 3	...	11 7 0	11 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 0 0	28 8 0	...	9 0 0	6 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 8 0	34 0 0	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	22 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0	...	20 0 0 per kahan.	20 0 0	20
26 10 0 to 32 0 0	27 11 0 to 33 11 0	...	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	...	1 8 0 to 2 0 0 per piece.	1 8 0 to 2 0 0	...	0 3 0 per maund.	0 3 3	...

e undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 30th November 1896.

STRAW.		JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARTS.
					IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
A. P. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P	
) 0 6 0 0 per kahan.	5 2 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 6 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 14 0	4 0 0 Panga.	3 8 0	1. Calcutta.
) 0 6 0 0 per kahan.	...	...	...	...	6 8 0	...	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	2. Burdwan.
) 0 2 0 0 per kahan.	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	3 4 0 to 4 8 0	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	3. Midnapore
) 0 0 10 0 per maund.	0 10 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	...	4 7 0	4 5 0 Panga.	3 5 0	4. Pabna.
) 6 bundles per rupee.	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	5 8 0	...	0 5 4	0 5 4	...	4 8 0	4 8 0 Panga.	...	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 9	4 8 0	4 7 0 Panga.	3 10 0	6. Pabna.
														7. Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 1 0	3 12 0 Panga.	3 6 9	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 8 9	3 8 3 Panga.	...	9. Muzaffarp
...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 3	...	4 0 0	3 13 0	...	10. Bhagalpu
0 0 3 10 0 per kahan.	2 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	3 3 0	3 2 0 Korkatch.	3 7 0	11. Cuttack
...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 6	4 12 0	4 12 0 Panga.	3 14 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of November 1896.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·946		
The average pressure of November from 24 years' registers ...	29·970		
The highest pressure in the month	30·110	29th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·794	22nd	16
The range of pressure	0·316		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	249·1		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	330·8		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month	73·5		
The average temperature of November from 24 years' registers	74·8		
The highest temperature in the month	89·7	2nd	
The lowest temperature in the month	58·0	28th	
The range of temperature during the month	31·7		
The mean daily range of temperature	19·2		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	25·0	30th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	75		
The average humidity of November from 24 years' registers ...	72		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·610		
The average vapour tension of November from 9 years' registers	0·616		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	1·86		
The average cloud proportion of November from 19 years' registers	2·42		
The total rainfall of the month	0·05		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	0·03		
The average fall of November from 48 years' registers ...	0·65		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	0·05	24th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	1		
The average number of rainy days in November from 24 years' registers	2		
	⊖		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	135·9		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	52·3		
The greatest sun temperature	145·7	4th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	58·3	4th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	57·9		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	6·8		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	8·5	28th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	59·1		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	117·0	1st.	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	10·0	1st, 10 to 11 A.M. and 1 to 2 P.M.; 2nd, noon to 1 P.M. and 2 to 3 P.M.; and 12th, 10 to 11 A.M. and 11 to noon.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 264, N.E. 58, E. 11, S.E. 3, S. 2, S.W. 78, W. 129, N.W. 94, Calm 81.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 1·6° lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 7th December 1896.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of November 1896.

	Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month	30·009	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	80·1	
The highest temperature during the month	92·6	2nd.
The lowest temperature during the month	58·1	28th.
The absolute range of temperature during the month	34·5	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	20·7	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ...	25·9	30th.
	%	
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	73	
	Inch.	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	·771	
The total rainfall of the month	0·02	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	0·02	24th.
	Days.	
The number of rainy days in the month	Nil.	

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 7th December 1896.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 29th November to 5th December 1896.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1896.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
November ...	29th ...	30·101	70·9	82·9	24·1	58·8	73·6	65·7	·528	60·5	63	Nil
,, ...	30th ...	·048	73·2	86·1	25·9	60·2	77·4	68·5	·579	63·1	61	,,
December .	1st ...	29·987	74·3	85·7	22·9	62·8	79·6	68·5	·550	61·6	54	,,
,, ...	2nd ...	30·075	70·2	83·5	26·6	56·9	76·5	63·3	·407	53·2	45	,,
,, ...	3rd ...	·068	69·7	83·0	26·6	56·4	74·6	61·9	·386	51·8	45	,,
,, ...	4th ...	·076	71·8	83·6	23·7	59·9	76·4	69·6	·634	65·7	70	,,
,, ...	5th ...	·128	72·4	83·3	21·9	61·4	76·6	68·6	·593	63·8	64	,,

	Inches.	
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	30·069	
The mean temperature of the seven days	71·8	
The extreme variation of temperature	29·7	
The maximum temperature	86·1	
	%	
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	57	
	Inches.	
The total fall of rain from 29th November to 5th December 1896 ...	Nil.	

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL.
The 7th December 1896.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 29th November to 5th December 1896.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1896.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Nov.	29th	132·5	7·8	30·029	68·5	81·7	23·2	58·5	62·8	0·499	58·8	74	N by W and calm	34	Nil	Chiefly clear, ≡
"	30th	134·1	9·3	29·974	71·1	85·2	25·0	60·2	65·0	·540	61·1	73	N by W, WNW, and NW.	55	"	Clear
Dec.	1st	132·5	9·2	·935	71·7	83·7	21·1	62·6	63·9	·491	58·4	66	NW and NNW	83	"	Clear
"	2nd	133·5	9·2	30·004	67·9	80·8	23·6	57·2	60·3	·427	54·5	65	NNW and WNW	53	"	Clear
"	3rd	135·4	8·7	·007	67·0	79·9	24·7	55·2	60·8	·454	56·2	72	WNW, W by S, and variable.	43	"	Chiefly clear,
"	4th	135·7	8·8	·011	68·9	80·3	21·6	58·7	63·9	·529	60·6	77	W by S and WSW	44	"	Chiefly clear,
"	5th	137·7	8·9	·079	70·7	80·3	19·4	60·9	65·2	·549	61·6	73	SW by W, SSW, and S.	44	"	Chiefly clear,

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	30·006
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	30·012
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	61·9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	75·7
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	69·4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	70 5
The extreme variation of temperature	30·0
The maximum temperature	85 2
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	19
	%
The mean relative humidity	71
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	71
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 29th November to 5th December 1896 ...	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·64
The total fall from 1st January to 5th December 1896	53·22
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	65·19

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official Tables computed for the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

dew; ≡ fog.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,

J. H. GILLILAND,

Actg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Staples.	1896.		1895.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betelnuts	14,244	10,672	16,080	12,302	836	1,610	...	...
2.—Pepper	2,792	2,809	1,751	1,451	...	...	1,041	1,358
3.—Ginger	3,021	1,030	3,037	1,187	16	148	...	...
4.—Chillies	7,480	2,825	4,978	1,851	...	...	2,502	774
5.—Cardamoms	671	889	690	786	...	...	1	103
6.—Others	792	418	752	320	...	...	40	98
Stone and lime	3,29,753	55,004	3,82,647	48,768	...	...	47,106	6,836
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	21,240	10,601	14,363	6,432	...	...	6,877	4,169
2.—Unrefined	1,40,564	29,534	1,48,168	23,932	7,614	...	...	5,602
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	95	4	95	4	...	...
2.—Indian	2,413	3,129	5,426	2,210	3,013	...	...	919
Timber	65,366	13,496	76,288	13,034	9,922	...	...	462
Tobacco	31,890	13,304	34,348	16,473	2,458	3,100	...	...
Wool, raw	1,394	903	1,662	805	268	...	...	98
Wool, manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European	1,039	1,791	1,250	2,369	211	578	...	...
2.— „ Indian	5,652	6,729	3,343	3,924	...	...	2,309	2,805
3.—Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood	12,583	699	17,237	714	4,654	15	...	...
2.—Indigo seed	18,751	5,249	17,728	4 055	...	...	1,023	1,194
3.—Mowah flower	31,899	5,653	40,121	10,681	8,223	5,028	...	...
4.—Oil-cake	48,607	8,812	45,671	10,414	...	1,602	2,936	...
5.—Paints & colours	12,421	3,840	17,409	4,161	4 988	321	...	...
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	32,587	13,106	70,5 5	19,907	37,938	6,799	...	...
7.—Wooden articles	11,601	5,644	12,684	5,661	...	57	1,917	...
8.—Others	2,48,498	1,47,451	6,76,868	1,89,720	4,28,365	42,269	...	...
Total ...	96,61,381	24,14,274	1,27,44,930	29,55,265	30,83,539	5,40,991	...	...
Military stores	18,530	21,909	12,708	16,158	...	...	5,822	5,751
Coal for railway	8,58,924	72,340	7,20,919	49,290	...	...	1,63,005	23,079
Railway materials	15,83,173	48,573	8,78,779	26,888	...	...	7,04,394	21,685
Live-stock	...	13,109	...	15,641	...	2,532	...	...
Total ...	1,21,52,008	25,70,234	1,43,57,336	30,63,242	22,05,318	4,93,008	...	...

C. W. Clarke, *Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 7th December 1896.*

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of September 1896, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1896.		1895.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	2,201	.....	924	.....	2,201	924	1,277	.....
Cotton, raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	151	.....	137	.....	151	137	14	.....
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piece-goods, European	822	.....	363	.....	822	363	459	.....
Ditto, Indian	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating other than Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	3	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	1	.....	4	.....	1	4	.....	3
Turmeric	1	42	8	73	43	81	.....	38
Aniline Dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice in the husk	149	30	.....	88	185	88	97	.....
Do. not in the husk	1,017	93	6	486	1,110	492	618	.....
Jawar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	102	87	149	30	189	188	1	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw	.....	38	.....	22	38	22	16	.....
Skins of Sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—								
Raw	.....	17,218	.....	10,736	17,218	10,736	6,482	.....
Gunny-bags and cloth	25	8	16	3	33	19	14	.....
Lac—								
Stick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	8	.....	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....
Liquors—								
Beer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wines	4	.....	3	.....	4	3	1	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper, wrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, wrought	8	6	12	1	14	13	1	.....
Iron	60	3	27	.....	63	27	36	.....
Others	4	5	.....	12	9	12	.....	3
Oils—								
Kerosine	450	.....	134	.....	450	134	316	.....
Castor	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Cocoanut	9	.....	10	.....	9	10	.....	1
Others	146	.....	173	.....	146	173	.....	27
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	51	.....	16	51	16	35	.....
Rape and mustard	55	39	216	.....	94	216	.....	122
Til or jinjili	.....	22	.....	.....	22	.....	22	.....
Poppy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earth-nuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	.....	9	.....	.....	9	.....	9	.....
Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	32	.....	5	.....	32	5	27	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	5	.....	2	.....	5	2	3	.....
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	70	28	67	70	95	.....	25
Others	65	74	10	105	139	115	24	.....
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	85	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	85	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	676	13	404	.....	689	404	285	.....
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian—								
Muga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tasar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 5th December 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 5th December 1896.			Week ending Saturday, the 7th December 1895.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	600	41,725	418	411	46,100	696
Jute	401	1,59,390	2,804	478	2,01,850	3,531
Firewood	73	54,550	821	121	73,375	1,104
Other articles	886	2,47,760	3,851	1,023	2,16,200	3, 80
Total ...	1,960	5,03,425	7,894	2,033	5,37,525	8,711

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the four weeks ending 24th October 1896, as compared with the same period of 1895.

Staples.	1895.		1896.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	50,21,543	7,61,731	56,63,560	7,66,124	6,42,017	4,703	...	...
Cotton, raw	76,007	35,675	71,259	40,589	...	13,964	3,748	...
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	5,002	4,456	3,221	3,495	...	...	1,781	961
2.— Ditto, Indian	29,603	18,597	32,469	24,032	2,867	5,435	...	...
3.—Piece-goods—European	1,49,099	1,66,909	1,09,462	1,02,386	...	...	39,638	63,923
4.— Ditto —Indian	41,412	34,543	17,055	12,493	...	...	23,507	21,850
Drugs and chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium	3,572	1,411	559	215	...	...	3,013	1,196
2.—Non-intoxicating	6,358	6,117	9,062	7,108	2,704	991	...	...
Dyes and tans—								
1.—Indigo	17,819	47,238	23,019	65,941	5,200	18,708	...	...
2.—Myrabolams	3,399	1,183	9,097	1,802	5,698	619	...	...
3.—Cutch	2,488	1,181	2,046	926	...	...	442	255
4.—Turmeric	6,634	4,141	8,311	4,290	1,677	149	...	...
5.—Aniline dyes	78	77	110	58	32	...	...	19
6.—Others	1,199	1,192	229	106	...	...	970	1,086
Grain & Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	3,88,431	1,16,383	4,29,263	91,655	40,831	...	...	23,728
2.—Rice in the husk	23,192	5,450	2,31,766	32,214	2,07,814	28,764	...	...
3.—Rice not in the husk	3,41,053	55,057	8,88,528	1,08,904	5,47,455	1,53,847	...	...
4.—Jowar and bajra	9,805	2,194	16,540	2,781	6,074	587	...	...
5.—Gram & pulse	3,86,381	1,04,206	7,18,293	2,40,585	3,31,912	1,34,379	...	...
6.—Others	2,70,016	68,804	6,49,482	2,57,577	3,79,466	1,88,573	...	...
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	40,234	27,034	45,974	22,382	5,770	...	...	4,652
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	13,441	6,548	13,362	4,542	...	...	79	2,006
Horns	1,311	828	1,517	750	206	...	...	78
Jute—								
1.—Raw	2,04,570	42,352	3,19,192	69,672	1,14,622	26,320	...	...
2.—Gunnybags and cloth	64,650	35,320	82,373	37,780	17,769	2,460	...	...
Lac—								
1.—Stick	21,539	8,733	24,391	9,414	...	681	158	...
2.—Shell	22,167	16,957	20,128	17,879	...	922	1,239	...
Leather, manufactured	5,911	7,082	5,190	6,598	...	...	721	484
Liquors—								
1.—Beer	20,504	7,935	16,882	7,983	...	48	3,622	...
2.—Spirits	2,845	2,990	1,136	1,890	...	...	1,709	1,100
3.—Wines	3,075	3,537	5,757	4,505	...	...	261	1,032
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	1,176	601	474	677	...	...	702	14
2.—Brass, ditto	3,198	1,463	1,161	704	...	...	2,037	759
3.—Copper, wrought	959	859	2,029	2,157	1,070	1,298	...	...
4.—Brass, ditto	13,751	8,217	11,482	4,763	...	...	2,269	3,454
5.—Iron	1,55,228	57,612	1,21,307	56,011	...	...	33,921	1,611
6.—Others	8,642	5,363	8,000	5,143	...	...	642	220
7.—Zinc & spelter	1,901	1,195	752	542	...	...	1,209	653
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	1,20,939	47,547	87,630	36,959	...	...	42,330	10,588
2.—Castor	5,741	1,405	2,155	675	...	...	3,306	730
3.—Cocoanut	3,328	1,260	3,906	1,109	578	...	...	151
4.—Others	13,180	8,510	13,825	7,378	645	...	...	1,132
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed	140,074	39,009	2,20,288	59,214	80,214	20,205	...	...
2.—Rape and mustard	56,472	21,889	1,65,314	38,353	1,09,842	16,464	...	...
3.—Til or jinjili	3,761	908	14,517	3,822	10,756	2,914	...	...
4.—Poppy	3,284	853	19,331	4,971	16,047	4,118	...	...
5.—Karthnuts	26	9	25	21	...	12	1	...
6.—Castor	42,144	11,075	20,250	7,270	...	...	21,894	3,805
7.—Others	3,017	552	1,423	314	...	...	1,594	238
Opium	752	626	96	48	...	...	656	578
Paper and pasteboard	17,707	8,993	19,003	9,041	1,296	108	...	...
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	26,751	24,345	25,705	27,640	8,954	3,295	...	...
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	15,817	8,654	14,275	7,845	...	...	1,542	809
3.—Others	51,227	21,587	63,589	23,358	12,362	1,871	...	...
4.—Potatoes	1,24,809	51,229	1,11,519	40,449	...	...	13,290	1,785
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	...	...	1,264	460	1,264	460	...	...
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	4,055	1,406	245	109	...	...	3,810	1,297
3.—Steel rails & fish plates	17,756	6,405	40,493	6,521	22,737	116	...	...
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.—Other sorts	7,751	1,851	2,83,576	45,017	2,75,825	43,166	...	...
Salt	4,96,193	1,11,215	4,30,252	79,096	...	...	56,941	32,149
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	48,260	19,059	1,02,308	29,918	54,048	10,859	...	...
2.—Other saline substances	27,703	7,973	27,167	9,883	...	1,911	536	...
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	13	1	13	1	...	...
2.—Indian	1,235	877	834	576	...	...	401	300
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	21	47	8	24	...	...	13	23
2.—Indian	451	613	520	444	69	...	...	169

Staples.	1896.		1895.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	9	533	.....	768	541	768	.....	227
Pepper	4	.....	1		4	1	3	.....
Ginger	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Chillies	8	75	3		83	11	72	.....
Cardamoms	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	7	15	3		22	3	19	.....
Lime and stone-lime	9	2	8		11	38	.....	27
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	14	51	7		65	7	58	.....
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	112	167	70	517	279	617	.....	338
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Timber	40	.....	71		40	21	19	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	123	49	115		172	149	23	.....
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool, raw	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	2	.....	.....		2	.....	2	.....
Shawls	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	668	288	429	217	956	646	310	.....
Total	7,080	18,093	3,313	13,252	26,073	16,505	10,332	824

A. H. Wollaston,
for J.-A. and Examiner of Accounts.

Calcutta, *the 3rd December 1896.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th November 1896 on 1,699·70 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	315,911	3,49,902 7 0	35,72,523 20	8,05,383 15 0	23,032 0 0	11,77,378 6 0	91,606	147,943	239,549
Or per mile of railway	... ..	205 4 11	.....	473 13 5	13 8 10	692 11 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20½ weeks of half-year	*5,993,209	*63,66,367 0 0	†6,68,68,557 0	‡1,32,64,304 7 0	‡3,96,607 0 0	2,00,27,278 7 0	1,745,887½	2,573,388½	4,319,276
Total for 21½ weeks ...	6,309,210	67,16,329 7 0	7,04,41,080 20	1,40,69,688 6 0	4,19,639 0 0	2,12,04,656 13 0	1,837,493½	2,721,331½	4,558,824
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	292,556	3,38,717 13 1	36,71,987 10	8,00,529 15 1	18,161 11 3	11,57,409 7 5	80,300	130,033	210,343
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	199 4 6	.....	470 15 9	10 10 11	680 15 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 21½ weeks of previous year ..	6,457,696	71,03,698 14 10	6,57,69,590 30	1,34,60,530 11 10	3,85,853 13 0	2,09,50,083 7 8	1,743,075	2,601,403	4,345,078

* Added number of passengers 5,816, and deducted Rs. 276
† Deducted Mds. 13,039 and ,, 5,638 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 17t
‡ Added ,, 9,790 } October 1896.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th November 1896 on 23·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,927	5,346 1 0	17,460 10	748 12 0	10 0 0	6,104 13 0	1,099	89	1,188
Or per mile of railway	.....	240 7 10	.....	33 10 11	0 7 2	274 9 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20½ weeks of half-year	*427,551	*1,01,012 15 0	†1,93,911 10	†8,697 5 0	‡184 0 0	1,10,794 4 0	23,070	1,118	24,288
Total for 21½ weeks ...	448,477	1,07,259 0 0	2,11,371 20	9,446 1 0	194 0 0	1,16,897 0 0	24,189	1,207	25,476
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,072½	5,053 0 11	7,559 30	344 11 0	10 14 0	5,408 9 11	1,114	74	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	227 4 11	.....	15 8 1	0 7 10	243 4 10	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 21½ weeks of previous year ...	449,723½	1,05,419 4 0	1,45,819 0	6,261 3 8	269 4 0	1,11,949 11 8	24,709	1,199	25,959

* Added number of passengers 4,473 and Rs. 1,182
† Deducted Mds. 163 and added ,, 6 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 17th
‡ Do. ,, 5 } October 1896.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th November 1896 on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,934	16,342 6 0	1,15,503 0	13,180 2 0	70 0 0	29,592 8 0	6,758	3,204	9,962
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	101 4 1	.....	81 10 7	0 6 11	183 5 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20½ weeks of half-year	*356,630	*3,24,705 5 0	†15,76,731 20	†1,80,508 13 0	‡1,188 0 0	5,16,402 2 0	138,030	70,087	208,117
Total for 21½ weeks ...	374,564	3,41,047 11 0	16,92,234 20	2,03,688 15 0	1,258 0 0	5,45,994 10 0	144,788	73,291	218,079
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year...	17,861	15,411 8 11	87,305 20	11,589 6 0	86 10 0	27,087 8 11	6,632	3,374	10,006
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	... ..	95 7 0	.....	71 12 11	0 8 7	167 13 3	.....	... ...	.....
Total for corresponding 21½ weeks of previous year ..	430,926	3,53,482 12 1	18,20,713 0	2,23,456 8 10	1,193 12 0	5,78,139 0 11	145,733	82,013	227,946

* Deducted No. of passengers 133 and Rs. 73 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 17th
† Added Mds. 6,924 and ,, 982 } October 1896.
‡ Do. ,, 54 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 28th November 1896 on 814 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	234,960	1,16,660 0 0	9,17,693 0	2,06,280 0 0	30,250 0 0	3,52,670 0 0	31,500	42,746	74,246
Or per mile of railway	289	143 0 0	1,127 0	253 0 0	20 0 0	†316 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year*	4,144,170	18,84,358 0 0	2,19,47,530 0	47,77,976 0 0	3,21 819 0 0	69,84,153 0 0	633,347	879,170	1,512,517
Total for 22 weeks ...	4,379,130	20,00,418 0 0	2,28,65,210 0	49,84,256 0 0	3,52,069 0 0	73,36,773 0 0	664,847	921,916	1,586,763
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	180,340	1,07,021 0 0	9,83,203 0	2,53,040 0 0	27,123 0 0	3,84,184 0 0	30,075	46,696	76,771
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	222	132 0 0	1,217 0	317 0 0	17 0 0	456 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,184,022	19,71,893 0 0	2,07,97,745 0	45,01,699 0 0	3,33,964 0 0	68,06,668 0 0	636,502	847,873	1,504,374

* Audited up to 10th October 1896.
† Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 28th November 1896 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	34,230	13,320 0 0	58,320 0	5,020 0 0	120 0 0	18,460 0 0	4,125	1,651	5,776
Or per mile of railway	270	107 0 0	467 0	40 0 0	1 0 0	148 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year*	680,559	2,24,784 0 0	23,14,200 0	1,91,873 0 0	3,807 0 0	4,20,464 0 0	76,559	70,629	147,188
Total for 22 weeks ...	715,489	2,38,104 0 0	24,72,520 0	1,96,893 0 0	3,927 0 0	4,38,924 0 0	80,684	72,280	152,964
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,640	12,215 0 0	71,163 0	5,583 0 0	213 0 0	18,011 0 0	3,837	2,251	6,088
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	253	98 0 0	569 0	44 0 0	2 0 0	144 0 0	..	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	720,008	2,45,122 0 0	19,54,403 0	1,91,932 0 0	4,897 0 0	4,42,001 0 0	82,082	64,556	146,638

* Audited up to 10th October 1896.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 28th November 1896 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	22,430	7,230 0 0	17,650 0	1,720 0 0	60 0 0	9,010 0 0	2,502	742	3,244
Or per mile of railway	261	84 0 0	205 0	20 0 0	1 0 0	105 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year*	448,650	1,43,890 0 0	6,91,768 0	63,590 0 0	4,044 0 0	2,11,524 0 0	51,276	23,241	74,517
Total for 22 weeks ...	471,080	1,51,120 0 0	7,09,418 0	65,310 0 0	4,104 0 0	2,20,534 0 0	53,778	23,983	77,761
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,380	7,023 0 0	57,645 0	5,925 0 0	438 0 0	14,236 0 0	2,870	2,458	5,328
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	260	82 0 0	670 0	69 0 0	5 0 0	166 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	460,201	1,55,296 0 0	7,60,751 0	72,306 0 0	5,332 0 0	2,32,936 0 0	54,959	28,241	83,200

* Audited up to 10th October 1896.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 10th October 1896 on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	13,429	7,784 4 2	1,02,851 0	4,189 9 0	220 7 0	12,195 4 2	1,748	3,666	5,414
Or per mile of railway	84·41	48·95 0 0	646·86 0	26·35 0 0	1·39 0 0	76·70 0 0	10·99	23·06	34·05
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	143,817	71,227 2 1	13,81,229 0	44,711 4 4	2,704 5 10	1,21,575 12 3	18,227	39,249	57,516
Total for 14 weeks ...	157,307	79,951 6 3	14,84,163 9	52,704 13 4	3,014 12 10	1,33,771 0 5	19,975	42,955	62,930
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,3 8	4,353 5 3	2,56,796 0	8,701 9 0	168 2 0	7,791 0 3	880	4,720	5,606
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	57·09	31·71 0 0	2,561·77 0	27·85 0 0	1·31 0 0	60·87 0 0	6·88	36·92	43·80
Total to corresponding date of previous year	62,345	29,165 15 6	47,56, 81 0	61,933 3 0	1,539 10 0	97,742 12 6	8,058	80,554	88,612

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 10th October 1896.			Receipts for week ending 12th October 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 10th October 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 12th October 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	12,135	76·70	128	7,791	60·87	153	2,86,965	1,817·01	125*	97,743	913·86	1,89,223	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st November 1896 on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	14,905	7,133 0 0	98,116 0	4,043 0 0	220 0 0	11,405 0 0	2,328	2,907	5,235
Or per mile of railway	93·74	44·86 0 0	617·21 0	25·43 0 0	1·44 0 0	71·73 0 0	14·64	18·28	32·92
For previous 19 weeks of half-year (a)	214,198	1,09,536 6 3	19,74,637 0	74,993 13 4	3,998 12 10	1,88,589 0 5	28,658	58,067	86,725
Total for 20 weeks ...	229,1 3	1,16,7?9 6 3	20,72,843 0	79,036 13 4	4,227 12 10	1,99,994 0 5	30,986	60,974	91,960
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,034	5,155 9 5	2,80,527 0	4,058 1 0	181 13 0	9,395 7 5	718	4,936	5,654
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	78·03	40·28 0 0	2,191·62 0	31·70 0 0	1·42 0 0	73·40 0 0	5·61	38·56	44·17
Total to corresponding date of previous year	125,505	65,151 6 4	65,48,107 0	90,175 1 3	3,303 3 6	1,58,629 11 1	13,187	1,10,795	1,23,982

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 10th October 1896.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 21st November 1896.			Receipts for week ending 23rd November 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 21st November 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 23rd November 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	11,403	71·73	128	9,·03	73·40	152	3,53,057	2,216·01	122*	1,58,629	1,404·23	1,94,428	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 21st November 1896 on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	(a)158,190	(a)67,540	(b)2,72,750	(b)37,920	(a)12,680	(a)1,18,140	17,658	(c)17,806	35,464
Or per mile of railway	209·25	89·34	360·78	50·16	16·77	156·27	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19½ weeks of half-year(d)	1,835,745	6,97,451	72,81,766	8,94,319	1,96,705	17,88,475	277,105	330,283	607,388
Total for 20½ weeks ...	1,993,935	7,64,991	75,54,516	9,32,239	2,09,385	19,06,615	294,763	348,089	642,852
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 750 miles open	103,380	41,573	5,32,010	51,611	11,125	1,04,309	15,389	(e)20,348	35,737
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	136·75	54·99	704·01	68·27	14·72	137·98	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,190,930	8,08,691	64,01,969	7,75,169	2,07,465	18,51,225	327,159	331,299	658,458

(a) Increase in "coaching" and "other earnings" is due to the Sonepore and Ajodhya Mela.
(b) Decrease in goods is due to pressure of coaching traffic in connection with the Melas.
(c) Includes Nil miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) ,, audited figures up to week ending 10th October 1896.
(e) ,, 1,838 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 28th November 1896	13,337	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	14,528	5	3
Decrease	1,191	5	3
Receipts per mile for the week ending 28th November 1896	261	8	2
Corresponding period of 1895	285	13	11
Decrease	23	5	9
Receipts from 1st July to 28th November 1896	3,10,162	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	3,00,931	0	0
Increase	9,231	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 9th December 1896.

[REGISTERED · No. 29.]

· No. 51 of 1896.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*]

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The Canal Revenue Reports for 1895-96.

No. 1306*I.A.*

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS.

Dated Calcutta, the 12th December 1896.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Canal Revenue Reports for 1895-96 and the Chief Engineer's note on the same.

AT the close of the year under review, the capital outlay on canals in Bengal, for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, had reached a total of Rs. 7,56,05,847. Of this sum, Rs. 1,10,89,034 have been provided from Provincial funds, Rs. 6,16,17,703* from Loan Funds, and Rs. 8,66,000 contributed by the Imperial Government from Famine Relief and Insurance Fund.

2. The total length of canals in operation is 916 miles, of which 495¼ miles are for irrigation and navigation, 242¾ miles for irrigation only, and 178 miles for navigation only. There are also 2,605 miles of distributaries, capable of irrigating 1,572.005 acres.

3. The receipts for the year from both Major and Minor Works amounted to Rs. 22,08,864, and the working expenses to Rs. 19,63,208, the net revenue being Rs. 2,45,646, against Rs. 1,38,135 in 1894-95, and Rs. 2,65,949 in 1893-94. The receipts were greater and the expenditure less than in the preceding year.

* Exclusive of indirect charges amounting to Rs. 20,33,110.

4. The following table exhibits the results of the year's working of the canal systems of Bengal, the Capital expenditure to date being also shown:—

Name of Canal.	Capital expenditure (direct and indirect) during year.	Capital expenditure (direct and indirect) to date.	Receipts of year, *less* refunds.	Average receipts of nine years ending 1894-95.	Expenditure of year including indirect expenditure.	Average expenditure of nine years ending 1894-95.	Net income of year.	Average net income of nine years ending 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals	—31,101	3,52,21,846	4,16,804	3,18,951	4,72,395	4,77,768	(−)55,591	(−)1,58,928
Midnapore Canal	8,864	94,54,033	2,83,633	2,66,412	2,76,113	2,23,059	(+)43,353	(+)43,353
Hijili Tidal Canal	1,49,611	25,77,792	61,976	47,608	61,396	48,416	578	(−)808
Sone Canals	16,808	2,69,26,407	7,65,316	8,50,211	5,74,434	7,19,270	1,90,882	(+)1,30,940
Total for 1895-96 ...	1,53,882	6,41,80,078	15,07,729	14,83,182	13,84,340	14,68,513	1,23,389	(+)14,557
Total for 1894-95 ...	4,94,081	6,40,26,311	15,20,127		14,62,049		58,078	
Minor Works and Navigation for 1895-96	1,66,776	1,14,25,769	7,01,185	7,82,727	5,78,863	5,28,267	1,22,367	2,54,460
Ditto for 1894-95 ...	47,452	1,12,58,993	6,79,861		5,99,804		80,057	

The only minor works for which capital accounts are kept are the Orissa Coast, Calcutta and Eastern, and Saran Canals.

The interest charges debited in 1895-96 to Provincial Revenues amounted to Rs. 24,94,499, which, after deducting the net revenue, works out to a deficit of 3·69 on the Capital expenditure.

5. The statement below shows the areas irrigated for the last ten years and the average rainfall. Except in the case of the Sone Canals, the *rabi* irrigation is too insignificant to be shown separately. The area under the head perennial is not extensive, and is included under *kharif*.

Year.	Orissa Canals.	Midnapore Canal.	Sone Canals.			All Canals.	Rainfall.
			Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.
1886-87	77,709	69,762	251,542	16,662	268,204	415,675	57·32
1887-88	109,506	65,864	287,879	27,501	315,380	490,750	36·70
1888-89	169,292	69,777	286,092	69,817	355,909	584,978	52 71
1889-90	186,627	68,810	284,946	20,836	305,282	560,719	54·02
1890-91	180,299	82,002	260,382	20,632	281,014	543,315	57·03
1891-92	177,685	83,973	297,415	177,308	474,723	736,381	46 55
1892-93	160,952	91,217	284,566	126,195	416,761	669,930	45·13
1893-94	108,526	85,763	300,318	66,458	366,776	556,065	64 03
1894-95	122,561	70,116	275,475	41,664	317,134	509,811	58·15
1895-96	119,460	65,251	279,879	115,343	395,222	579,933	46 05
Average of nine years ending 1894-95 ...	142,017	76,365	280,957	62,982	343,909	562,291	52·35

The area irrigated during the year was 579,933 acres, as compared with 509,811 acres in 1894-95, and an average of 562,291, acres during the preceding nine years. The increase was in the area irrigated from the Sone Canals, where the rainfall was generally deficient, and in the *rabi* season abnormally small.

6. The assessment and collection of water-rates are made under the orders Superintending Engineers. The recovery of arrears is under the Special nal Deputy Collectors in subordination to the District Officers, who also rcise appellate jurisdiction in regard to all orders passed by canal officers der Act III (B.C.) of 1876. The progress made in collection work is shown he following table:—

Year.	Balance at beginning of year.	Balance at the end of the year.	Remissions, including cancelled demand statements.	Irrecoverable items.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	5,33,177	3,69,789	57,375	22,612
1887-88	3,69,789	5,59,883	32,356	19,796
1888-89	5,59,883	5,79,983	42,666	14,074
1889-90	5,79,983	5,09,188	80,282	20,592
1890-91	5,09,188	4,72,113	48,674	16,476
1891-92	4,72,113	4,04,120	38,421	12,126
1892-93	4,04,120	2,26,174	61,576	11,168
1893-94	2,26,174	1,72,235	29,034	4,818
1894-95	1,72,235	77,498	14,367	4,815
1895-96	77,498	67,460	8,573	5,371
Average of nine years preceding 1895-96 ...	4,25,185	3,74,554	44,975	14,053

The improvement in administration steadily continues, and is still more marked than in the previous year. The balance uncollected at the close of the year was Rs. 67,460 as compared with Rs. 77,498 at its commencement.

The amount remitted was Rs. 8,763 against Rs. 14,367 in 1894-95.

7. The collection work of each canal is shown in the following table:—

Canal.	Demand.			Collections (including remissions.)			Percentage of current collection on current demand.	Percentage of total collection on total demand.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Orissa ...	32,140	2,31,727	2,63,867	21,829	2,07,695	2,29,524	89·62	86·95
Midnapore ...	4,549	1,04,111	1,08,660	3,470	95,066	98,536	91·31	90·68
Sone ...	40,809	6,56,249	6,97,055	29,852	6,34,210	6,74,062	96·64	96·70

8. The collections made under navigation (excluding miscellaneous navigation receipts and those of the transport services) are shown below for ten years:—

Year.	Orissa Canals.	Midnapore Canal.	Hijili Tidal Canal.	Sone Canals.	Total.	Miles open.	Tollage per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.
1886-87	58,664	1,09,693	51,894	49,665	2,69,926	490	551·8
1887-88	86,628	1,26,574	40,406	50,984	2,84,592	490	580·7
1888-89	69,880	1,46,760	58,910	52,162	3,22,662	496½	649·9
1889-90	78,039	1,45,356	40,388	51,189	3,14,925	496½	634·3
1890-91	1,06,961	1,10,880	27,145	56,593	3,01,529	496½	607·3
1891-92	1,20,761	1,32,572	36,348	57,339	3,47,020	524½	662·2
1892-93	1,00,503	1,14,141	52,180	49,996	3,16,820	524½	604·3
1893-94	1,19,115	1,14,994	56,200	50,548	3,42,856	524½	654·0
1894-95	96,220	1,35,492	57,089	49,349	3,38,150	524½	645·0
1895-96	1,42,617	1,43,918	60,640	51,370	3,98,545	524½	760·6
Average of nine years preceding 1895-96.	90,747	1,26,268	46,392	51,980	3,15,387	.....	.....

The receipts from navigation far exceed those of the previous year, and are the largest yet recorded.

9. The miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 80,660, as compared with Rs. 83,685 in 1894-95, the average for the previous nine years being Rs. 66,107.

10. The results of the year's working have on the whole been favourable. The receipts from Major Works were somewhat less than in the previous year, but were above the average of the preceding nine years. The working expenses showed a marked reduction, and were lower than at any period during the last nine years. The net revenue more than doubled that of last year, and exceeded the average of the previous nine years by over a lakh of rupees.

As regards Minor Works, there was an increase in receipts and a decrease in working expenses; the net revenue, however, though greater than in 1894-95, was below the average.

11. The working of each canal system will now be separately considered, commencing with the Orissa Canals. The construction estimate of the Orissa project was closed on the 31st March 1895, and at that date there was a balance of Rs. 2,39,278 available for expenditure on works which had been sanctioned, but were incomplete. The Capital outlay on works during 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 71,624, and was chiefly confined to the completion of works in progress at the end of the previous year. The new distributaries from the Jajpur Canal and the flood embankment which protects them are now practically completed. The raising of the flood bank of the Kendrapara Extension Canal was proceeded with, and various drainage works were carried out.

12. The receipts on the Revenue Account were Rs. 4,16,804, as compared with Rs. 3,32,345 in 1894-95, and an average of Rs. 3,18,951 for the preceding nine years. The increase in water-rates amounted to Rs. 31,098, and was due to the introduction of the new rules, which required the long lease demands to be collected in one instalment instead of two, one of which used to fall due on the 1st May of the succeeding year. The navigation receipts exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 53,177, the result, chiefly, of a brisk traffic in rice for export. The area irrigated during the year was 119,460 acres, against 122,561 acres in 1894-95. The rainfall was plentiful and well distributed, and under such conditions an extension of leases could hardly be expected.

13. The transport service was worked at a profit of Rs. 15,683, against Rs. 7,541 in the preceding year. The charge for tollage, which is practically a receipt, is omitted from the cost of working. There was a considerable increase in traffic, and the earnings are the largest yet recorded.

14. The result of the collection of water-rates shows a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 34,343 against Rs. 32,140 at the close of 1894-95. The demand of the year was, however, increased owing to the fact that, under the present rules, the payment of the whole rate, in the case of long leases, has to be made on the 1st February of each year. Taking into consideration this increase in the assessment, the progress of collections was satisfactory. The number of objections to assessment was slightly more than in the preceding year, but the amount written off was less.

15. The number of certificate cases instituted during the year was 2,497, as compared with 5,683 in 1894-95. The Lieutenant-Governor notes this decided improvement with satisfaction. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 165, against 127 at its commencement.

16. The working expenses of the Orissa Canals amounted to Rs. 4,72,395, as compared with Rs. 4,83,320 in 1894-95 and Rs. 5,35,477 in 1893-94. It is hoped that the tendency towards reduction of expenses will be maintained.

17. The financial result of the year's working of the Midnapore Canal is disappointing. The receipts fell to Rs. 2,63,633 from Rs. 2,94,423 in 1894-95, and the expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 51,549. The net revenue shows a deficit of Rs. 12,480. The receipts from water-rates have, for the last three years, steadily diminished. The area irrigated was 65,251 acres, as compared with 70,116 acres in 1894-95 and 85,763 acres in 1893-94.

The Superintending Engineer remarks:—

"It is difficult to explain why the whole of the area that lapsed during the past two years was not renewed in the year under review, which was one of very deficient rainfall. The following have been assigned as reasons:—

(1) Remeasurement of the area to be leased.
(2) Imposition of 12-anna rate, under rule 8, for villages which did not renew their leases the same year in which they lapsed.
(3) Collection of water-rates in one instalment.

The new rules, which came into force in 1893, determine that no lease was to be renewed without remeasurement, and an additional rate of 12 annas an acre in certain cases was also to be imposed. There is at present great objection to this remeasurement, which generally gives about 20 per cent. additional area. The imposition of an additional rate is still more unpopular."

A proposal to relax some of the rules is now under the consideration of Government. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that by the removal of the reasons for discontent, the reluctance of the cultivators to renew the lapsed leases will disappear, and the area under irrigation will once more expand to its full extent.

Navigation receipts rose from Rs. 1,35,492 to Rs. 1,43,918, and were higher than they have been for some years.

18. The progress in collection work would, at first sight, appear to compare unfavourably with that of the previous two years, as the balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 10,124, against Rs. 4,549 and Rs. 7,027 in 1894-95 and 1893-94, respectively. But the Superintending Engineer explains that a large number of villages objected to pay water-rates at the enhanced rate of assessment under the revised rules, and the collection of the amounts due was stopped pending a decision of the case. Other villages declined to pay until the high and low lands included by the amins had been excluded from assessment. If the sums due from these villages are deducted, the outstanding balance would compare favourably with that of recent years. On the whole, the system of collection of water-rates continued to be satisfactory. The amount remitted or written off was less than in any of the five preceding years. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks the very creditable reduction in the number of certificate cases. Only 286 cases were instituted during the year as compared with 579 in 1894-95.

19. The working expenses of the Midnapore Canal amounted to Rs. 2,76,113, exceeding those of the previous year by Rs. 51,549. The excess was caused by heavy expenditure required in connection with the head works at Midnapore and Panchkura, and by extensive repairs to the canal distributaries and dredging plant.

20. The Capital expenditure on the Hijili Tidal Canal amounted to Rs. 1,46,000, and was chiefly incurred in completing the supply sluice and channel at Terapakia, and remodelling the Kalinagar lock. The navigation receipts increased to Rs. 60,677 from Rs. 57,089 in the previous year, and exceeded those of 1893-94, which was considered an exceptional year. The increase is very satisfactory, considering that the steamer traffic was less than usual, owing to the closure of the Terapakia and Kalinagar locks. The number and tonnage of boats was larger, but the number of passengers carried was less than in the previous year.

The working expenses were Rs. 61,398, against Rs. 47,426 in 1894-95, the increase being entirely due to the renewal of the lock gates and sills of the Terapakia lock. The unusually heavy expenditure reduced the net revenue to the small sum of Rs. 578.

21. The net revenue of the Sone Canals was Rs. 1,90,882, as compared with Rs. 1,28,095 in 1894-95, and an average of Rs. 1,30,940 for the last nine years. The total receipts were Rs. 7,65,316, against Rs. 8,34,834 in 1894-95. The receipts from water-rates fell from Rs. 7,43,243 to Rs. 6,77,714, while the navigation receipts showed a slight advance from Rs. 58,893 to Rs. 61,261. The miscellaneous revenue was Rs. 33,148 as compared with Rs. 35,620 in the previous year. The working expenses were Rs. 5,74,434, compared with Rs. 7,06,739 in 1894-95, Rs. 7,40,976 in 1893-94 and Rs. 7,51,247 in 1892-93. The reduction was almost entirely under the head "Maintenance and Repairs,"

the expenditure on which was only Rs. 1,32,057 against Rs. 2,20,227 in in 1894-95, and an average of Rs. 2,59,879 for the previous five years. The cost of silt clearance and dredging has been reduced from Rs. 76,874 in 1894-95, and an average of Rs. 99,573 for the preceding five years, to the comparatively small sum of Rs. 13,115. The substantial saving on the cost of maintenance is chiefly the result of the successful measures adopted for preventing the accumulation of silt in the canals, but it is also largely due to actual economies effected by the careful supervision of the canal officers. The Lieutenant-Governor views these satisfactory results with pleasure, and desires to acknowledge the good work done by the Superintending Engineer and his executive officers.

22. The area irrigated was 395,222 acres, against 317,134 acres in 1894-95, and an average of 343,909 acres for the preceding nine years. The area under *kharif* was 4,404 acres more than in the previous year, but the great increase was in the *rabi* season, when 115,343 acres were irrigated against 41,664 acres in 1894-95. The rainfall failed at the important period of the "Hathia Naichatra", and throughout the *rabi* season it was unusually scanty. The slight reduction which appears under long-term leases is attributed to the exceedingly favourable character of the two previous years, which caused the people to defer the renewal of certain leases which had lapsed. As a matter of fact, however, before the close of the year, applications had been submitted for long-term leases, the aggregate area of which was more than twice the area which had lapsed, so that next year the long-lease area should not only recover lost ground, but will probably be largely extended. During the month of October, nearly 14,000 acres were irrigated under the system of the sale of water by volume.

23. The Lieutenant-Governor notes with much satisfaction the continued progress made in the collection of water-rates. Last year the result was considered to be very good; this year it is still better. The arrears outstanding on the 1st April 1895 amounted to Rs. 40,809. Of this balance, Rs. 39,852 were collected during the year, giving the high percentage of 97·6 per cent. The current demand for 1895-96 was Rs. 6,56,248, of which Rs. 6,34,210, or 96·6 per cent., were collected. The unadjusted balance at the close of the year was Rs. 22,038. The balance is the lowest, and the percentage of collections the highest yet recorded.

24. The amount remitted was Rs. 5,017 against Rs. 4,091 in 1894-95. The number of objections to assessment rose from 2,557 to 3,686, and the number undisposed of at the end of the year was 511 against 75. The increase in the number of objections, and the comparatively large number pending at the close of the year, was mainly due to the extensive area irrigated in the rabi season. The number of certificate cases instituted fell from 2,019 in 1894-95 to 1,253 in 1895-96, and only eight cases were left undisposed of at the end of the year. This is very satisfactory.

25. The following table gives an abstract of the results of the crop experiments made in the Sone and Orissa Circles in 1895-96:—

	Quality of crop.	Outturn per acre.	
		Paddy.	Straw.
1	2	3	4
		Mds.	Mds.
Orissa	Good ...	26 2	40
	Average ...	23 7	38 4
Sone	Good ...	35·08	77·9
	Average ...	24 8	58·9

The divergence between the results obtained in the Sone and Orissa Circles has been commented upon in previous reports, and last year the Lieutenant-Governor desired that a set of rules should be framed with a view to secure

uniformity in the method of conducting these experiments. Rules are being drawn up which will be applied to the experiments on the crops of 1896-97, and the result will be noted in the Revenue Report for that year. The figures given above show a considerable difference between the outturn of good crops in the two circles. The Superintending Engineer remarks that the yield of rice this year in Orissa is rather less than in the previous year, and that this is partly due to the nature of the season, and partly to the fact that he had issued instructions for experiments to be made chiefly on those lands which are generally only leased in dry years.

26. The financial results of the canals classed as Minor Works and Navigation are shown in the statement below. The Saran Canals, for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, are excluded, as they were closed during the year. The Eden Canal has been included, as revenue is derived from it, though neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.

	Capital Expenditure—		Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net income.	Average net income of 9 years ending 1894-95.
	Of year.	To end of year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	1,27,831	54,86,853	4,55,244	2 91,6 0	1,63,604	2,26.937
Orissa Coast Canal ...	40,145	44,77,608	88,328	70,119	18,.09	—16,691
Nadia Rivers ...	Nil	Nil	1,20,046	1,46,281	—26,235	68 264
Eden Canal ...	Nil	Nil	30,917	55,970	—25,053	—16,495*
Total ...	1,67,976	99,63,961	6,94,535	5,64,010	1,30,525	2,62,515

* Average of seven years.

27. The Calcutta and Eastern Canals are purely navigation works. The receipts rose from Rs. 4,43,003 to Rs. 4,55,244 and the working expenses were Rs. 2,91,640 against Rs. 2,89,267 in 1894-95. The net revenue increased from Rs. 1,53,736 to Rs. 1,63,604. It is satisfactory to note that the revenue continues to improve, notwithstanding the competition of the Railways and River Steam Navigation Companies. There was a slight falling off in the number of boats using the canals, but the number of large flats and steamers increased considerably. During the year the system of measurement of steamers and flats has been under consideration, with the result that a new rule will shortly be introduced, which will ensure toll being levied on the full weight of cargo carried. The tolls realized during the last 11 years from the Sundarbans route amounted to Rs. 58,200, while the expenditure incurred during the same period was Rs. 72,280. The question of increasing the rate of toll on steamers and flats using this route has been considered, but it has been decided to make no alteration at present.

The work of canalizing a portion of the Eastern Canals between Kulti and Bamonghatta, known as the Bhangore Khal, was commenced, and Rs. 1,05,923 were expended during the year. An important addition was also made to the Eastern Canals by the opening out of the *bheel* route for steamers and flats, during the rainy season, between the Kumar and Madhumati rivers. Rupees 13,069 were spent on this work against an estimate of Rs. 23,118. This expenditure accounts for the increase in the cost of the maintenance of the Circular and Eastern Canals in 1895-96.

28. On the Orissa Coast Canal the receipts were Rs. 88,328 against Rs. 65,940 in 1894-95. The expenditure on maintenance showed a decrease of Rs. 16,388, as compared with the previous year. Under the Capital account Rs. 31,183 were expended, chiefly on remodelling some of the escapes. The financial result of the year's operations was very satisfactory, the net revenue amounting to Rs. 18,209. It is gratifying to observe that this is the first year in which the Coast Canal has been worked at a profit. This excellent result is attributed to the favourable rice crops of the past three years.

There was a large increase in the number of steamers using the canal. The Superintending Engineer remarks that it is impossible to say how far the

improvement of traffic was due to the reduced through rates introduced in 1893-94, as this class of traffic was interrupted from October to March, owing to the closure of the Hijili Tidal Canal.

29. The receipts from the Nadia rivers were Rs. 1,20,046, as compared with Rs. 1,41,698 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 21,652. The expenditure rose from Rs. 1,40,879 to Rs. 1,46,281. The Superintending Engineer explains that, although the total working expenses are greater, the actual cost of training works was much less than in 1894-95. The average receipts for the previous nine years were Rs. 1,83,480, and the average expenditure Rs. 1,15,216. The net revenue shows a deficit of Rs. 26,235.

The total number of steamers and boats fell from 50,320 to 47,300, and the tonnage from 6,68,245 tons to 5,91,718 tons.

During the last four years the decline of traffic on these rivers has become particularly marked, but no satisfactory explanation has been given. The decrease has generally been ascribed to the deterioration of the Jalangi and Bhagirathi rivers, thus diverting traffic to other routes; and also to railway competition. Particular attention is being directed to this important matter, and it can only be hoped that the efforts which are being made towards solving the difficulty, and restoring the traffic to its former proportions, will ere long meet with success.

30. The area irrigated from the Eden Canal during the year was 36,221 acres, as compared with 20,390 acres in 1894-95. There was a considerable demand for water as the rainfall was deficient, and it is believed that a much larger area would have been irrigated had there been any system of distributaries to carry the water from the main canal. This want is, however, being supplied, an estimate for the construction of two distributaries having recently been sanctioned by Government. Rupees 30,690 were collected out of a total demand of Rs. 70,978, and the unrealized balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 33,883. The result of the collections is not satisfactory, and shows no improvement over last year, in fact, the balance is rather larger. The Superintending Engineer, however, remarks that a sum of Rs. 10,699, due on unregistered leases, will probably have to be written off as irrecoverable. The expenditure was Rs. 55,970 as compared with Rs. 52,738 in 1894-95. The increase was due to the heavy silt clearance required in the channels.

31. The Saran Canals were closed during the year. No application was submitted for the opening of the head sluices.

32. The Madhuban Canal is a small work in Champaran. During the year 2,254 acres were irrigated, against 5,518 acres in 1894-95, but the figures are not very reliable, as the irrigation is not measured. No water-rates are levied for irrigation from this canal. The expenditure was Rs. 3,808 against Rs. 8,035 in the previous year, the principal item being the cost of repairs to the Teur weir.

33. The Gaighatta and Buxi khal, a channel 7½ miles in length, connecting the Rupnarain and Damodar rivers, was taken over by the Public Works Department in 1894. Its re-excavation was undertaken, and the work was completed during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 29,325. The maintenance charges were Rs. 13,009 against Rs. 27,269 in 1894-95. The receipts rose to Rs. 5,125 from Rs. 820 in the preceding year.

34. All the Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers devoted ample time to the duty of inspection.

35. The Lieutenant-Governor desires specially to thank Mr. Buckley, Superintending Engineer of the Sone Canals, for his very successful administration. Mr. Horn, Superintending Engineer of the South-Western Circle, has also rendered very good service during the year. Mr. DeMello, Executive Engineer in charge of the Arrah Division of the Sone Circle, is likewise deserving of special mention.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution and of the Chief Engineer's note and its accompaniments be submitted to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Also that it be circulated to other Governments and to all Departments and officers of this Government as usual.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. S. THOMSON.

Government of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE REPORT.

Note by Col. A. D. McArthur, R.E., *Chief Engineer, on the Canal Revenue Reports of Bengal for the year 1895-96.*

The Capital expenditure on Irrigation Works in 1895-96 was as follows:—

	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure on Major Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue	1,47,488	6,394	1,53,832
Capital expenditure on Minor Works and Navigation, for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept ...	1,62,962	3,814	1,66,776
Total ...	3,10,450	10,208	3,20,658

2. The total Capital outlay at the end of the year 1895-96, including indirect charges, was:—

	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Irrigation Works—			
Productive Public Works ...	6,24,36,197	17,43,881	6,41,80,078
Minor Works and Navigation—			
Protective grants—Imperial ...	8,66,000	...	8,66,000
Ordinary revenue { Imperial and Provincial. }	1,92,70,540	2,89,229	1,05,59,769
Total ...	7,35,72,737	20,33,110	7,56,05,847

3. The outlay abstracted above is shown in the following statement divided under the different projects:—

Works.	During 1895-96.			To end of 1895-96.		
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Irrigation Works—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals ...	(—)23,086	1,985	(—)21,101	2,56,41,208	5,80,638	2,62,21,846
Midnapore Canal ...	8,346	218	8,564	82,69,663	1,84,370	84,54,033
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	1,46,000	3,611	1,49,611	25,15,067	62,725	25,77,792
Sone Canals ...	16,228	580	16,808	2,60,10,259	9,16,148	2,69,26,407
Total ...	1,47,488	6,394	1,53,882	6,24,36,197	17,43,881	6,41,80,078
Minor Works and Navigation—						
Tirhut project ...	...	...	...	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075
Damodar project ...	(—)1,200	...	(—)1,200	1,42,741	16,239	1,58,980
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	1,25,021	2,810	1,27,831	54,21,139	65,214	54,86,353
Orissa Coast Canal ...	39,141	1,004	40,145	43,71,665	1,05,943	44,77,608
Saran Canals ...	...	...	...	6,69,670	27,183	6,96,753
Total ...	1,62,962	3,814	1,66,776	1,11,36,640	2,89,229	1,14,25,769
Grand Total ...	3,10,450	10,208	3,20,658	7,35,72,737	20,33,110	7,56,05,847

4. The statement below shows the totals for the last five years of the receipts, working expenses, and interest charges for Major Irrigation Works:—

Particulars.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from all sources (less refunds of revenue)	15,98,608	18,83,347	16,65,005	15,20,127	15,07,729
Working expenses (direct and indirect charges)	14,37,935	14,85,393	15,41,144	14,62,049	13,84,340
Net revenue ...	1,60,673	3,97,954	1,23,861	58,078	1,23,389
Charges for interest	24,16,363	24,42,363	24,61,878	24,81,895	24,94,499
Deficit	22,55,690	20,44,409	23,38,017	24,23,817	23,71,110
Rate per cent. on Capital outlay ...	3·61	3·24	3·68	3·79	3·69

5. The total amount of interest payable to the Imperial Treasury on [illegible] for the year 1895-96 is Rs. 24,44,058

6. The financial results of Major Irrigation Works to the end of the year 1895-96 were as follows:— FINANCIAL RESULTS.

		Major Irrigation Works.
		Rs.
Direct revenue		2,62,03,874
Working expenses (direct charges)		2,53,57,510
Results on direct charges only	Profit	8,46,364
Indirect charges debitable to revenue		14,62,297
Results on both direct and indirect charges ...	Loss	(—)6,15,933
Charges for interest on Capital		5,11,13,072
Net results, including interest to end of 1894-95	Loss	(—)5,17,29,005

7. The financial results to the close of the year 1895-96 of Minor Works and Navigation are shown below:—

		Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.	Works for which only revenue accounts are kept.
		Rs.	Rs.
Direct revenue		2,45,10,388	90,05,710
Working expenses (direct charges) ...		1,06,21,352	51,1[illegible],746
Results on direct charges only ...	Profit	1,38,89,036	38,91,964
Indirect charges debitable to revenue ...		3,23,671	2,74,333
Results on both direct and indirect charges.	Profit	1,35,65,365	36,17,631

8. The following statement shows the financial results of Irrigation, Navigation, and Agricultural Works during the year, compared with those of 1894-95:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
XXIX—Major Irrigation Works—Direct Receipts—		
Provincial	15,24,040	15,15,315
XXX—Minor Works and Navigation—		
Irrigation and Navigation Works—		
Provincial	6,83,701	7,01,875
Total ...	22,07,741	22,17,190
EXPENDITURE.*		
42—Major Irrigation Works—Working Expenses—		
(Direct and indirect charges) Provincial ...	14,65,962	13,91,926
43—Minor Works and Navigation—		
Irrigation and Navigation Works—		
(Direct and Indirect charges) Provincial ...	6,11,616	5,83,295
Total ...	20,77,578	19,75,221
NET REVENUE FROM IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS	1,30,163	2,41,969
49—Imperial—Capital expenditure not charged against Revenue	3,58,575	201
43—Provincial—Capital expenditure charged against Revenue	1,82,958(*a*)	3,30,457(*b*)
	5,41,533	3,30,658

* Inclusive of refunds of revenue.

(*a*) Includes Rs. 1,35,506 on account of Major Irrigation Works classed as 43—Minor Works and Navigation, under the orders of the Government of India.

(*b*) Includes Rs. 1,63,661 on account of Major Irrigation Works classed as 43—Minor Works and Navigation, under the orders of the Government of India.

43—Minor Works and Navigation—	1894-95.	1895-96.
Agricultural Works—	Rs.	Rs.
RECEIPTS.		
Provincial—		
Collections by P. W. D.	11,912	8,672
Ditto by Civil Officers	1,81,347	84,256
Total ...	1,93,259	92,928
EXPENDITURE.		
Provincial	6,93,176	6,81,987
Contributions	10,637	11,928
Total ...	7,03,813	6,93,915

AREAS IRRIGATED.

9. The areas irrigated by the Major Irrigation Works, during the year 1895-96, and the four previous years, are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Orissa Canals.				Midnapore Canal.				Sone Canals.				Total.			
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Kharif, including five-year and long-term leases.	Rabi, including five-year and long-term leases.	Perennial and hot weather.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1891-92	173,453	3,943	289	177,685	83,905	68	...		*83,973	280,319	177,308	1,196	474,723	553,577	181,310	1,485	736,381
1892-93	158,025	2,594	333	160,952	91,217	...	...		*91,217	274,839	126,195	9,727	410,761	524,081	128,789	10,060	662,930
1893-94	100,406	2,904	216	103,526	85,763	...	...		*85,763	280,528	60,458	19,790	366,776	466,697	63,362	20,006	556,065
1894-95	118,116	4,102	343	122,561	69,941	175	...		*70,116	254,361	41,604	17,199	317,134	446,518	45,941	17,452	509,911
1895-96	111,131	7,909	420	119,460	65,251	...	..		65,251	261,485	116,343	18,394	395,222	437,867	123,252	18,814	579,933

* Exclusive of lands surreptitiously irrigated, for which leases were granted in subsequent years.

The results of the working of each of the canal systems of the Province during the year will now be described separately, as in previous years.

GENERAL.

In all statements showing totals of receipts or expenditure, the figures are those of the Examiner of Accounts. In dealing with details, the figures of the Commissioner, or of the Superintending Engineer, have been taken.

ORISSA CANALS.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

10. The Capital, Interest, and Revenue Accounts of these canals are given below:—

I.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Outlay during 1895-96.	Outlay to end of 1895-96.
1	2	3
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	71,624	1,87,10,607
II.—Establishment	14,180	46,51,995
III.—Tools and plant	...	20,65,399
IV.—Suspense accounts	(—)1,08,890	31,374
Loss by exchange	...	2,68,070
Total	(—)23,086	2,57,27,445
V.—*Less*—Receipts on Capital Account ...	...	86,237
Net total Direct Charges	(—)23,086	2,56,41,208
INDIRECT CHARGES.		
Capitalization of abatement of land-revenue ...	...	33,?
Leave and pension allowances	1,985	5,47,4 3·69
Total Indirect Charges	1,985	5,80,63[illegible] on

The principal works, charged to Capital Account, in progess during the year were:—The raising of the flood bank of the Kendrapara Extension Canal, which was proceeded with. Owing to the nature of the soil, and to the injury caused by the action of waves when the river is in flood, it is difficult to hold this bank. It has just recently been breached in several places, and a considerable further outlay will be necessary to make it secure. The new distributaries from the Jajpur Canal, and the flood bank which protects them, are practically complete. A number of small syphons, under distributaries, were built to remove local interruptions to drainage, and a few drainage cuts were excavated in the Machgong Canal System. Certain quarters for zilladars, sectional officers, and toll collectors, in progress last year, were completed.

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

		Rs.
Interest charges to end of 1894-95 ...	...	1,96,87,441
Ditto for 1895-96 ...	...	10,26,110
Total	...	2,07,13,551

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(Actuals).

Particulars.	Expenditure— During 1894-95.	Expenditure— During 1895-96.	Particulars.	Receipts— During 1894-95.	Receipts— During 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works, maintenance, and repairs ...	3,69,037	3,61,572	Water-rates ...	1,93,550	2,24,648
			Navigation ...	1,15,201	1,68,378
			Miscellaneous ...	24,321	24,196
II.—Revenue management.	86,776	80,059			
			Total ...	3,33,072	4,17,222
Total Direct Charges ...	4,55,813	4,41,631			
			Less—Refunds of revenue.	727	418
			Net total receipts	3,32,345	4,16,804
INDIRECT CHARGES ...	27,507	30,764	Deficit ...	1,50,975	55,591
Total Working Expenses	4,83,320	4,72,395	Total ...	4,83,320	4,72,395

NOTE.—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1895-96 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 12 following.

There was an increase in the receipts, and a decrease in expenditure, the result being a deficit of Rs. 55,591, against Rs. 1,50,975 in 1894-95.

EARNINGS.

The following statement compares the earnings with the outlay for the years. The term "earnings" as applied to Irrigation denotes the water-rate value of the Irrigation effected during the year; as applied

to Navigation it denotes the amount of tollage assessed during the year, together with the actual realizations of miscellaneous revenue charged to Navigation. The miscellaneous earnings are the actual receipts during the year under this head:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Earnings.	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation ...	1,76,202	1,71,025
Navigation ...	1,17,608	1,71,472
Miscellaneous ...	24,321	24,196
Total	3,18,131	3,66,693
Deduct refunds	727	418
Net earnings ...	3,17,404	3,66,275
Outlay ...	4,83,320	4,72,395
Net deficit	1,65,916	1,06,120

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

12. The revenue receipts and working expenses for the last ten years are tabulated below:—

PARTICULARS.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Water-rates	96,976	1,37,887	1,51,365	1,99,844	2,09,806	2,17,256	3,53,369	2,09,542	1,93,550	
Navigation	67,048	71,064	77,908	88,631	1,21,408	1,35,902	1,18,757	1,43,911	1,15,201	
Miscellaneous	15,587	14,171	14,242	15,747	13,708	17,785	26,532	23,122	24,221	
Total	1,79,611	2,23,044	2,43,515	3,04,223	3,45,012	3,71,001	4,97,658	3,76,575	3,33,072	
Less—Refunds of revenue	92	365	221	99	76	79	283	1,210	727	
Total receipts ...	1,79,519	2,22,679	2,43,294	3,04,124	3,44,936	3,70,922	4,97,375	3,75,365	3,32,345	
WORKING EXPENSES.										
Direct Charges.										
I.—WORKS, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS—										
Works (extensions and improvements)	...	...	...	...	...	5,001	9,123	29,355	6,547	
Repairs	3,52,761	3,10,980	2,36,094	2,31,068	2,22,636	1,70,037	2,30,360	2,06,362	2,28,252	
Establishment, including Direction and Accounts ...	81,117	98,253	70,201	1,09,434	1,32,859	1,19,775	1,20,391	1,24,048	1,00,706	
Tools and plant	15,486	16,391	21,156	19,723	13,951 1,225	27,023	19,437	*34,801	24,532	
Total ...	4,49,364	4,25,624	3,28,051	3,60,224	3,70,673	3,22,436	3,79,311	4,14,566	3,59,037	
II.—REVENUE MANAGEMENT—										
Irrigation establishment .	37,005	40,300	43,161	55,502	52,591	57,074	73,096	73,988	69,681	
Navigation ditto .	15,471	15,125	15,734	15,871	16,119	16,506	16,917	16,840	17,095	
Total .	52,476	55,425	58,895	71,373	68,710	73,580	95,913	90,828	86,776	
Total Direct Charges .	5,01,840	4,80,949	3,86,946	4,31,597	4,39,383	3,96,016	4,75,224	5,05,394	4,55,813	
Indirect Charges.										
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Leave and pension allowances ...	18,073	21,501	18,073	25,313	28,220	27,070	30,283	30,083	27,507	
Total Indirect Charges ...	18,073	21,501	18,073	25,313	28,220	27,070	30,283	30,083	27,507	
Total Working Expenses ...	5,20,543	5,02,450	4,05,019	4,56,910	4,67,603	4,23,086	5,05,507	5,35,477	4,83,320	
Net revenue ...	(—)3,41,024	(—)2,79,771	(—)1,61,725	(—)1,52,786	(—)1,22,667	(—)52,164	(—)8,132	(—)1,60,112	(—)1,50,975	

13. The following statement gives the usual information concerning the canals and distributaries for 1895-96, compared with the previous year:— LENGTHS OF CANALS AND DISTRIBUTARIES.

NAMES OF CANALS.	1894-95.								1895-96.							
	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries with village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries.	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries with village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Mahanadi Series.	Miles.	Miles	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Taldanda	51¼	...	99½	75,278	75,278	24,755	9,377	37·88	51¼	...	99½	75,278	75,278	24,755	9,896	39·93
Machgong	4	28	200½	97,057	97,057	81,681	15,229	18·64	4	28	210½	97,057	97,057	81,681	15,776	19·31
Kendrapara	39	...	374½	129,421	101,110	95,720	50,501	52·76	39	...	374½	129,421	101,110	97,506	49,489	50·76
Gobri with Extension ...	21	...	37½	27,251	53,200	21,855	3,912	18·04	24	...	37½	27,251	53,200	21,855	3,233	14·80
Pattamundi	...	47	108½	65,600	51,250	44,959	11,039	24·55	...	47	108½	65,600	51,250	44,959	11,314	24·99
Kendrapara Extension ...	15	...	...	8,960	7,000	...	...	...	15	...	...	8,960	7,000	...	...	...
High-Level, Range I ...	33	...	131½	80,128	48,815	48,815	13,771	28·21	33	...	131½	80,128	48,815	48,815	13,859	28·34
Total Mahanadi Series ...	166¼	75	902½	483,695	433,800	317,785	103,859	32·68	166¼	75	962½	483,695	433,800	319,571	105,467	32·98
Brahmini-Byturni Series.																
High-Level, Range II ...	12½	...	...	...	10,000	...	2,581	...	12½	...	...	...	10,000	...	802	...
Ditto, do. III ...	19	...	49½	...	57,500	44,047	14,432	32·76	19	...	49½	...	57,500	44,047	10,105	22·94
Jajpur Canal	6½	...	79½	60,000	70,000	36,987	1,689	4·57	6½	...	79½	60,000	70,000	30,987	4,906	13·51
Total Brahmini-Byturni Series	38	...	129	60,000	137,500	81,034	18,702	23·08	38	...	129½	60,000	137,500	81,034	15,993	19·74
Total Orissa Canals ...	204¼	75	1091½	543,695	571,300	398,819	122,561	30·73	204¼	75	1,091½	543,695	571,300	400,605	119,460	29·82

NOTE.—Out of the areas shown as provided with distributaries, to which water can be supplied, 130 acres are irrigable from the Kendrapara Canal direct, 3,000 acres from the Gobri Canal, 8,050 acres from the Gobri Extension Canal, and 1,800 acres from the Pattamoondi Canal.

There is a nominal increase of a quarter of a mile in the length of distributaries, due to a correction in the recorded length of the distributaries of the Jajpur Canal. There is also a slight increase in the area shown as provided with distributaries, due to some corrections made in the Brahmini-Byturni Division.

14. The number of outlets which were in use during the year are given in the following Table:— OUTLETS.

DIVISION.	Canal system.	Permanent outlets.	Temporary outlets.	Total	Total area assessed.	Average area per outlet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		No.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres
Mahanadi ...	Taldanda	60	448	508	9,896	19
	Machgong	77	572	649	15,776	24
Brahmini-Byturni ...	Kendrapara ...	164	2,406	2,570	49,489	19
	Gobri	...	81	81	2,132	26
	Gobri Extension ...	...	31	31	1,101	36
	Pattamundi ...	...	410	410	11,214	27
Acquapada-Jajpur ...	High-Level Range, I ...	115	209	324	13,859	43
	Ditto ,, II ...	...	16	16	892	56
	Ditto ,, III ...	1	118	119	10,105	85
	Jajpur	...	52	52	4,996	96
	Total ...	417	4,548	4,960	119,460	24
	Total of 1894-95 ...	272	4,425	4,697	122,561	26

The increase in the permanent outlets in the Mahanadi Division is in consequence of a proper classification having been made this year.

RAINFALL.

15. The average rainfall of the last five years at thirteen stations, situated within the canal-irrigated area, is shown below for the kharif and rabi seasons :—

		AVERAGE OF THIRTEEN STATIONS.				
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kharif season	July ...	10·31	11·99	8·17	16·34	8·89
	August ...	16·98	8·08	8·63	9·69	15·91
	September ...	19·45	10·71	15·73	6·79	8·37
	October ...	1·17	5·66	5·52	6·37	5·46
	Total ...	47·94	36·44	38·05	39·09	38·63
Rabi	November ...	6·77	0·85	0·09	3·07	0·41
	December ...	.....	.....	.....	0·03	.....
	January ...	.....	2·00	0·02	0·02	.....
	February ...	0·20	1·89	0·18	0·60	.....
	Total ...	6·97	4·74	0·29	3·72	0·41
	Whole year ...	61·03	56·43	74·83	58·91	63·12

The total mean fall was 63·12 inches, as compared with a mean average for the last 27 years of 58·12 inches. The rain was well distributed, and in consequence very favourable to the crops. The average rainfall recorded at the stations in the Central Provinces, from which the Mahanadi derives the greater part of its supply, was 50·99 inches in 1895-96, as compared with 60·26 inches in 1894-95.

FLOODS.

16. The maximum flood-levels recorded during the year are compared in the following Table with the maximum levels in 1894-95, and with the highest recorded levels :—

NAME OF RIVER.	Locality.	1894-95.		1895-96.		HIGHEST RECORDED.	
		Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahanadi	Naraj above weir	28th July 1894 ...	89·40	1st July 1895 ...	90·55	26th July 1892 ...	92·10
	Do. below weir	28th ,, ,, ...	89·40	1st ,, ,, ...	90·55	26th ,, ,, ...	92·10
	Jobra above weir	28th ,, ,, ...	73·45	1st ,, ,, ...	74·40	25th ,, ,, ...	75·08
	Do. below weir	28th ,, ,, ...	71·95	1st ,, ,, ...	73·40	25th ,, ,, ...	74·00
Brahmini	Janapur above weir	26th ,, ,, ...	69·60	30th ,, ,, ...	66·10	26th ,, 1894 ...	69·60
	Do. below weir	26th ,, ,, ...	68·60	30th ,, ,, ...	65·80	26th ,, ,, ...	68·60
Byturni	Aquapada above weir	26th ,, ,, ...	64·60	30th June ,, ...	59·45	16th ,, 1881 ...	66·80
	Do. below weir	26th ,, ,, ...	61·60	30th ,, ,, ...	51·40	16th ,, ,, ...	63·79
Salindi	Randia	25th ,, ,, ...	58·48	30th August ,, ...	53·75	12th Sept. 1892 ...	59·78
Katjuri	Bellevue	28th ,, ,, ...	80·00	1st July ,, ...	81·15	25th July ,, ...	83·30
Baropa	Jagatpur above weir	28th ,, ,, ...	69·35	2nd ,, ,, ...	69·30	4th ,, 1872 ...	71·10
	Do. below weir	28th ,, ,, ...	68·50	2nd ,, ,, ...	68·20	4th ,, ,, ...	70·60

The floods of the year were of moderate nature, and no damage of any consequence was done to the canal works.

17. The assessed and irrigated areas for the last ten years, with the yearly rainfall, are shown in the following statement:— IRRIGATION.

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Rainfall.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.
1886-87 ...	75,115	2,440	154	77,709	60 07
1887-88 ...	108,867	502	137	109,506	47·84
1888-89 ...	156,319	2,779	194	159,292	49·07
1889-90 ...	180,568	5,897	162	186,627	67·95
1890-91 ...	175,829	4,250	220	180,299	63·17
1891-92 ...	173,453	3,943	289	177,685	61·03
1892-93 ..	158,025	2,594	333	160,952	56·43
1893-94 ...	100,406	2,904	216	103,526	74·83
1894-95 ...	118,116	4,102	343	122,561	58·91
1895-96 ...	111,131	7,909	420	119,460	63·12

18. The following statement shows the details of the assessments as compared with the figures of the two preceding years:— ASSESSMENT OF CROPS.

Crop.	Rate per acre.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Area.	Amount.	Area.	Amount.	Area.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Kharif ... ... { Flow ...	1 8 0	94,679	1,41,916	108,399	*1,61,922	1,00,326	†1,50,539
{ Lift ...	1 0 0	5,553	2,876	274	274	...	...
Dhoya	0 8 0	...	...	8,664	4,326	9,342	4,671
Perennial crops ... { Flow ...	6 0 0	135	812	172	1,024	420	2,106
{ Lift ...	4 0 0	81	325	171	687	...	...
Dhoya	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rabi ... ... { Flow {	0 8 0 to 2 0 0	2,713	3,239	3,440	4,429	7,909	11,588
Rabi ... ... { Lift ... {	0 5 0 to 1 8 0	191	199	662	657	...	...
Dhoya	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unauthorised irrigation ... { Kharif	...	174	779	779	2,883	...	...
{ Rabi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Additional Kharif demand assessed after the close of the year. { Flow ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,390	2,084
{ Dhoya...	...	...	...	...	...	74	37
Total ...	...	103,526	1,50,146	122,561	1,76,202	119,460	1,71,025

* 117,188 acres under five-year lease and 149 acres annual lease.
† 109,612 acres under long lease and 55 acres annual lease.

The figures given by the Deputy Collector show that 13,802 acres under long lease lapsed on 31st March 1895, and 8,684 acres were leased during the year.

The Superintending Engineer remarks that there is an apparent falling off of 5,118 acres under long lease, "but as was remarked in last year's Revenue Report a considerable area, classed as long leases, was really only under a lease for one year. Under the conditions as to rainfall, which obtained during the season, no extension of leases could be expected." The enquiries as to the areas which are really commanded by the distributaries, and which may be properly classed as irrigable, were continued.

Of the commanded area, 21·23 per cent., and of the area provided with distributaries, 30·28 per cent., were under lease during the year.

DUTY OF WATER.

19. The statement below shows the duties obtained in the kharif and rabi seasons on each of the canals, calculated on the gross discharged at the canal heads:—

PARTICULARS.		Kendrapara Canal system.	Taldunda Canal system.	High-Level Canal, Range I.	High-Level Canal, Range II.	High-Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1895-96	Kharif ... Acres	60,559	24,905	13,410	743	9,853	1,661
	Duty on gross supply	56	56	60	57	101·	66
1894-95	Kharif ... Acres	62,840	24,136	12,878	2,463	14,120	16·89
	Duty on gross supply	64·38	68·18	35·91	..	75·42	91·89
1893-94	Kharif ... Acres	59,593	11,941	10,468	2.000	15,801	...
	Duty on gross supply	67·56	73·82	35·95	142·25	113·50	...
	Rabi ... Acres	1,866	113	23	52	1	...
	Duty on gross supply	3·78	1·21	0·16	6·21	0·44	...

No information is given regarding duty in the rabi season: the area under rabi was very small.

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The above figures are of little or no value, as, owing to the favourable rainfall, there was no real test of the quantity of water required at a time of drought.

At such a time we may be able to work up to the Sone Canals standard of a duty of 50 acres per cubic foot per second, on the supply at the heads of main canals, but we cannot expect a higher duty than this, except, perhaps, on the ranges of the High-Level Canal, where the distance the water has to travel before reaching the fields is somewhat shorter.

Some observations were taken of the duty of the water in the rice season, measured at the outlet; but owing to the absence of any period of great demand, the results were not of much value. In a general way, the duty obtained was between 60 and 70 acres per cubic foot per second, on the assumption that one full watering in 15 days is sufficient for the rice crop. Further observations will be made in the current year. The question is of much importance, as, before building permanent outlets, we must determine what supply we are to give, per acre, of land leased. On this again will depend the area for which, at a time of drought, we can undertake to supply water."

CROP EXPERIMENT.

20. The following are the results of the crops experiments, in the customary form, combined in one Table, for the year 1895-96.

	IRRIGATED AND UN-IRRIGATED LANDS.																	
	Number of experiments.	TRANSPLANTED, GOOD. Paddy. Mds.	Srs.	Straw. Mds.	Srs.	Number of experiments.	TRANSPLANTED, AVERAGE. Paddy. Mds.	Srs.	Straw. Mds.	Srs.	Number of experiments.	BROADCAST, GOOD. Paddy. Mds.	Srs.	Straw. Mds.	Srs.	Number of experiments.	BROADCAST, AVE: Paddy. Mds.	Srs.	St Mds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
IRRIGATED LANDS.																			
Mahanadi Division	1	36	12	90	22	...	...	...	...	...	12	33	13	54	20	7	27	...	7·41
Brahmini-Ryturni Division... ...	12	24	34	36	29	6	21	30	39	29	28	21	...	26	26	14	25	...	14·37
Acquapada-Jajpur ,, ...	3	26	38	50	12	...	31	8	43	9	17	30	7	42	30	24	22	20	23·33
Average per acre ...	16	25	38	42	26	6	23	20	33	17	57	26	19	37	14	45	23	38	44·36
UNIRRIGATED LANDS.																			
Mahanadi Division	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	24	24	37	39	5	17	37	23
Brahmini-Ryturni Division... ...	4	22	30	29	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	21
Acquapada-Jajpur ,, ...	1	31	32	45	33	2	16	19	26	...	15	27	13	38	22	19	19	26	27
Average per acre ...	5	24	22	32	21	2	16	19	26	...	26	27	1	39	26	25	19	5	26

The following Table gives a general abstract of the result of all the experiments made in the year under review:—

Divisions.	Number of experiments.		Average outturn per acre from irrigated land weighed dry.		Number of experiments.		Average outturn per acre from un-irrigated land weighed dry.		Value of outturn from irrigated land.		Value of outturn from un-irrigated land.	
			Rice two-thirds of paddy.	Straw.			Rice two-thirds of paddy.	Straw.	Rice at 26 seers 5 chittacks per rupee at Cuttack and 25 seers 2 chitaks per rupee at Balasore.	Straw at 9 maunds per rupee.	Rice at 26 seers 5 chitaks per rupee at Cuttack and 25 seers 2 chitaks per rupee at Balasore.	Straw at 9 maunds per rupee.
1	2		3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rice.	Straw.	Mds.	Mds.	Rice.	Straw.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mahanadi	20	20	21	52	18	18	15	34	32	6	23	4
Brahmini-Byturni ...	59	58	15	28	5	5	14	28	23	3	21	3
Acquapada- { Cuttack	33	32	17	39	29	29	16	32	26	4	24	4
Jajpur { Balasore	13	13	17	36	8	6	15	31	27	4	24	3
Average ...	124	123	17	37	60	60	15	33	26	4	23	4
Average of five years ending with 1890-91.	.....		20·76	22·59	.....		15·05	16·12	20·76	2·51	15·05	1·79
1891-92	.....		16·60	19·26	.....		12·15	13·70	16·60	2·14	12·15	1·52
1892-93	.....		12·63	24·01	.....		9·66	17·33	20·40	2·67	22·06	1·92
1893-94	.....		11·31	24·56	.....		9·06	21·62	25·29	2·73	20·25	2·40
1894-95	.....		19·69	50·38	.....		17·68	37·91	32·86	5·60	29·82	4·24

The rate for rice entered in this Table is given for common rice in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of 22nd January 1896, less ¼th for wholesale price. The rate for straw is same as entered in previous year's Reports.

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The yield, as ascertained this year, is rather less than in the previous year. This is probably partly due to the nature of the season, and partly to the fact that I gave instructions last autumn that the experiments should be made chiefly on those lands which are generally only leased in dry years. There is a large area of this class of land which is irrigable, and it is very desirable to determine, with some certainty, if the benefit from the use of canal water is sufficient to give a profit to the cultivator, after payment of the water-rate.

I have lately submitted draft rules, with the view of securing that the same fields should be tested for a number of years in succession, so as to get a true average result.

So far as the experiments made in the past season go, they show a balance of Rs. 3 per acre in favour of the irrigated land, as compared with a water-rate of Re. 1-8. This being during a season which was very favourable for un-irrigated lands, would tend to show that, on the average of varying seasons, the balance will be more in favour of the irrigated fields."

Taking the average of the experiments on both "transplanted" and "broadcast" rice crops on irrigated lands, the results are as follows, compared with those obtained in the Sone Circle:—

	Quality of crop.	Outturn per acre.	
		Paddy maunds.	Straw maunds.
1	2	3	4
Orissa	Good ...	26·2	40
	Average ...	23·7	38·4
Sone	Good ...	35·08	77·9
	Average ...	24·8	58·9

The average value of the rice out-turn from the irrigated lands in Orissa was Rs. 26 per acre, while from the un-irrigated lands, it was Rs. 23 per acre.

ASSESSMENTS AND COLLECTIONS.

21. The demands, collections and balances of water-rates are shown below for the last five years:—

YEARS.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realizations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ...	1,98,364	2,82,880	4,81,244	2,17,256	30,284	2,33,704
1892-93 ...	2,33,704	2,61,023	4,94,727	3,52,368	52,543	89,816
1893-94 ...	89,816	1,90,824	2,80,640	2,09,542	7,748	63,350
1894-95 ...	63,350	1,68,449	2,31,799	1,93,550	6,109	32,140
1895-96 ...	32,140	2,31,727	2,63,867	2,24,648	4,876	34,343

The outstanding balance, though larger than last year, is still satisfactory. The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The increase in the demand of the year is one in appearance only, and is due to the fact that, under the present rules, the payment of the whole rate, in the case of long leases, has to be made on the 1st February of each year; the Deputy Collector applied this to all the existing leases for a term of years. On the whole there has not been much objection made to this procedure, and there is no doubt that it is the proper course to take in Orissa, where there is practically only one crop. Allowing for this increase in the assessment, the progress of collections has been satisfactory. Since the close of the year the balance has been reduced, and in the Return received from the Deputy Collector, dated 15th August, it stands at Rs. 18,479."

Of the total, Rs. 4,876, remitted and written off, Rs. 3,506 were classed as remission, and Rs. 1,370 written off as irrecoverable. Including miscellaneous revenue, the total amount realized by the Deputy Collector was Rs. 2,43,076 as against Rs. 2,12,178 realized in the previous year.

CERTIFICATES.

22. The amount of certificate work done in each district is shown in the following statement:—

	CUTTACK.				BALASORE.				TOTAL.			
	1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cases for disposal—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Cases pending at the close of the preceding year ...	125	1,042	423	3,546	2	17	53	509	127	1,059	476	4,055
2. Cases instituted during the year	2,227	17,679	4,421	22,094	270	2,230	1,262	5,370	2,497	19,909	5,683	27,464
Total ...	2,352	18,721	4,844	25,640	272	2,247	1,315	5,879	2,624	20,968	6,159	31,519
Cases disposed of—												
1. By being struck off	14	74	197	972	...	...	35	358	14	74	232	1,330
2. Wholly satisfied	2,173	16,824	4,522	23,626	272	2,247	1,278	5,504	2,445	19,071	5,800	29,130
Total ...	2,187	16,898	4,719	24,598	272	2,247	1,313	5,862	2,459	19,145	6,032	30,460
Balance ...	165	1,823	125	1,042	...	...	2	17	165	1,823	127	1,059

The large decrease in the number of certificates instituted during the year is satisfactory.

23. The following Table shows the number of objections filed against assessment and disposed of during the year:— COMPLAINTS.

DIVISION.	ORDINARY REMISSIONS.				OTHER COMPLAINTS.			Total received during the year.	Pending at end of year.
	Received during the year and pending from previous year.	Disposed of— Remission allowed.	Disposed of— Remission refused.	Pending.	Received during the year and pending from previous year.	Disposed of.	Pending.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Revenue	375	307	204	64	53	45	8	473	72
Mahanadi	221	114	74	33	129	123	6	333	9
Brahmini-Byturni	209	102	134	12	89	86	3	358	15
Acquapuda-Jajpur	570	398	173	8	67	66	1	573	9
Total ...	1,643	951	605	87	338	320	18	1,739	105

24. The following is a statement of the amounts remitted, and written off as irrecoverable, during the year, on account of water-rates, &c., compared with the figures of the previous year: — REMISSIONS.

Revision of Assessment.

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Un-irrigated crops	2,155	1,409
(b) Damaged ,, ...	287	763
(c) Chaukidar's jagir	382	40
Total ...	2,824	2,212

Remissions.

(d) Waste-land	77	64
(e) Land occupied by canals	2	...
(f) Twice assessed	49	14
(g) Change of rates	590	796
(h) Erroneous assessments	25	462
(i) Loss of crops	384	71
(j) Error in totalling	7	...
Total ...	1,134	1,407

Written off.

Irrecoverable demands ...	2,150	1,257
Grand total ...	6,109	4,876
Deduct remissions under Miscellaneous Revenue ...	...	...
Net Remissions ...	6,109	4,876

Of the above sum, Rs. 3,619 were remitted by the Deputy Collector, on the recommendation of the Executive Engineer, and Rs. 1,257 written off by the Superintending Engineer, on the recommendation of the Deputy Collector.

25. Nine appeals were entertained by the Collector of Cuttack against orders of Divisional Canal Officers determining the assessment of lands irrigated without lease. In all the cases the appeals were dismissed. APPEALS.

26. In the Mahanadi Division, one case in connection with cattle trespass was brought, and a conviction was obtained. CASES UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1876.

REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT.

27. The cost of the Revenue Establishment for the last five years is shown below:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Establishment under Deputy Collector.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Permanent establishment, including travelling allowance	22,014	31,086	43,981	43,679	42,735
Temporary establishment	17,504	16,020	11,580	11,166	6,161
Contingencies	3,458	4,098	3,811	3,206	2,457
Headmen's fees	6,591	20,040	3,464	80	172
Establishment under Executive Engineer.					
Permanent and temporary establishment, including travelling allowance	3,447	5,930	7,874	8,568	8,905
Water-regulation establishment	4,127	3,274	3,278	2,982	2,809
Total ...	57,141	80,448	73,988	69,681	63,239
Collections of water-rates and miscellaneous revenue by the Canal Revenue Department	2,28,451	3,73,224	2,26,851	2,12,178	2,43,076
Percentage ...	25·0	21·0	32·6	32·8	26·01

The reduction in the cost of the establishment under the Deputy Collector, is a result of the very small area which had to be assessed during the year.

The increase in the charge for permanent establishment under the Executive Engineer was due to a number of patrols, who had previously been charged to temporary establishment, having been brought on to the permanent list.

The charge for water regulation is not strictly one that should be debited to revenue establishment, but should be included in the charges for maintenance of the canals, as the staff is almost exclusively employed on the various anicuts.

NAVIGATION

28. The following statement shows the receipts from "Navigation" for the last five years:—

YEAR.	TALDUNDA CANAL SYSTEM.		KENDRAPARA CANAL SYSTEM.		HIGH-LEVEL CANAL, RANGE I.		HIGH-LEVEL CANAL, RANGE II.		HIGH-LEVEL CANAL, RANGE III.		JAJPUR CANAL.		TOTAL.	
	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1891-92	55½	4,357	78	98,462	33	12,954	12½	3,027	19	1,775	6½	286	204½	1,20,761
1892-93	55½	6,534	78	78,500	33	15,278	12½	3,165	19	1,761	6½	275	204½	1,00,503
1893-94	55½	14,369	78	63,905	33	14,616	12½	3,691	19	2,026	6½	508	204½	1,19,115
1894-95	55½	16,024	78	65,090	33	10,587	12½	2,561	19	1,507	6½	451	204½	96,220
1895-96	55½	15,911	78	1,04,522	33	15,881	12½	3,890	19	1,989	6½	434	204½	1,42,617

There was a great increase in the traffic on the Kendrapara Canal System, and on the High-Level Canal.

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The most noticeable feature is the large increase in the movement of rice This was the result of a brisk demand for export, which has continued into the first part of the current year. There had been two excellent harvests in Orissa, so there was a large quantity of rice available for export. There are also fair increases in the items "other food-grains," "oil," "salt" and "building materials." There were decreases in the items "hides," "miscellaneous goods" and "timber."

The traffic on the Orissa Canals is detailed below for the last ten years, the transport service being excluded:— TRAFFIC.

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.	11
Number of miles open ... No.	170½	170½	177	177	177	204½	204½	204½	204½	204½
Toll collections ... ... Rs.	58,664	66,628	69,830	78,039	1,06,961	1,20,761	1,00,503	1,19,115	96,220	1,42,0 7
Rate of toll per mile ... ,,	344·1	390·7	394·5	440·9	604·3	589·8	490·8	581·7	469·9	696·5
Number of boats plying cargo and passengers ... No.	14,311	12,084	11,475	11,937	12,005	12,946	13,325	14,112	12,198	15,170
Tonnage of cargo and passenger boats ... ... Tons	128,398	175,906	153,074	186,019½	250,243	266,001½	239,583	2,50,444½	1,97,866	2,87,180
Estimated value of cargo, including rafts ... ... Rs.	41,51,050	50,32,093	47,40,957	48,68,255	85,21,551	95,40,756	84,69,728	71,69,437	51,72,772	77,69,283

29. The total receipts from the Transport Service amounted to Rs. 25,761, against Rs. 18,981 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 6,780. The cost of working the Transport Service, excluding the charge of Rs. 7,531 for tollage, which is practically a receipt, was Rs. 10,078, and the service therefore worked at a profit of Rs. 15,683. The Superintending Engineer writes of the Transport Service as follows:— TRANSPORT SERVICE.

"There is a satisfactory increase in the traffic, especially in the 3rd class passengers, and the total is the highest yet recorded. The traffic is being well maintained in the current year, and is likely to be brisk while the Railway works are under construction."

The charges during the year for repairs to steamers and accommodation boats amounted to Rs. 1,633.

30. The following statement shows the Miscellaneous Receipts in detail for the last five years:— MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

DETAILS.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of water	56	158	46	112	79
Plantations	917	1,960	1,244	2,514	2,520
Other canal produce	936	1,123	528	492	1,290
Rent of buildings	6,332	4,749	4,892	5,168	4,273
Miscellaneous — Rent of lands ...	8,232	9,291	9,247	9,248	11,129
Miscellaneous — ,, fisheries ...	1,104	972	1,191	740	1,740
Miscellaneous — Cost of process ...	...	7,420	4,951	5,593	2,478
Miscellaneous — Sales of old materials	96	3	...	...	96
Miscellaneous — Other items ...	170	856	1,023	454	591
Total	17,843	26,532	23,122	24,321	24,196

31. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs during the year is shown in the following statement, compared with the expenditure in 1894-95 and in 1893-94:— MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extension and improvements	29,355	6,547	4,867
Head-works	45,757	59,800	57,291
Main and branch canals	1,27,400	1,21,928	83,277
Distributaries	29,261	27,950	32,694
Drainage and protective works	8,237	5,480	8,946
Cost of working Transport Service	15,707	13,094	12,851
Total ...	2,55,717	2,34,799	1,99,827

There was a reduction of Rs. 34,972 in the cost of maintenance and repairs, as compared with 1894-95. The expenditure on extensions and improvements was almost entirely incurred in revetting portions of the banks of the Kendrapara and Gobri Canals, to protect them from the wash caused by steamers. This work is being proceeded with gradually.

HEAD-WORKS. 32. The cost of maintaining each of the weirs is shown below:—

NUMBER OF WEIR.	Length.	EXPENDITURE.			RATE PER RUNNING FOOT.		
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Feet.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Naraj ...	3,833	5,641	2,505	3,284	1·48	0·65	0 86
Mahanadi ...	6,319	14,718	16,144	19,371	2·32	2·54	3·05
Beropa ...	1,980	4,043	5,980	6,001	2·04	3·00	3·03
Brahmini ...	4,000	4,044	1,996	2,059	1·01	0·48	0·51
Pattia ...	783	4,019	4.776	4,437	5·13	6·10	5·67
Byturni ...	1,026	4,315	2,810	1,834	4·20	2·74	1·80
Burra ...	526	2,262	15,306	8,454	4 30	29·10	16·07
Total of all weirs ...	18,497	39,022	49,427	45 440	2·11	2 67	2·40

The expenditure on the weirs was normal, with the exception of the Burra Weir, on which Rs. 8,454 were spent, mainly in completing the special repairs and improvements commenced in 1894-95.

MAIN AND BRANCH CANALS. 33. The following statement shows the expenditure on each canal for the last three years:—

MAIN AND BRANCH CANALS.		EXPENDITURE.			RATE PER MILE.		
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kendrapara Canal	39	38,112	42,458	25,856	977	1,089	663
Pattamundi Canal	47	7,698	13,460	4,911	164	286	104
Gobri Canal	15	8,045	10,132	5,309	536	675	354
Kendrapara Extension Canal ...	15	17,901	4,970	899	1,193	331	60
Gobri Extension Canal	9	4,737	7,471	2,690	526	830	299
Taldanda Canal	51½	11,053	16,591	18,309	409	614	354
Machgong Canal	22	11,097	7,134	6,324	846	223	198
High-Level Canal, Range I	33	12,266	9,283	10,435	372	281	316
Ditto, do. II	12½	4,539	3,259	1,848	349	257	148
Ditto, do. III	19	7,609	5,792	5,178	400	305	273
Jajpur Canal	6½	1,547	1,024	1,096	221	157	169
Total Main Canals ...	279½	1,24,604	1,21,524	82,755	488	477	296

The reduction in the expenditure on the canals is satisfactory.

The Superintending Engineer explains that the unusually small expenditure on the Kendrapara Extension Canal, is mainly due to the fact that the right, or flood bank of this canal, was being raised on an estimate chargeable to the capital account.

The Kendrapara Canal cost comparatively little this year. There was only a short closure, and consequently not much silt clearing was done; while it was not found necessary to spend much on clearing weeds.

The cost of repairs to the Pattamundi Canal was considerably less than in the previous year. This was chiefly due to thorough repairs and silt clearance having been carried out in 1894-95.

The expenditure on the High-Level Canal was moderate, and compares favourably with previous years.

34. The maintenance cost of the distributaries, per mile, is shown below. The average rate of Rs. 33 shows a satisfactory decrease, as compared with the average mileage rates of 1894-95 and of 1893-94, which were Rs. 36 and Rs. 38, respectively:— DISTRIBUTARIES.

	1893-94.			1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Miles.	Cost.	Per mile.	Miles.	Cost.	Per mile.	Miles.	Cost.	Per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DISTRIBUTARIES.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Kendrapara Canal System, including Gobri	357	11,182	31·33	357	10,340	29	395	14,569	51
Taldanda Canal	71¼	2,632	36·97	71¼	3,948	55	99¼	2,369	24
Machgong Canal	122¼	4,633	38·46	122¼	4,656	38	210¼	8,202	39
High-Level Canal, Range I	131¼	4,648	35·48	131¼	4,013	31	131¼	2,784	21
Ditto, do. II	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, do. III	40½	3,000	73·46	40½	3,281	66	40½	1,772	36
Pattamundi Canal	37¼	2,477	66·95	37¼	1,710	46	100	2,909	27
Total ...	768¼	29,262	38	768¼	27,948	36	995¼	32,695	33

The lengths of distributaries in the above are those which have been brought on the revenue account, and consequently differ from the lengths given in paragraph 13 which include all so far advanced as to be fit for use, whether the capital account is still open or not.

35. The total expenditure on Drainage and Protective Works was Rs. 8,945, against Rs. 6,175 in 1894-95. It includes the upkeep of 131½ miles of first class protective embankments, and 268 miles of drainage cuts. The increased expenditure is chiefly due to the cost of revetting a part of the right bank of the Salindee river. DRAINAGE AND PROTECTIVE WORKS.

36. The following Table shows the cost of silt clearing and dredging during the year 1895-96:— DREDGING AND SILT-CLEARING.

NAME OF CANAL.	SILT CLEARING.			DREDGING.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Quantity.	Cost.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Taldanda	2,830,244	7,075	2·49	300,823	1,988*	6·59
Machgong	63,934	188	2·94	...	...	...
Kendrapara	2,542,548	7,136	2·80	668,041	2,474	3·70
,, Extension ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gobri Canal	65,264	130	1·99	80,100	492	6·14
,, Extension ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. L. Canal, Range I ...	186,794	719	3·84	...	...	...
,, Range II ...	59,372	148	2·49	...	...	...
,, Range III ...	72,016	181	2·51	...	...	...
Total ...	6,426,172	15,577	2·42	1,048,964	4,949	4·71
Total, 1894-95 ..	13,976,975	41,398	2·96	1,044,911	6,445	6·17

* Rupees 355 of this were paid after 1st April 1896.

The silt cleared by hand was much less in quantity than in the previous year, owing to there having been no long closure on the Kendrapara Canal system.

The quantity raised by dredging is very nearly the same as in 1894-95. The average rate this year is lower. This depends largely on the distance the silt has to be carried after raising, and to some extent on the expenses of taking the dredgers to and from the sites of work.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

37. The Receipts from the Postal and Telegraph offices at Jagatpur, Kendupatna, Acquapada, and Janapur amounted to Rs. 1,373 during the year. The amount guaranteed by the Department was Rs. 1,600. The difference, Rs. 227, is a charge against the Canal Revenue.

PLANTATIONS.

38. The following table shows the state of the plantations for the last two years:—

Divisions.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference.
1	2	3	4
Mahanadi	37,917	36,954	—963
Brahmini-Byturni	72,874	73,193	+319
Acquapada-Jajpur	25,891	26,183	—292
Total ...	136,682	1,36,330	—352

The decrease in the Mahanadi Division was due to the loss of a large number of seedlings.

In the Acquapada-Jajpur Division a number of trees were cut, and used as fuel for the Transport Service. The receipts from plantations amounted to Rs. 2,520. The only expenditure on this head, charged to the Revenue Account, was Rs. 257 in the Brahmini-Byturni Division. On the Taldanda and Machgong Canals, Rs. 797 were spent on planting trees on the banks, against the Capital Account.

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

39. The Capital, Interest, and Revenue Accounts of this canal are given below:—

1. CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Heads of Account.	Outlay during 1895-96.	Outlay to the end of 1895-96
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	8,346	83,01,221
Less—Receipts on capital Account	...	31,558
Total direct charges ...	8,346	82,69,663
Indirect charges	218	1,84,370

The capital outlay was incurred on the construction of a new dock at Mohunpur, which is still in progress.

INTEREST ACCOUNT

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest charges to end of 1894-95	74,00,401
Ditto for 1895-96	3,30,620
Total ...	77,31,021

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (Actuals).

Particulars.	Expenditure— During 1894-95.	Expenditure— During 1895-96.	Particulars.	Receipts— During 1894-95.	Receipts— During 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works, maintenance, and repairs ...	1,85,104	2,37,163	Water-rates ...	1,36,882	98,059
			Navigation ...	1,35,492	1,43,918
			Miscellaneous ...	22,308	22,017
II.—Revenue management ...	30,941	28,644	Total ...	2,94,682	2,63,994
Total direct charges ...	2,16,045	2,65,807			
Indirect charges ...	8,519	10,306			
Total working expenses	2,24,564	2,76,113	*Less*—Refunds of revenue	259	361
Net revenue ...	69,859	(—)12,480			
Total ...	2,94,423	2,63,633	Total receipts ...	2,94,423	2,63,633

Note—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1895-96 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 41 following.

There was a decrease in the receipts owing to the falling off in water-rates, and an increase in expenditure due to extensive repairs and river training works, the net result being a deficit of Rs. 12,480.

EARNINGS.

40. The earnings of the Canal during the year, *i.e.*, the assessed water-rate value of the irrigation done during the year, the assessed tollage plus the actual miscellaneous receipts under Navigation, and the actual receipts under the head Miscellaneous, are compared below with the actual outlay:—

Earnings.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation	1,04,875	1,04,111
Navigation	1,31,078	1,42,699
Miscellaneous ...	22,308	22,017
Total ...	2,58,261	2,68,827
Deduct refunds of revenue	259	361
Net earning	2,58,002	2,68,466
Outlay	2,24,564	2,76,113
Net earned profit ...	33,438	(—)7,649

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

41. The Revenue Receipts and Working Expenses of the Midnapore Canal for the last ten years are exhibited below:—

PARTICULARS.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,08,834	90,837	91,016	1,16,424	1,15,438	1,32,981	1,49,057	1,65,030	1,30,882	98,059
Navigation	1,09,033	1,26,574	1,49,480	1,48,164	1,12,754	1,32,572	1,14,141	1,14,994	1,35,492	1,43,918
Miscellaneous	15,658	16,067	11,299	13,016	9,004	19,147	16,979	24,319	22,308	22,017
Total ...	2,34,185	2,34,378	2,51,795	2,77,604	2,37,196	2,84,700	2,80,177	3,04,943	2,94,082	2,63,994
Less—Refunds of revenue	211	453	285	181	205	3	176	174	259	361
Total receipts ...	2,33,974	2,33,925	2,51,510	2,77,423	2,36,991	2,84,697	2,80,001	3,04,769	2,94,423	2,63,633
WORKING EXPENSES DIRECT CHARGES.										
I.—Works, maintenance, and repairs.										
Works (extensions and improvements)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,736	8,138	11,003	5,785
Repairs (including compensation)	1,37,752	1,31,181	1,06,331	1,13,507	1,05,038	1,41,262	87,430	1,03,178	1,04,502	1,35,047
Establishment, including direction and accounts	31,677	46,467	36,111	20,753	30,502	35,278	34,681	22,861	20,910	44,007
Tools and plant	25,003	31,409	24,335	27,612	23,929	51,761	29,885	38,788	33,599	51,304
Total ...	1,94,432	2,09,057	1,66,585	1,70,872	1,08,529	2,28,301	1,55,732	1,72,965	1,55,104	2,37,103
II.—Revenue management.										
Irrigation establishment	24,154	22,797	25,927	21,903	22,809	21,273	23,011	20,215	22,861	20,532
Navigation ditto ...	7,575	7,759	7,550	7,719	7,711	7,750	7,058	7,857	8,080	8,112
Total ...	31,729	30,556	33,477	29,622	30,520	29,023	30,069	28,072	30,941	28,644
Total direct charges ...	2,26,161	2,39,613	2,00,062	2,00,494	1,99,049	2,57,324	1,86,401	2,01,037	2,16,045	2,65,807
Indirect charges	8,877	10,783	9,742	8,312	9,811	9,002	9,140	7,133	8,519	10,306
Total working expenses ...	2,35,038	2,50,396	2,09,804	2,08,806	2,08,860	2,66,326	1,95,550	2,08,190	2,24,564	2,76,113
Net revenue ...	(—) 1,064	(—) 16,471	41,706	68,617	28,131	18,371	84,451	96,579	69,859	(—)12,480

LENGTHS OF CANALS AND DISTRIBUTARIES.

42. In the following statement are tabulated particulars concerning the canals and distributaries. There has been no change in the lengths of canals, or in the areas protected or commanded:—

NAME OF CANAL.	1895-96.								1894-95.							
	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from floods.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided distributaries.	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from floods.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided distributaries.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Under Midnapore weir	44	44	200·30	294,400	180,000	100,000	56,887	56·88	44	44	286	294,400	180,000	100,000	62,724	62·7
Under Panchkurah weir ...	12	12	35·25	112,640		23,000	7,234	31·45	12	12	35	112,640		23,000	6,627	28·8
Tidal reaches, Ranges I and II ...	16	16	18·00	30,080		2,000	1,130	56·50	16	16	18	30,080		2,000	765	38·2
Total Midnapore Canal ...	72	72	313·55*	437,120	180,000	125,000	65,251	52·20	72	72	339	437,120	180,000	125,000	70,116	56·09

* NOTE.—Of this, length of distributaries is 283·97 and village channels 29·58.

The percentage of the area irrigated was less than that of previous year, viz., 52·20 as compared with 56·09. The slight increase in length of distributaries was due to re-measurement. As regards village channels, the actual length of channel only is included, instead of the sanctioned length which was entered in previous returns.

43. The following statement shows the areas commanded by the distributaries, and the number of outlets in use:— OUTLETS.

PORTION OF CANAL.	Total length of channel.	Area commanded.	NUMBER OF TEMPORARY OUTLETS.		NUMBER OF PERMANENT OUTLETS.	
			1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Miles.	Acres.				
Under Midnapore weir ...	230·72	100,000	1,032	737	43	32
Do. Panchkurah weir ...	35·25	23,000	174	257	1	1
Do. Tidal reaches, Ranges I and II ...	18·00	2,000				
Total ...	283·97	125,000	1,206	994	44	33

The increase in temporary and permanent outlets under Midnapore weir was due to a more correct statement having been prepared, and also to larger area irrigated on account of the unfavourable season. Under Panchkura weir the smaller number was owing to re-sizing of the outlets and reduction of leased areas.

44. The average rainfall of the last five years at four stations within the canal-irrigated area is shown below:— RAINFALL.

STATIONS.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Average of former years.	
						No. of years.	Average rainfall.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.
Midnapore ...	55·08	44·44	66·31	43·99	48·39	27	55·41
Panchkurah ...	41·60	39·95	65·37	71·62	31·54	27	55·05
Luchmapur ...	57·48	47·13	74·18	51·22	39·50	11	56·68
Mowah ...	53·07	33·60	76·67	53·77	27·12	11	52·08
Average ...	51·81	41·28	70·63	55·90	36·64	.....	54·80

The rainfall was much below the average, and was generally deficient throughout the irrigated area. It was most deficient towards the end of June and greater part of July, also in September and October; and at these times there was a considerable demand for canal water for irrigation.

The rainfall in the kharif season was distributed as follows:—

	Midnapore.	Panchkurah.	Luchmapur.	Mowah.	Average, 1895-96.	Average, 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
July ...	9·30	7·90	10·15	5·15	8·12	13·95
August ...	8·50	6·90	6·52	5·50	6·86	12·53
September ...	8·86	3·13	9·28	6·60	6·97	5·68
October ...	4·72	2·24	2·27	0·80	2·53	4·11
Total kharif season, 1895-96.	31·38	20·17	28·22	18·05	24·48	36·27
Do. 1894-95 ...	27·54	50·92	34·09	28·57	30·27	.....

FLOODS. 45. There were no high floods during the year; consequently there were no bad breaches, and no damage was done to crops. The following table shows the highest levels of the Cossye and Rupnarain rivers, compared with those of last year, and with the highest recorded levels:—

River.	Locality.	1895-96.		1894-95.		Highest recorded.	
		Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cossye ...	Midnapore above weir	19th September 1895	85·50	25th July 1894 ...	85·70	1868 ...	92·30
	Ditto below weir	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	84·00	Do. ...	91·58
	Panchkurah above weir	21st September 1895	27·10	26th July 1894 ...	33·59	10th October 1876 ...	33·09
	Ditto below weir	Ditto ...	26·90	Ditto ...	33·40	Ditto ...	34·30
Rupnarain ...	Dainan	19th September 1895	15·20	2nd September 1894 ...	16·30	26th August 1885 ...	17·30
	Kantapukhur	20th „ „	15·50	Ditto ...	16·40	Ditto ...	16·80

The greatest discharge of the Cossye during the year was 14,571 cubic feet per second on the 19th and 20th September 1895, against 40,071 cubic feet per second on the 17th August 1894. After September the discharge diminished rapidly. The minimum discharge occurred on the 1st March 1896, when only 5 cubic feet per second was registered.

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The discharge of the Cossye fell to about 600 cubic feet per second, but as it did not last for more than two or three days at a time, only temporary inconvenience was caused in supplying water to the leased areas. In the month of October, however, this reduced discharge is a much more serious matter, as it is during that month, in the absence of rain, that the demand for water for irrigation is greatest. During last October, from the 9th to 29th, the average daily discharge of the Cossye was under 700 cubic feet per second, and the Executive Engineer writes that "there was great difficulty in meeting the demand, and this was only done by starting a regular system of rotation of supply to which the villagers had not before been accustomed.

This liability of the Cossye to "run down" during the most critical month of the year is a great drawback in the capacity of the Midnapore Canal for irrigation, and this fact must be remembered when applications are received for renewal of leases. It is true that last season was exceptionally dry, but such seasons will recur again, and it will therefore be the duty of the Canal Officer, when approving of new leases, to see that the lands are conveniently situated to the main canal and distributaries. In future, when each lease is approved, it must be carefully marked in the two-inch-to-a-mile map, so that each officer and subordinate may know where the leases are."

IRRIGATION. 46. The areas of the crops irrigated and leased during 1895-96 and the ten previous years, as also the average annual rainfall, are shown below:—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Rainfall
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Inches.
1885-86 ...	68,769	...	...	70,604	81·28
1886-87 ...	69,762	...	...	69,762	53·05 *
1887-88 ...	64,702	1,162	...	65,864	22·08
1888-89 ...	66,108	3,369	...	69,777	62·13
1889-90 ...	68,370	440	...	68,810	44·47
1890-91 ...	82,002	...	...	82,002	55·68
1891-92 ...	83,905	68	...	83,973	51·81
1892-93 ...	91,217	...	...	91,217	41·28 †
1893-94 ...	79,550	6,213	...	85,763	70·63
1894-95 ...	69,941	175	...	70,116	55·90
1895-96 ...	65,251	...	...	65,251	36·66

* Mean of observations of two stations—Midnapore and Panchkurah.

† Average of four stations throughout the irrigated areas under the Midnapore and Panchkurah weirs.

The total area leased during the year was 65,251 acres as compared with 70,116 acres of the previous year.

The Superintending Engineer remarks:—

"The whole of the irrigation was *kharif* with the exception of 175 acres of *boro*, and the decrease of 4,690 acres were due to non-renewal of the lapsed leases. This decrease for one year is not marked, but, including 1893-94, it becomes considerable, amounting, as it does, to 17,875 acres. It is difficult to explain why the whole of the area that lapsed during the past two years was not renewed in the year under review, which was one of very deficient rainfall. The following have been assigned as reasons:—

(1) Re-measurement of the area to be leased.
(2) Imposition of twelve annas rate under rule 8 for villages which did not renew their leases the same year in which they lapsed.
(3) Collection of water-rate in one instalment.

The new rules which came into force in 1893 determine that no lease was to be renewed without re-measurement, and that an additional rate of 12 annas an acre in certain cases was also to be imposed. Prior to the introduction of these rules, no maps had ever been prepared to show the fields under lease. About the year 1874 a number of maps and *khasras* were made by Mr. Price, Settlement Officer, but they were never used for canal assessment work. These maps are now being used, and where they are not available, sketch maps are being prepared; but as the amins are incompetent, it will take some years yet before the whole area of 80,000 acres can be mapped out. When this work is complete, it will never require to be done again, so that in future assessment will be much simplified. There is at present great objection to this remeasurement, which generally gives about 20 per cent. additional area. The imposition of an additional rate is still more unpopular. The wording of the rule is not explicit, as it is believed that the meaning intended to be conveyed is that, if a lease is not renewed as soon as it expires, a penalty rate of 12 annas will be levied on the first year of releasing. The villagers complain that they were not informed of this rule. This is quite possible. It would therefore be expedient to make the rule inoperative for the present.

As regards collections of water-rate in one *kist*, there is no specific rule for it. The villagers complain that in order to pay up in one instalment, they have to sell their rice when the market price is low.

How far this disinclination on the part of the lessees to renew their leases is due to the above causes it is difficult to say; but there is no doubt that the previous Deputy Collector gave little attention to the work of assessment, and that neither he nor his zilladars were in touch with the canal officers. This state of affairs no longer exists, as the present Deputy Collector works in perfect harmony with all the canal authorities.

A proposal to relax the above rules for this year is now under the consideration of Government."

47. The following table gives particulars about the areas under lease:— LEASES.

PARTICULARS.	KHARIF.			Sugarcane and other perennial irrigation.	Rabi.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Long leases.	Annual leases.	Surreptitious irrigation.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	.....	Acres.	Acres.	
Leases in force in 1894-95	69,926	...	...	.....	190	70,116	
Do. which expired at the end of 1894-95	17,224	...	...	.....	190	17,414	
Do. in force at the beginning of 1895-96	52,702	...	...	.....	...	52,702	
Do. executed during 1895-96	12,089	435	25	.....	...	12,549	
Do. in force during the year 1895-96 ...	64,791	435	25	.....	...	65,251	
Do. which expired at the end of 1895-96	17,201	435	25	.....	...	17,661	

48. The duty obtained in the kharif season, calculated from the gross discharge, is given below for the last three years:— DUTY OF WATER.

PARTICULARS.				Under Midnapore weir.	Under Panchkurah weir.
1				2	3
1893-94	Kharif ...	Acres ...	...	73,738	4,970
		Duty on gross supply	...	134	191
1894-95	Kharif ...	Acres ...	...	30,209	2,731
		Duty on gross supply	...	204	170
1895-96	Kharif ...	Acres ...	...	56,887	7,234
		Duty on gross supply	...	105	64

As the Superintending Engineer again remarks, the system of calculating the average duty of water is of no practical value. Unfortunately there is no accurate information available of the area irrigated between the 26th September and 25th October, which was a period of great demand. The average daily discharge between these dates was 651 cubic feet per acre, and the area under lease, 56,887 acres. Judging from these figures, it is evident that the capacity of the Midnapore Canal in a dry season is limited, and that the villagers are contented with a smaller supply of canal water for irrigation than is invariably given to lessees in the Sone and Orissa Canals.

CROP EXPERIMENTS.

49. The usual crop experiments were made during the year. The total number of theseexperiments was 82, and gave an average outturn of 20 maunds 24 seers per acre of paddy, and 38 mannds 35 seers of straw, weighed dry.

The results are embodied in the statement below. There being a great demand for canal water during the year, it was a good one for determining the outturn of irrigated crops.

Statement showing the average outturn of each crop experimented by each officer of the Midnapore Canal Rivers Division during the year 1895-96.

1	2	3	4			
NAME OF OFFICER.	Name of crop.	Number of experiments.	AVERAGE WEIGHT PER ACRE IF WEIGHED WET.		AVERAGE WEIGHT PER ACRE IF WEIGHED DRY, OR REDUCED IF WEIGHED WET.	
			Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.
			MDS. SRS.	MDS. SRS.	MDS. SRS.	MDS. SRS
Babu Raj Mohun Chakravarti, Special Deputy Collector.	Winter rice	Wet 2	...	...	31 15	58 39
Babu Rakhal Das Bose, Zilladar.	Ditto	Dry 4	21 18	62 15	...	...
		Wet 4	...	...	23 10	79 1
Babu Sidheswar Mozumdar, Zilladar.	Ditto	Dry 8	18 28	34 24	...	...
Babu Mahananda Ganguli, Zilladar.	Ditto	Wet 8	...	...	35 29	78 7

ASSESSMENTS, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCES.

50. The balances, assessments, and recoveries of water-rates on the Midnapore Canal during the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realization.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ...	64,967	1.29.822	1,94,789	1,32,981	2,836	58,972
1892-93 ...	58,972	1,39,990	1,98,062	1,49,057	1,338	48,567
1893-94 ...	48,567	1,30,111	1,78,678	1,65,630	6,021	7,027
1894-95 ...	7,027	1,35,016	1,42,043	1,36,882	612	4,549
1895-96 ...	4,549	1,04,111	1,08,660	98,059	477	10,124

The cause of the large balance at the end of the year is thus explained by the Superintending Engineer:—

"Sixty-one villages objected to pay water-rates at the enhanced rate of assessment under rule 8 of the revised rules amounting to Rs. 3,001. Collection of this sum had, therefore,

to be stopped pending decision by the Superintending Engineer to whom the question had been referred. Other villages declined to pay until the high and low lands included by the amins had been excluded from assessment. If these amounts are deducted, then the outstanding balance would compare favourably with that of previous years. Accepting this explanation, the system of collection of water-rates continued to be satisfactory, and the realization of the entire current demand from a lessee in one instalment was insisted on. Notices of assessment showing amount of water-rate due, date of instalment, and other matters were served, as in the previous year, upon each lessee with a view to prevent any fraud being practised on him by the tahsildars as to the amount of rate payable. The number of collecting agencies was 14, who realized Rs. 98,059 from 37,104 rate-payers residing in 1,001 villages in three months' time. As the Deputy Collector only joined his appointment in January, his supervision of the collections must be considered satisfactory."

ARREARS.

51. The following statement shows the arrears of each former year which were outstanding at the beginning of 1895-96, as well as the current dues, and the extent to which they have been worked off:—

YEAR.	Amount previously due and unrealised.	Amount falling due within the year.	Total amount due to end of the year.	ADJUSTMENTS OF THE YEAR.				Balance unrealised at end of the month of March 1896.
				Cash recoveries.	Remissions authorised.	Written off as being irrecoverable.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1892-93 ...	...	127 10 0	127 10 0	127 10 0	...	...	127 10 0	...
1893-94 ...	695 6 9	323 6 9	1,002 3 6	603 2 3	2 3 6	4 14 6	614 11 6	387 8 0
	−16 10 0			+4 7 3				
1894-95 ...	3,853 14 6	1,197 11 6	5,068 4 6	4,370 3 6	11 4 0	...	4,377 0 3	691 3 9
	+16 10 0			−4 7 3				
1895-96 ...	...	1,02,462 10 6	1,02,462 10 6	92,958 4 6	453 13 3	...	93,417 0 9	9,045 9 9
Total ...	4,549 5 3	1,04,111 6 9	1,08,660 12 0	98,050 4 3	472 3 9	4 14 6	98,536 6 6	10,124 5 6

REMISSIONS.

52. The remissions granted during the year were very small and were as follows:—

	Rs.
Remissions granted by the Collector under rule 28 of the Midnapore canal rules	14
Remissions granted by Special Deputy Collector under clause I of rule 24 of the new rules	13
Remissions granted by Special Deputy Collector under rule 25 of the rules	450
	477

CERTIFICATES.

53. The extent to which recoveries by means of certificates were made during the year is shown in the following statement:—

PARTICULARS.	MIDNAPORE.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5
Cases for disposal.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Cases pending at the close of the preceding year	70	493	17	229
2. Cases instituted during the year	579	5,708	286	2,904
Total ...	649	6,201	303	3,133
Cases disposed of.				
1. By being struck off, owing to the demand having been remitted.	97	1,370	2	12
2. By being wholly satisfied	535	4,602	243	2,457
Total	632	5,972	245	2,469
Balance outstanding at the close of the year ...	17	229	58	664

The reduction in the number of cases instituted, from 579 in 1894-95 to 286 in 1895-96, is very satisfactory, and indicates good work on the part of the collecting staff. The number of cases struck off was two only, against 97 cases in the previous year. The number of cases outstanding at the end of the year was 58, in 27 of which the demand was realized during March 1896, although the cases were not formally disposed of during the year.

COMPLAINTS. The number of complaints filed during the year, and the nature of their disposal, is shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Class of complaints.	RECEIVED.			DISPOSED OF.			BALANCE PENDING AT END OF THE YEAR.		
		Balance pending from previous year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Allowed.	Refused.	Total.	Received during previous years.	Received during the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1895-96	Ordinary remission	11	231	244	51	93	147	...	...	97
	Other complaints	7	108	115	53	53	106	...	...	9
	Total	38	341	379	105	149	253	...	...	106
1894-95	Ordinary remission	8	251	259	44	204	244	...	...	11
	Other complaints	21	208	229	110	112	222	...	...	7
	Total	29	459	488	154	316	470	...	...	18

REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT. 55. The cost of the revenue establishment during the last five years is shown below:—

ESTABLISHMENT UNDER THE COLLECTOR.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Permanent establishment, including travelling allowances	17,947	20,263	16,620	18,436	17,530
Temporary establishment ...	682	441	346	1,289	332
Contingencies	1,154	1,014	1,814	873	677
Headman's fees ...	335	375	325	813	656
Total ...	20,118	22,093	19,105	21,411	19,195

In addition to the above, the following sums were paid by the Executive Engineer for water regulation:—

	Water-regulation.	
	Permanent.	Temporary.
	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	473	682
1892-93	419	500
1893-94	822	288
1894-95	1,187	263
1895-96	1,208	129

NAVIGATION. 56. The navigation receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 1,43,918 as compared with Rs. 1,35,492 in 1894-95. There was an increase under all heads, in the number and tonnage of boats, and in the number of passengers. The passenger traffic was the largest on record during the last ten years.

The Superintending Engineer remarks:—

"The rice crop in the irrigated tract was generally good; consequently the export was large. Paddy was also sent to Ghatal, owing to failure of the rice crop in that neighbourhood. There was considerable increase in the import of coke, coal and metal, owing to construction of the new railway. The variation under other heads was small and calls for no remarks.

Traffic through the tidal reaches in January and February was also good. Although the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company's ordinary steamers and barges went almost continually round by the river, owing to the water in the tidal reaches, and especially in the short reach from Kantapukhur to Kultapara, being too low for some days in the neap tides to allow of any but the mail steamers and country boats being passed twice a day. There is a considerable amount of silt in both reaches, but it is doubtful how much more traffic would come through these reaches even if they were cleared, as the rivers Hooghly and Rupnarain are comparatively calm at that period, and hence it is easy to go round and avoid paying toll, and, if the tides be favourable, without very much loss of time."

TRAFFIC.

Particulars regarding the traffic on the canal for the last ten years are tabulated below:—

DESCRIPTION.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Miles open ... ... No.	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
Toll collections ... Rs.	1,01,054	1,08,460	1,25,332	1,16,409	80,556	(a)1,32,572	(a)1,14,141	(a)1,14,994	(a)1,35,492	(a)1,43,918
Rate of toll per mile ,,	1,906	2,046	2,365	2,196	1,089	1,841	1,585	1,597	1,882	1,999
Number of boats, including empty boats No.	45,799	49,028	54,214	52,060	45,054	42,328	40,438	36,910	39,375	43,633
Tonnage of boats, ... Tons	387,440	409,893	470,806	462,418	417,803	411,892	419,063	369,691	420,906	451,293
Passengers carried ... No.	208,582	160,567	167,259	176,226	187,700	163,836	(b)205,801	(b) 203,053	(b) 240,625	237,905
Estimated value of cargo, including mails ... ... Rs.	97,25,587	1,18,44,844	1,31,70,269	1,45,12,442	1,48,33,513	1,26,05,724	1,26,04,204	1,22,50,426	1,24,69,708	1,27,43,136

(a) Inclusive of tolls (Rs. 41,180, Rs. 21,055, Rs. 30,647, Rs. 44,414 and Rs. 34,576) paid by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company.

(b) Inclusive of passengers (92,257, 160,916) 109,039 and 112,555 carried by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company's steamers.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

56. The miscellaneous receipts for the last five years were as follows:—

DETAILS.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of water	...	10	4	...	...
Plantations	40	34	44	55	18
Other canal produce ...	5	1	2	1	88
Rent of buildings ...	711	740	712	890	973
Miscellaneous — Rent of lands	8,758	8,586	12,468	12,049	10,390
Miscellaneous — ,, of fisheries	4,447	1,162	1,479	1,507	1,440
Miscellaneous — Cost of process	2,516	1,280	2,173	722	333
Miscellaneous — Other items ...	2,670	5,166	7,437	7,084	8,775
Total ...	19,147	16,979	24,319	22,308	22,017

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

58. The actual cost of maintenance and repairs during the last five years is shown below:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Head works, including buildings ...	8,373	9,965	9,430	15,461	26,774
Main canal and branches ...	1,18,241	59,802	67,404	68,702	77,291
Distributaries ..	10,365	12,612	20,932	18,501	24,601
Drainage and protective works ...	1,239	2,090	2,058	1,240	3,261
Working steamers	3,044	2,961	3,354	598	3,120
Total ...	1,41,262	87,430	1,03,178	1,04,502	1,35,047

The outlay on repairs to the main canal, including that on head works, on working steamers, and on drainage works, but excluding distributaries, was Rs. 1,10,446, against Rs. 86,001 in 1894-95.

The expenditure was considerably in excess of that of the last three years.

HEAD WORKS AND WEIRS.

59. The large increase in the cost of maintaining the head works was due to training works both at Midnapore and Panchkurah, and to sand and rubble filling below the under-sluices at Midnapore.

The expenditure on the Midnapore and Panchkurah head works during the year was Rs. 20,499 and Rs. 6,275 respectively, against Rs. 10,497 and Rs. 4,964 in the previous year. On weirs the expenditure was at the rate of Rs. 4·25 per foot run at Midnapore, and Rs. 1·25 at Panchkurah, as compared with Rs. 3·59 and Rs. 1·24 respectively last year. The rise in the cost per foot run for the Midnapore weir was due to repairs to the under-sluice shutters, and to new boards for the high and low weirs.

MAIN CANAL. 60. The mileage rate for repairs to the main canal was Rs. 2,301 as compared with Rs. 1,792 in the previous year. The increase was due to thorough repairs having been executed to the canal, including lock gates and gearing, from Mohanpur to Dainan, during the closure. A new office was constructed at Luchmapur, and extra silt clearing and earthwork was done.

The cost of working Government steamers and *bholio* was Rs. 3,120 against Rs. 598 in 1894-95. This expenditure was chiefly confined to working the steam-launch *Kabaduck*.

The expenditure on Tools and Plant was Rs. 51,364, as compared with Rs. 39,599 in the previous year. The outlay was mainly incurred on thorough repairs to dredging plant at a cost of Rs. 49,510.

DISTRIBUTARIES. 61. On distributaries the expenditure on repairs was Rs. 24,601, or Rs. 87 per mile, against Rs. 18,501, or Rs. 65 per mile, in the previous year. The expenditure of the year was very high, and was incurred in thorough bed clearing, repairing banks, bridges and regulators, which were in many cases in a very bad condition. The Superintending Engineer hopes that after this year the expenditure on distributaries will become normal, and bear some reasonable proportion to the annual cost of similar works in the Sone and Orissa Circles.

The cost of maintenance per mile of both the main canal and the distributaries is given below for each of the last ten years:—

YEAR.	MAIN CANAL AND HEAD WORKS, &c.			DISTRIBUTARIES.		
	Length of canal open.	Total cost of work.	Rate per mile.	Length of distributary channels.	Total cost of work.	Rate per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87 ...	48	1,20,135	2,503	283	17,617	63
1887-88 ...	48	1,10,494	2,301	283	20,687	74
1888-89 ...	48	83,675	1,743	283	22,464	79
1889-90 ...	48	93,738	1,953	283	19,769	69
1890-91 ...	48	93,187	1,941	283	11,851	41
1891-92 ...	48	1,30,897	2,727	283	10,365	36
1892-93 ...	48	74,818	1,558	283	12,612	44
1893-94 ...	48	82,246	1,713	283	20,931	74
1894-95 ...	48	86,001	1,792	283	18,501	65
1895-96 ...	48	1,10,446	2,301	283	24,601	87

DREDGING AND SILT CLEARING. 62. The following statement shows the quantity of work done by each dredger and excavator, and the amount expended on their working during the year:—

NAME OF DREDGER.	Quantity of earth dredged.	Actual cost of lifting.	COST OF REMOVING.			Lifting rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Removing rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Total rate per 1,000 cubic feet.
			Steam-hopper barge.	Ordinary hopper barge.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dredger *Hector*	897,400	4,482	1,971	...	6,453	4·97	2·22	7·19
,, *Ajax*	1,133,500	2,040	1,312	...	4,352	2·59	1·16	3·75
,, *Atlas*	2,389,700	6,280	2,789	...	9,069	2·62	1·16	3·78
,, *Combination*	322,103	1,951	...	...	1,951	6·06	...	6·06
,, *Merchants*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steam-excavator *Cadmus*	...	369	...	...	369	...	...	...
Steam-launch *Cricket*	...	3,219	...	...	3,219	...	...	...
Mud Boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1895-96 ...	4,742,703	19,191	6,092	...	25,283	4·04	1·29	5·33
Total for 1894-95 ...	6,389,719	23,414	4,215	...	27,775	3·6	0·7	4·4

The quantity of silt excavated during the year from the main canal and entrances was less than in the previous year, viz., 4,742,703 cubic feet, against 6,299,719 cubic feet. The cost of lifting and removing was Rs. 25,283 as compared with Rs. 27,775 of the year before. The rate increased from 4·4 to 5·3 per 1,000 cubic feet.

63. The expenditure on plantations during the year was Rs. 130, against Rs. 195 of the previous year. The following table compares the condition of the plantations in 1895-96 with 1894-95:— PLANTATIONS.

YEAR.	Trees upwards of 12 feet high.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings below 4 feet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1894-95 ..	13,010	4,113	3,227	20,350
1895-96 ...	15,098	4,545	1,967	21,610

64. The year was one of scanty rainfall and consequent high demand for canal water. The water-rate receipts were, however, smaller owing to reduction of area under lease. The financial results of the year are disappointing. The actual receipts were lower than in the three preceding years, and the expenditure on maintenance was unusually high. There is, however, a very satisfactory feature in the largely increased receipts from navigation, which were the highest on record. GENERAL RESULTS.

HIJILI TIDAL CANAL.

65. The Capital, Interest and Revenue accounts of this canal are given below:— CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Outlay during 1895-96.	Outlay to end of 1895-96.
1	2	3
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	1,16,208	17,78,418
II.—Establishment	25,792	5,77,780
III.—Tools and plant	4,000	1,37,004
IV.—Suspense accounts	.....	.....
Loss by exchange	.....	22,790
Total ...	1,46,000	25,15,992
V.—*Less*—Receipts on capital account	.....	925
Net total direct charges ...	1,46,000	25,15,067
INDIRECT CHARGES.		
Capitalisation of abatement of land revenue	.....	.....
Leave and pension allowances	3,611	62,725
Total indirect charges ...	3,611	62,725

The only works charged to Capital account were the new supply sluice and channel at Terapakia, for feeding the second range of the canal from the Haldi river, and the remodelling of the Kalinagar Lock. These works were completed during the year.

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest charges to end of 1894-95	18,38,441
Ditto for 1895-96	97,683
	19,36,124

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (Actuals).

Particulars.	Expenditure— During 1894-95.	Expenditure— During 1895-96.	Particulars.	Receipts— During 1894-95.	Receipts— During 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Direct Charges.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
			Water-rates ...	...	...
I.—Works, maintenance and repairs ...	41,339	54,860	Navigation	57,089	60,677
II.—Revenue management ...	4,140	4,020	Miscellaneous ...	1,436	1,299
Total Direct Charges ...	45,479	58,880	Total ...	58,525	61,976
Indirect changes ...	1,947	2,518	Less—Refunds of revenue ...	...	...
Total working expenses	47,426	61,398			
Net revenue ...	11,099	578	Net total receipts	58,525	61,976
Total ...	58,525	61,976			

NOTE The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1895-96 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 66 following.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

66. The following statement shows the receipts on Revenue account, and working expenses, for the last ten years:—

Particulars.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	51,904	40,406	53,921	40,338	27,145	36,348	52,180	58,209	57,089	60,677
Miscellaneous	2,500	1,452	1,249	1,614	869	567	1,282	987	1,436	1,299
Total ...	54,404	41,858	55,170	41,952	28,044	36,915	53,462	59,196	58,525	61,976
Less—Refunds of revenue ...	910	...	73	...	...	...	72	...	...	...
Total Receipts ...	53,494	41,858	55,097	41,952	28,044	36,915	53,390	59,196	58,525	61,976
WORKING EXPENSES.										
Direct Charges.										
I.—Works, maintenance, and repairs.										
Works	...	...	1,718	...	...	...	...	1,925	4	16,712
Repairs	11,988	47,928	50,920	16,713	27,012	39,588	16,447	32,077	26,148	20,196
Establishment, including direction and accounts ...	2,756	11,855	16,572	4,157	8,636	11,433	5,562	12,614	9,770	13,966
Tools and plant	4,155	2,105	2,868	1,806	13,457	1,053	5,363	3,901	5,417	2,996
Total ...	18,899	61,888	72,078	22,676	49,135	45,714	27,372	50,517	41,339	54,860
II.—Revenue management.										
Navigation establishment ...	3,026	3,007	3,195	3,060	2,833	2,955	4,333	3,760	4,140	4,020
Total Direct Charges ...	21,925	64,895	75,273	25,715	51,968	48,669	31,704	54,277	45,479	58,880
Indirect Charges	810	2,081	2,767	1,007	1,606	2,014	1,385	2,234	1,947	2,518
Total working expenses ...	22,735	66,976	78,040	26,722	53,574	50,683	33,089	56,511	47,426	61,398
Net revenue ...	30,759	(—)25,118	(—)22,943	15,230	(—)25,530	(—)13,768	20,301	2,685	11,099	578

The cost of maintenance was Rs. 61,398 as compared with Rs. 47,426 in 1894-95. The expenditure of the year includes Rs. 15,102, the cost of new wooden gates for the Terapakia lock. The receipts are the highest recorded for the last ten years, but the heavy expenditure accounted for above causes the reduction of the net revenue to the small sum of Rs. 578.

RAINFALL.

67. The rainfall registered during the year at Contai station was 43·26 inches as compared with 83·37 inches in 1894-95, and an average of 67·55 inches for the previous ten years. Although the rainfall was considerably below the average, it was evenly distributed, and the rice harvest was excellent.

FLOODS.

68. There were no floods in 1895-96 in any of the rivers crossed by the canal. The following statement shows the highest gauge readings of the rivers Hooghly, Haldi, and Russulpur :—

Name of River.	Locality.	1895-96.		1894-95.		Highest Record.		Remarks.
		Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hooghly ...	Gewankhali ...	19th Sept. 1895	116·30	15th Sept. 1894	116·20	Cyclonic storm of 1874.	123·23	
Haldi ...	Terapakia ...	Do. do.	117·40	2nd „ „	116·80	* Not known ...	120·23	* Recorded on plan without date (Mr. Vertannes).
Russulpur ...	Kalinagar ...	20th do.	114·70	2nd „ „	114·70	26th August 1886	118·30	

NAVIGATION.

69. The traffic statistics for the last ten years are given below:—

Particulars.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Miles open ... ... No.	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Toll collections ... Rs.	(a)51,904	(a)49,406	(a)53,910	(a)40,341	(a)27,145	(a)36,348	(a)52,180	(a)58,209	(a)57,089	(a)60,677
Rate of toll per mile „	1,734	1,338	1,700	1,200	821	1,128	1,607	2,007	1,968	2,092
Number of boats, including empty boats No.	17,542	13,503	16,481	13,785	10,215	15,332	16,084	14,716	15,133	15,692
Tonnage of boats ... Tons	149,747	124,903	165,635	124,605	91,114	133,575	168,239	1,78,649	193,345	208,574
Passengers carried ... No.	8,569	11,951	34,032	(b)30,222	(b)22,420	(b)27,330	(b)42,488	60,081	(b)34,951	(b)27,591
Estimated value of cargo, including rafts ... ... Rs.	31,48,826	26,13,351	33,01,125	27,29,720	20,78,972	31,97,725	52,56,550	42,37,488	44,85,280	48,84,322

(a) Inclusive of tolls, Rs. 1,603, Rs. 1,502, Rs. 4,590, Rs. 5,523, Rs. 3,346, Rs. 3,634, Rs. 5,568, Rs. 7,586, Rs. 5,330 and Rs. 4,678 paid by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company.
(b) Inclusive of passengers, 23,344, 17,554, 21,239, 31,792, 41,236, 16,484 and 22,613 carried by the Company's steamers.

The tollage receipts amounted to Rs. 60,677 and show an increase of Rs. 3,588 compared with the figures of 1894-95. They even exceeded, by Rs. 2,468, the tolls of 1893-94, which were abnormally large on account of the pilgrim traffic attracted by the Car festival at Puri, which only occurs once in every 10 or 12 years. Comparing the returns of 1894-95 with those of the current year, the total tonnage shows an increase of 8 per cent., while the increase in the tollage is 6 per cent.

The Superintending Engineer writes :—

"The steamer traffic was, however, less than usual, as, owing to the closure of the Terapakia and Kalinagar locks, the steamers of the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company had to go from Baitghur to Gewankhally by the river route for 19 weeks instead of 12 weeks as they generally do. In order to avoid the sea route, as soon as the Terapakia lock was opened, a separate steamer used to ply on the Hijili and Orissa Coast Canals, the passengers being transhipped at Kalinagar.

Owing to the closure of the locks above referred to, it is not possible to gauge the effect on the traffic of the introduction of through tickets at reduced rates, which was referred to in last year's revenue report. The Executive Engineer has prepared a statement for the months April to October when through traffic was possible, and the deductions to be drawn from it are that in Range II the through and local traffic was equally divided, while in Range I the local traffic was three times as much as the through traffic. The large local traffic was owing to the rich marts on the Haldi river, viz., Harikhally, Nayhat, &c., and also to the fact that the wealthy mahajans will not risk sending their boats out through the shallow mouth of the Haldi. The Executive Engineer is of opinion that the reduced through rate has been favourable to traffic, and that it should be extended to Baitghur.

The only important change in the traffic was the great increase in the export of rice, viz., 50,976 tons against 41,180 tons of the previous years. There was a slight increase in the imports of bamboos and timber, but all other traffic was much the same. Over 9,000 tons of straw were taken principally from the Haldi river to Calcutta. This is included under the head Miscellaneous.

The crossing of the Haldi river changed very little, except that the channel opposite Terapakia has moved more into the centre of the river, and a survey is being made to fix it accurately. It is satisfactory to note that the Rassulpur river has not deteriorated, although the season was one of short rainfall. Large pillars have been built to fix the exact sites of the cross sections which are being taken twice a year.

The Sadar khal continued to show improvement in consequence of the silt clearance of the Kolaberia khal, which effected some improvement to the drainage of parganna Sujamutha."

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

70. The miscellaneous receipts for the last five years are shown below:—

1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
567	1,282	987	1,436	1,299

DREDGING.

71. The quantity of silt dredged from Ranges I and II of the canal and the cost of removal are shown in the statement below:—

NAME OF DREDGERS, HOPPER BARGES AND MUD PUNTS.	Cubic feet dredged.	Actual cost of lifting.	COST OF REMOVING			Lifting rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Removing rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Total rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	REMARKS.
			By hopper barges.	By mud punts.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Marchant's dredger No. I with 2 mud punts.	18,815	102 0 0	...	92 0 0	92 0 0	5·57	5·02	10·59	Worked in Range I.
Marchant's dredger No. I with 1 mud punt.	14,150	95 0 0	...	63 0 0	63 0 0	6·71	4·45	11·16	Ditto II.
Marchant's dredger No. II with 2 mud punts.	99,804	762 0 0	...	437 0 0	437 0 0	7·63	4·38	12·01	Ditto II.
Marchant's dredger No. II with 1 mud punt.	16,000	179 0 0	...	118 0 0	118 0 0	11·19	7·37	18·56	Ditto II.
Marchant's dredger No. III with 2 mud punts.	386,230	1,412 0 0	...	1,931 0 0	1,931 0 0	3·65	5·00	8·65	Ditto II.
Dredger Canus with 2 mud punts.	96,000	614 0 0	...	441 0 0	441 0 0	6·27	4·50	10·77	Ditto II.
Total ...	639,499	3,164 0 0	...	3,082 0 0	3,082 0 0	4·99	4·87	9·86	
Total for 1894-95 ...	4,78,620	2,726 2 9	...	2,039 0 6	2,039 0 6	5·09	4·26	9·35	

The Superintending Engineer gives the following details of the work of the dredgers:—

Dredger *Marchant* No. III worked from 1st to 11th April in removing the closure bund at Etamugra. It was then sent to Rajchuck to work in the 2nd and 3rd mile of Range I from 15th April to 16th October, for removing the silt which had come into the canal below the outfall of the Gewankhali supply sluice channel. The dredger then proceeded to work in the Baliaghye main drain. It was in work for 332 days during the year. Dredger *Marchant* No. I worked from 1st to 10th April in removing the closure bunds at Gewankhali, and then it was sent to No. 4 subdivision for clearance of silt from Bhograi supply channel. It returned from repairs on the 9th March 1896, and from 10th to 31st Terapakia. In addition

works

during

which period it was also employed in the Orissa Coast Canal.

Dredger *Jack Marchant* No. II worked in Range II from 1st April to 15th June. It first removed the closure bunds at Terapakia, and then worked in the 13 and 14 miles of the Hijili Tidal Canal. After doing some work in the Baliaghye drain and Suspa sluice channel, it was sent to the Dockyard, where it was laid up for repairs from 20th September to 15th December 1895. On return it was employed at Etamugra and Terapakia in removing the bunds erected during the canal closure.

The work done during this period was small. The earth had to be removed by daily labour. The pay of the crew for the period the dredger was idle also was charged against the work. The above reason accounts for the very high rate of working. The dredger worked for 176 days during the year. The *Comus* dredger was under repairs at the Dockyard from 1st April to 31st August 1895. It was then employed up to 7th September in removing the bund at the outfall of the Terapakia supply channel in Range II, and from 8th September to 15th October in excavating the silt in the 14th mile of the canal. The dredger worked for 220 days in the year, and for part of the time it was also engaged in excavating silt in Range V, Orissa Coast Canal.

SILT CLEARANCE.

The pass khal at Terapakia was cleared of silt, 1,167,822 cubic feet having been removed at a cost of Rs. 2,813, or at the rate of 2·40 per one thousand cubic feet. During closure of the Terapakia Lock, 319,750 cubic feet of silt were taken out of the canal in front of lock at a cost of Rs. 1,348, or at the rate of 4 21 per one thousand cubic feet.

PLANTATIONS.

72. The following table shows the state of the plantations for the last two years:—

Year.	Trees upwards of 12 feet in height.	Saplings from 4 to 12 feet in height.	Seedlings under 4 feet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1894-95	3,051	2,199	828	6,078
1895-96	6,410	5,034	320	11,764

The large increase in the number of trees was due to the fact that no count of Babul trees was made during the previous year. The number of trees actually existing at the end of the year was 11,764.

The expenditure on plantation fell from Rs. 313 in the previous year to Rs. 81 during the year under review, owing to arrangements having been made with the lessee of the cocoanut plantation to tend the trees himself.

Arrangements were made for starting a small plantation on the spoil earth near the Terapakia supply sluice.

GENERAL.

73. The long-standing question of land encroachment on Ranges I and II of the Hijili Tidal Canal was brought to a successful termination during the year, and it is now believed that Government has got as much land as was ever paid for. The remodelling works made satisfactory progress owing to the weather being favourable.

SONE CANALS.

74. The Capital, Interest and Revenue Accounts of these canals are given below:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

I.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Heads of Account.	Outlay during 1895-96.	Outlay to end of 1895-96.
	2	3
Direct Charges.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	18,801	1,87,64,623
II.—Establishment	4,141	52,07,008
III.—Tools and plant	(−)10,249	22,48,850
IV.—Suspense accounts	3,535	1,11,983
Loss by exchange	.....	52,240
Total	16,228	2,63,84,704
V.—*Less*—Receipts on Capital account ...	.....	3,74,445
Net total Direct charges	16,228	2,60,10,259
Indirect Charges.		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue ...	.....	37,911
Leave and pension allowances	580	8,78,237
Total Indirect charges ...	580	9l 6,148

No works of importance were carried out during the year. Under the head Major Works some minor distributaries were completed, and a number of permanent outlets and small syphons and culverts were built. Under Minor Works the expenditure was confined to the Monohurpur drainage scheme, and some permanent outlets on the Chowsa Branch Canal.

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

II.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

		Rs.
Interest charges to end of 1894-95	... ...	1,96,92,290
Ditto for 1895-96	... ...	10,40,086
Total	...	2,07,32,376

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

III.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (ACTUALS.)

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE— During 1894-95.	EXPENDITURE— During 1895-96.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPTS— During 1894-95.	RECEIPTS— During 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works, maintenance and repairs ...	4,90,471	3,67,930	Water-rates ...	7,43,243	6,77,714
			Navigation ...	58,898	61,261
II.—Revenue management ...	1,61,251	1,56,571	Miscellaneous ...	35,620	33,148
Total Direct charges	6,51,722	5,24,501	Total ...	8,37,761	7,72,123
			Less—Refunds of Revenue.	2,927	6,807
Indirect Charges ...	55,017	49,933			
Total Working Expenses.	7,06,739	5,74,434			
Profit, actual ...	1,28,095	1,90,882			
Total ...	8,34,834	7,65,316	Total Receipts ...	8,34,834	7,65,316

NOTE.—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1895-96 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 76 following.

EARNINGS.

75. The following statement compares the "Earnings" with the actual outlay for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96 :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Earnings—		
Irrigation	6,56,332	7,83,921
Navigation	58,850	60,917
Miscellaneous	35,620	33,148
Total ...	7,50,802	8,77,986
Deduct refunds of revenue ...	2,927	6,807
Net earnings	7,47,875	8,71,179
Outlay	7,06,739	5,74,434
Earned profit ...	41,136	2,96,745

The irrigation earnings are the net assessments for the irrigation of the year after deducting refunds, or in other words, the water-rate value of the irrigation done during the year. A portion of these assessments, viz., those for rabi irrigation, are not legally payable until the 5th April. Consequently the total irrigation earnings during the year will not be the same as the total amount of water-rates falling due during the year. Thus the Rs. 7,83,921 shown above as the irrigation earnings of 1895-96 includes a sum of Rs. 84,926 for rabi irrigated during the year, which was not payable until 1896-97, and excludes a sum of Rs. 16,636 which fell due during the year for rabi irrigation of 1894-95. The navigation earnings are the assessed tollage for the year, together with the actual miscellaneous receipts charged to navigation. The miscellaneous earnings are the actual realisations under that head.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

76. The following is a statement of the revenue account and working expenses of the canals for ten years :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	8,26,461	5,19,586	7,59,556	8,16,394	6,44,728	8,11,750	9,68,070	8,42,309	7,43,243	6,77,714
Navigation	54,254	55,004	57,839	57,759	65,629	68,517	59,089	60,025	58,898	61,361
Miscellaneous	37,714	28,459	26,504	23,342	26,128	31,827	29,214	29,578	35,030	33,148
Total ...	9,18,429	6,03,049	8,43,899	8,97,495	7,36,475	9,10,094	10,56,373	9,31,912	8,37,761	7,72,123
Less—Refunds of revenue	15,757	15,331	12,011	16,520	7,305	4,020	3,792	6,237	2,927	6,807
Total Receipts ...	9,02,672	5,88,618	8,31,278	8,80,975	7,29,170	9,06,074	10,52,581	9,25,675	8,34,834	7,65,316
WORKING EXPENSES.										
DIRECT CHARGES.										
I.—Works, maintenance and repairs.										
Works (extensions and improvements) ...	...	5,532	10,426	4,712	3,263	3,812	6,541	7,419	10,972	20,428
Repairs, including compensation	3,08,765	3,08,448	3,28,182	2,92,992	2,72,631	2,59,832	2,80,570	2,65,028	2,20,227	1,32,057
Establishment, including direction and accounts	71,006	2,10,227	1,07,677	1,82,667	1,38,895	1,89,196	2,08,810	2,23,213	2,31,729	2,00,094
Tools and plant	27,698	28,221	32,920	33,460	28,527	28,843	28,031	27,206	27,543	15,351
Total ...	4,07,529	5,52,428	5,70,205	5,13,831	4,93,316	4,81,683	5,23,961	5,22,766	4,90,471	3,67,930
II.—Revenue management.										
Irrigation establishment	1,43,660	1,35,243	1,58,249	1,52,823	1,45,528	1,52,113	1,59,300	1,49,722	1,46,960	1,42,311
Navigation ditto ...	14,535	14,308	14,165	14,305	14,242	14,264	14,430	14,201	14,291	14,260
Total ...	1,58,195	1,49,551	1,72,414	1,67,128	1,59,770	1,66,377	1,73,730	1,64,123	1,61,251	1,56,571
Total Direct charges ...	5,65,724	7,01,979	7,42,619	6,80,959	6,53,086	6,48,060	6,97,691	6,86,889	6,51,722	5,24,501
INDIRECT CHARGES.										
Capitalisation of abatement of land revenue...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leave and pension allowances	32,097	50,369	51,813	48,071	48,813	40,780	53,556	54,087	55,017	49,933
Total Indirect charges ...	32,097	50,369	51,813	48,071	48,813	40,780	53,556	54,087	55,017	49,933
Total working expenses	5,97,821	7,52,348	7,94,432	7,29,030	7,02,099	6,97,840	7,51,247	7,40,976	7,06,739	5,74,434
Net revenue ...	3,04,871	(—)1,63,730	36,846	1,51,045	27,071	2,08,234	3,01,334	1,84,699	1,28,095	1,90,882

The decrease in the irrigation receipts was due to a reduction of the area under long leases, the very favourable rainfall of the two previous years having led the people to defer the renewal of certain leases which had lapsed. The large decrease in the working expenses is most satisfactory. The reduction was mainly due to the system of working which has reduced the heavy silt deposits which used to occur in the canals; but also to economy in the execution of repair works. The chief works carried out under the head of extensions and improvements were the completion and extension of the surface supply inlet at Debai; deepening the first reach of the Gurra Chowbey Branch Canal; construction of certain "extension" village channels, and improving the roofs of the khalasi's huts at the locks. The eastern main series of canals was closed from the 26th April to the 6th May 1895; the Western Main Canal series was not closed at all.

LENGTHS OF CANALS AND DISTRIBUTARIES.

77. The following table shows the length of canals and distributaries in operation, and the areas commanded, provided with distributaries, and irrigated at the close of each of the last two years, respectively :—

NAME OF CANAL.	1895-96.								1894-95.							
	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries.	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
stern Sone Division. Eastern Main	7½	...	9	...	15,462	15,462	2,321	15	7½	...	9	...	15,462	15,462	2,232	14
Patna	79	...	341½	...	390,693	379,737	85,305	22	79	...	341½	...	390,693	379,737	78,025	21
	86½	...	350½	...	406,155	395,199	87,626	22	86½	...	350½	...	406,155	395,199	80,857	20
rah Divi- sion. Arrah	65½	...	208	...	229,433	229,433	74,597	33	65½	...	208	...	229,433	229,433	62,966	27
Dumraon Branch ...	...	40½	149	...	209,817	209,817	55,818	27	...	40½	149	...	209,817	209,817	46,172	22
Behea Branch ...	...	51	113	...	179,104	179,104	53,059	29	...	51	113	...	179,104	179,104	49,306	28
	65½	71½	470	...	618,354	618,354	183,474	30	65½	71½	470	...	618,354	618,354	158,444	26
hri Workshops Division— Western Main	9	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
xar Divi- sion. Western Main ...	12½	...	46½	...	89,480	89,480	35,954	18	12½	...	46½	...	89,480	89,480	18,130	9
Gurra Chowbey Branch	...	38	55½	...	173,440	114,522			...	38	55½	...	173,440	114,522		
Buxar	45½	...	196	...	283,660	203,580	88,168	26	45½	...	195½	...	283,660	205,580	59,703	18
Chowsa Branch ...	...	39½	111½	...	212,480	134,514			...	39½	111½	...	212,480	134,514		
	57½	77½	409	...	709,000	542,096	124,122	23	57½	77½	408½	...	709,000	542,096	77,833	14
SONE CANALS ...	218½	148½	1,229½	...	1,733,509	1,555,649	395,221	25	218½	148½	1,228½	...	1,733,509	1,555,649	317,134	20

The lengths of canals are the same as last year. The slight increase of $\frac{1}{32}$ mile only in the length of distributaries is due to a mistake in last year's figures.

VILLAGE CHANNELS AND OUTLETS.

78. The lengths of village channels and the number of outlets in use during the year were was follows :—

DIVISION.	Total length of village channels completed up to end of 1895-96.	Total number of temporary and permanent outlets in use during 1895-96.	Number of permanent outlets.
1	2	3	4
	Miles.	No.	No.
Eastern Sone	439	1,576	1,024
Arrah	1,101	2,438	1,853
Buxar	748¾	1,660	642
Total, 1895-96 ...	2,288¾	5,674	3,519
Total, 1894-95 ...	2,179½	4,560	3,174

The increase in the number of temporary outlets is due to the larger rabi irrigation during the year.

The increase in the number of permanent outlets is satisfactory. During the year 245 village channels were repaired by canal officers at the expense of the owners, under section 60 of the Irrigation Act, at a cost of Rs. 5,458.

79. The following is a statement of rainfall in the vicinity of the Sone Canals for the last five years :— RAINFALL.

		Average of 22 Stations.				
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kharif season	August ...	9·11	15·47	7·52	14·81	10·41
	September ...	4·09	4·27	10·30	9·50	5·90
	October ...	1·17	0·33	4·42	8·06	0·33
	Total ...	14·37	20·07	22·24	32·37	16·64
Rabi season	November...	.....	0·03	0·32	2·08	.....
	December ...	.....	.....	.....	0·08	0·14
	January ...	0·13	0·61	0·09	0·66	0·01
	February ...	1·03	2·07	0·93	0·61	.....
	Total ...	1·16	2·71	1·34	3·28	0·15
	Whole year ...	29·12	38·36	47·66	58·22	36·56

The rainfall of the year under review, both in the kharif and in the rabi season, was very small, and that of the previous year was equally in excess. The rabi rainfall was abnormally small. During the important time of the "Hathia Naichatra" the rainfall failed to a very large extent. This produced a great demand for water, which, however, was liberally met. The failure of the October rains, followed by the small rabi rainfall, led to a largely increased demand for irrigation in the rabi season.

80. There was no high flood in the Sone during the year. The highest level at the Dehri weir was practically the same as the highest level in 1894-95, as is shown in the statement below. The R. L. of the crest of the weir is 334·00 :— FLOODS.

RIVER SONE.

Locality.	1895-96—30th June 1895.		1894-95—18th August 1894.		Highest known. 1876-77—7th July 1876.	
	Above weir.	Below weir.	Above weir	Below weir.	Above weir.	Below weir.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	R. L.		R. L.	R. L.	R. L.	R. L.
Dehri	338·80	Not recorded, as the river rose at night	338·35	336·70	342·10	341·00
Barun	340 80	338·50	339 50	338·30	343·50	342·70

The highest flood readings recorded in this circle for the river Ganges in 1895-96 were :—

River Ganges.

Locality.	Date.	Reading.	Highest known since 1875.	
			Date.	Reading.
1	2	3	4	5
		R. L.		R. L.
Buxar	13th August 1895	196·13	6th August 1875	200·71
Deegah	13th „ „	164·03	14th „ 1879	169·20
Hajipur, confluence of rivers Ganges and Gandak ...	8th „ „	161·80	14th „ „	166·20

IRRIGATION.

81. The irrigation for ten years, together with the rainfall over 16 stations actually situated on the canal-irrigated area, is shown below:—

YEAR.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial, hot weather.	Total.	Rainfall.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.
1886-87 ...	177,510	60,639	30,055	268,204	58·84
1887-88 ...	220,428	69,945	25 007	315,380	40·18
1888-89 ..	238,895	100,142	16,872	355,909	45·43
1889-90 ...	230,741	55,613	18,928	305,282	49·65
1890-91 ...	211,726	51,318	17,970	281,014	52·23
1891-92 ...	248,819	210,967	14,997	474,723	26·82
1892-93 ...	274,839	126,195	9,727*	410,761	37·69
1893-94 ...	280,528	66,458	19,790*	366,776	46·62
1894-95 ...	258,361	41,664	17,109*	317,134	59·65
1895-96 ...	261,485	115,343	18,394*	395,222	38·36

* Hot-weather crop.

The total area irrigated was 78,088 acres more than that in the previous year.

IRRIGATION, UNDER LEASES (UNDER RULES OLD AND NEW)

82. The following statement gives the areas of each crop irrigated under annual and five-year leases from 1889-90 to 1891-92, and under season and long-term (seven and three-year) leases in 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96 under the new rules:—

CROP.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92	1892-93.		1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-9
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif ... Five-year leases	174,780	189,427	200,716	Long-term leases	235,637	254,515	233,756	227,76
Kharif ... Annual leases	41,917	22,499	48,103	Season leases	39,202	26,013	24,605	33,72
Kharif ... Total	216,697	211,726	248,819		274,839	280,528	258 361	261,48
Rabi ... Five-year leases	31,128	20,761	20,274	Long-term leases	36,329	37,231	30,234	31,15
Rabi ... Annual leases	20,336	20,632	177,308	Season leasses	89,866	29,227	11,430	84,18
Rabi ... Total	51,464	41,393	197,582		126.195	66,458	41,664	115,34
Sugarcane Five-year leases	18,360	13,568	13,801	*		*	*	*
Sugarcane Annual leases	5,004.	4,402	1,196	*		*	*	*
Sugarcane Total	23,364	17,970	14,997	.....		...	...	...
Hot-weather ...	13,757	9,925	13,325	Season leases	9,727	19,790	17,109	18,39
GRAND TOTAL ...	305,282	281,014	474,723		410,761	366,776	317,134	395,22
Total five-year leases ...	224,268	223,556	234,791	Total long-term leases	271,966	291,746	263,990	258,91
„ annual leases ...	81,014	57,458	239,932	„ season leases	138,795	75,030	53,144	136,30

* Under the new rules for the Sone Canals there are no separate leases for sugarcane; they are included in each season lease.

The total areas irrigated under each form of lease are abstracted as follows for convenient reference:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area irrigated under long-term leases ...	271,966	291,746	263,990	253,918
,, ,, ,, season leases ...	129,396	74,292	51,913	120,392
,, ,, by sale by volume ...	5,732	57	55	13,856
,, ,, without permit	3,717	681	1,176	2,056
Total ...	410,761	366,776	317,134	395,222

The increase in the area irrigated is explained by the Superintending Engineer as follows:—

"The increase in the area irrigated in the year is due to the failure of the "Hathia" rainfall in October, and to the subsequent failure of the cold-weather rains. The failure in October produced a demand for water which was supplied under rule 18, "Sale by volume," for nearly fourteen thousand acres, and the dry October followed by a dry rabi season largely increased the demand for rabi irrigation mainly in the Buxar Division. It is disappointing, however, that the rabi demand was not larger. In the year 1891-92 nearly double the area of rabi was irrigated, and in that year the October rain was better, and the rabi rainfall was very much larger than in the year under review. In 1892-93 also the October rainfall was about the same as in 1895, and the rabi rainfall was above the average, and yet a larger area of rabi crops were irrigated than in 1895-96, when the October rains were very scanty and the rabi rainfall was less than a quarter of an inch, which is practically nothing. If the rainfall in October and in the subsequent month really determines the necessity for irrigation in the rabi season, the year 1895-96 should have surpassed all others in the area of rabi irrigated. It was not so, and the reason is not apparent."

There was a decrease of some 5,000 acres under long-term leases, and on this subject the Superintending Engineer writes:—

"In 1894-95 the acreage of long-term leases which lapsed was 70,216, in 1895-96 it was 40,670: the total of the two years is 110,886 acres, which is nearly half the total area of long-term leases. The rainfall in 1893 and in 1894 was peculiarly favourable to the kharif crop, so the people were unwilling in 1894 and 1895, that is, in the years immediately following the good seasons, to renew the large number of leases which expired. The area under long-term lease steadily increased from 1888 up to 1893-94, when a check was produced by the copious rainfall of 1893, which immediately preceded a year when the area of leases which lapsed was unusually large as shown by the following statement:—

Year.	Lapsed acres.	Total leased acres.
	Acres.	Acres.
1888-89	31,528	200,275
1889-90	45,308	224,268
1890 91	34,952	223,440
1891-92	53,355	231,791
1892-93	44,553	255,964
1893-94	21,527	275,567
1894-95	70,216	249,854
1895-96	40,670	245,459

This check, however, has not affected the leases in the Eastern Sone Division, where there continues to be a steady increase in the area under long-term leases.

The failure of the kharif rainfall in September and October 1895 resulted in disaster to at least seventy-five per cent. of the rice crop which was not irrigated by the canals. Those villagers who had allowed their leases to lapse not only rushed for water in October under the rules of "Sales by volume," but they promptly put in application for long-term leases. The area of these leases, which had been applied for by the 1st April 1896, was 156,784 acres as compared with 70,206 acres which lapsed then.

The canals are not competent to supply water to all these applications. No doubt many of them would not have resulted in leases, as the people frequently put in applications which they have little or no intention of pushing to completion; but the fact shows the effect of a season of deficient rainfall on long-term leases. During next year (1897) and in 1898 it so happens that no long-term leases will expire, and there is little doubt that in the latter year the area leased will be as great as it will be possible to irrigate with the available discharge of the canals."

"It has already been said that the year under review was a disastrous one for rice crops which were not irrigated. In large tracts of the districts of Shahabad, Patna and Gaya the unirrigated rice was a complete failure, and was cut down as fodder for the cattle. The unirrigated fields certainly did not give a "four-anna" crop, and probably not a "two-anna" one. The canal-irrigated tracts certainly gave a "twelve-anna" crop. It may safely be said that the Sone Canals placed at least sixty lakhs of rupees in the pockets of the people in 1895-96, which would not have been there had the canals not supplied water to the crops.

The Superintending Engineer thinks that it is desirable to place on record the following facts, which show how essential the canals have become in some parts, at any rate, to the rice crops:—In the first reach of the Patna canal, it had been the custom for years to maintain the water at a high level in order to irrigate certain villages. It was decided, for reasons connected with the working of the canal, to reduce the level of the water. This, it was known, would affect the irrigation of these villages, and notices were distributed that remissions would be freely given when the irrigation was inefficient, and the people were informed that long-term leases which proved unsatisfactory would be cancelled if they wished it. Not only were notices distributed, but the local officers personally informed the cultivators of the arrangements, and special measures were taken to keep a record of the areas which suffered. The Executive Engineer reports that these records show that a very large proportion of the leases obtained no water until October, and that even then there were considerable areas which were either not watered at all, or obtained very little supply. Nevertheless there has not been any application for remission, and the people have only asked that one lease should be cancelled."

It has been decided to enhance the long-term lease rate from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per acre, and the "season" lease rate from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-8 per acre. The last of the old five-year leases will expire on the 31st March 1896, and as none of the seven-year leases which were first issued in 1892 will expire till 1899, the year 1897 offers a good opportunity for introducing the revised rates. A notification to this effect was published on the 28th January 1895. It has been ruled that the increased rate for long-term leases will remain unchanged for seven years. Widespread notice of the pending change has been given over all the area commanded by the canals.

DISTRIBUTION BY SUBDIVISIONS.

The areas irrigated in 1895-96, in each division and subdivision, are shown below:—

	Acres.	Acres.
Eastern Sone Division—		
Daudnagar subdivision	42,541	
Bikram ditto	45,085	
		87,626
Arrah Division—		
Nasriganj subdivision	33,228	
Koath ditto	55,818	
Ramnagar ditto	53,059	
Ageaon ditto	41,369	
		183,474
Buxar Division—		
Sikroul subdivision	54,216	
Jamrore ditto	42,763	
Basawan ditto	27,143	
		124,122
Total		395,222

Particulars of the long-term leases are given in the following statement:— LONG-TERM LEASES.

Division.	Leases which lapsed on 31st March 1895.	Leases in force on 1st April 1895.			Leases entered into during 1895-96.		Total area under long-term leases in 1895-96.
		Seven-year leases.	Five-year leases.	Three-year leases	Seven-year leases.	Three-year leases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Eastern Sone ...	8,549	36,591	19,494	749	11,194	178	68,609
Arrah ...	21,779	63,132	33,228	2,564	20,149	470	119,543
Buxar ...	10,342	37,117	11,750	5,434	5,006	...	57,307
Total ...	40,670	136,843	64,872	6,747	36,349	648	245,459

The area under long-term leases in the Eastern Sone Division continues steadily to increase.

83. The assessments for the unauthorized use of water, and for wastage, were in excess of those of the previous year. The figures for the last five years are given below:— UNAUTHORIZED IRRIGATION.

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Unauthorised use of water...	13,861	14,549	4,760	6,910	8,568
Wastage of water ...	314	105	615	682	1,103

Under the rules in force, irrigation effected without permit in the kharif season, cannot be assessed if the water used is drawn from lands which are under lease.

The assessments for wastage of water were almost entirely made in the rabi and hot-weather seasons. The Superintending Engineer remarks:— "These assessments are made more unpopular than those for unauthorized irrigation; the ordinary cultivator will not believe that there can be any necessity for economy of water, and he regards assessments for wastage as extortion."

84. The assessments for water sold by "volume" amounted to Rs. 22,395. SALE BY VOLUME.

The approximate area irrigated is given below:—

Division.	Approximate area 1895-96.	Approximate area 1894-95.
1	2	3
	Acres.	Acres.
Eastern Sone	357	29
Arrah	2,948	26
Buxar	10,551	.....
Total ...	13,856	55

The Superintending Engineer writes: —

"This large increase is due to the failure of the rains in the "Hathia." The area irrigated is only an approximation based on the estimate that one rupee's worth of water irrigated a bigha. The area irrigated under this system in the Eastern Sone Division is disappointingly small. In the Buxar Division the area is large, and the work done in connection with it was very arduous, as outlets had to be fixed, and arrangements for supply made at very short notice. One reason why the area in the Buxar Division was so much larger than in the Arrah Division was, that in Buxar there were about 20,000 acres of land, which had formerly been under lease, where the leases had lapsed and the people were more or less prepared to irrigate their fields through the old channels. The Executive Engineer of the Buxar Division reports that in some cases the people used to cheat the canal officers by removing the pipes which had been temporarily fixed as outlets during the night, so that, for that time, they obtained an increased discharge. Very early in the morning they inserted the pipes again. In one case five men were caught and convicted before the Executive Engineer, who sentenced them to fine and imprisonment.

In the Arrah Division the largest area irrigated by "volume sale" was in the Koath subdivision, and in the Buxar Division more than half the entire area was irrigated in the Sikroul subdivision. Indeed, considerably more than half of the whole irrigation effected by this system was done in these two subdivisions. The Superintending Engineer considers that this is most creditable to Babu Beni Madhub Mittra and Mr. Bremner, the Subdivisional Officers. The work done and trouble undertaken must have been considerable.

In the Ageaon subdivision of the Arrah Division a different system was employed to meet the sudden demand in October. The Executive Engineer, Mr. DeMello, writes :—

"In the Ageaon subdivision no 'sale by volume' took place. This is due to the Subdivisional Officer recommending the use of rule 81, Sone Canal Book of rules, in preference to selling the water by volume, over which it is very difficult to exercise any satisfactory supervision. The distributaries were consequently opened on the 7th October, when there was a great demand for water and a large area of kharif crops irrigated under rabi suttas. The Subdivisional Officer reports that out of his 10,966 acres of rabi leases, 7,500 acres were irrigated under this rule. This figure is more or less a rough estimate, but it is confirmed in other ways; for instance, in Nasriganj and Ramnagar subdivisions the area under season rabi this year is double that of last year, while that of Koath is seven times that of last year: applying either of these proportions to Ageaon subdivision, the rabi area ought to have been 1,732, or 6,062 acres; whereas the actual area was 10,966 acres, consequently this pseudo-rabi irrigation would by this calculation come to either 9,000 or 5,000 acres. The result is highly creditable to the Subdivisional Officer; it entailed a lot of personal supervision. It also led to a lot of objections being made to the assessment, as the signs of irrigation are soon lost, and there is strong temptation to deny irrigation altogether. From the experience gained, the Executive Engineer thinks it would have been preferable to have sold the water by volume, as was done in Koath subdivision, where the large amount of water sold is highly creditable to the Subdivisional Officer, and could only have been effected by considerable personal exertions."

Although the result is certainly creditable to the Subdivisional Officer of Ageaon in some ways, the Superintending Engineer is of opinion that the system he employed to meet the extraordinary demand in October was not a correct one. Rule 81 was meant for *bonâ fide* rabi crops and not for kharif ones at all.

On the whole the "sale by volume" system has worked well under the severe trial to which it was subjected in 1895-96. The worst of it is that, even at the best, it is a most "rough-and-ready" system! it is subject to abuse and may be easily used by unscrupulous canal servants as a source of profit to themselves. There have, however, been hardly any complaints. Water in October 1896 was worth almost any price."

IGATION IN JH DIVISION NDER THE EW RULES.)

85. The following statement shows the areas of the several crops actually irrigated in each Division since the year 1892-93, when the new rules came into force :—

	Eastern Sone Division.					Arrah Division.					Buxar Division.					Total for all Divisions.				
AR.	Long-term leases.	Season Leases.			Total.	Long-term leases.	Season Leases.			Total.	Long-term leases.	Season Leases.			Total.	Long-term leases.	Season Leases.			Total.
		Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot-weather.			Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot-weather.			Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot-weather.			Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot-weather.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
2-93	64,801	7,873	6,987	...	79,661	124,811	14,835	35,996	4,664	180,309	82,351	16,494	46,883	5,063	150,791	271,966	39,202	89,866	9,727	410,761
3-94	67,894	9,123	4,880	2,131	84,428	133,894	7,987	19,064	14,219	174,164	88,958	8,903	6,283	3,040	108,184	291,746	26,013	30,227	19,790	366,776
4-95	68,637	7,359	2,372	2,460	80,857	129,368	7,760	6,318	13,058	156,444	66,025	9,486	740	1,562	77,833	263,990	24,605	11,490	17,109	317,134
5-96	71,273	6,710	6,088	3,010	87,020	127,738	10,313	32,336	13,087	183,474	59,907	13,701	45,817	1,697	124,122	258,918	33,784	84,186	18,394	395,282

86. The following table gives the duties obtained during the kharif and rabi seasons on the several canals for the last three years :— DUTY OF WATER.

Kharif.

	1895-96.		1894-95.		1893-94.	
	Acres.	Duty.	Acres.	Duty.	Acres.	Duty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Main Series	72,861	52·61	71,180	73·83	72,024	69·51
Arrah Canal System	120,465	65·26	119,625	91·04	124,072	82·82
Buxar Canal System	68,169	61·07	67,556	146·22	84,432	96·71
Western Main Series	188,624	63·25	187,181	102·79	2 8,504	86·80
Sone Canals	261,485	59·87	258,361	92 77	280,528	81·59

Rabi.

	1895-96.		1894-95.		1893-94.	
	Acres.	Duty.	Acres.	Duty.	Acres.	Duty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Main Series	11,155	33·30	7,208	15·56	9,873	51·96
Arrah Canal System	49,922	70·70	25,761	68·51	35,873	71·74
Buxar Canal System	54,.66	100·12	8,695	84·41	20,712	69·73
Western Main Canal Series	104,188	83·48	34,456	71·93	56,585	70·99
Sone Canals	115,543	72·87	41,664	44·23	66,458	67·

The Superintending Engineer remarks:—

"The lower duty in the kharif season is partly due to the dry season, and partly to the fact that larger quantities of watar were run in the canals for flushing purposes than were necessary for the crops. It has always been the custom to calculate the kharif duties on the maximum discharge, and not on the discharge utilised, on the theory that the discharges at the head would be kept as low as possible. But if the new system of running high discharges to reduce silt is maintained, it will be necessary in future years to alter the method of calculation; but, as a matter of fact, the duties displayed in the above table are of little importance. The limit of the area irrigable by the Sone Canals will be determined by the duty obtained in the period of pressure in October. The Executive Engineers of the Arrah and Buxar Divisions discuss this point, and they both arrive at the same conclusion, which is, that a duty of 50 acres is that which can be obtained at present during the ten days of maximum demand in October. The Superintending Engineer believes that this duty will be improved gradually; but it will take years of steady persistence in the improvement of channels, in the enforcement and extension of tatils, in the improvement of leases, and in the prevention of waste, to raise it to 60 acres to the cubic foot.

The duty of water which is obtained in the hot-weather season is lamentably small: the Executive Engineer of the Arrah Division shows that it was only about 30 acres to the cubic foot. This irrigation is important, and steps are being taken to improve matters by the introduction of a system of tatils. It has hitherto been thought necessary to close the Eastern Main series of canals in the hot weather, in order that all the available supply might be given on the other side of the river. The Superintending Engineer believes that, with a good system of tatils, both series of canals can be kept open."

Observations have been made in the Arrah Division, for the last 9 years, showing the aggregate depth of water placed on the rice fields during the months July to October, on the hypothesis that the entire "utilized" discharge of the canal reaches the fields. It is interesting to note that the combined depth of rain-water and canal-water on the fields is found to be practically the same, about 5½ feet, every year. Although the depth of rain water, and of

canal-water, varies each year, the aggregate is nearly always the same, *i.e.*, if the rainfall be 2½ feet, the depth of canal water required will be 3 feet, and *vice-versâ*.

Experiments on the loss of water in distributaries have been continued in the Arrah Division, and this year the loss per cent. per mile of channel varied from 0·08 to 10·84; the latter high result being obtained on the Kesuth distributary.

CROP EXPERIMENTS.

87. *Crop experiments.*—The results of the experiments made during the year to determine the yield of rice and wheat crops irrigated from the canals are given in the following tables:—

TABLE I.

Result of experiments on "good" rice crops irrigated with canal water for the year 1895-96.

DIVISION.	Number of experiments.	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE WEIGHED DRY.			
		Grain.		Straw.	
		Maunds.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern Sone	40	36	8	85	38
Arrah	46	34	24	78	...
Buxar	42	34	21	70	11
Sone Circle average ...	128	35	3	77	38

N.B.—A good crop means a crop decidedly above the average crop in the village in which it was taken

TABLE II.

Result of experiments on "average" rice crops irrigated with canal water for the year 1895-96.

Eastern Sone	29	23	29	54	38
Arrah	55	25	21	69	15
Buxar	35	24	21	45	27
Sone Circle average ...	119	24	32	58	36

N.B.—An "average" crop means a crop that was considered as an average crop in any village in which an experiment was made.

TABLE III.

Result of experiments on "good" wheat crops irrigated with canal water for the year 1895-96.

DIVISION.	Staple.	IRRIGATED WITH CANAL WATER.				
		Number of experiments made.	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			Grain.		Straw.	
			Maunds.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Sone ...	Wheat ...	11	16	2	23	37
Arrah	,, ...	25	19	28	33	6
Buxar	,, ...	32	19	25	23	31
Sone Circle average ...	...	68	19	3	27	9

TABLE IV.

Result of experiments on "average" wheat crops irrigated with canal water for the year 1895-96.

Division.	Staple	IRRIGATED WITH CANAL WATER.				
		Number of experiments made.	Average yield per acre.			
			Grain.		Straw.	
			Maunds.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Sone ...	Wheat ...	6	10	36	14	25
Arrah	„ ...	28	12	7	17	25
Buxar	„ ...	33	14	29	17	25
Sone Circle average ...	...	67	13	13	17	15

88. The demands, collections, and balances of water-rates for the last five years are shown below:— DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS AND BALAN

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due for recovery during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realisation.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ...	2,44,728	6,93,685	9,38,413	8,11,750	15,220	1,11,443
1892-93 ...	1,11,443	9,50,733	10,62,176	9,59,472	14,914	87,790
1893-94 ...	87,790	8,53,161	9,40,951	8,34,261	4,832	1,01,858
1894-95 ...	1,01,858	6,86,905	7,88,763	7,43,863	4,091	40,809
1895-96 ...	40,809	6,56,246	6,97,055	6,69,045	5,017	22,993

The Examiner's memorandum of irrigation revenue shows a sum of Rs. 22,991 as the balance of water-rates outstanding on the 31st March 1896. This agrees with the above statement. Hitherto, in previous reports, it has always been necessary to give an explanation to show why the true "balance at the end of the year" (column 7) did not agree with the Examiner's figure. This is no longer necessary, as the Examiner has altered his account. In the "memorandum" of 1895-96, he has not included the water-rates assessed on the rabi crop of 1895-96 as part of the assessments due in 1895-96. This is correct. Those water-rates are not due until 1896-97. The Examiner formerly exaggerated the arrears on the 31st March: he has now stated them correctly. This has already been explained in paragraph 75, regarding irriga[illegible] earnings.

ARREARS. 89. In the following statement the Deputy Collector shows the extent to which the arrears as well as current demand have been worked off:—

	Demand of 1895-96 consisting of—	Collected or remitted in 1895-96.	Percentage of demand adjusted.	Unadjusted balance at close of year.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Arrears of 1893-94	9,639	8,874	92·0	760
Do. of 1894-95	31,168	30,978	99·3	195
Total arrears outstanding on 1st April 1895 ...	40,807	39,852	97·6	955
Current demand for 1895-96	6,56,248	6,34,210	96·6	22,038
Total ...	6,97,055	6,74,062	96·7	22,993

The result of the collections in 1894-95 was considered to be highly satisfactory; it has, however, been surpassed in 1895-96. Not only are the arrears lower than they have ever been before on the Sone Canals, but the percentage of collection is higher than in any previous year.

COLLECTIONS. 90. The following statement gives the collections in each district:—

District.	Demand			Adjustments.				Balance on 31st March 1896.	Percentages, column 8 on column 4.
	Arrears on 31st March 1895.	Current demand for 1895-96.	Total.	Collection.	Remission made by canal officers.	Written off as irrecoverable.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Shahabad	32,123	4,87,567	5,19,690	5,01,164	812	3,954	5,05,930	13,760	97·2
Patna	4,514	78,191	83,505	79,457	52	140	79,649	3,850	95·3
Gaya	4,170	89,690	93,860	88,424	44	15	88,483	5,377	95·1
Total ...	40,807	6,56,248	6,97,055	6,69,045	908	4,109	6,74,062	22,993	96·7

Besides the collections of Rs. 6,69,045 shown above, a further sum of Rs. 10,657 was credited to water-rate accounts as below:—

	Rs.
Surplus or excess recoveries	8,669
Process fees in certificate cases	1,894
Miscellaneous	94
Total ...	10,657

REMISSIONS. 91. The sums remitted in 1894-95 and 1895-96 according to the figures given by the Examiner of Accounts, were—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
By Canal officers	1,237	907
By Civil do.	2,854	4,110
Total ...	4,091	5,017

According to the figures supplied by the Superintending Engineer the remissions were—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Written off by Civil officers as irrecoverable ...	2,665	3,811
Remissions granted by Executive Engineers, including refunds	2,640	2,430
Extraordinary remissions by Superintending Engineers	189	298
Remitted on revised and cancelled khatianis ...	8,370	3,574
Total ...	13,864	10,113

The amount written off as irrecoverable is slightly in excess of the two previous years. The Deputy Collector explains that the increase is due to old arrears, which should have been dealt with before.

Of the Rs. 2,430 remitted by Executive Engineers, Rs. 1,521 were in reality refunds on account of amounts which had been recovered by the Deputy Collector before the remission statements had been received by him.

The following table explains the remissions made by Executive Engineers:—

Class.	Causes.	Eastern Sone Division.	Arrah Division.	Buxar Division.	Total, 1895-96.	Total, 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
a	Charge by mistake for land cultivated by others	...	...	18	18	...
b	Excess measurement or errors in calculation	264	137	31	432	288
c	Lift charged as flow	...	4	1	5	8
d	Irrigation not denied, but remitted as not chargeable under the Act ...	1	...	98	99	73
e	Land not having been irrigated at all	2	24	1,366	1,392	1,003
f	Injury to crop due to insufficient supply	...	2	27	29	206
g	Land thrown temporarily out of cultivation (applicable to long leases only)	...	...	...	...	138
h	Failure of crop originally sown, rule 82	34	116	191	341	720
i	Land appropriated for other purposes than cultivation	...	1	8	9	10
j	Double assessment, as when land assessed on a season lease is subsequently included in a long lease in the same year	42	55	8	105	194
	Total ...	343	339	1,748	2,430	2,640

The totals for the last five years are given below:—

1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,304	4,620	2,180	2,640	2,430

The percentage of remissions on the gross demand was as follows in each Division:—

	Percentage of remissions to gross demand.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.
Eastern Sone Division	0·10	0·05
Arrah ditto	0·08	0·05
Buxar ditto	0·31	0·28

REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT.

92. The following statement shows the expenditure on the revenue establishments for the last five years:—

PARTICULARS.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment under Collector.					
1. Permanent establishment, including travelling allowances.	40,997	58,538	55,308	54,311	55,466
2. Temporary establishment	4,752	3,070	2,903	3,217	3,960
3. Contingencies	2,784	2,663	4,274	5,596	4,248
4. Headmen's fees	16,868	2,580	5,166	8,309	11,916
Fees to patwaris	2,205	1,152	368	114	...
Total establishment under Collector ...	67,606	68,003	68,019	71,547	75,590
Establishment under Superintending and Executive Engineers.					
Permanent and temporary establishment, including travelling allowances.	50,228	52,187	49,930	45,335	46,703
Contingencies	5,443	4,768	3,426	3,936	2,745
Water-regulation establishment ...	2,286	2,310	2,277	2,246	2,270
Headmen's fees	26,550	32,032	26,080	23,896	15,003
Total establishment under Executive Engineers.	84,507	91,297	81,713	75,413	66,721
Total ...	1,52,113	1,59,300	1,49,732	1,46,960	1,42,311
Collections of water-rates and miscellaneous revenue by the Canal Revenue Department	8,15,858	9,71,202	8,45,177	7,45,691	6,79,702
Percentage	18·66	16·4	17·7	19·7	20·9

The increase in the establishment under the Collector is rather satisfactory than otherwise. The increase in travelling allowance is, the Superintending Engineer thinks, a good feature, as there is no doubt the greater activity in travelling has had an excellent effect. The increase under "Headmen's Fees" is also satisfactory; there had been great arrears in the payment of these fees, and they have been paid off almost entirely during the year. The reduction in the charge for revenue establishment under Executive Engineers is due to the decreased amount paid for headmen's fees: there was a decrease in the earnings of these men owing to the decrease in long leases.

93. The total cost of the revenue establishment under each Executive Engineer, per acre irrigated, is shown below:— COST PER ACRE.

DIVISION.	1895-96.			1894-95.
	Revenue* establishment.	Area irrigated.	Cost per acre.	Cost per acre.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Acres.	A. P.	A. P.
Eastern Sone	16,237	87,626	2 11	3 5
Arrah	29,681	1,83,474	2 7	3 6
Buxar	20,806	1,24,122	2 8	4 9
Total Sone Canals ...	66,724	3,95,222	2 8	3 9

* Includes proportion of water regulation establishment employed on the head works.

94. The following statement gives particulars of the disposal of complaints. Claims for ordinary remission are distinguished from other complaints, such as petitions alleging damage from the canals, complaints against individuals, and other miscellaneous claims. The totals are compared with those of the two previous years:— COMPLAINTS.

DIVISION.	CLAIMS FOR ORDINARY REMISSION.				OTHER COMPLAINTS.			Total complaints received during the year, excluding those pending from previous year.	Pending.
	Received during the year and pending from previous year.	Disposed of.		Pending.	Received during the year and pending from last year.	Disposed of.	Pending.		
		Remission allowed.	Remission refused.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Easter Sone ...	350	124	193	33	18	18	...	352	33
Arrah	1,699	472	1,117	110	29	29	...	1,665	110
Buxar	1,526	531	638	357	139	128	11	1,649	368
Total, 1895-96 ...	3,575	1,127	1,948	500	186	175	11	3,666	511
Total, 1894-95 ...	2,641	866	1,708	67	124	116	8	2,557	75
Total, 1893-94 ...	4,678	1,270	3,211	197	210	199	11	4,293	208

The Superintending Engineer explains that the increase in the number of complaints, and the comparatively large number pending at the end of the year was mainly due to the increased area irrigated in the rabi season.

95. The following statement shows the number of appeals to the Collectors of districts against Executive Engineers' decisions, and how they were disposed:— APPEALS.

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF APPEALS—		Appeals allowed.	Appeals discharged.	Pending.
	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Eastern Sone ...	...	1	...	...	1
Arrah ...	3	8	2	8	1
Buxar ...	3	4	2	5	...
Total ...	6	13	4	13	2

CASES UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1876.

96. Eighteen cases were tried by Executive Engineers vested with Magisterial powers under the Act. Twenty-two persons accused were convicted, and four discharged. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 215, and the number of days' imprisonment aggregated 180.

CERTIFICATES.

97. The Special Deputy Collector in charge of the collections continues to deal with the certificates required in realizing water-rates.

The amount of certificate work done in each district during the year under review, as compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following statement:—

	Shahabad.				Patna.				Gaya.				Total.			
	1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Cases for disposal—																
1. Cases pending at the close of the preceding year.	66	1,405	76	1,259	3	31	24	122	1	4	...	...	70	1,440	100	
2. Cases instituted during the year ...	1,006	8,212	1,813	16,904	102	506	183	1,338	55	873	53	526	1,253	9,591	2,019	1
Total ...	1,102	9,617	1,889	18,163	105	537	177	1,460	56	877	53	526	1,323	11,031	2,119	2
Cases disposed of—																
1. By being struck off owing to the demand having been remitted and cancelled.	30	675	91	891	...	...	14	75	...	...	...	...	30	675	105	
2. By being wholly satisfied	1,117	8,913	1,732	15,867	105	537	160	1,354	54	770	52	522	1,276	10,220	1,944	1
Total ...	1,156	9,588	1,823	16,758	105	537	174	1,429	54	770	52	522	1,315	10,895	2,049	1
Balance outstanding at the close of the year.	6	29	66	1,405	...	...	3	31	2	107	1	4	8	136	70	

The large decrease in the number of cases instituted, and the small number pending at the close of the year, is very satisfactory.

NAVIGATION.

98. The navigation receipts for the last five years are shown in the statement below:—

NAVIGATION RECEIPTS.

Year.	Eastern Main Series.			Western Main Series.			Total.	Total tollage only.
	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Transport service receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Transport service receipts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	86½	25,602	...	132½	31,737	9,178*	66,517	57,339
1892-93	86½	20,832	...	132½	29,164	9,093*	59,089	49,996
1893-94	86½	22,954	...	132½	27,594	9,477*	60,025	50,548
1894-95	86½	19,787	...	132½	29,562	9,550*	58,899	49,349
1895-96	86½	22,082	...	132½	29,288	9,891*	61,261	51,370

* There is no longer any Government transport service. These receipts are on account of hire of steamers, boats, and sundries.

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The results are disappointing, for although the total figure is slightly more than last year, the increase is far less than it should have been, when it is remembered that Messrs. Radford & Co. pay Rs. 750 a month more compounded tollage on the steamers than they used to do. There is really an appreciable decrease in the traffic in the last five years."

TOLLAGE (ASSESSED). TOLLAGE.

YEAR.	Patna Canal system, Eastern Main Canal series.	Arrah Canal system.	Buxar Canal system.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ...	25,455	21,048	10,789	57,292
1892-93 ...	20,963	18,196	10,869	50,028
1893-94 ...	23,098	19,812	7,490	50,430
1894-95 ...	19,663	19,837	9,800	49,300
1895-96 ...	21,892	17,861	11,273	51,026

COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC. TRAFFIC.

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of miles open ... No.	218½	218½	218½	218½	218½
Toll collections ... Rs.	57,292	50,028	50,430	49,300	51,026
Collections per mile ... „	262	229	230	225	234
Boats, including empties ... No.	8,645	6,710	6,666	6,119	5,838
Tonnage of boats ... Tons	129,147	97,841	98,551	85,573	78,441
Estimated value of cargo, including rafts ... Rs.	70,06,595	57,32,365	61,19,288	49,20,464	50,04,985

99. The contract for the transport service continued with Messrs. Radford & Co., the rates being Rs. 750 per month for the hire of steamers, and Rs. 1,250 for compounded tollage. The corresponding amounts of the former contract were Rs. 600 and Rs. 500 respectively. The ordinary repairs of the steamers which belong to Government are executed by the lessees. TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The following table shows the extent of the steamer traffic :—

PARTICULARS.		Patna Canal.	Arrah Canal.	Buxar Canal.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5
Passengers carried	Up No.	5,053½	13,424½	7,956	26,434
	Down „	4,907	13,449½	7,807½	26,164
Cargo carried	Up ... Tons	1,153	425	366	1,944
	Down „	768	661	497	1,926

On the Patna Canal the steamer makes one trip in a week each way, on the Arrah and Buxar Canals twice a week. Rupees 9,000 was realized during the year for the hire of steamers, and Rs. 891 for the hire of accommodation boats and mud punts.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

100. The details of the miscellaneous receipts for the last five years are given below :—

PARTICULARS.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of water	1,056	805	730	867	347
Plantations	995	852	1,164	1,671	3,239
Other canal produce	742	967	1,651	2,793	1,605
Water-power	1,049	1,138	978	1,715	1,180
Rent of buildings	8,397	8,807	8,921	8,267	8,068
Fines	5	362	20	456	218
Miscellaneous — Rent of lands ...	9,920	9,241	9,014	12,772	13,279
Miscellaneous — Fisheries ...	489	523	697	582	553
Miscellaneous — Cost of process ...	3,769	2,955	2,528	2,432	1,893
Miscellaneous — Sale of old materials	82	35	139	11	8
Miscellaneous — Other items ...	5,323	3,529	3,736	4,054	2,758
Total ...	31,827	29,214	29,578	35,620	33,148

MAINTENANCE CHARGES AND REPAIRS.

101. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs, by main sub-heads, for the last five years is shown below :—

PARTICULARS.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Head works	20,922	22,374	27,297	29,618	21,077
Main canal, including branches	1,75,837	2,00,130*	1,89,160	1,48,428	75,573
Distributaries	58,248	55,918	46,457	37,802	33,101
Drainage and protective works	3,622	2,157	3,104	4,379	2,283
Cost of working transport service	1,155	...	...	...	...
Compensation	28	...	...	...	23
Total ...	2,59,832	2,80,579	2,65,928	2,20,227	1,32,057

* Includes Rs. 600 for the Arrah-Delri Telegraph line, and Rs. 4,491 on account of theft money in the Revenue Division and of money embezzled in the Patna district.

REPAIRS TO HEAD WORKS.

102. The costs of repairs to head works during the last five years were—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Weir on Sone River ...	11,617	14,058	18,262	22,426	13,922
Other works ...	8,773	7,577	8,301	5,696	6,344
Total ...	20,390	21,635	26,563	28,122	20,266

The expenditure on the Sone weir was much less than in the previous year; there was no damage done to the weir of any consequence.

MAINTENANCE OF MAIN CANALS AND DISTRIBUTARIES.

103. The following table details the expenditure on maintenance and repairs in each division for the last three years :—

	ARRAH DIVISION.			BUXAR DIVISION.			EASTERN SONE DIVISION.			TOTAL.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Western Main Canal ...	64,412	37,695	11,106	19,748*	9,326	3,331	...	...	...	66,160	47,021	14,
Eastern ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,898	30,286	6,799	28,898	30,286	6,
Canals*	28,882	21,060	14,591	15,275	12,801	9,199	25,476	18,293	12,077	69,633	52,154	35
Branch Canals	13,309	13,109	10,458	8,222	7,291	6,748	...	...	...	21,531	20,460	17,
Distributaries	25,038	16,874	15,255	10,799	11,927	10,327	10,619	9,003	7,510	46,456	37,804	33,
Drainage and protective works	1,624	1,062	389	135	843	448	1,255	2,475	1,444	3,014	4,380	2,
Total ...	1,15,265	89,860	51,799	54,179	42,188	30,063	66,248	60,057	27,830	2,35,692	1,92,105	1,09,

The total expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 82,413 as compared with the figures of 1894-95, and Rs. 1,26,000 compared with those of 1893-94.

Compared with the average expenditure of the five years ending March 1894, the saving on "Maintenance and repairs," this year, amounts to about one and-a-half lakhs of rupees. This reduction has not been confined to "Silt clearance and dredging," only, but is also due to real economies effected by the careful supervision of Executive Engineers. The Superintending Engineer and his Executive officers are again to be congratulated on the success which has attended their efforts to effect economy in the maintenance of the Sone Canals.

SILT-CLEARING AND DREDGING.

104. The following table gives particulars of dredging during the year, compared with the results of the two previous years:—

Canals.	1893-94.			1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Quantity dredged.	Cost, including removal over spoil bank, or discharge into river.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Quantity dredged.	Cost, including removal over spoil bank, or discharge into river.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Quantity dredged.	Cost, including removal over spoil bank, or discharge into river.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Eastern Main and Patna Canals	2,180,403	12,922	5 14 9	1,257,586	6,644	5 4 8	439,308	3,353	7 10 1
Western Main Canal(1—9 miles)	6,103,980	40,045	6 8 11	4,272,874	26,211	6 2 1	44,748	192	4 4 7
River Sone	2,623,947	5,699	2 2 7	3,704,946	6,533	1 12 2	2,335,863	3,863	1 10 5
Head Lock	67,112	374	5 9 2	65,195	246	3 12 6	35,894	190	5 4 8
Total ...	8,795,039	46,118	5 3 10	8,048,015	32,960	4 1 7	2,416,505	4,245	1 12 1

The rates given above include the cost of lifting the silt into barges, and of carrying it over the spoil banks, or discharging it into the river.

Regarding the Eastern Main and Patna Canals, the Superintending Engineer remarks that the quantity dredged (439,308 cubic feet) in 1895-96 was executed to a large extent as a measure of precaution: the Superintending Engineer now thinks that much of it was unnecessary. The rate has increased largely, because so little work was done, and the establishment had to be maintained, up to a certain point, whether they worked or not.

The tables show a reduction in the quantity and cost of dredging done in the river Sone, as compared with the previous year. The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The cost of this work, which is that of dredging a navigable channel across the river, has increased a good deal of late years. The reduction in the year under review has been effected by reducing the width of the channel, and also its depth to some extent. There is very little traffic across the river, and the Superintending Engineer considers that a channel, such as was cut in 1895, is sufficient: a few boats are inconvenienced perhaps, but it is not worth spending Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 more for these few boats."

There was an enormous reduction in the dredging in the Main Western Canal and Head Lock. The Superintending Engineer remarks:—

"Only 80,642 cubic feet were dredged as compared with 4,338,069 cubic feet in the previous year and as compared with 6,960,795, which was the average annual quantity excavated during the five years ending March 1894. Not only was there no dredging, or hand clearance, during the year, but the quantity of silt in the first 12 miles of the Main Western Canal at the end of the year was considerably less than the quantity which was in the canal in June 1895 before the silting season. The upper portion of the canal was regularly sectioned, and the lower six miles were gauged at the end of the year: the calculations show that there was about 1,078,000 cubic feet less silt in March 1896 than in June 1895 in the first 12 miles of the Main Western Canal. The greater portion of this was scoured from the first five miles.

It yet remains to be proved to what extent these results were due to the 'chur' which formed in the river above the Dehri head sluice. But undoubtedly they were, to a very large extent, due to the measures introduced to check the silt deposits."

There is no space here to describe the methods adopted for dealing with the silt question on the Sone Canals. For a detailed report on this matter, a reference may be made to Mr. Buckley's note "on the silt question on the Sone Canals," dated 31st December 1895. In the Arrah Division 567,231 cubic feet were dredged at a cost of Rs. 2,127, chiefly in clearing the lock channels and in the canal below Dunwar Lock, where the channel always silts a good deal. In the Buxar Division 127,747 cubic feet were dredged, at a cost of Rs. 513, in the 13th mile of the Main Western Canal.

COST OF DREDGING PROPER.

105. The cost of lifting the silt on to the barges, or dredging proper, was as shown below:—

	1893-94.			1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Quantity dredged.	Cost of dredging.	Rate per 1,000 cubic foot.	Quantity dredged.	Cost of dredging.	Rate per 1,000 cubic foot.	Quantity dredged.	Cost of dredging.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs A. P.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Eastern Main and Patna Canals	2,180,403	3,117	1 6 10	1,257,586	2,260	1 12 9	439,308	1,482	3 6 0
Western Main Canal ...	6,103,980	12,335	1 13 2	4,272,874	8,055	1 14 1	44,748	115	2 9 1
River Sone	2,623 947	5,100	1 15 1	3,704,946	6,265	1 11 1	2,335,863	3,661	1 9 1
Head Lock	67,112	222	3 5 0	65,195	198	3 0 8	35,894	110	3 1 0
Total ...	8,795,039	17,657	2 2 0	8,043,915	16,778	1 12 11	2,416,505	3,886	1 9 9

REPAIRS TO DREDGERS.

106. The expenditure on repairs to dredgers is shown below for the last three years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12 Fouracres' dredgers	6,467	6,036	3,254
2 Bruce's ditto	627	362	114
2 English ditto	3,575	2,724	560
Mud punts ...	3,075	2,508	1,242
Total ...	13,744	11,630.	5,170

The reduction in the cost of repairs was due to the small amount of work done by the dredgers.

"COST OF LIFTING" SILT.

107. The real cost of "lifting" the silt on to mud punts in 1895-96 was:—

DREDGERS.	Working expenses per 1,000 cubic feet.	Interest and repairs per 1,000 cubic feet.	Interest and repairs of mud punts per 1,000 cubic feet.	Total 1895-96.	Corresponding total, 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
Fouracres' dredgers	1 9 4	2 12 4	3 14 0	8 3 8	5 4 11
Bruce's ditto	1 14 9	4 4 5	3 14 0	10 1 2	5 5 1
English or ladder dredgers ...	1 6 .6	16 13 1	3 14 0	22 1 7	6 5 7

The great difference between the two years is due, of course, to the very small amount of work done.

The Superintending Engineer gives also the following statistics of the gross cost of dredging work done on the Sone Canals, exclusive of hand clearances, but he points out that the figures do not include provision for depreciation of the plant:—

Period.	Gross quantity dredged in all divisions.	Cost of "lifting" and "discharging."	Repairs to dredging plant.	Total cash expenditure.	Interest on capital cost of plant.	Grand total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Cubic feet.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average of 5 years ending 31st March 1889.	10,977,293	62,826	13,575	76,401	19,609	96,010
Year 1889-90	10,578,752	57,395	13,666	71,061	19,609	90,670
„ 1890-91	12,357,802	62,644	15,635	78,279	19,609	97,888
„ 1891-92	10,967,078	61,433	13,933	75,366	19,609	94,975
„ 1892-93	13,034,651	63,781	13,455	77,236	19,609	96,845
„ 1893-94	13,515,482	69,374	13,714	83,118	19,609	1,02,727
Average of 5 years ending 31st March 1894.	12,050,753	62,925	14,087	77,012	19,609	96,621
Year 1894-95	9,432,461	40,264	11,630	51,894	24,099	75,993
Year 1895-96	3,550,791	10,288	5,170	15,408	23,700	39,108

108. The quantity of silt cleared by hand from main canals in the Eastern Sone Division, and the cost, compared with the figures for the two previous years, in shown below:— SILT CLEARED BY HAND.

	1893-94.			1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Quantity cleared by hand.	Cost.	Rate.	Quantity cleared by hand.	Cost.	Rate.	Quantity cleared by hand.	Cost.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	C. feet.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	C. feet.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	C. feet.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
ern Main and Patna Canals...	5,395,181	20,426	3 12 7	5,495,278	23,377	4 4 1	623,710	1,917	3 1 [illegible]

The Superintending Engineer Writes:—

"The Eastern Main and Patna Canals were closed from the 26th of April until the 6th of May 1895. It had previously been the custom to excavate the head of the Eastern Main Canal to 180 feet base, but during the closure in question, the base was reduced to 100 feet, and a "silt wedge" half a mile long and varying from 2' 6" to a foot in thickness, was left in the bed of the canal. The waterway was thus very largely reduced. The result was satisfactory: there was no difficulty in maintaining the discharge of the canal. During the closure only 623,710 cubic feet of silt was removed from the Eastern Main and Patna Canals by hand, as compared with 5,495,278 in the previous year. This large reduction was due partly to the fact just mentioned, and partly to the effect of the measures adopted to prevent the deposit of silt."

The practical result of all the foregoing information regarding the clearance of silt from the Sone Canals is highly satisfactory. It is summed up thus by the Superintending Engineer:—

"During the year under review, the entire cash saving which has been effected in the total cost of canal clearances has been (Rs. 113,660—Rs. 18,283) Rs. 95,377, when the expenditure of the year is compared with the average expenditure of the five years preceding the [illegible]

In view of the large amount of labour involved in the preparation of the many, and somewhat complicated, statistical tables hitherto prepared in connection with dredging work, it may be remarked that, if the dredging in future is as small, as it has been in 1895-96, it will be unnecessary to give such elaborate details about such small quantities of work.

There was no silt clearance done by hand from the Main Western Canal, as there was no closure during the year 1895-96.

WEED CLEARING.

109. The following figures give the cost of weed clearing for the last five years :—

DIVISION.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Eastern Sone ...	277	366	584	...	4
Arrah ...	2,470	466	1,391	638	346
Dehri Workshops ...	1,060	1,435	1,656	2,263	1,748
Buxar ...	2,206	1,583	1,134	179	123
Total ...	6,013	3,850	4,765	3,090	2,221

MILEAGE RATES OF REPAIRS OF CANALS AND DISTRIBUTARIES.

110. The following statement compares the cost of repairs to main canals and distributaries per mile, during the year, with the cost in the two previous years :—

CANAL.	Division.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Number of miles.	Cost per mile.	Number of miles.	Cost per mile.	Number of miles.	Cost per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Eastern Main Canal ...	Eastern Sone	7¼	3,986	7¼	4,163	7¼	910
Western ditto ...	Dehri Workshops ...	9	5,980	9	4,973	9	1,982
	Buxar	12½	987	12½	18	12½	160
Buxar Canal ...	Do.	45¼	338	45¼	282	45¼	203
Patna do. ...	Eastern Sone	79	323	79	231	79	152
Arrah do. ...	Arrah	65½	441	65½	318	65½	211
Dumraon Branch ...	Do.	40¼	170	40¼	132	40¼	114
Behea ditto ...	Do.	31	208	31	253	31	190
Chowsa ditto ...	Buxar	39½	119	39½	98	39½	98
Gurrah Chowbey Branch	Do.	38	93	38	89	38	76
Distributaries ...	Arrah	469	53	470	35	470	32
	Buxar	391½	28	408½	29	409	25
	Eastern Sone	350¼	30	350¼	25	350¼	21

PLANTATIONS.

111. The number of trees, classified according to size, in the plantations on the canals in each division are shown below :—

DIVISIONS.	1895-96.				1894-95.				Increase.	Decrease.
	Trees over 12 feet in height.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings under 4 feet.	Total.	Trees over 12 feet in height.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings under 4 feet.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Eastern Sone	101,515	20,512	41,363	173,390	101,063	31,496	45,280	177,831	...	4,441
Arrah	66,115	18,156	23,960	108,231	69,987	24,824	31,063	125,474	...	17,243
Dehri Workshops	40,788	7,798	8,373	56,959	49,891	9,685	12,701	72,277	...	15,318
Buxar	25,571	9,317	16,755	51,643	26,077	8,730	14,097	48,904	2,750	...
Total ...	243,089	55,783	88,751	387,223	245,138	73,427	103,141	426,376	2,750	36,906
					Net decrease ...	...	...	...	...	39,156

The decrease in the trees is partly due to the numbers cut down for firewood in the Eastern Sone, Arrah, and Dehri Workshop Divisions, but mainly to failure of young plants. During the year firewood was extensively used in the Dehri Workshop engines; a portion of this was sent across the river from the plantations on the Eastern Main Canal.

The financial results of the year are expressed in the following table:—

Division.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Eastern Sone	1,359	765
Arrah ...	1,146	1,830
Dehri Workshops.	658	2,676
Buxar ...	65	1,492
Total ...	3,228	6,763

Mills.

112. A sum of Rs. 1,180 was realized during the year for the leasing of mills, against Rs. 1,715 in 1894-95; the expenditure on their up-keep being Rs. 269 against Rs. 182.

The mill at Lock XI, Buxar Canal, broke down during the year; the decrease in the receipts is partly due to this fact, but mainly to an alteration made in the dates of the receipt of the rent of the Nasriganj turbine, which is really let at higher rates than it used to be. In 1893-94, the gross receipts from mills was Rs. 978.

113. Maulvi Syed Mahamed Nasiruddin continued in charge of the Revenue Division. The excellent work hitherto done by him has, if anything, been surpassed in the current year.

CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS.

Capital account.

114. The Capital and Revenue Accounts of these canals are given below:—

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Heads of Account.	Outlay during 1895-96.	Outlay to end of 1895-96.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	1,25,021	54,75,606
Less—Receipts on capital account	...	54,467
Total direct charges ...	1,25,021	54,21,139
Indirect charges	2,810	65,214

The expenditure charged to Capital Account during the year was incurred against an estimate amounting to Rs. 10,84,513, sanctioned in Bengal Government letter No. 44T.I., of the 29th May 1895, for canalizing a portion of the Eastern Canals, between Kulti and Bamonghatta, known as the Bhangore khal.

The total expenditure on works amounted to Rs. 1,05,923, as detailed below, against a budget provision of Rs. 1,50,000:—

	Rs.
Constructing boundary pillars	1,423
Cost of acquisition of land	19,362
Earthwork in remodelling, &c., of the existing khal ...	37,540
Bamonghatta and Kulti Locks	47,618
Bridges	—20
Total ...	1,05,923

Of the budget amount, Rs. 50,000 had to be surrendered owing to short expenditure on land, and also to the unsatisfactory arrangements made by the contractor for commencing the work.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

2.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(Actuals).

	EXPENDITURE—			RECEIPTS—	
	During 1894-95.	During 1895-96.		During 1894-95	During 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works, maintenance and repairs	2,36,369	2,39,670	Navigation ...	4,30,769	4,34,275
			Miscellaneous ...	12,688	21,228
II.—Revenue management ...	39,553	40,966			
			Total ...	4,43,457	4,55,503
Total direct charges	2,75,922	2,80,686			
Indirect charges ...	13,345	11,004	*Less*—Refunds of revenue ...	454	259
Total working expenses ...	2,89,267	2,91,640			
Profit	1,53,736	1,63,604			
Total ...	4,43,003	4,55,244	Net total receipts ...	4,43,003	4,55,244

NOTE—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1895-96, and nine preceding years, will be found in the table given in paragraph 116 following.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

115. The following is a statement of the receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of the canals, for each of the last ten years :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	4,77,199	5,74,766	5,69,920	4,88,300	5,19,283	5,15,125	4,64,716	4,07,695	4,30,769	4,34,275
Miscellaneous	6,455	5,168	5,224	7,312	5,863	10,218	15,528	13,129	12,688	21,228
Total ...	4,83,654	5,79,934	5,75,144	4,95,621	5,25,146	5,25,343	4,80,244	4,20,824	4,43,457	4,55,503
Less—Refunds of revenue ...	...	...	19	78	61	124	130	283	464	250
Net total receipts ...	4,83,654	5,79,934	5,75,125	4,95,543	5,25,085	5,25,219	4,80,114	4,20,541	4,43,003	4,55,244
WORKING EXPENSES.										
DIRECT CHARGES.										
I.—Works, Maintenance, and Repairs.										
Works (extensions and improvements)	5,092	1,478	4,573	1,244	36,676	36,289	(—)28,408	53	1,766	13,239
Maintenance and repairs ...	1,02,480	1,04,527	1,63,656	1,65,315	1,40,872	1,72,457	1,05,223	1,64,913	1,64,876	1,68,477
Establishment, including direction and accounts ...	24,255	49,248	46,981	50,618	64,041	65,757	49,754	54,856	55,709	37,637
Tools and plant	8,347	18,139	29,054	13,510	20,691	12,541	13,207	14,745	13,958	20,317
Total ...	1,40,174	1,73,392	2,44,264	2,30,687	2,71,280	2,87,044	1,90,086	2,34,597	2,36,360	2,39,670
II.—Revenue Management.										
Navigation Establishment ...	42,714	38,920	37,684	36,281	38,343	41,359	30,935	30,344	39,563	40,906
Total direct charges ...	1,82,888	2,12,312	2,81,948	2,66,968	3,09,623	3,28,403	2,30,021	2,73,941	2,75,922	2,80,636
INDIRECT CHARGES.										
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leave and pension allowances	9,376	12,344	11,853	12,165	14,334	14,996	12,556	13,188	13,345	11,004
Total indirect charges ...	9,376	12,344	11,853	12,165	14,334	14,996	12,556	13,188	13,345	11,004
Total working expenses ...	1,92,264	2,24,656	2,93,801	2,79,133	3,23,957	3,43,399	2,52,177	2,87,129	2,89,267	2,91,640
Net revenue ...	2,91,390	3,55,278	2,81,324	2,16,410	2,01,128	1,81,820	2,27,937	1,33,412	1,53,736	1,63,604

Under extensions and improvements, an important addition was made to the Eastern Canals during the year. On the 24th December 1895, it was notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* that the provisions of Act V of 1864 shall be applicable to the khal and *bheel* route between the Kumar and Madhumati rivers, in the Faridpur district. On a representation made by the India General Steam Navigation Company for opening out a route for steamers and flats, during the rainy season, between Madaripur and Gopalganj, a preliminary survey was made, and as the proposal was found to be feasible, the above notification was published, and an estimate amounting to Rs. 23,118 was sanctioned for improving the route. Up to the end of March 1896 a sum of Rs. 13,009 was expended against the estimate.

The percentage of the net revenue on the capital outlay is shown below for ten years :—

YEAR.	CAPITAL OUTLAY (DIRECT AND INDIRECT)—		RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES.			Percentage of net revenue to capital outlay to end of year.
	During the year.	To end of the year.	Gross revenue.	Charges (direct and indirect).	Net revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1886-87	5,293	52,23,274	4,83,654	1,92,264	2,91,390	5·5
1887-88	15,842	52,39,116	5,79,934	2,24,656	3,55,278	6·7
1888-89	49,369	52,88,485	5,75,125	2,93,801	2,81,324	5·3
1889-90	(—)281	52,88,204	4,95,543	2,79,133	2,16,410	4·1
1890-91	5,693	52,93,897	5,25,085	3,23,957	2,01,128	3·8
1891-92	(—)10,327	52,83,570	5,25,219	3,43,399	1,81,820	3·4
1892-93	74,279	53,57,849	4,80,114	2,52,177	2,27,937	4·2
1893-94	(—)403	53,57,446	4,20,541	2,87,129	1,33,412	2·5
1894-95	1,076	53,58,522	4,43,003	2,89,267	1,53,736	2·8
1895-96	1,27,891	54,86,353	4,55,244	2,91,640	1,63,604	2·9

The actual realizations of the year were Rs. 12,241 in excess of those of 1894-95, while the increase in the working expenses was only Rs. 2,373. The improvement in the net revenue, though not great, may, on the whole, be considered satisfactory. The number of steamers and flats, which entered the

number which passed through this route during th
and 1,099 in 1894-95, and 1893-94 respectively.

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"In last year's report attention was drawn to the system of measurement of steamers and flats. During the year the question of their measurement has been under consideration, with the result that a new rule will shortly be introduced which will ensure toll being levied on the full weight of cargo carried."

LENGTHS OF CANALS.

116. There was an increase of 24 miles in the lengths of the channels open for navigation, owing to the opening out of a channel for the navigation of steamers and flats, during the rainy season, through the *bheel* between the Kumar and Madhumati rivers, in the district of Faridpur. The lengths are as follows:—

		Miles.
Calcutta and new canals		10
Tolly's Nala with 20 miles of Kaorapookhar khal		37
Total Calcutta Canals ...		47
Eastern Canals	Inner boat route 189	316
	Outer ditto 127	
Steamer route		350
Bheel route between the Kumar and Madhumati rivers connecting Khulna and Madaripur		24
Total Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...		737

NAVIGATION.

117. The statement below shows the collections made during the year by the Collector and Supervisor of the Canals, and by the Executive Engineer, respectively:—

CANALS.	Number of boats and rafts.	COLLECTIONS BY COLLECTOR AND SUPERVISOR.						COLLECTIONS BY EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.	GRAND TOTAL GROSS REVENUE.
		Tolls from boats and rafts.	Demurrage.	Ferry tolls.	Tolls from steamers and flats.	Rents of buildings, lands, and other miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Rents of buildings, lands, and other miscellaneous receipts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	76,431	3,29,635	4,077	3,540	7,410	6,897	3,51,549	15,393	4,55,503
Tolly's Nala ...	57,742	85,488	1,730	1,030	...	303	88,551		
Total 1895-96 ...	134,173	4,15,123	5,807	4,570	7,410	7,200	4,40,110	15,393	4,55,503
Total 1894-95 ...	145,273	4,12,738	5,594	4,145	6,925	6,295	4,35,697	7,760	4,43,457

The tolls from boats and rafts, which constitute the chief source of revenue from these canals, amounted during the year to Rs. 4,15,123 against Rs. 4,12,738 of the previous year.

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"Although the increase for the year under review is small, and hardly calls for any remarks, still it is satisfactory to note that the canals continue to attract a fair portion of the trade of the eastern districts, notwithstanding the increasing competiton of Railways and Steamer Companies."

The rice traffic showed a small increase. The quantity of jute imported was largely in excess of the previous year, notwithstanding the severe competition of the Eastern, and Central Bengal Railways, and the Inland Steam Navigation Companies.

There was also an increase in the imports of firewood and lime.

118. The following table classifies the boats which used the canals during the last two years:— TRAFFIC.

Year.	Canal.	Number and Class of Boats exclusive of Rafts.					
		Up to 100 maunds.	Between 100 and 1,000 maunds.	Between 1,000 and 2,500 maunds.	Between 2,500 and 5,000 maunds.	Over 5,000 maunds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1895-96	Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	43,900	29,502	2,982	165	45	76,354
	Tolly's Nala	24,066	12,756	60	...	...	36,822
	Total 1895-96 ...	67,966	42,258	2,742	165	45	113,176
1894-95	Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	41,469	27,278	3,494	184	37	72,462
	Tolly's Nala	24,087	12,551	136	...	...	36,774
	Total 1894-95 ...	65,556	39,829	3,630	184	37	109,236

In the total number of boats which entered the canals during the year, there was an increase of 3,940.

There was a decrease in the number of small boats, or *saltis*, which entered Tolly's Nala from Kaorapookhar and paid tolls at Russa, from Rs. 35,965 in 1894 95, to Rs. 20,854 in 1895-96. Including these *saltis*, the total number of boats was 134,030 against 145,201 in the previous year.

The tonnage of boats, as determined by canal measurement, and the estimated weight and value of the cargo, are shown in the comparative statement below:—

Year.	Canal.	Number of boats, including passenger and empty boats, but excluding rafts.	Tonnage of boats by canal measurement.	Weight of cargo in tons.	Value of cargo.	Tollage, including demurrage.	Percentage of toll on value of cargo.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	
1895-96 ...	Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	76,354	777,935	590,808	4,64,74,817	3,41,015	
	Tolly's Nala ...	57,676	258,862	176,232	1,08,24,068	87,019	
	Total 1895-96 ...	134,030	1,036,797	767,040	5,72,98,885	4,28,034	0·74
1894-95 ...	Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	72,462	768,964	560,601	4,69,91,110	3,31,531	
	Tolly's Nala ...	72,739	286,777	199,261	1,40,13,278	93,490	
	Total 1894-95 ...	145,201	1,055,741	759,862	6,10,04,388	4,25,021	0·69

The decrease of tonnage was chiefly on rice and empty boats in Tolly's Nala. The decrease in value of cargo is attributed to the lower market value of the articles carried.

STEAMER ROUTE.

126. The expenditure on the steamer route, and the receipts from steamers and flats using it, are shown below for each of the last ten years:—

YEARS.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE—			Net revenue.	REMARKS.
		On capital account.	On revenue account.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1886-87 ...	4,365	.....	1,627	1,627	2,738	
1887-88 ...	4,445	.....	1,864	1,864	2,581	
1888-89 ...	4,670	.....	5,352	5,352	(—)682	
1889-90 ..	4,640	.....	2,094	2,094	2,546	
1890-91 ...	5,425	.....	2,268	2,268	3,157	
1891-92 ...	4,640	.....	1,920	1,920	2,720	
1892-93 ...	4,955	28,964	2,094	31,058	(—)26,103	
1893-94 ...	5,495	627	2,094	2,721	2,774	
1894-95 ...	6,925	754	2,094	2,848	4,077	
1895-96 ...	7,410	.....	3,803	3,803	3,607	
Total ...	52,970	30,345	25,210	55,555	(—)2,585	

The increase in the receipts amounted to Rs. 485 over those of last year, but the expenditure increased by Rs. 955; the net revenue therefore showed a decrease of Rs. 470.

ORISSA COAST CANAL.

127. The capital and revenue accounts of this canal are given below:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

1—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Outlay during 1895-96.	Outlay to end of 1895-96.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	39,141	43,74,958
Less—Receipts on capital account	...	3,293
Total direct charges ...	39,141	43,71,665
Indirect charges	1,004	1,05,943

There was an expenditure of Rs. 31,183 under capital account, during the year, on the works detailed below:—

(1) Completion of Baitghur bungalow ...	
(2) Completion of Charbattia bungalow ...	
(3) New bungalow at Eroum	
(4) Remodelling escapes in Ranges IVA and V	
(5) Dredging Range V	
(6) Opening a new escape in 106th mile ...	
(7) Closing an escape in 108th mile ...	
Total	31,183

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The Panchpally, Gumai and Attilabad escapes were completed on the east side, and a considerable quantity of stone was collected for use on the west side. The Jamka escape had to be closed, and in its place a new escape was opened out in the 106th mile. Dredging was continued in Range V, and 315,575 cubic feet of earth were removed."

2.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(Actual). REVENUE ACCOUNT.

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE— During 1894-95.	EXPENDITURE— During 1895-96.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPTS— During 1894-95.	RECEIPTS— During 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
DIRECT CHARGES.			Water-rates ...	...	...
I.—Maintenance and repairs ...	76,448	60,060	Navigation ...	64,094	85,773
II.—Revenue management ...	6,898	6,937	Miscellaneous ...	1,937	2,580
Total direct charges ...	83,346	66,997	Total ...	66,031	88,353
INDIRECT CHARGES ...	3,725	3,122	*Less*—Refunds of revenue ...	91	25
Total working expenses	87,071	70,119			
Net revenue ...	(—)21,131	18,209			
Total ...	65,940	88,328	Net total receipts	65,940	88,328

NOTE.—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1895-96 and seven preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 128 following.

The financial result of the year's operations was very satisfactory. There was a considerable increase in the receipts, and the working expenses were largely reduced. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 18,209, a substantial improvement when compared with the yearly loss hitherto recorded. This excellent result was due to increase in the rice traffic, consequent on the favourable rice crops of the past three years. The tolls on the Balliaghye branch drain tended to swell the receipts of the year to a certain extent.

ICIAL. LTS.

128. The receipts on the Revenue account, and working expenses of the canal for the last ten years, are shown in the following statement :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
-rates ...	(—) 1	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
ıtion ...	28,587	52,828	65,047	63,724	64,220	60,051	55,832	95,233	64,094	85,77
laneous ...	902	1,026	1,381	1,563	1,410	2,072	9,149	2,177	1,937	2,58
Total ...	29,488	53,854	66,428	65,348	65,630	62,123	64,981	97,710	66,031	88,36
Refunds of re- ıe ...	.....	17	254	15	44	66	47	1,143	91	2
total receipts ...	29,488	53,837	66,174	65,333	65,586	62,057	64,934	96,567	65,940	88,32
RKING EX- PENSES.										
RECT CHARGES.										
orks, Maintenance nd Repairs.										
(extensions and ovements):	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	64
's ...	43,969	59,277	42,606	50,528	42,312	49,598	45,490	58,234	52,548	40,05
ishment, includ- direction and unts ...	10,120	14,289	11,377	926	15,452	17,100	17,266	21,552	19,706	15,36
nd plant ...	3,432	8,743	14,462	10,513	9,794	3,464	6,663	7,317	3,999	4,07
Total ...	57,521	76,309	68,445	61,967	67,558	69,162	69,419	87,103	76,448	60,06
Revenue Manage- ment.										
ıtion establish- t ...	2,183	4,559	6,123	6,044	6,208	6,134	6,855	7,029	6,598	6,93
direct charges ...	59,704	80,868	74,568	68,011	73,760	75,296	76,275	94,132	83,046	66,99
DIRECT CHARGES.										
lized abatement nd revenue ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
and pensio: al- nces ..	1,722	2,639	2,450	975	3,032	3,253	3,377	4,001	3,725	3,12
ndirect charges	1,722	2,639	2,450	975	3,032	3,253	3,377	4,001	3,725	3,12
working expenses	61,426	83,507	77,018	68,986	76,798	78,549	79,652	98,133	87,071	70,11
evenue ...	(—) 31,938	(—)29,670	(—)10,844	(—)3,653	(—)11,212	(—)16,492	(—)14,718	(—)1,566	(—)21,131	18,20

The Superintending Engineer writes :—

"As there was no alteration of the rules in force, it is satisfactory to note the large increase of tollage from Rs. 64,094 in 1894-95 to Rs. 85,773 during the year. How far this improvement of traffic was due to the reduced rates for through traffic introduced in 1893-94 it is impossible to say, as this class of traffic was interrupted from October to March, owing to the closure of the Hijili Tidal Canal.

There was a large increase in the number of steamers run by the India General and Messrs Macneill and Company to take rice from Balasore to Chandbally for shipment to Mauritius and other ports.

The India General Steam Navigation Company paid Rs. 10,290, and Macneill and Company Rs. 3,591, against Rs. 4,051 and Rs. 1,264 of the previous year.

This development of traffic in Range V should be fostered in every way; and, considering the large shipments of rice from Balasore direct by sea (some 77,880 tons), it is possible that a share of this might be drawn to Chandbally if Range V were in a more efficient state for navigation during the period of low tides in the cold-weather months. It would be a great boon to shippers if the bed were deepened where it is high, and all the concrete blocks which have been washed in from the old escapes were removed from the canal. If funds are available, the question of closing the canal in March next will be considered. On the Balliaghye drain the tolls increased from Rs. 5,031 in 1894-95 to Rs. 6,605 during the year.

The chief traffic was "down" rice, which had increased from 29,391 tons in the previous year, to 47,918 tons during the year. The "up" rice traffic, which amounted to 6,126 tons, was exported from Chandbally, and was boated along Range V from Balasore. The import of salt increased from 3,627 tons to 4,452 tons, and the jute exports from 165 tons to 622 tons."

The working expenses showed a decrease of Rs. 16,952. On works alone, the mileage rate was Rs 417 against Rs. 541 of the previous year.

129. The following table compares the traffic of the year with that of 1894-95 :— TRAFFIC.

ORISSA COAST CANAL.	Number of boats*	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo, including rafts.	Tolls.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95 ...	16,340	151,442	31,27,901	64,094
1895-96 ...	18,774	206,797	40,02,498	85,773

* Includes passenger and empty boats.

130. The whole length of the canal from Bhaitghur to Charbattia, (102 miles), including 4½ miles of river-crossings, was open for traffic throughout the year. The Superintending Engineer remarks :— LENGTH OF CANAL.

"This is the eleventh year that the Coast Canal has been open continuously without interruption. During neap tides, from January to March, boats drawing over 4 feet of water have difficulty in passing through Range V, owing to portions of the canal not having been originally cut to bed level. It will probably soon be necessary to close the canal for several months in the cold weather to get the canal bed perfectly cleared."

131. The rainfall registered at Balasore was 64·84 inches compared with 64·73 inches in 1894-95. The average of the previous 10 years was 65·60 inches. RAINFALL.

132. The highest flood levels recorded on the various rivers crossed by the Orissa Coast Canal are recorded in the following table :— FLOODS.

NAME OF RIVER.	Locality.	1895-96.		1894-95.		HIGHEST ON RECORD.		REMARKS.
		Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	
1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9
Subarnarekha	Bhograi ...	20th September 1895	113·40	27th July 1894	110·60	June 1863 ..	121·5	* Without date on plan of Mr. Verstannes.
Panchpara ...	Panchpara ...	22nd August 1895 ...	112·60	25th	115·50	Not known ...	118·00	
Burrabulleng	Baleui ...	20th September 1895.	113·60	29th	116·70	22nd September 1865.	118·00	
Mutai ...	Charbattia ...	3rd October 1895 ...	110·70	29th	113·60	Not known ..	116·65	Ditto.

There were no floods during the year, so the gauge readings were in all cases extremely low. The highest levels in the various ranges were as follows:—

Range	III	...	...	=109·70 on 1st October 1895.
„	IVA	...	...	=111·80 on 2nd August „
„	IVB	...	...	=111·90 on 1st July „
„	V	...	...	=111·90 on 1st „ „

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

133. The miscellaneous receipts during the last five years are shown below:—

1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1994-95.	1895-96.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,072	9,149	2,477	1,937	2,580

DREDGING AND SILT CLEARANCE.

134. The amount of dredging done during the year was more than usual. The following table gives the results of the working for the last two years:—

Year.	Name of dredger.	Quantity dredged.	Cost of—			Rate per 1,000 c. ft.		
			Lifting by dredger.	Removing by mud punts.	Total.	Lifting.	Removing.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		C. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1895-96	*Marchant* No. 1.	395,570	1,455	1,763	3,218	3 10 9	4 7 4	8 2 1
	Comus with 3 mud punts.	269,500	978	1,170	2,148	3 9 11	4 5 5	7 15 4
	Total ...	665,070	2,433	2,933	5,366	3 10 5	4 6 7	8 1 0
1894-95	*Marchant* with 6 mud punts.	126,420	654	415	1,069	5 1 7	3 4 9	8 6 4
	Comus with 2 mud punts.	156,102	1,351	710	2,061	8 10 5	4 8 9	13 3 2
	Total ...	282,522	2,005	1,125	3,130	6 14 0	3 14 9	10 12 9

DREDGERS.

Dredger *Marchant* No. 1 worked in Range III and the Suburnarekha river, and *Comus* in Range V.

The clearing of silt from the Balliaghye branch drain, charged to ordinary agricultural, was finished during the year, and the branch canal opened to navigation on the 13th June 1895.

The Bhograi supply sluice was cleared of silt, and re-opened on the 10th July 1895; 1,120,737 cubic feet were removed by hand at a cost of Rs. 4,881; and the remaining quantity, 201,168 cubic feet, was dredged at a cost of Rs. 1,566.

The silt clearance of the Jamcoonda parallel drain, which drains part of the Sulsapat, east of the Orissa Coast Canal, a length of two miles, was cleared, and 16,311 cubic feet of silt removed at a cost of Rs. 387

135. The state of the plantations for the last two years is shown in the following statement :— PLANTATIONS.

YEAR.	Trees upwards of 12 feet in height.	Saplings from 4 to 12 feet in height.	Seedlings below 12 feet.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5
1895-96 ...	2,564	5,437	6,644	14,645
1894-95 ...	1,454	4,627	4,602	10,683

The expenditure on this head was nominal.

SARAN CANALS.

136. The Capital account of these canals has been closed. The Revenue account is given below:— CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

REVENUE ACCOUNT—(Actuals). REVENUE ACCOUNT.

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE— During 1894-95.	EXPENDITURE— During 1895-96.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPTS. During 1894-95.	RECEIPTS. During 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance and repairs.	1,479	1,293	Water-rates ...	938	1,139
			Navigation ...	...	...
INDIRECT CHARGES ...	63	61	Miscellaneous ...	444	411
Total working expenses	1,542	1,354	Total ...	1,382	1,550
Net revenue ...	(—)3,342	121	*Less*—Refunds o revenue.	3,182	75
Total ...	(—)1,800	1,475	Net total receipts	(—)1,800	1,475

NOTE.—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1895-96 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 137 following.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

137. The receipts on Revenue account and working expenses of the Saran Canals for the last ten years are shown in the following statement:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	11,072	21,070	20,415	23,000	30,823	15,785	1,492	6,764	938	1,139
Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411
Miscellaneous	1,355	(—) 405	399	123	160	46	34	50	444	
Total	12,427	20,665	20,814	23,113	30,983	15,831	1,526	6,814	1,382	1,550
Less—Refunds of revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530	3,182	75
Net total receipts ..	12,427	20,665	20,814	23,113	30,983	15,831	1,526	6,284	(—) 1,800	1,475
WORKING EXPENSES.										
Direct charges.										
Maintenance and repairs	23,481	18,601	23,976	24,900	26,454	9,021	9,617	4,111	1,037	856
Establishment	5,480	9,119	10,248	12,422	10,560	3,710	3,772	1,739	447	437
Tools and plant	(—) 978	404	683	491	389	(—) 193	213	112	(—) 5	..
Total direct charges ...	27,983	28,120	34,897	38,313	37,403	12,538	13,602	5,962	1,479	1,293
Indirect charges.										
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leave and pension allowances ..	756	1,277	1,435	1,739	1,478	519	528	243	63	61
Total indirect charges ...	756	1,277	1,435	1,739	1,478	519	528	243	63	61
Total working expenses ..	28,659	29,397	36,332	40,052	38,881	13,057	14,030	6,205	1,542	1,354
Net revenue ...	(—) 16,232	(—) 8,732	(—) 15,518	(—) 16,939	(—) 1,898	2,774	(—) 12,504	79	(—) 3,342	121

LENGTH OF CANALS OPEN AND AREAS COMMANDED AND IRRIGATED.

138. There was no change in the lengths of the canals, which are given in the following table:—

NAME OF CANAL.	1895-96.								1894-95.							
	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries.	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Saran Canals.		Miles.			Acres.		Acres.			Miles.			Acres.		Acres.	
Main canal or head cut		6·34								6·34						
Branch Canals.																
I.—Dulia feeder ...		3·34	...	...	64,000		Nil	...	...	3·34	...	...	64,000	...	1,508	...
II.—Gandaki ...		1·57								1·57						
III.—Dhanai ...		1·00								1·00						
IV.—Gandaki ...		6·57								6·57						
In addition to the above, the following are maintained:—																
I.—Thakraha Sota ...		1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Roopan Chap Sota		27·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·00	...	...	...	...	...	...

These canals were closed during the year, and no irrigation was done from them.

RAINFALL.

139. The average rainfall on the area under command is shown by seasons in the table below for the last five years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kharif season (August, September, and October) ...	11·52	27·70	24·96	28·55	22·02
Rabi season (November to February)	0·61	2·29	1·08	2·62	0·50
Year	35·05	49·19	49·95	51·28	43 42

140. The floods in the Gandak, though destructive to parts of the embankment in the Saran district, were not particularly high. FLOODS.

141. A radical change in the system of working the canals was introduced last year, and rules were published in the *Calcutta Gazette* laying down the conditions under which water would be admitted to them. The most important of these is that payment of the charge levied for the supply of water to any canal must accompany any application for the opening of its head sluice. The amounts fixed for each canal are as follows:— ASSESSMENTS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCE.

		Rs.
No. III.—The Daha	... ...	10,000
„ IV.— „ Gandaki	... ...	5,500
„ V.— „ Dhanai	... ...	6,500
„ VI.— „ Gangri	... ...	8,000
Total	...	30,000

As no one applied to have any sluice opened, the canals remained closed throughout the year.

Regarding the old guarantee account, which has not yet been finally settled, the Executive Engineer writes:— REVENUE.

"From last year's revenue account it will be seen that the sums of Rs. 3,167 and Rs. 75 were paid to the Moniara and Sadowa concerns, and the sum of Rs. 1,996 due by the Arrowa concern was remitted; a further sum of Rs. 63 was paid by the Jogapur concern, which was the balance due by them.

The above sums were the balances at credit and debit of the various concerns at the end of March 1891, when the new guarantee came into force. When the accounts of the new guarantee with the proprietors of the Moniara and Sadowa concerns were thoroughly gone into by checking every voucher relating thereto in the Collector's office, it was found that certain amounts had been credited to the new guarantee which should have been credited to the old. These amounts consisted of small sums collected by certificate procedure, or other means, during the years 1892 and 1893, on assessments made by Mr. Donald Reid many years before irrigation done in his own dehat, which he had not been able to collect. These had been by mistake entered and shown as paid under assessments made by the Public Works officer, for irrigation done outside the Moniara and Sadowa dehats under the "new guarantee."

When the new guarantee account was closed up, these amounts were separated from this account, and credited in the old guarantee account as shown below; the matter is still under consideration by the Collector:—

Serial number.	Guaranteeing Factory.	By Treasury Account Balance on 1st April 1891.		Collected from April 1st 1891 to 31st March 1894.	Balance on 31st March 1894.		Amount paid or written off as per Bengal Government No. 146, dated 22nd January 1896, to Commissioner of Patna.	Balance due to on 1st April 1895.	Remarks.
		From factory.	To factory.		Due from	Due to			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Moniara ...	.....	3,167 10 3	259 5 6	.....	3,426 15 9	3,167 0 0	259 15 9	Paid.
2	Sadowa ...	1,500 0 0	.....	1,611 7 8	.....	111 7 8	*75 0 0	36 7 8	*Paid.
3	Jogapur ...	2,561 10 1	.....	2,498 8 0	63 2 1	.....	*63 2 1	.....	*Written off
4	Burhoga ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	Arrowa ...	2,615 14 1	.....	619 7 9	1,996 6 4	.....	*1,996 6 4	.....	*Written off
6	Ramcola ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7	Barhowli ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8	Rajapuity ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9	Sit.Ipur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10	Hurpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11	Bansopali ...	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	Gaighat ...	231 4 6	.....	231 4 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	7,408 12 8	3,167 10 3	5,720 1 5	2,059 8 5	3,538 7 5	5,301 8 5	296 7 5	

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

142. The expenditure on maintenance during the past five years is shown below:—

	Miles.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs to head cut and river protective works	6·34	4,304	1,341	1,766	432	459
Repairs to Daha feeder ...	3·34	357	544	499	166	397
„ to Gandaki feeder ...	1·57	221	1,550	556	150	
„ to Dhanai feeder ...	1·00	65	411	242	119	
„ to Gangri feeder ...	6·57	129	565	424	170	
„ to dams and channels for irrigation purposes ...	...	3,945	5,196	631	...	...
Total ...	...	9,021	9,517	4,112	1,037	856
Establishment ...	...	3,710	3,772	1,738	447	437
Tools and plant (actual) ...	...	(—)193	213	1·2	(—)5	...
Refund of revenue	...	...	...	530	3,182	75
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	12,538	13,502	6,492	4,661	1,368

All that was done to keep the canals in order was the ordinary repairs to sluices, and weed clearance in the "Head cut."

PLANTATIONS.

143. The state of the plantations for the last two years is shown below:—

YEAR.	Trees over 12 feet.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings under 4 feet.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1894-95	8,436	4,588	4,935	17,959
1895-96	9,303	4,762	5,723	19,788

The expenditure on plantations was Rs. 35 only, against Rs. 50 in the preceding year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

144. The only revenue derived from the canals during the year was Rs. 411, which was realized on account of the sale of grass, fisheries, &c., against Rs. 444 in the preceding year.

NADIA RIVERS.

LENGTHS.

145. The rivers comprised in this system are the Bhagirathi, Bhairab-Jalangi, Mathabhanga, and part of the Hooghly, and their approximate lengths are as follows:—

Bhagirathi ...	...	145 miles to Nadia.
Bhairab-Jalangi ...	...	141 ditto.
Mathabhanga ...	...	138 miles to junction of the Hooghly river.
Hooghly ...	...	31 miles from Nadia to Chakdaha.
Total	...	455 miles

This total shows a decrease of 22 miles as compared with the last year's report, owing to the present Bhagirathi entrance at Narainpur being 22 miles below the upper intake at Faraka. This upper portion of the Bhagirathi is now the main stream of the Ganges and requires no training works. Its length is not included in the channels to be maintained.

146. No Capital account of expenditure is kept. The Revenue account for the last two years is given below :— REVENUE ACCOUNT.

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE— During 1894-95.	EXPENDITURE— During 1895-96.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPTS— During 1894-95.	RECEIPTS— During 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Maintenance and repairs.	98,117	1,13,818	Navigation ...	1,41,419	1,19,981
II.—Revenue management.	34,268	23,582	Miscellaneous ...	279	124
Total direct charges ...	1,32,385	1,37,400	Total ...	1,41,698	1,20,105
INDIRECT CHARGES ...	8,494	8,881	*Less*—Refunds of revenue.	...	59
Total working expenses	1,40,879	1,46,281			
Profit	819	(—)26,235			
Total ...	1,41,698	1,20,046.	Net total receipts	1,41,698	1,20,046

NOTE.—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1895-96 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 147 following.

147. The receipts on revenue account and working expenses for the last ten years are shown below:— FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	2,03,707	1,98,318	1,91,791	1,85,983	2,00,508	1,92,718	1,65,380	1,71,166	1,41,419	1,19,981
Miscellaneous	543	357	97	60	136	247	158	86	279	124
Total ...	2,03,250	1,98,675	1,91,888	1,86,043	2,00,644	1,92,965	1,65,538	1,71,252	1,41,698	1,20,105
Less—Refunds of revenue ...	...	...	...	220	182	228	18	1	...	59
Total receipts ...	2,03,250	1,98,675	1,91,888	1,85,823	2,00,462	1,92,737	1,65,520	1,71,251	1,41,698	1,20,046
WORKING EXPENSES.										
Direct Charges.										
Maintenance and repairs ...	29,061	46,201	38,033	47,843	52,462	62,704	68,763	77,264	68,588	89,991
Establishment	29,293	41,925	43,305	38,537	46,410	46,838	51,561	58,732	60,669	62,486
Tools and plant	1,409	3,503	2,380	2,250	2,476	1,330	1,644	1,801	1,890	1,150
Suspense account	450	(—) 1,607	(—) 14	(—) 1,036	3,160	(—)3,015	1,066	478	1,238	2,823
Total direct charges ...	60,213	92,022	1,34,694	87,594	1,03,537	1,06,857	1,23,054	1,38,435	1,32,385	1,37,400
Indirect Charges.										
Leave and pension allowances	4,101	5,970	6,075	5,395	6,357	6,417	7,231	8,322	8,494	8,881
Total indirect charges ...	4,101	5,970	6,075	5,395	6,357	6,417	7,231	8,322	8,494	8,881
Total working expenses ...	64,314	97,992	1,40,769	92,989	1,09,894	1,13,274	1,30,275	1,46,657	1,40,879	1,46,281
Net revenue ...	1,38,936	1,00,783	51,119	92,834	90,568	79,463	35,245	24,594	819	(+)26,235

Regarding the financial results the Superintending Engineer writes :—

"The decrease in receipts, amounting to Rs. 21,652, was mainly due to the exceptionally dry condition of the rivers throughout the cold weather, the entrance of the Bhagirathi being closed from the middle of December.

Were this decrease confined to a single season, it would be of little moment, but unfortunately it has been going on for some years past, and now for the first time in the history of these rivers, extending as far back as 1820, the net revenue has become a minus quantity. It is only within the last four years, however, that the decline has become particularly marked, but no enquiry has been made, nor any satisfactory explanation given of this annual decrease of revenue. It may possibly be due to two causes—

(1) More favourable railway rates with the view of securing the Ganges traffic.

(2) Owing to the uncertainty of the depth of water at the entrances and over the shoals, the boatmen may have lost faith in the rivers as a means of transport during the cold weather. This is not the first time in the life of these rivers that the question of railway competition and deterioration of channel has been considered.

In 1868-69 the Board of Revenue, when reviewing the report for that year, wrote as follows :—

'From the examination of the figures given in the statements, it appears to the Board to be perfectly clear that, apart from the vicissitudes of season and incidental circumstances which may cause temporary fluctuations in the extent and course of traffic, the chief and constant reasons for the decrease of the river traffic are the obstructions at the entrance of the river, and the deteriorated condition of the river channel generally, as alluded to by the Executive Engineer, owing to which the river is year by year navigated by a fewer number of large boats and more traffic diverted to the railway.'

To test the accuracy of the above opinions, it is necessary to compare the receipts and expenditure at that time with the revenue and expenditure of recent years.

In the following statement is given the receipts and charges for the years 1863-64 to 1868-69. Unfortunately the information for other years is not conveniently available.

Year.	Total receipts.	Public Works Department receipts.	Total.	Public Works Department charges.	Net revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64 ...	2,69,017	.....	2,69,017	1,90,420	78,597
1864-65 ...	2,40,737	.....	2,40,737	91,829	1,48,908
1865-66 ...	2,18,013	.....	2,18,013	1,19,206	98,807
1866-67 ...	1,96,327	316	1,96,643	1,05,979	90,664
1867-68 ...	2,06,383	2,559	2,08,942	1,74,755	34,187
1868-69 ...	1,79,900	2,339	1,82,239	1,56,108	26,131
Mean ...	.....	.....	2,19,265	1,39,716	.....

The mean gross annual revenue and expenditure from 1863 to 1893 were Rs. 2,19,265 and Rs. 1,39,716 respectively, compared with Rs. 1,95,981 and Rs. 98,398 for the years 1883 to 1889. The small decrease in annual revenue, extending over a period of 20 years, would seem to show that the railway has not proved such a formidable rival as was anticipated; while the large decrease in maintenance charges would tend to prove that the rivers as navigable channels were, up to a few years back, in a better condition than they were 30 years ago. At that time the Executive Engineer wrote "that the shoals in the Bhagirathi were increasing, and that it is now almost entirely abandoned as a cold-weather route." During my short acquaintance with these rivers, I have felt inclined to attribute the rapid increase of maintenance to an extension of the shoals; but, with the knowledge of what has taken place in the past, I venture to entertain a hope that the history of the Bhagirathi will repeat itself, and that the present period of depression will soon be followed by a succession of years of increased revenue and diminished expenditure. Appended to this report is a statement which has been prepared to show the average monthly receipts of the four flood months, viz., July to October, and the four dry months, January to April, for a series of years from 1831-32 up to date. This statement shows that for the years 1863 to 1869, the average monthly receipts in the flood and dry months were Rs. 24,285 and Rs. 2,508 respectively, while for the years 1883 to 1889 the receipts for the same months averaged Rs. 14,307 and Rs. 2,995 respectively. These

figures are instructive, as they show that it is when the rivers are full that the great decrease in traffic has taken place. The Executive Engineer will be requested to consider and report on this question before submission of his next annual report."

RAINFALL. FLOODS.

148. No rainfall register is kept up for these rivers.

149. The gauge readings at Gheria and Berhampore for the last ten years are given below:—

Year.	Berhampore.	Gheria.
1886	29′ 9½″	32 35
1887	30′ 1½″	31·50
1888	30′ 2″	32 35
1889	30′ 4½″	34 00
1890	30′ 11¾″	31·70
1891	26′ 7″	29 30
1892	29′ 1½″	31·55
1893	27′ 11½″	30·75
1894	30′ 3½″	32·75
1895	26′ 1½″	28·80

The reading of the Berhampore gauge on the 19th August 1895 was 26′ 1½″. The flood was therefore the lowest recorded during the last ten years, and was almost 5 feet below the highest flood level of 1890.

The highest flood levels of 1895-96 are compared below with the highest levels in the previous year, and with the heighest levels on record. The readings given are the heights above mean sea level:—

River.	Locality.	1895-96.		1894-95.		Highest known.	
		Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bhagirathi ...	Berhampore	19th Aug. 1895	26·12	29th Aug. 1894	64·04	14th Aug. 1890	64·71
Jalangi ...	Sarupganj	26th „ „	24·25	6th Sept. „	29·41	28th „ „	34·88
Mathabhanga ...	Hanskhali	23rd „ „	19·66	27th Dec. „	24·96	3rd Sept. „	39·93

NAVIGATION.

150. The several classes of boats which plied on the rivers and the tolls collected from them are tabulated below:—

Name of River.	Number and class of boats.						Collections by Toll Collector.					
	Up to 100 maunds.	Between 101 and 1,000 maunds.	Between 1,001 and 2,500 maunds.	Between 2,501 and 5,000 maunds.	Over 5,000 maunds.	Total.	Tolls from boats.	Tolls from rafts.	Tolls from steamers and launches.	Total tolls.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhagirathi (Jangipur toll station).	5,359	2,862	676	137	6	9,040	24,271	13	7,741	32,025		
Bhagirathi and Bhyrub-Jalangi (Sarupganj) toll station).	13,836	13,484	1,245	42	2	27,659	54,309	93	11,675	66,075	124	1,20,105
Mathabhanga and Ichamati (Hanskhali toll station).	4,074	5,423	327	15	...	9,839	21,872	9	...	21,881		
Total, 1895-96 ...	22,319	21,829	2,248	194	8	46,598	1,00,452	115	19,414	1,19,981	124	1,20,105
Total, 1894-95 ...	24,362	22,127	2,648	452	18	49,607	1,19,383	619	21,391	1,41,419	279	1,41,698

TRAFFIC.

151. The following is a statement of the number of boats, their tonnage the weight and value of their cargo, and the toll collection:—

NAME OF RIVER.	Number of boats, inclusive of steamers, flats and rafts.	Tonnage of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Toll* collection.	Percentage of toll on value of cargo.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bhagirathi	9,462	159,566	68,333	50,41,261	32,025	0·62
Ditto and Bhyrub-Jalangi ...	28,059	324,258	112,821	1,66,42,177	66,075	0·39
Mathabhanga and Ichamati ...	9,906	107,894	38,813	32,95,813	21,881	0·66
Total, 1895-96 ...	47,427	591,718	219,967	2,49,79,251	1,19,981	0·48
Total, 1894-95 ...	50,518	668,245	257,460	3,12,12,357	1,41,419	0·45

* Tolls from boats, steamers, flats and rafts.

The foregoing statement shows, on the whole, a falling off under all heads, Sarupganj being most conspicuous, where the total weight of cargo registered during the year was 112,821 tons, as compared with 142,686 tons in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of 29,865 tons. This vast decrease is attributable to the deterioration of the Jalangi and Bhagirathi rivers towards the end of the cold weather, thus diverting the through traffic from the northern districts and Bihar to Goalundo, whence it was transhipped and railed to Calcutta, or continued the boat journey to Calcutta by the Sundarbans route.

STEAMER SERVICE.

152. No transport service is maintained by Government on these rivers. The steamer service kept up by the several companies is shown in the statement below:—

NATURE OF SERVICE.	TERMINAL STATIONS—		Outward and inward.	PERIOD.
	From—	To—		
1	2	3	4	5
	Calcutta Steam Navigation Company.			
Weekly ...	Calcutta ...	Jangipur ...	Both ...	From 15th June to 10th November 1895.
Twice a week ...	Kalna ...	Katwa and Jiaganj.	Do. ...	From 3rd June to 3rd November 1895.
Ditto ...	Azimganj ...	Dhulian ...	Do. ...	From 23rd June to 10th November 1895.
Twice daily ...	Berhampore	Azimganj ...	Do. ...	From January to 12th November 1895.
	East Indian Railway Company.			
Twice a week ...	Azimganj ...	Dhulian ...	Both ...	From 11th June to 10th November 1895.
Daily ...	Berhampore	Azimganj ..	Do. ...	From 9th July to 2nd November 1895.
Do. ...	Lalbagh ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	From 3rd November 1895 to 31st March 1896.

153. The cost of the revenue establishment for the last five years is shown below:— REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT.

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Salary and commission of Collectors ...	Rs. 13,210	Rs. 12,391	Rs. 12,644	Rs. 14,807	Rs. 14,010
Accounts and office establishment	8,942	8,879	8,901	8,494	8,407
Travelling allowance	530	601	525	766	756
Contingencies	452	411	947	395	409
Total ..	23,134	22,282	23,017	24,462	23,582

There was a decrease of Rs. 880 during the year, due mainly to less commission having been drawn by the Toll Collectors of Sarupganj and Hanskhali toll stations.

154. The charges for maintenance and repairs (exclusive of establishment and tools and plant) for the last three years, are detailed below:— MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

Particulars.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96
1	2	3	4
Re-opening lower entrance channel, Bhagirathi river	Rs. 546	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
Training works in river Bhagirathi ...	51,481	41,642	45,694
„ „ Bhyrub ...	4,318	3,989	6,107
„ „ Jalangi ..	6,430	7,034	6,932
„ „ Mathabhanga ...	2,060	2,717	844
Sounding Nadia rivers	6,500	6,535	5,731
Maintaining and working divisional boats	2,635	2,493	2,297
Petty and other charges	3,394	4,178	2,386
Total ...	77,364	68,588	69,991

The total expenditure was Rs. 1,403 more than that of the previous year. The increase was due to certain charges, which were incurred in 1894-95, having been paid during the current year: otherwise the actual expenditure on training works was Rs. 13,310 less than in the previous year.

155. The miscellaneous receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 124 against Rs. 279 in the previous year. MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

156. No work was done under this head except at a few shoals, where sand was cleared by *kodalis* in order to keep up a running stream of good drinking water for the towns and villages along the river bank. DREDGING AND SILT CLEARANCE.

157. The only plantations kept up in the Nadia Rivers Division are those on the berms of the Bhagirathi embankments. Their condition is shown by the following statement:— PLANTATION.

Year.	Trees over 12 feet.	Saplings from 4 to 12 feet.	Seedlings below 4 feet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1894-95 ...	13,558	3,169	2,616	19,343
1895-96 ...	13,184	4,020	1,751	18,955

EDEN CANAL.

LENGTH OF CANALS.

158. No Capital or Revenue account of this canal is maintained. The aggregate length of the excavated channels remained the same as last year. The lengths of the several channels are as follows:—

	Miles.
Joojooty sluice and channel. Nos. 1 and 2 ...	2
Eden Canal proper	19½
Kana Damodar junction cut	2½
Saraswati junction cut	2½
Connecting channel between the Rankini Doho and the Kana Damodar	½
Connecting channel between the Rankini Doho and Kana Nadi	½
Total ...	27½

In addition to the above, the natural channels of the Kana Nadi, Kana Damodar, Banka Nala, and North and South Saraswati are included in the system.

The gross area commanded by the Eden canal is about 300,000 acres, of which about 200,000 acres are culturable, and 100,000 acres irrigable.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

159. The receipts and expenditure for the last two years are given below:—

EXPENDITURE.	1894-95.	1895-96.	RECEIPTS.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works	12,554	3,072	Water-rates ...	29,674	30,763
Maintenance and repairs...	25,303	37,341	Miscellaneous ...	576	355
Establishment ...	14,129	14,951			
Tools and plant ...	752	606	Total ...	30,250	31,118
			Less-Refunds of Revenue	50	201
Total expenditure ...	52,738	55,970			
			Net total receipts ...	30,200	30,917
Balance, deficit ...	22,538	25,053			

The original works executed, or in progress during the year, were the following:—

(*a*) The combined bridge and regulator over the Kana Damodar at Chakdighi were completed during the year. The total cost amounted to Rs. 10,668, but of this only Rs. 2,439 were expended in the year under review.

(*b*) A sum of Rs. 633 was expended during the year on land charges as under—

	Rs.
For channel connecting Rankini Doho with Kana Nadi ...	517
Ditto ditto with Kana Damodar	98
Compensation for land, Eden Canal	18
Total	633

(*c*) A cart bridge over the echannel connecting the Rankini Doho and the Kana Nadi at Srimanpur was constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 770, which was charged to the maintenance grant of the Eden Canal.

Besides the extensions and improvements above alluded to, the Eden Canal was maintained in an efficient condition throughout the year.

The actual cost of maintenance of the canal during the year was Rs. 53,099, as compared with Rs. 40,234 of the previous year. The increase was due to heavy silt clearance from the Banka, from channel No. 1 at Joojooty, and also from that portion of the Banka immediately above the weir at Kanchannagar.

As usual, the cold-weather supply of the canal was kept up by a sand dam across the Damodar at Joojooty, at a cost of Rs. 3,522 against Rs. 4,004 of the previous year.

The receipts from water-rates showed a small increase.

RAINFALL.

160. The rainfall registered at Edilpur was 44·43 inches, as compared with 48·51 inches in the previous year; but the fall during the *kharif* season was only 29·14 inches, or 4·34 inches less than that of last year.

CROP EXPERIMENT.

161. Regarding crop experiments, the Superintending Engineer writes:—

"A few experiments were made with paddy crops only, with the result that an acre of middle class land irrigated by canal water produced 32 maunds 29 seers of paddy, and 45 maunds 22 seers of straw; but no experiment was made on land which did not receive the benefit of canal water, as there was almost a complete failure of crop in the non-irrigated tract."

AREAS LEASED AND IRRIGATED.

162. The total area leased during the year was 43,525 acres, as compared with 44,584 acres in 1894-95, the falling off being due to the cancelling of old long leases of certain villages on the banks of the Banka Nala.

The total area irrigated by the Eden Canal during the year under review was 36,221 acres, consisting of 19,156 acres of *kharif* and 1,719 acres of *rabi* in the Burdwan district, and 15,180 acres of *kharif* and 166 acres of *rabi* in the Hooghly district, as compared with 20,390 acres of the previous year, viz., 17,970 acres of *kharif* and 12 acres of *rabi* in the former, and 2,400 acres of *kharif*, and 8 acres of *rabi*, in the latter district. The increase was mainly attributable to the scanty rainfall of the year under report.

Out of 34,536 acres irrigated in the Burdwan and Hooghly districts during the *kharif* season, 3,884 acres received one watering only, as they were situated beyond the area commanded by the canal; and 158 acres were irrigated surreptitiously in the Hooghly district.

The areas irrigated by the Eden Canal during the last five years are shown below:—

Years.	Long leases.	Annual leases.	One flushing beyond area commanded.	nauthorised.	Total.	Remar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	
1891-92 ...	12,707	1,478	...	...	14,185	
1892-93 ..	47,848	6,534	...	16,951	71,333	
1893-94 ...	11,601	138	...	...	11,739	
1894-95 ...	19,650	20	720	...	20,390	
1895-96 ...	30,195	1,984	3,884	158	36,221	

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"In last year's report it was remarked that it was only in exceptional years that there was any demand for canal water. The season under review was exceptional, and a much larger area would have been irrigated had there been any system of distributaries to carry the water from the main canal. An estimate amounting to Rs. 94,245 has been recently sanctioned by Government for the construction of two distributaries."

DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE.

163. The water-rates assessed during the year amounted to Rs. 37,809, and taking the unrealized balance of the years 1892-93, 1893-94 and 1894-95, the gross demand for the year was Rs. 70,978 against Rs. 69,662 of the previous year.

Deducting the collection of Rs. 30,690 (*plus* Rs. 73 realized by the Burdwan Certificate Officer on account of interest on outstanding water-rates),

the remissions of Rs. 4,605, and Rs. 1,791 allowed as commission on advance payment, the unrealized balance remaining at the end of the year was Rs. 33,883. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 10,699 will probably have to be written off as irrecoverable.

REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT. 164. The cost of the revenue establishment during the year was Rs. 4,215 against Rs. 4,052 in the previous year.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS. 165. The miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 355 against Rs. 576 in 1894-95.

PLANTATIONS. 166. The expenditure on plantations was the same as last year, viz., Rs. 76. A number of mahogany seedlings died owing to excessive heat, bringing down the total number from 360 to 327.

FLOODS. 167. There were five floods in the Damodar river during the year, but as they were of an ordinary nature, no damage was done to the canal. The last and highest flood, which occurred on 20th September 1895, rose to 13 feet, or 2 feet 7 inches below the highest on record at Edilpur, on the 8th July 1894.

GAIGHATTA AND BUXI KHAL.

LENGTH OF CHANNEL. 168. This channel, 7½ miles in length, was taken over by the Public Works Department on the 1st April 1894. It was formerly an important trade route, connecting the Damodar and Rupnarain rivers, but its importance diminished when the Midnapore canal was opened, and it was placed under the management of the Hooghly Road Cess Committee. After this, from want of proper attention, it silted up so much that the traffic of even small boats was almost stopped. Subsequently, it came into the hands of the District Board of Howrah, and its annual income was then estimated at Rs. 2,810. Government was eventually asked to resume its management, as it continued to deteriorate, and its income in consequence to diminish.

RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 31,471, was sanctioned for its re-excavation, and the work was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 29,325. The total expenditure on its maintenance amounted, during the year 1895-96, to Rs. 13,009, against Rs 27,269 in 1894-95. The receipts were Rs. 5,125 against Rs. 820 in the preceding year.

The right of collecting tolls was leased out for Rs. 5,125, and the full amount was realized during the year.

MADHUBAN CANAL.

EXPENDITURE. 169. The expenditure incurred in maintaining this canal during the last five years is shown below :—

PARTICULARS.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works ...	...	...	...	...	...
Maintenance ...	7,300	7,083	5,943	5,567	2,488
Establishment ...	3,003	2,813	2,438	2,405	1,269
Tools and plant ...	203	126	2	36	7
Refunds of revenue	...	...	...	27	44
Total ...	10,506	10,032	8,383	8,035	3,808

During the year, although no severe floods occurred, yet a good deal of damage was done. Again, as in previous years, a deep hole was scoured out in front of the under-sluices of the Teur Weir. The east wing wall was damaged and a portion of the toe-wall, constructed in 1894, was carried away. The east bank was considerably damaged, the river very nearly cutting through the bank into the channel behind.

The expenditure incurred during the year, amounting to Rs. 1,750, was for repairing the damage done in 1894-95. The amount expended in maintaining the canal itself was Rs. 849, and consisted of weed and silt clearance, repairing banks, &c. A sum of Rs. 110, expended on repairing the Teur weir in 1894-95, was written back during 1895-96. The total expenditure on repairs was therefore Rs. 2,488.

No revenue is derived from the canal. REVENUE

The miscellaneous receipts were Rs. 121, against Rs. 63 in 1894-95.

170. The total area irrigated was 2,254 acres as compared with 5,518 acres in the previous year. A good deal of the irrigation was done during the months of January to March to the poppy cultivation. IRRIGATION

The areas of the different crops irrigated during the last five years were as follows:—

Nature of crop.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif ...	2,539	4,835	2,710	5,033	980
Rabi ...	495	150	46	117	112
Poppy ...	552	734	301	322	783
Hot-weather crops ...	...	640	14	46	379
Total ...	3,586	6,400	3,071	5,518	2,254

171. The state of the plantations for the last two years is shown below:— PLANTATIONS.

YEAR.	Trees over 12 feet.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings under 4 feet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1894-95 ...	247	246	202	695
1895-96 ...	251	240	211	702

GENERAL RESULTS.

NET REVENUE.

172. The net results of the year 1895-96, compared with those of the previous year, are shown below:—

PARTICULARS.	Receipts from all sources.	Working expenses, including refunds of revenue. (Direct and indirect charges.)	Profit or loss.
1	2	3	4
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	15,24,040	14,65,962	+58,078
1895-96	15,15,315	13,91,926	+1,23,389
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.			
For which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.			
1894-95	5,10,870	3,81,607	+1,29,263
1895-96	5,45,406	3,63,472	+1,81,934
For which only Revenue accounts are kept.			
1894-95	1,42,518	1,69,186	—26,668
1895-96	1,25,230	1,59,844	—34,614
For which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.			
1894-95	30,313	60,823	—30,510
1895-96	31,239	59,979	(—)28,740
Total { 1894-95 ...	22,07,741	20,77,578	+1,30,163
Total { 1895-96 ...	22,17,190	19,75,221	+2,41,969

The total receipts exceed the figures of the revised budget estimates by Rs. 43,190, while the total direct expenditure was Rs. 90,304 less than that provided in the budget.

EARNINGS.

173. Reckoned on earnings, that is, on assessed revenue, as opposed to actual receipts, the net results of the Major Irrigation Works for the last two years were as follows:—

	Earnings.	Working expenses.	Profit or loss.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	13,85,719	14,65,962	(—)80,243
1895-96	15,75,422	13,91,926	(+)1,83,556

The revenue from Minor Works and Navigation is derived mainly from tollage receipts.

ARREARS.

174. Good work was done during the year in the recovery of water-rates, and the reduction of the uncollected balance from Rs. 77,498 to Rs. 67,460, is satisfactory.

The figures for the three canal systems are given below:—

Canals.	Outstanding on 1st April 1895.	Demand of 1895-96.	Collected or adjusted.	Outstanding on 1st April 1896.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa	32,140	2,31,727	2,29,524	34,343
Midnapore	4,549	1,04,111	98,536	10,124
Sone	40,809	6,56,246	6,74,062	22,993
Total ...	77,498	9,92,084	10,02,122	67,460

Canal.	Demand.			Collections, including remissions.			Percentage of collections.		
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1895-96.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals	32,140	2,31,727	2,63,867	21,629	2,07,895	2,29,524	67·01	89·62	86·98
Midnapore Canal	4,549	1,04,111	1,08,660	3,470	95,066	98,536	76·28	91·31	90·68
Sone Canals	40,809	6,56,246	6,97,055	32,852	6,34,210	6,74,062	97·65	96·64	96·70
Total, 1895-96 ...	77,498	9,92,084	10,69,582	65,151	9,36,971	10,02,122	84·06	94·44	93·69
1894-95.									
Orissa Canals	63,350	1,68,449	2,31,799	48,584	1,51,075	1,99,659	76·69	89·68	86·13
Midnapore Canal	7,027	1,35,016	1,42,043	6,332	1,31,162	1,37,494	90·11	97·14	96·79
Sone Canals	1,01,858	6,86,905	7,88,763	92,418	6,55,536	7,47,954	90·73	95·43	94·82
Total, 1894-95 ...	1,72,235	9,90,370	11,62,605	1,47,334	9,37,773	10,85,107	85·54	94·68	93·33

175. A comparison is made in the following table between the approximate value of crops irrigated by Major Irrigation Works during 1895-96 and the previous year:— VALUE OF CROPS.

Canals.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Area irrigated.	Value of crops.	Area irrigated.	Value of crops.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Orissa	122,561	37,78,130	117,996*	25,44,254
Midnapore	70,116	25,22,086	65,251	21,53,283
Sone	317,134	1,21,71,797	395,222	1,34,87,081
Total ...	509,811	1,84,72,013	578,469	1,81,84,618

* Exclusive of 1,464 acres of additional kharif demand assessed after the close of the year.

The average value per acre of the various crops irrigated has decreased from Rs. 32·4 to Rs. 31·43.

DATE FOR SUBMISSION OF REPORTS.

176. The date fixed for the submission of revenue reports to the office of the Chief Engineer is the 5th September. The dates when the different reports were received are shown below :—

		In 1895.	In 1896.
Orissa Circle ...	Deputy Collector's report through Commissioner.	17th August.	11th September.
	Superintending Engineer's report ...	5th September.	2nd ditto.
South-Western Circle	Deputy Collector's report through Commissioner.	6th August.	5th October.
	Superintending Engineer's report ...	2nd September.	4th September.
Sone Circle ..	Deputy Collector's report through Commissioner.	4th ditto.	7th ditto.
	Superintending Engineer's report ...	27th August.	28th August.

All the Superintending Engineer's reports were punctual. The South-Western Circle Deputy Collector's report was late.

177. As far as irrigation is concerned, the year was one of a more favourable character than the two years preceding it. Although the rainfall was plentiful in Orissa, it was decidedly deficient in the Sone and Midnapore. There was a large increase in the area irrigated by the Sone Canals in the rabi season, but the financial results of the year are, nevertheless, to a certain extent disappointing. The revenue derived from the increased rabi irrigation does not appear in the year's accounts, as the water-rates from the rabi crop are not realizable till the next year. The seasons 1893 and 1894 were particularly favourable to the rice crop, and the fact that the year under review succeeded two such good seasons was not conducive to the extensive renewal of long leases which had expired. On the Midnapore Canal the reluctance of the cultivators to renew expired leases is now becoming a serious matter. The question is receiving careful attention, and if, as seems to be the case, some of the rules in force are unpopular, it will probably be necessary to modify them.

A very satisfactory feature of the year's work is the reduction in the cost of maintaining the Sone and Orissa Canals. The improvement is most marked in the Sone Circle, where the saving amounts to a very large sum, and the total expenditure is less than in any year since the canals were fully opened. This excellent result has been attained not only by the continued success of the methods introduced by Mr. Buckley for reducing the deposits of silt in the canals, but also by actual economies effected by the careful supervision of the Executive Engineers in charge of the canal divisions. The good work done by Mr. DeMello in reducing the charges in the Arrah Division, which were formerly extravagant, is brought specially to notice by the Superintending Engineer. The water-rate collections of the year were remarkably good. In the Sone Circle the uncollected balance was the lowest, and the percentage of collections was the highest on record. This satisfactory state of things reflects great credit on the Deputy Collector, Maulvi Syed Mahomed Nasiruddin, and his staff. The collections in Orissa and Midnapore were satisfactory.

178. The development of traffic on the canals, exhibited by the largely increased revenue from navigation, is very gratifying. The increase was contributed by all the canals with the exception of the Nadia Rivers. It is satisfactory to observe that the Circular and Eastern Canals continue to attract a fair proportion of trade, notwithstanding the increasing competition of the railway and steamer companies. A revision of the rules for the measurement of boats on these canals has been under consideration during the year, and a new rule will shortly be introduced which will ensure toll being levied on the full weight of cargo carried by all classes of boats. It is worthy of notice that the Orissa Coast Canal has been worked at a profit for the first time in its history. As regards the Nadia Rivers, there is, unhappily, nothing in the way of improvement to record. The difficulty of keeping these rivers open for navigation is increasing, and this year there was a falling off under all heads of traffic. For some years every effort has been made to reduce expenditure, but unfortunately with little success. The Jalangi and Bhagirathi rivers continue to deteriorate, and consequently traffic is diverted to other routes. Careful observations are being recorded with the view of proving what changes are actually taking

place in the rivers, and it is hoped that before long some satisfactory means of controlling and improving the channels may be devised.

179. In the Revenue Report for last year the Lieutenant-Governor desired that a set of rules should be framed for the guidance of officers conducting experiments on the outturn of crops, with the object of securing uniformity in the method of conducting these experiments in all irrigation divisions. Rules are accordingly being drawn up, and they will come into use for the experiments to be made in 1896-97.

180. The record of the tours of officers shows that ample time was, in every case, devoted to this duty.

181. The inspection of divisional and subdivisional offices by Superintending Engineers was satisfactorily performed.

A. D. McARTHUR, COL., R.E.,

Chief Engineer.

The 7th December 1896.

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STATEMENT OF CANALS IN THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1895-96.

PARTICULARS.	Orissa Canals.			Midnapore Canal.	Hijili Tidal Canal.	Sone Canals.			Sarun Canals.	Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	Orissa Coast Canal.
	Mahanadi Series.	Brahmini-Byturni Series.	Total.			Eastern Main Canal Series.	Western Main Canal Series.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Source of supply of water ...	River Mahanadi.	Rivers Brahmini and Byturni.		River Cossye.	Rivers Rupnarain and Russalpur.	River Sone.			River Gandak.	River Hooghly and Sundarban creeks.	Rivers Russalpur, Subarnarekha, Panchpara, Burrabolong and Metai.
Minimum discharge of river—cubic feet per second ... ... Kharif ...	Not taken	14,206	.....	271	Tidal canal for navigation only.	5,257, October 22nd, 1883 1,868, February 16th, 1884 432, May 31st, 1884			5,082, March 26th, 1884.	Tidal canal for navigation only.	Tidal canal for navigation only.
Rabi ...	912	Not taken	.....	32							
Hot weather	638	650	1,288	25·28							
Maximum discharge of canals—cubic feet per second	3,902·00	2,156·00	6,058·00	1,400							
Average annual rainfall ... Inches	62·66	62·13	62·12	55·32		1,660	4,000	5,600	1,084		
						43·25	40 93	41·66	43·87		
Gross area commanded ... Acres	439,800	137,500	577,300	180,000		406,155	1,227,354	1,633,509	64,000		
Culturable area ... „	439,951	137,500	577,451	173,160		317,307	1,036,995	1,354,302	50,000		
Area irrigable by complete project ... ... „	439,951	137,500	577,451	125,000		309,040	707,360	1,016,400	50,000		
Area irrigable at present ... „	319,571	81,034	400,605	125,000		309,040	707,360	1,016,400	30,000		
Sanctioned estimate—											
Direct charges ... Rs.	3,14,54,901		3,14,54,901								
Indirect do. ... „	9,21,550		9,21,550	83,73,091	25,41,849	2,78,88,697		2,78,88,697	6,63,521	...	43,46,873
Interest during construction ... „	1,21,54,723		1,21,54,723	1,84,215	67,620	13,99,607		13,99,607	33,111	...	1,28,068
Total estimate ... „	4,45,31,174		4,45,31,174	54,17,730	2,17,460	29,67,227		29,67,227	...	...	...
				1,39,75,036	28,26,929	3,22,55,531		3,22,55,531	6,96,632	(a) ...	44,74,941

Expenditure to end of 1895-96—												
Direct charges ...	Rs.	2,56,41,208		2,56,41,208	82,69,663	25,15,067	2,60,10,259		2,60,10,259	6,69,570	54,21,139	43,71,665
Indirect do. ...	„	5,80,638		5,80,638	1,84,370	62,725	9,16,148		9,16,148	27,183	65,214	1,05,943
Interest during construction ...	„	2,07,13,551		2,07,13,551	77,31,031	19,36,124	2,07,32,376		2,07,32,376	...	...	...
Total Expenditure	„	4,69,35,397		4,69,35,397	1,61,85,064	45,13,916	4,76,58,783		4,76,58,783	6,96,753	54,86,353	44,77,608(b)
Works as now sanctioned—												
Main canals, irrigation	Miles	138¾	31½	170¼	53	29	86¼	132¼	218½	6½	47	102
Branch do., do. ...	„	110¾	6½	117¼	19	Nil	Nil	148¾	148¾	12½	Nil	Nil
Distributaries, including village channels ...	„	1,763	384	2,147	304·89	Nil	350¼	879	1,229¼	Nil	Nil	Nil
Of above—												
Navigable channels ...	Miles	202½	38	240½	72	29	86¼	132¼	218½	Nil	47	102
Works completed at end of 1895-96—												
Main canals, irrigation	Miles	138¾	31½	170¼	53	29	86¼	132¼	218½	6½	47	102
Branch do., do. ...	„	103	6½	109½	19	Nil	Nil	148¾	148¾	12½	Nil	Nil
Distributaries, including village channels ...	„	962½	129¼	1,091¾	283·97	Nil	350¼	879	1,229¼	Nil	Nil	Nil
Of above—												
Navigable channels ...	Miles	166¾	38	204¼	72	29	86¼	132¼	218½	Nil	47(c)	102

(a) There is no general sanctioned estimate for this project.
(b) Includes Rs. 2,66,000 expended from famine relief funds.
(c) This length is that of the Calcutta and new cut canals and Tolly's Nala with 20 miles of Kasrapukur Khal. The Eastern Canals are 316 miles in length, steamer route 350 miles, and Khal route between umar and Madhumati rivers connecting Khulna with Madaripore, 24 miles. Total length of the Calcutta and Eastern Canals System, 737 miles.

IB.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR AND TO END OF 1895-96.

IRRIGATION WORKS.		DIRECT CHARGES (NET EXPENDITURE).						Indirect charges, exclusive of interest.	Total capital, excluding interest.	Simple interest.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Suspense accounts.	Loss by exchange.	Total.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maior Irrigation Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Project ...	To end of previous year	1,85,94,326	46,24,515	20,37,119	1,40,264	2,68,070	2,56,64,294	5,78,653	2,62,42,947	1,96,87,441
	During 1895-96 ...	71,624	14,180	.....	—1,08,890	.....	—23,086	1,985	—21,101	10,26,110
Midnapore Canal	To end of previous year	53,41,241	19,18,019	9,07,257	.....	94,800	82,61,317	1,84,152	84,45,469	74,00,401
	During 1895-96 ...	6,785	1,561	.....	.....	.....	8,346	218	8,564	3,30,620
Tidal Canal ...	To end of previous year	16,62,200	5,51,988	1,32,089	.....	22,790	23,69,067	59,114	24,28,181	18,38,441
	During 1895-96 ...	1,16,208	25,792	4,000	.....	.....	1,46,000	3,611	1,49,611	97,683
Sone Project ...	To end of previous year	1,85,37,728	51,70,156	21,25,459	1,08,448	52,240	2,59,94,031	9,15,568	2,69,09,599	1,96,92,290
	During 1895-96 ...	18,801	4,141	—10,249	3,535	.....	16,228	580	16,808	10,40,086
Total ...	To end of previous year	4,41,35,495	1,22,64,678	52,01,924	2,48,712	4,37,900	6,22,88,709	17,37,487	6,40,26,196	4,86,18,573
	During 1895-96 ...	2,13,418	45,674	—6,249	—1,05,355	.....	1,47,488	6,394	1,53,882	24,94,499
Minor Works and Navigation.										
Tirhut Project ...	To end of previous year	90,685	4,33,943	6,797	.....	.....	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075	.....
	During 1895-96 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Damodar „ ...	To end of previous year	44,277	94,864	4,800	.....	.....	1,43,941	16,239	1,60,180	.....
	During 1895-96 ...	—1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	—1,200	.....	—1,200	.....
Saran „ ...	To end of previous year	4,79,448	1,64,170	25,952	.....	.....	6,69,570	27,183	6,96,753	.....
	During 1895-96 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orissa Coast Canal	To end of previous year	33,31,346	7,44,306	2,26,911	29,961	.....	43,32,524	1,04,939	44,37,463	.....
	During 1895-96 ...	31,183	7,172	1,000	—214	.....	39,141	1,004	40,145	.....
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	To end of previous year	45,17,775	3,94,819	3,68,463	15,061	.....	52,96,118	62,404	53,58,522	.....
	During 1895-96 ...	1,05,923	20,072	10,101	—11,075	.....	1,25,021	2,810	1,27,831	.....
Total ...	To end of previous year	84,63,531	18,32,102	6,32,923	45,022	.....	1,09,73,578	2,85,415	1,12,58,993	.....
	During 1895-96 ...	1,35,906	27,244	11,101	—11,289	.....	1,62,962	3,814	1,66,776	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	To end of previous year	5,25,99,026	1,40,96,780	58,34,847	2,93,734	4,37,900	7,32,62,287	20,22,902	7,52,85,189	4,86,18,573
	During 1895-96 ...	3,49,324	72,918	4,852	—1,16,644	.....	3,10,450	10,208	3,20,658	24,94,499

NOTE.

Receipts on Capital Account deducted from the following heads:

		Works.	Establishment.	Tools.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Project ...	{ To end of previous year ...	44,857	13,300	28,280	86,237
	{ During 1895-96	...	...	...	...
Hijlee Tidal Canal ...	{ To end of previous year ...	12,668	7,300	11,590	31,558
	{ During 1895-96	...	...	...	...
Tidal Canal ...	{ To end of previous year ...	10	...	915	925
	{ During 1895-96	...	...	...	...
Sone Canal ...	{ To end of previous year ...	2,08,094	32,711	1,33,640	3,74,445
	{ During 1895-96	...	...	...	...
Tidal Project ...	{ To end of previous year ...	45	74	39	158
	{ During 1895-96	...	...	...	...

		Works.	Establishment.	Tools.	Total
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Damodar Project ...	{ To end of previous year ...	46,339	...	2,300	48,649
	{ During 1895-96	1,200	...	...	1,200
Saran Project ...	{ To end of previous year ...	498	...	...	498
	{ During 1895-96	...	...	...	...
Orissa Coast Canal	{ To end of previous year ...	3,028	260	5	3,293
	{ During 1895-96	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	{ To end of previous year ...	64,467	...	...	64,467
	{ During 1895-96	...	...	...	...

I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION

Realizations under main heads of

Irrigation Works.	Revenue (Actual Receipts).										Revenue Establish	
	Irrigation.			Navigation.	Plantations and lands.	Water-powers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Refund of revenue.	Gross receipts (less refunds).	Directive.	Execution.
	Water-rates directly paid.	Share of land revenue.	Total.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Project	2,24,648	...	2,24,648	1,68,378	2,520	...	21,076	4,17,322	418	4,16,80	4,995	64,847
Midnapore Canal	98,059	...	98,059	1,43,918	18	...	21,999	2,63,994	361	2,63,633	3,521	18,962
Hijili Tidal Canal	...	...	...	60,677	23	...	1,276	61,976	...	61,976	923	6,061
Sone Project	6,77,714	...	6,77,714	61,261	3,230	1,180	28,729	7,72,123	6,807	7,65,316	3,812	96,255
Total Major Irrigation Works.	10,00,421	...	10,00,421	4,34,234	5,800	1,180	73,080	15,15,315	7,586	15,07,729	13,251	1,86,105
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.												
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.												
Saran Project	1,139	...	1,139	...	3	...	408	1,550	75	1,475	22	197
Orissa Coast Canal (a) ...	...	...	...	85,773	...	...	2,580	88,353	25	88,328	1,017	6,663
Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	...	...	...	4,34,275	...	...	21,228	4,55,503	259	4,55,244	4,543	14,275
Total ...	1,139	...	1,139	5,20,048	3	...	24,216	5,45,406	359	5,45,047	5,582	21,135
Works for which only revenue accounts are kept.												
Nadia Rivers	...	...	...	1,19,981	...	...	124	1,20,105	59	1,20,046	1,750	18,177
Gaighatta and Ruxi Khals	...	...	...	5,125	...	...	...	5,125	...	5,125	237	1,532
Total ...	...	...	...	1,25,106	...	...	124	1,25,230	59	1,25,171	1,987	19,709
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.												
Eden Canal	30,763	...	30,763	...	...	...	355	31,118	201	30,917	...	...
Madhulian Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	121	44	77	...	...
Total ...	30,763	...	30,763	...	...	...	476	31,239	245	30,994	...	...
Total Minor Works and Navigation.	31,902	...	31,902	6,45,154	3	...	24,816	7,01,875	663	7,01,212	7,569	40,844
Grand Total ...	10,32,323	...	10,32,323	10,79,388	5,803	1,180	98,496	22,17,190	8,249	22,08,941	20,820	2,26,949

(a) Irrigation Revenue Officers specially

(b) Rupees 4,215 was expended during the year on account of the salaries and travelling allowance of the temporary establishment employed

C.

WORKS IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1896.

Revenue and Working Expenses.

MANAGEMENTS.			WORKING EXPENSES.												
			MAINTENANCE OF WORKS.												
ment.			Establishment.												
Navigation.	Civil officers. (a)	Total.	Direction.	Execution.	Medical.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Sundries.	Tools and plant.	Plantations.	Total.	Indirect charges	Grand total, working expenses.	Net revenue.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28.	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16,620	63,239	1,42,591	4,096	64,846	...	60,842	4,768	1,94,601	...	22,091	258	4,41,031	30,764	4,72,305	—55,501
8,112	20,532	51,127	3,521	18,903	...	22,424	5,785	1,34,917	...	51,364	130	2,65,807	10,306	3,76,113	—13,480
4,020	...	11,004	922	6,000	...	6,982	10,712	20,105	...	3,996	87	58,880	2,518	61,398	578
14,260	1,42,311	2,56,618	3,811	90,236	...	1,00,047	20,428	1,25,271	23	15,351	6,763	5,24,501	40,933	5,74,434	1,00,882
43,212	2,26,082	4,68,650	13,250	1,86,105	...	1,99,355	47,693	4,75,094	23	92,772	7,232	12,90,819	83,521	13,84,340	1,23,389
...	...	219	21	197	...	218	...	821	...	...	35	1,203	61	1,354	121
6,937	...	14,017	1,018	6,663	...	7,681	645	40,054	...	4,000	....	66,997	3,122	70,119	18,309
30,966	...	59,784	4,543	14,276	...	18,819	13,239	1,67,421	...	20,317	1,056	2,80,636	11,004	2,91,640	1,63,604
47,903	...	74,020	5,582	21,136	...	26,718	13,884	2,06,296	...	24,317	1,091	3,18,926	14,187	3,33,113	1,81,934
2,3592	...	43,509	1,750	16,177	...	17,927	...	62,991	2,823	1,150	....	1,37,400	8,881	1,46,281	—26,235
...	...	1,769	237	1,532	...	1,769	...	9,471	...	...	...	13,009	495	13,504	—3,379
23,592	...	45,278	1,987	19,709	...	21,696	...	72,462	2,823	1,150	...	1,50,409	9,376	1,59,785	—34,614
...	(b)...	...	...	14,951	...	14,951	3,072	37,341	...	606	...	55,970	...	55,970	—25,068
...	...	...	...	1,369	...	1,369	...	2,468	...	7	...	3,764	...	3,764	—3,657
...	...	...	...	16,320	...	16,320	3,072	39,809	...	613	...	59,734	...	59,734	—28,746
71,495	...	1,19,598	7,569	57,005	...	64,634	16,956	3,47,567	2,823	26,080	1,091	5,57,069	23,563	5,82,632	1,18,580
1,14,697	2,26,082	5,88,248	20,819	2,43,170	...	2,63,989	64,649	8,22,661	2,846	1,18,852	8,323	18,47,888	1,17,084	19,66,972	2,41,969

(a) Employed in collection of revenue.
(b) For the supervision and management of irrigation and collection of revenue from the Eden Canal.

IIC.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR 1895-96, BASED ON ACTUAL RECEIPTS.

Principal results of operations for the year ended 31st March 1896.

IGATION WORKS.	Direct and indirect outlay to end of 1895-96.	Gross receipts, direct and indirect, from all sources (less refunds).	Working expenses, direct and indirect.	Net revenue (excluding charges for interest).	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay to end of the year.	Interest at 4 per cent. on direct capital outlay at commencement of year and at 2 per cent. on outlay during the year.	SURPLUS REVENUE AFTER PAYING INTEREST ON DIRECT CAPITAL OUTLAY.		EXCESS CHARGE INCLUDING INTEREST ON DIRECT CAPITAL OUTLAY.	
							Amount.	Percentage on total sum at charge.	Amount.	Percentage of total sum charg
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
In operation.										
l Canal ...	25,77,792	61,976	61,398	578	·02	97,683	...	...	97,105	3·
In progress.										
a Project ...	2,62,21,846	4,16,804	4,72,395	—55,591	deficit ·21	10,26,110	...	...	10,81,701	4·
napore Canal ...	84,54,033	2,63,633	2,76,113	—12,480	deficit ·14	3,30,620	...	...	3,43,100	4·
Project ...	2,69,26,407	7,65,316	5,74,434	1,90,882	·72	10,40,086	...	...	8,49,204	3·
Total ...	6,41,80,078	15,07,729	13,84,340	1,23,389	·19	24,94,499	...	...	23,71,110	3·
INOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.										
In operation.										
a Project ...	6,96,753	1,475	1,354	121	·01	...	...	...	...	...
itta and Eastern nals.	54,86,363	4,55,214	2,91,610	1,63,604	2·98	...	...	...	...	...
ia Rivers ...	...	1,20,046	1,46,281	—26,235	...	...	...	...	...	...
In progress.										
a Coast Canal ...	44,77,608	88,328	70,119	18,209	·43	...	...	...	...	...
hatta and Buxi nals.	...	5,125	13,504	—8,379	...	...	...	...	...	...
andoned or held in abeyance.										
ut Project ...	6,06,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
odar Project ...	1,58,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,14,25,769	6,70,218	5,22,898	1,47,320	1·29	...	...	...	...	...

IIIC.

DEMANDS AND REALIZATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1895-96.

Irrigation Works.	Balance of demand unrealized at commencement of year.	Demands of the year.	Total.	Deduct remissions not including cash refunds.	Net total.	Deduct amount unrealized at end of the year.	Actual receipts of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Project	32,140	4,24,301	4,56,441	4,876	4,51,565	34,343	4,17,222
Midnapore Canal ...	4,549	2,70,046	2,74,595	477	2,74,118	10,124	2,63,994
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	...	61,976	61,976	...	61,976	...	61,976
Jone Project	57,443	7,42,691	8,00,134	5,017	7,95,117	22,994	7,72,123
Total ...	94,132	14,99,014	15,93,146	10,370	15,82,776	67,461	15,15,315
Minor Works and Navigation.							
aran Project	(a) ...	411	411	...	411	...	411
rissa Coast Canal ...	...	88,353	88,353	...	88,353	...	88,353
alcutta and Eastern Canals	...	4,55,503	4,55,503	...	4,55,503	...	4,55,503
adia Rivers	...	1,20,105	1,20,105	...	1,20,105	...	1,20,105
aighatta and Buxi Khals ...	...	5,125	5,125	...	5,125	...	5,125
len Canal	33,169	38,237	71,406	6,405	65,001	33,883	31,118
Total ...	33,169	7,07,734	7,40,903	6,405	7,34,498	33,883	7,00,615
Grand Total ...	1,27,301	22,06,748	23,34,049	16,775	23,17,274	1,01,344	22,15,930

Note.—Refunds of revenue have not been deducted from actual receipts of the year.
(a) There is no outstanding balance, as the accounts have been closed.

IV

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL

Principal results of operations for

Irrigation Works.	Capital outlay (direct and indirect) to end of the year.	REVENUE ASSESSED				
		Direct assessed				
		Occupier's rate (water-rates).	Owner's rate.	Plantations.	Water-power.	Navigation.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Project ...	2,62,21,846	1,71,025	.....	2,520	.....	1,71,472
Midnapore Canal ...	84,54,033	1,04,111	.....	18	.....	1,42,699
Hijili Tidal Canal	25,77,792	.....	.....	23	.....	60,677
Sone Project ...	2,69,26,407	7,83,921	.....	3,239	1,180	60,917
Total major irrigation works	6,41,80,078	10,59,057	.....	5,800	1,180	4,35,765
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.						
Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.						
Saran Project	6,96,753	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Orissa Coast Canal ...	44,77,608	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,773
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	54,86,353	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,34,275
Total ...	1,06,60,714	.....	.....	3	.....	5,20,048
Works for which only Revenue accounts are kept.						
Nadia Rivers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,19,981
Gaighatta and Buxi Khals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,125
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,25,106
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.						
Eden canal	.....	37,809	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madhuban Canal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	37,809	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total minor works & navigation	1,06,60,714	37,809	.....	3	.....	6,45,154

N.B.—The assessed revenue means the revenue assessed on the irrigation of the year independently of whether the demand statements were

C.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1895-96, BASED ON ASSESSMENTS OF THE YEAR.

the year ended 31st March 1896.

DURING THE YEAR.								
REVENUE.		Refunds of revenue.	Gross assessed revenue,—less refunds.	Indirect revenue —Land revenue due to operations of canals.	Grand total.	Working expenses, direct and indirect.	Net assessed revenue of the year.	Percentage on capital outlay to end of the year.
Miscellaneous.	Total.							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
21,676	3,66,693	418	3,66,275	.....	3,66,275	4,72,395	(−)1,06,120	0·40 deficit.
21,999	2,68,827	361	2,68,466	.....	2,68,466	2,76,113	(—)7,647	0·09 do.
1,276	61,976	.....	61,976	.....	61,976	61,398	(+)578	0·02 profit.
28,729	8,77,986	6,807	8,71,179	.....	8,71,179	5,74,434	(+)2,96,745	1·10 do.
73,680	15,75,482	7,586	15,67,896	.....	15,67,896	13,84,340	(+)1,83,556	0·28 profit.
408	411	75	336	.....	336	1,354	(—)1,018	0·14 deficit.
2,580	88,353	25	88,328	.....	88,328	70,119	(+)18,209	0·40 profit.
21,228	4,55,503	259	4,55,244	.....	4,55,244	2,91,640	(+)1,63,604	2·98 do.
24,216	5,44,267	359	5,43,908	.....	5,43,908	3,63,113	1,80,795	1·69 profit.
124	1,20,105	59	1,20,046	.....	1,20,046	1,46,281	(−)26,235	.....
.....	5,125	.....	5,125	.....	5,125	13,504	(−)8,379	.....
124	1,25,230	59	1,25,171	.....	1,25,171	1,59,785	(−)34,614	.....
355	38,164	201	37,963	.....	37,963	55,970	(−)18,007	.....
121	121	44	77	.....	77	3,764	(−)3,687	.....
476	38,285	245	38,040	.....	38,040	59,734	(−)21,694	.....
24,816	7,07,782	663	7,07,119	.....	7,07,119	5,82,632	(+)1,24,487	.....

completed within the year or not. The actual amount of the demand statements issued during the year is given in column 3 of Table IIIC.

1D.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1895-96.

Particulars.	Orissa Canals.	Midnapore Canal.	Hijili Tidal Canal.	Sone Canals.	Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	Orissa Coast Canal.	Total.	Nadia Rivers.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
f canal open for ion ... ... Miles	204½	72	29	218½	(a) 47	(b) 102	673½	455	1,128½
Receipts.									
Private boats ... Rs.	1,31,595	1,41,031	60,521	(c) 42,195	4,29,398	85,310	8,90,050	1,19,848	10,09,898
Government boats ,,	7,531	...	...	...	...	...	7,531	...	7,531
Rafts ... ,,	3,491	2,887	119	9,175	307	172	16,151	115	16,266
opera- Government ,,	25,761	...	...	9,891	...	...	35,652	...	35,652
trans- boats.									
rvices.									
sundries .. ... ,,	...	*7,428	37	...	4,570	291	12,326	18	12,344
otal receipts ... ,,	1,68,378	1,51,346	60,677	61,261	4,34,275	85,773	9,61,710	1,19,981	10,81,691
nce charges, in- special navigation ishment ... ... ,,	42,428	18,321	61,398	29,880	2,91,899	70,144	5,14,070	1,46,340	6,60,410
enue of year ... ,,	1,25,950	1,33,025	(—)721	31,381	1,42,376	15,629	4,47,640	(—)26,359	4,21,281
nber of boats ply- go ... ... No.	11,523	19,333	8,943	3,199	85,118	8,886	137,002	20,001	157,003
ditto passenger ,,	3,647	11,075	1,225	708	10,045	2,781	30,381	17,557	47,938
ditto empty boats ,,	10,015	12,325	5,524	1,931	38,867	7,107	75,769	9,040	84,809
Total ... ,,	25,185	43,633	15,692	5,838	134,030	18,774	243,152	46,598	289,750
istered tonnage of y canal measure- rgo ... ,, ... Tons	171,820	311,437	161,113	54,395	800,435	1,33,660	1,632,860	463,823	2,096,683
ditto passenger ,,	115,360	65,408	12,819	12,737	10,177	32,575	249,076	25,995	275,071
ditto empty boats ,,	59,752	74,448	34,642	11,309	226,185	40,562	446,898	101,900	548,798
Total ...	346,932	451,293	208,574	78,441	1,036,797	206,797	2,328,834	591,718	2,920,552
ileage—Up ... ,,	5,897,468	3,506,605	1,352,728	1,608,791	1,299,542	2,533,709	16,198,843	Nil	...
tto —Down ... ,,	7,111,365	5,086,954	2,330,248	2,922,065	8,066,091	3,085,869	28,602,592		
Total ... ,,	13,008,833	8,593,559	3,682,976	4,530,856	9,365,633	5,619,578	44,801,435	...	...
d value of cargo— Up ... Rs.	29,99,479	62,87,618	21,56,403	19,21,550	1,05,64,613	21,52,608	2,60,82,271	1,21,93,006	3,82,75,277
Down ... ,,	46,67,941	63,31,087	27,19,050	28,15,005	4,67,34,272	18,40,509	6,51,07,864	1,27,86,245	7,78,94,109
Total ... ,,	76,67,420	1,26,18,705	48,75,453	47,36,555	5,72,98,885	39,93,117	9,11,90,135	2,49,79,251	11,61,69,386
of passengers—Total No.	159,942	227,905	27,581	53,832	64,451	59,603	593,314	65,113	658,427
t × feet × feet—Up c. ft.	140,171	2,527	19,904	3,625	22,000	6,115	194,342	3,521	197,863
,, ,, ,, Down ,,	434,961	224,183	5,045	26,73,307	30,052	13,491	3,381,039	65,363	3,446,402
Total ... ,,	575,132	226,710	24,949	26,76,932	52,052	19,606	3,575,381	68,884	3,644,265
d value of rafts— Total ... Rs.	101,863	1,24,431	8,779	2,68,430	75,711	9,381	5,88,595	11,839	6,00,434
on boats per ton per mile ... Pies	1·92	3·1	3·1	1·78	8·8	2·9	...	Nil	...
n rafts per 100 cubic feet ... Rs.	0·61	1·27	0·48	5·48 annas	5·9	0·88	...	0·17	...

ncludes Koyali rent, shown by Examiner under "Miscellaneous receipts."
This length is that of the Calcutta and new canals and Tolly's Nala, with 20 miles of Kanrapukur Khal. The Eastern Canals are 316 miles in length, of which th route is 189 miles and the outer boat route 127 miles: the steamer route is 350 miles, and the *bheel* route between Kumar and Madhumati rivers connecting Khulna wit is 24 miles. Total length is 737 miles.
ludes 4½ miles of river crossings.
ludes tollage on Government boats.

III.

DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITIES OF GOODS, &c., CARRIED ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1895-96.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS, &c.	ORISSA CANALS.						MIDNAPORE CANAL.						HIJILI TIDAL CANAL.						SONE CANALS.					
	TOTAL.				PRIVATE.		TOTAL.				PRIVATE.		TOTAL.				PRIVATE.		TOTAL.				PRIVATE.	
	Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TRAFFIC.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
w and manu-	2	21	23	3,272	23	3,272	1,223	91	1,314	22,00,252	1,314	22,00,252	629	...	629	4,63,500	629	4,63,500	689	48	738	6,29,339	738	6,29,339
goods, raw ufactured.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	92	93	40,440	93	40,440
tans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	284	285	4,68,838	285	4,68,838	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1,060	2	1,060
eat ...	15,277	41,002	56,279	42,02,887	56,279	42,02,887	152	32,391	33,343	28,00,071	33,343	28,00,071	98	50,976	51,074	24,00,821	51,074	24,00,821	389	1,200	1,589	94,464	1,589	94,464
grains ...	4,665	2,421	7,086	4,00,912	7,086	4,00,912	26,509	14,885	41,394	18,52,796	41,294	18,52,796	...	157	157	8,500	157	8,500	113	3,884	3,997	1,69,709	3,997	1,69,709
skins ...	14	589	603	77,506	603	77,506	...	294	294	71,147	294	71,147	...	32	32	18,750	32	18,750	...	325	325	1,85,320	325	1,85,320
... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2,250	3	2,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	20	100	120	5,800	120	5,800	966	732	1,698	4,31,327	1,698	4,31,327	68	...	68	39,850	68	34,850	220	56	276	4,27,080	276	4,27,080
... ...	2,...	7	3,...	4,07,690	3,...	4,07,690	2,087	7	2,094	3,97,457	2,094	3,97,457	2,054	1	2,055	2,27,385	2,055	2,25,385	18	...	194	20,361	179	20,241
... ...	558	828	1,386	1,03,845	1,386	1,03,845	1,065	1,551	2,616	3,25,412	2,615	3,25,412	7	...	7	350	7	350	197	2,503	3,000	3,68,229	3,000	3,68,229
... ...	...	1	1	10	1	10	1,276	3,793	5,069	3,40,213	5,069	3,40,213	877	52	429	22,406	429	22,406	9	1	10	1,000	10	1,000
... ...	511	1,776	2,287	2,20,801	2,287	2,20,801	9,097	2	9,099	8,71,97	9,099	8,71,971	5,008	...	5,008	5,56,608	5,008	5,56,608	4,761	209	4,971	4,92,686	4,961	4,92,086
... ...	54	2,145	2,199	2,88,643	2,199	2,88,643	722	2,203	2,925	4,06,216	2,925	4,06,216	4	...	4	1,100	4	1,100	47	72	119	16,391	119	16,391
... ...	1	68	69	21,780	69	21,780	531	16	549	1,02,947	549	1,02,947	1,099	2	1,101	1,24,917	1,101	1,24,917	67	741	808	1,19,221	808	1,19,221
naterials ...	1,951	1,795	3,746	25,453	3,746	25,453	401	10,497	10,898	32,763	10,898	32,763	3,296	...	3,296	5,44,732	3,296	5,44,732	881	74	955	87,848	955	87,848
ous	1,396	6,842	9,238	6,64,341	9,238	6,64,341	3,500	5,114	8,614	7,84,835	8,614	7,84,835	716	351	1,067	5,204	1,067	5,204	328	2,278	2,606	28,431	2,280	24,657
... ...	45	360	405	14,388	405	14,388	216	141	357	31,268	357	31,268	458	9,487	10,940	2,36,315	1,340	2,36,315	4,574	3,378	12,892	19,92,677	12,758	19,73,918
... ...	687	686	1,373	4,673	1,373	4,673	64	472	536	2,893	536	2,893	257	34	291	22,400	291	22,400	214	2	216	8,403	23	383
... ...	...	23	23	210	23	210	...	4	4	48	4	48	28	28	56	372	56	372	91	54	145	2,456	145	3,456
oke	...	37	37	424	37	424	3,573	93	3,666	27,500	3,666	27,500	20	141	161	2,016	141	2,016	1,077	21	1,098	33,042	1,098	33,042
... ...	...	369	369	48,950	369	48,950	...	293	293	37,...	293	37,...	1,384	15	1,149	17,...	1,149	12,...	714	43	757	11,377	518	7,628
... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	17,...	...	17,...	12	869	881	13,...	881	9,...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,400
boat ... { Tons / C. ft.	36,...	39,...	...,...	76,07,120	35,...	76,07,120	58,...	72,...	12...,...	1,24,...,...	126,...	1,24,18,...	15,...	62,...	78,...	14,77,...	78,...	14,77,...	11,...	2,...	31,...	47,34,...	32,...	47,11,553
TRAFFIC.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.		C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.		C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	
logs	120,...	1...,...	254,146	69,242	254,146	69,242	877	164,259	165,136	1,19,836	165,136	1,19,836	2,...	2,...	4,...	6,458	4,...	6,458	12	7	19	1,190	7	189
mber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	178	3,190	178	3,190
road gauge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,347	1,347	23,583	1,347	23,583
etre gauge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377	377	7,000	377	7,000
... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,598	5,598	47,590	5,598	47,590
... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,024	1,024	9,486	1,024	9,486
... {	...	2,...	98,...	3,084	38,...	3,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2,827	2,831	10,...	2,811	10,...
	...	211,050	211,050	21,894	211,050	21,894	1,050	59,924	61,574	4,595	61,574	4,595	17,...	2,...	20,...	2,...	20,...	2,...	16	12,...	12,...	1,...	12,...	1,...
... {	No.	No.	No.		No.																			
	78,...	208,...	28...,...	7,643	28...,...	7,643	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
raft { C. ft. / No.	120,...	3...,...	5...,...	101,863	5...,...	101,863	2,527	224,...	226,...	1,24,431	226,...	1,24,431	12,...	5,...	24,...	8,779	24,...	8,779	32	28,...	28,...	2,...	28,...	2,...
	78,...	2...,...	2...,...		2...,...		...	...	...		...		...	...	...		...		...	...	...		...	
TOTAL { Tons / C. ft. / No.	36,...	59,...	95,...	77,09,283	95,...	77,09,283	63,...	72,...	126,...	1,27,43,136	126,...	1,27,43,136	15,...	62,...	78,...	46,84,232	78,...	45,84,232	14,...	43,...	57,...	50,04,985	56,...	49,78,083
	120,...	3...,...	5...,...		5...,...		2,527	224,...	226,...		226,...		12,...	5,...	24,...		21,...		...	...	...		...	
	78,...	2...,...	2...,...		2...,...		...	...	...		...		...	...	...		...		...	...	...		...	

IID—*concluded.*

DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITIES OF GOODS, &c., CARRIED ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1895-96.

Description.	Orissa Coast Canal.						Calcutta and Eastern Canals.						Nadia Rivers.					
	Total.				Private.		Total.				Private.		Total.				Private.	
	Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Boat Traffic.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Cotton, raw and manufactured	689	2	691	4,77,725	691	4,77,725	...	453	453	2,31,833	453	2,31,833	1	15	16	3,890	16	3,890
Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyes and tans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	173	48,075	173	48,075	...	73	73	1,533	73	1,533
Rice	6,126	41,792	47,918	16,95,343	47,918	16,95,343	1,158	227,881	229,041	1,84,15,849	229,041	1,84,15,849	5,733	12,387	18,120	13,05,439	18,120	13,05,439
Other food-grains	159	91	250	21,440	250	21,440	29	8,641	8,670	6,09,178	8,670	6,09,178	5,487	36,845	42,332	25,02,237	45,382	25,02,137
Hides and skins	2	26	28	12,265	28	12,265	...	112	112	43,514	112	43,514	...	10	10	5,500	10	5,500
Liquors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
Metals	55	3	58	37,430	58	37,430	383	1,147	1,530	2,06,280	1,530	2,06,280	768	318	1,086	6,10,166	1,086	6,10,166
Oils	2,488	1	2,489	2,69,070	2,489	2,69,070	4,900	4,067	9,467	13,25,450	9,467	13,25,450	4,430	21	4,451	6,28,580	4,451	6,28,580
Oilseeds	3	113	116	13,360	116	13,360	104	4,004	4,108	5,11,033	4,108	5,11,033	1,080	10,788	11,788	18,42,306	11,788	18,42,306
Provision	131	149	280	20,195	280	20,195	1,438	11,407	12,845	15,17,738	12,845	15,17,738	1,854	3,223	5,073	2,04,122	5,073	2,04,122
Salt	3,831	621	4,452	4,62,316	4,452	4,62,316	55,505	16,515	72,020	70,58,227	72,020	70,58,277	17,097	8	17,105	15,49,578	579	67,532
Spices	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	5,476	5,494	12,51,445	5,494	12,51,445	2	577	579	67,532	705	1,04,317
Sugar	1,072	45	1,117	1,19,775	1,117	1,19,775	14	570	684	1,50,120	684	1,50,120	117	618	705	1,04,317	1,856	2,65,938
Tobacco	2,148	...	2,148	3,25,425	2,148	3,25,425	194	1,255	1,449	2,84,144	1,449	2,84,144	52	1,804	1,856	2,65,938	3,432	38,481
Building materials	1,127	191	1,318	7,846	1,318	7,846	1,903	74,221	76,124	8,90,010	76,124	8,90,010	2,144	1,288	3,432	38,481	81,556	1,39,74,718
Miscellaneous goods	1,117	2,989	4,106	4,32,902	4,106	4,32,902	5,102	67,323	72,425	60,88,360	72,425	60,88,360	32,875	51,643	84,518	1,39,74,718	106	6,080
Timber	72	487	559	24,342	559	24,342	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	82	106	6,080	391	1,861
Firewood	898	30	928	3,477	928	3,477	48	116,303	116,351	8,79,613	116,351	8,79,613	150	241	391	1,861	4	69
Bamboos	7	6	13	74	13	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	69	8,652	90,689
Coal and coke	1,033	51	1,084	9,916	1,084	9,916	24,594	12,712	37,306	2,85,068	37,306	2,85,068	8,280	372	8,652	90,689	15,770	20,06,675
Jute	5	617	622	60,766	622	60,766	22	118,288	118,310	1,65,03,625	118,310	1,65,03,625	...	15,770	15,770	20,06,675	...	...
Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total boat traffic ...	20,854	47,213	68,067	39,93,117	68,067	39,93,117	95,772	671,268	767,040	5,72,98,885	767,040	5,72,98,885	80,875	134,092	219,967	2,40,79,251	219,967	2,40,79,251
Raft Traffic.																		
Timber in logs C. ft.	1,425	4,650	6,075	8,069	6,075	8,069	21,052	7,141	28,193	70,481	28,193	70,481	165	1,168	1,333	2,666	1,333	2,676
Square timber ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	948	...	948	2,370	948	2,370	895	1,445	2,340	4,680	2,340	4,689
Sleepers, broad gauge "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., metre gauge "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scantlings ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poles ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos ... ... "	4,699	8,841	13,531	1,312	13,531	1,312	...	22,911	22,911	2,870	22,911	2,870	2,461	62,750	65,211	4,493	65,211	4,493
Reeds ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—raft traffic ...	6,115	13,491	19,606	9,381	19,606	9,381	22,000	30,052	52,052	75,711	52,052	75,711	3,521	65,363	68,884	11,839	68,884	11,833
Grand Total ... { Tons	20,854	47,213	68,067	40,02,498	68,067	40,02,498	95,772	671,268	767,040	5,73,74,596	767,040	5,73,74,596	80,875	134,092	219,967	2,40,91,090	219,967	2,40,91,090
Grand Total ... { C. ft.	6,115	13,491	19,606		19,606		22,000	30,052	52,052		52,052		3,521	65,363	68,884		68,884	

IE.

STATEMENT OF AREAS IRRIGATED BY IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1895-96.

Name of Canal.	Areas irrigated in acres.							Average discharge, cubic feet per second.				Areas irrigated per foot per second		
						Double-cropped.		At head.		Utilized.		Discharge at head.		Uti
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Flow.	Lift.	Area irrigated.	Per centage of total area.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Orissa Canals.														
Kendrapara Canal and its branches	60,638	3,2[illegible]8	63,936	63,936	...	...	...	1,096	562	946	108	56	9	64
Taldanda ditto ditto ...	24,301	681	25,072	25,072	...	...	...	414	101	419	96	56	7	60
High Level Canal, Range I ...	13,414	145	13,859	13,859	...	...	...	224	131	158	3	67	3	85
Total Mahanadi Series ...	99,053	4,421	103,467	103,467	...	...	...	1,754	594	1,523	207	57	7	65
High Level Canal, Range II ...	743	149	892	892	...	...	...	13	15	13	Nil	58	10	58
Ditto ditto III ...	10,104	1	10,105	10,105	...	...	...	97	1	96	Nil	105	1	105
Jajpur Canal	1,661	3,335	4,996	4,996	...	...	...	25	34	20	Nil	67	97	81
Total Brahmini-Byturni Series ...	12,508	3,485	15,993	15,993	...	...	...	135	50	129	Nil	93	70	97
Total Orissa Canals ...	111,561	7,909	119,460	119,460	...	...	...	1,889	644	1,652	207	59	12	67
Midnapore Canal.														
Under Midnapore weir	56,887	...	56,887	56,887	...	...	...	541·75	135·50	503·50	12·25	105·00	...	113·09
Under Pucheora weir	7,234	...	7,234	7,220	14	...	...	113·76	13·75	99·00	5·25	63·59	...	80·37
Canal Reaches, Ranges I and II ...	1,130	...	1,130	1,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Midnapore Canal ...	65,251	...	65,251	65,237	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Canal	54,336	1,885	56,221	56,221	...	...	...	665·61	270·36	429·34	41·18	51·58	6·95	70·86
Sone Canals.														
Western Main Series	72,861	11,155	84,016	82,563	1,453	...	...	1,585	1,184	1,058	325	52·61	9·42	68·86
Western ditto	188,624	104,188	292,812	288,046	4,766	...	...	2,982	2,325	2,460	1,248	63·25	44·81	76·67
Total Sone Canals ...	261,485	115,343	376,828†	370,609	6,219	...	...	4,567	3,509	3,518	1,583	59·87	32·87	74·32
Orissa Canals*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Closed on 31st March 1894, and there was no irrigation during the year 1895-96.
† Exclusive of 18,394 acres of hot-weather irrigation consisting of 18,114 acres *flow* irrigation and 280 acres *lift* irrigation.

IIE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INCIDENCE OF WORKING EXPENSES AND ASSESSED WATER RATES ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING 1895-96.

Name of Canal.	Average discharge of the year at canal head in cubic feet per second.	Water-rates assessed during 1895-96.					Gross assessed revenue from all sources.	Working expenses, direct and indirect.	Acres irrigated during the year.	Working Expenses.			Occupier's Rates (Water-rates).		Total Wat rates, Dir and Indire	
		Occupier's rates (water-rates).	Owner's.	Total direct.	Indirect.	Total of direct and indirect.				Per cent. on gross revenue.	Per acre irrigated.	Per cubic foot per second of discharge.	Per acre irrigated.	Per cubic foot per second of discharge.	Per acre irrigated.	Per cubic foot per
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
R Irrigation Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.							
. Project	1,800	1,71,025	...	1,71,025	...	1,71,025	3,66,275	4,72,375	119·460	128·94	3·9	437·37	1·43	158·35	1·43	178
apore Canal	237·33	1,04,111	...	1,04,111	...	1,04,111	2,08,461	2,76,113	65,251	102·85	423·15	11·63	1·59	4,386	1·59	48·1
Tidal Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,976	61,328	...	99·06	...	...	...	...	...	...
Project	2,959	7,83,921	...	7,83,921	...	7,83,921	8,71,179	5,74,154	305,322	66·69	1·47	194·13	1·98	264·92	1·98	264·9
Total ...	...	10,59,057	...	10,59,057	...	10,59,057	15,07,890	13,84,340	570,033	88·29	2·04	...	...	...	...	...
R Works and Navigation.																
Project*	..	...	...	...	...	...	336	1,3[illegible]	...	409·0						
Const Canal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,328	70,119	...	79·38	...	...	...	...	...	...
a and Eastern Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,55,244	2,91,650	...	64·06	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,20,046	1,46,281	...	121·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
ita and Buxi Khals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,125	13,504	...	263·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
anal	...	37,809	..	37,809	...	37,809	37,963	55,970	36,221	14·76	1·54	...	...	...	...	...
han Canal		...	...	...	...	...	77	3,764	...	4,888	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	37,809	...	37,809	...	37,809	7,07,119	5,82,632	...	82·39	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Closed on 31st March 1894, and there was no irrigation during the year 1895-96.

IIIE.

STATEMENT OF QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CROPS IRRIGATED IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1895-96.

CRIPTION.	Orissa Canals.		Midnapore Canal.		Eden Canal.		Sone Canals.		Saran Canals.*		Total.	
	Area irrigated.	Estimated value.	Area irrigated.	Estimated value.	Area irrigated.	Estima-ted value.	Area irrigated.	Estimated value.	Area irrigated.	Estimated value.	Area irrigated.	Estimated value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
orchards ...	47	9,400	...	...	...	...	82	4,650			129	14,050
... ...	420	1,68,000	...	...	1,885†	2,82,900	53,179	10,71,134			55,484	15,22,034
Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,752	13,70,700			31,752	13,70,700
Barley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,032	2,88,125			11,032	2.88,125
Rice ...	116,423	23,28,460	65,226	21,52,458	34,336	20,95,000	248,164	95,24,992			464,149	1,61,00,910
Maize ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...			...	...
... Juar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...
Cheena ...	2	24	...	...	...	...	460	4,600			462	4,624
Miscellaneous	..	...	...	...	...	...	21,402	5,39,243			21,402	5,39,243
Zeera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...
Gram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,110	2,22,799	Nil	Nil	7,110	2,22,799
... Peas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	11,947			397	11,947
Miscellaneous	670	8,040	...	...	...	...	8,543	1,40,466			9,213	1,48,506
ps Grass, lucerne	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	1,470			49	1,470
... Cotton, &c.	108	10,800	...	...	...	...	...	...			108	10,800
... Indigo, &c.	325	19,500	...	...	...	...	2,008	50,200			2,333	69,700
Opium, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,423	35,575			1,423	35,575
... Tobacco, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...
Mustard ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	9,978			297	9,978
... Linseed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	960			80	960
s	1	30	...	...	...	...	9,244	2,10,242			9,245	2,10,272
Total ...	117,996	25,44,254	65,226	21,52,458	36,221	23,77,900	395,222	1,34,87,081	...	...	614,665	2,05,61,693
irrigation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
titiously irrigated	...	...	25	825	....	...	...	...	...	...	25	825
ND TOTAL ...	117,996‡	25,44,254	65,251	21,53,283	36,221	23,77,900	395,222	1,34,87,081	...	...	614,690	2,05,62,518

* There was no irrigation done during the year, as the canals were closed on the 31st March 1894.
† Includes 1,807 acres of potato and 21 acres of onion, value Rs. 2,71,000 and Rs. 500, respectively.
‡ Exclusive of 1,464 acres of additional kharif demand assessed after the close of the year.

Serial No.	Works supplying Irrigation.	Civil districts.	Total area in acres (of the Civil district).	Culturable area in acres (of the Civil district).	Cultivated area in acres (of the Civil district).	Culturable area commanded by the irrigation works in column 2.	Culturable area at present irrigable by the works specified in column 2.	Area irrigated in Acres. 1894-95. Kharif, inclusive of sugarcane.	1894-95. Rabi, inclusive of hot-weather.	1894-95. Total.	1895-96. Kharif, inclusive of sugarcane.	1895-96. Rabi, inclusive of hot-weather.	1895-96. Total.	Rainfall. 1894-95.	Rainfall. 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	ORISSA CIRCLE.					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches	Inches.
I	Kendrapara Canal and its branches	Cuttack ...	...	...	...	212,650	107,360	62,877	2,605	65,482	60,638	3,298	63,936	62·01	61·98
II	Taldanda Canal and its branches		...	...	...	172,335	73,810	24,211	395	24,606	24,991	681	25,672	52·73	66·76
III	High Level Canal, Range I ...		...	...	...	48,815	33,440	12,878	893	13,771	13,414	445	13,859	55·62	58·83
IV	Ditto ditto II ...		...	...	...	10,000	10,000	2,453	128	2,581	743	149	892	60·31	63·12
V	Jajpur Canal		...	...	...	70,000	38,500	1,689	...	1,689	1,661	3,335	4,996	...	...
	Total Cuttack district ...	....	...	...	...	513,800	263,110	104,108	4,021	108,129	101,447	7,908	109,355	58·96	63·22
VI	High Level Canal, Range III ...	Balasore ...	...	...	...	57,500	40,040	14,351	81	14,432	10,104	1	10,105	58·66	62·61
	Total Orissa Circle ...	.....	...	...	...	571,300	303,150	118,459	4,102	122,561	111,551	7,909	119,460	58·91	63·12
	SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.														
I	Midnapore Canal. Under Midnapore Weir	Midnapore	3,292,800	2,111,500	1,869,100	98,000	75,000	62,724	...	62,724	56,887	...	56,887	43·99	48·39
	Midnapore Canal. Under Panchkura Weir	Midnapore	1,087,360	632,600	454,700	25,200	18,500	6,452	175	6,627	7,234	...	7,234	71 62	31 54
	Midnapore Canal. Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II.	Hooghly ...				7,200	3,000	765	...	765	1,130	...	1,130	...	...
	Total Midnapore Canal ...	.....	4,380,160	2,744,100	2,323,800	130,400	96,500	69,941	175	70,116	65,251	...	65,251	55·89	36·66
II	Eden Canal	Hooghly ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,401	8	2,408	15,180	166	15,346	45 45	42·00
		Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	17,970	12	17,982	19,156	1,719	20,875	44·43	48·51
	Total Eden Canal ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	20,370	20	20,390	34,336	1,885	36,221	...	...
	Total South-Western Circle ...	.....	...	...		...	...	90,311	195	90,506	99,587	1,885	101,472	...	...
	SONE CIRCLE.														
I, II	Patna Canal	Gaya ...	3,015,680	...	2,356,000	170,857	166,465	36,166	3,631	39,797	36,733	5,808	42,541	57·46	35·9
		Patna ...	1,329,920	..	1,039,000	146,150	142,635	35,004	6,046	41,050	36,128	8,957	45,085	58·59	36·31
III	Arrah Canal	Shahabad ..	2,806,400	...	2,192,500	483,089	329,527	119,625	38,859	158,444	120,465	62,909	183,474	58·43	37·17
IV	Puxar Canal					553,906	377,838	67,556	10,277	77,833	68,169	55,963	124,132		
	Total Shahabad ...	.....	2,806,400	...	2,192,500	1,036,995	707,360	187,181	49,096	236,277	188,634	118,972	307,596	58·43	37·17
	Total Sone Canals ...	... ..	7,152,000	...	5,587,500	1,354,302	1,016,400	258,361	58,773	317,134	261,485	133,737	395,222	59·65	38·36
V	Saran Canals	Saran ...	1,680,000	...	1,312,500	50,000	30,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	51·28	43·42
	Total Sone Circle ...	.....	8,832,000	...	6,900,000	1,404,302	1,046,400	258,361	58,773	317,134	261,485	133,737	395,222		

No. 1F.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WATER-RATES PER ACRE IN FORCE ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING 1895-96.

Canals.	Rate.	Different sorts of leases and crops on which the Water-Rates are charged.	Water rates per *man*.	
			Flow.	Lift.
1	2	3	4	5
		Long Leases.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Canals.	I	For water supplied on a long-term lease between the 16th June and 30th November. For a term of 7 years for each season.	1 8 0	1 8 0
	II	For water suplied on a provisional license for which a permit for a term of years is not subsequently issued.	3 0 0	3 0 0
	III	Provided that the rate for leases, whether new or renewals, required for shorter terms than seven years in order to develop the system of block (as per Rule 7 III) shall be.	1 8 0	1 8 0
	IV	For *beali* lands included in long lease are not exempted from assessment, but no charge will be made for water supplied to them in the *rabi* season, that is, up to 25th March.	0 0 0	0 0 0
	V	Low-lying lands included in leases for a term of years which require irrigation only in years of drought.	0 8 0	0 8 0
		Season leases.		
Schedule ...	I	For water supplied for irrigation of rice between the 16th of June and 30th of November.	3 0 0	3 0 0
	II	For water supplied for irrigation of *dalwa* rice.	1 8 0	1 8 0
	III	For water supplied for irrigation of cotton, tobacco, *huldi*, ginger, wheat, vegetable, indigo and garden produce.	1 8 0	1 8 0
	IV	For water supplied for irrigation of linseed, oil-seed and all pulses.	1 0 0	1 0 0
	V	For water supplied for irrigation of sugarcane.	5 0 0	5 0 0
	VI	For filling tank or for manufacturing purposes per 10,000 cubic feet of water supply, also for filling tanks without authority or using water in an unauthorized manner.	1 0 0	1 0 0

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

For the Rice Crop.

For water supplied between June and November—whether by flow or lift—

	Rs. A. P.	
Midnapore Canal. — For five-year leases	1 8 0	per acre for each season.
For one-year lease or for water supplied on a provisional license for which a permit for a term of years is not subsequently issued	3 0 0	per acre.
Provided that the leases, whether new or renewals, required for shorter terms than five years in order to develop the system of blocks shall be charged ...	1 8 0	per acre.
Otherwise, in addition to the rate of Re. 1-8 an extra rate of 12 annas per acre shall, in the first year only, be charged on leases for less than five and more than one year		
For Winter Crops.		
For supply of water, when available	2 8 0	per acre or per season.
For unauthorized use of canal water	5 0 0	per acre or such

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE—*concluded.*

For supply of water for manufacturing or other purposes Re. 1 to be charged for each 10,000 cubic feet or part of 10,000 cubic feet supplied.

The same charge will be made if water is taken into a tank without authority or used in an unauthorized manner.

Tanks may be filled with canal water without charge wherever water can be made available without injury to the cultivation dependent on any canal under certain conditions noted in Rule 31.

		Per bigha. Rs. A. P.
Eden Canal.	I.—Long leases entered into before the 1st October 1895, per season	0 4 0
	II.—Long leases entered into after the 1st January 1896, per season	0 5 0
	III.—Extra charge for long leases entered into during the irrigation season, *i.e.* between 1st June and 1st October in any year, in addition to the rates mentioned in I and II, for the first year only	0 2 0
	IV.—Season leases, kharif, per season ...	0 8 0
	V.—Single waterings outside the area commanded in each watering	0 4 0
	VI.—Season leases, rabi, sugarcane and potatoes and other crops	1 0 0
	Boro rice, per season	0 8 0
	VII.—Unauthorized irrigation*—	
	Kharif season	1 0 0 (or such lower rates as may be fixed by the Canal officer.)
	Rabi season	2 0 0

* No rates shall be imposed on lands irrigated without permits beyond the area shown as commanded on the map referred in Rule 1.

SONE CIRCLE.

SONE CANALS.

The following schedule is in force with reference to long leases taken in, and previous to the year 1891-92:—

Five-year Leases.

Class.	Nature of crop.	Irrigation per—		
		Cottah.	Bigha.	Acre.
1	2	3	4	5
	For all crops ...	Rs. A. P. 0 1 0	Rs. A. P. 1 4 0	Rs. A. P. 2 0 0

The following schedules are in force with reference to all leases taken during 1895-96:

Schedule No. I.

Leases for a term of years.

For water supplied between the 25th of June of one year and the 25th March of the next.	Flow or Lift.		
	Rate per acre.	Rate per bigha.	Rate per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
For leases for seven years—all crops ...	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 2 0
„ for three years „ ...	2 8 0	1 9 0	0 2 6

SCHEDULE No. II.

Season Leases (Kharif).

NAME OF CROP.	Date of supply.	FLOW OR LIFT.		
		Rate per acre.	Rate per bigha.	Rate per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rice and sugarcane for kharif season only	25th June to 25th October.	3 0 0	1 14 0	0 3 0
Bhadoi, serha rice or any other crops ...	25th June to 15th October.	2 8 0	1 9 0	0 2 6

SCHEDULE No. III.

Season Leases (Rabi).

TIME OF SUPPLY.	Locality.	FLOW.			LIFT.		
		Per acre.	Per bigha.	Per tenth of a bigha.	Per acre.	Per bigha.	Per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
15th October to 25th March.	Water supplied for all crops, including sugarcane, from distributaries open for kharif irrigation.	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 2 0	1 8 0	0 15 0	0 1 6
25th October to 25th March.	Water supplied for all crops, including sugarcane, from distributaries or parts of distributaries from which rabi irrigation only is allowed.	1 8 0	0 15 0	0 1 6	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 1 0

SCHEDULE No. IV.

Season Leases (Hot-Weather).

	FLOW OR LIFT.		
	Per acre.	Per bigha.	Per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
For water supplied between the 25th March and the 25th June, or at the option of the applicant, between the 25th of February and the 25th of May, for all crops.	4 0 0	2 8 0	0 4 0
When water can only be supplied for a part of the season, for each watering	1 8 0	0 15 0	0 1 6

In the case of charges under schedules I to IV, any smaller area than one-tenth of a bigha will be charged as one-tenth. The bigha contains 27,225 square feet.

SCHEDULE No. V.

For Water supplied by Volume in the Kharif Season.

For water supplied between the 1st of September and the 31st October, Rs. 4 for a calculated discharge of one cubic foot per second for twelve hours. For less than a cubic foot per second or less than twelve hours, a proportionate charge shall be made, but a fraction of less than one-sixteenth shall be charged as one-sixteenth.

SCHEDULE No. VI.

For Water supplied by Volume to fill Aharas.

For water supplied between the 1st of November and the 25th of March, Re. 1 for a calculated discharge of one cubic foot per second for twelve hours. For less than a cubic foot per second or less than twelve hours, a proportionate charge shall be made, but a fraction of less than one-sixteenth shall be charged as one-sixteenth.

SARAN CANALS.

		Per acre. Rs.	A.	P.
For water supplied between the 1st April and 15th June	...	2	8	0
Ditto from 15th June to 30th October	...	1	8	0
Ditto from 1st November to 31st March	...	1	0	0

For water taken without previous application or agreement a further rate of Re. 1 per acre may be charged in addition to the rates noted above.

List of Officers in charge of Irrigation Circles and Divisions during the year 1895-96.

Circle or Division.	Name of Officer.	Period of charge.
1	2	3
SECRETARIAT.		
Secretary, Irrigation Department.	Mr. C. W. Odling ...	On furlough from 14th March 1895 to 2nd December 1895. Subsidiary leave on 3rd December 1895. Transferred to North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from 4th December 1895.
Ditto ...	Col. A. D. McArthur, R.E. ...	From 12th March to 3rd December 1895. (Officiating.)
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 4th December 1895 to 31st March 1896.
Under-Secretary, Irrigation Department.	Mr. O. C. Lees ...	„ 1st April 1895 to 9th January 1896.
Ditto ...	„ A. S. Thomson ...	„ 23rd January to 31st March 1896.
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS IN CHARGE OF CIRCLES.		
South-Western Circle ...	Mr. D. B. Horn ...	From 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.
Orissa Circle	„ W. A. Inglis ...	„ 1st April 1895 to 29th December 1895.
Ditto	„ W. Connan ...	„ 30th December 1895 to 31st March 1896.
Ditto	„ A. H. C. MacCarthy, Assistant Engineer.	„ 17th to 31st March 1896.
Sone Circle	„ R. B. Buckley ...	„ 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896. On privilege leave from 21st January 1896.
Ditto	„ W. A. Inglis, Offg. Superintending Engineer.	„ 21st January to 31st March 1896.
EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS IN CHARGE OF DIVISIONS.		
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.		
Nadia Rivers Division ...	Mr. M. J. J. P. Norman ...	From 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896 (on privilege leave from 14th April to 11th July 1895).
Ditto ...	„ P. G. Jacobs ...	„ 14th April to 13th July 1895.
Cossye Division ...	„ H. Barlow ...	„ 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.
Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.	„ T. M. L. Thompson ...	„ 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.
Circular and Eastern Canals Division.	„ J. W. Fox, Honorary Assistant Engineer Officiating Executive Engineer.	„ 1st April 1895 to 1st January 1896.
Ditto ...	„ G. C. Stawell, Officiating Executive Engineer.	„ 2nd January to 31st March 1896.
Ditto ...	„ P. G. Jacobs ...	„ 1st January to 31st March 1896.
Balasore Division ...	„ C. A. White ...	„ 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.
ORISSA CIRCLE.		
Acquapada-Jajpur Division ...	Mr. M. H. Arnott ...	From 1st to 24th April 1895.
Ditto ...	Anada Proshad Sarcar ...	„ 25th April to 23rd July 1895.
Ditto ...	Mr. J. S. L. Long ...	„ 24th July 1895 to 31st March 1896.
Brahmini-Byturni Division ...	„ R. E. Carter ...	„ 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896. On privilege leave from 23rd April to 22nd July 1895, during which period Mr. J. S. L. Long was in charge.
Mahanadi Division ...	„ T. H. Cloves ...	„ 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

List of Officers in charge of Irrigation Circles and Divisions during the year 1895-96—concld.

Circle or Division.	Name of Officer.	Period of charge.
1	2	3
EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS IN CHARGE OF DIVISIONS—*concld.*		
Sone Circle.		
Arrah Division ...	Mr. C. H. DeMello ...	From 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896. On privilege leave from 7th May to 6th July 1895, during which period Mr. T. Butler was in charge in addition to his own duties.
Buxar Division ...	„ T. Butler ...	„ 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.
Eastern Sone Division ...	„ G. L. Scaright ...	„ 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.
Gandak Division ...	„ H. H. Green ...	„ 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896
Dehri Workshops Division ...	„ G. C. Stawell ...	„ 1st April 1895 to 24th September 1895. (From 25th September 1895 to 31st December 1895 under Sanitary Board, and then on furlough for 8 months and 15 days from 20th March 1896.)
Ditto ...	„ H. E. Williamson (Officiating Executive Engineer.)	„ 25th September 1895 to 31st March 1896.
CANAL REVENUE OFFICERS.		
Deputy Collector, Revenue Division, Sone Canals.	Maulvi S. M. Nasiruddin ...	From 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.
Deputy Collector, Revenue Division, Orissa Canals.	Jugdam Sahai ...	„ 1st to 15th April 1895.
	Madhab Lal	„ 16th April 1895 to 31st March 1896.
Deputy Collector, Revenue Division, Midnapore Canals.	Babu Raj Mohun Chuckerbutty.	„ 1st April 1895 to 2nd January 1896.
Ditto	„ Rakhal Dass Bose ...	„ 3rd to 17th January 1896.
Ditto	„ Ram Sadan Bhattacharji.	„ 18th January 1896 to 31st March 1896.
Supervisor, Calcutta Canals ...	Mr. W. R. Cooksey ...	„ 1st April 1895 to 2nd May 1895 and from 1st July 1895 to 9th March 1896. Was on privilege leave from 3rd May 1895 to 30th June 1895. (On furlough from 10th March 1896 for 2 years.)
Ditto ...	„ J. W. Fox ...	„ 10th to 31st March 1896. (Officiating.)
Ditto ...	Babu Jogendra Narain Goopta	„ 3rd May 1895 to 10th June 1895, the period during which Mr Cooksey was on privilege leave.

Statement showing the Number of Days spent on Duty and on Tour by Superintending, Executive, and Assistant Engineers and Upper Subordinates of the Irrigation Branch during the year 1895-96.

Name.	Circle or Division.	Number of days—		Remarks.
		On duty.	On tour.	
1	2	3	4	5
Superintending Engineers.				
Mr. R. B. Buckley	Sone Circle ...	283	122	On privilege leave for 2 months and 24 days from 21st January 1896.
„ W. A. Inglis	Ditto ...	83	34	Officiated as Superintending Engineer from 27th January 1896.
„ W. Connan	Orissa Circle ...	93	46	Assumed charge on the 30th December 1895.
„ W. A. Inglis	Ditto ...	273	118	Officiated as Superintending Engineer from 1st April 1895 to 29th December 1895; and was transferred to the Sone Circle with effect from 30th December 1895.
„ D. B. Horn	South-Western Circle	366	108	
Executive Engineers.				
Mr. C. A. White	Balasore ...	366	189	
„ H. Barlow	Cossye ...	366	154	
„ G. C. Stawell	Circular and Eastern Canals.	89	49	Took charge on 2nd January 1896.
„ P. G. Jacobs	Ditto ...	1	...	Took charge of the Division on the afternoon of 30th March 1896.
„ P. G. Jacobs	Balasore ...	176	85	Officiated as Executive Engineer from 26th July 1895. Attached to the Office of the Superintending Engineer South-Western Circle, from 3rd to 9th March 1895.
„ J. W. Fox	Circular and Eastern Canals.	276	102	
„ T. M. L. Thompson ...	Northern Drainage and Embankment.	366	194	
„ J. J. P. Norman	Nadia Rivers ...	277	146	On 89 days privilege leave.
„ P. G. Jacobs	Ditto ...	89	56	
„ M. T. H. Clowes	Mahanadi ...	366	173	
„ R. E. Carter	Brahmini-Byturni ...	275	141	On 91 days privilege leave.
„ J. S. L. Long	Ditto ...	91	47	
„ M. H. Arnott	Acquapadda-Jajpur...	24	18	Transferred to Dacca with effect from 25th April 1895.
Rai Annoda Prasad Sircar Saheb ...	Ditto ...	90	47	Officiated from 25th April 1896 to 23rd July 1896 inclusive. Proceeded on furlough on 24th July 1895.
Mr. J. S. L. Long	Ditto ...	252	166	Resumed charge of Division on 24th July 1896.
„ T. Butler	Buxar ...	366	179	Was in charge of the Arrah Division from 7th May to 7th June 1895.
„ G. L. Scaright	Eastern Sone ...	366	169	
„ C. H. DeMello	Arrah ...	335	148	On 31 days privilege leave.
„ T. Butler	Do. ...	31	16	
„ G. C Stawell	Dehri Workshops ...	177	89	
„ H. E. Williamson	Do. ...	189	74	In temporary charge of the Division from 25th September 1895.
„ H. H. Green	Gandak ...	366	180	
Assistant Engineers.				
Mr. J. C. Hewitt	Eastern Sone ...	57	17	On furlough from 28th May 1895.
„ E. Blaber	Ditto ...	236	131	Joined the Division on 9th August 1895.
Rai Sahib Doorga Charan Chakrabarty	Ditto ...	213	124	On 61 days leave.
„ Sat Cowrie Chatterjee ...	Ditto ...	280	54	On 86 days leave. Principal works lie at head-quarters.
Mr. O. S. Smith	Arrah ...	345	176	On 21 days privilege leave.
Rai Sahib Beni Madhab Mitra ...	Do. ...	366	274	
Mr. W. S. Brenner	Buxar ...	366	232	
„ C. W. Sibold	Do. ...	49	36	On 90 days privilege leave, after which his services were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, from 15th July 1895.
Babu Saroda Sunder Pal ...	Do. ...	366	270	
Rai Sahib Nogendra Nath Mukerjee	Do. ...	366	271	
Mr. G. J. St. C. Sodgley ...	Mahanadi ...	320	217	On 46 days privilege leave.
Babu Mudhoo Sudan Sen Gupta ...	Do. ...	333	228	Joined the Division on 28th April 1895.
Mr. J. S. L. Long	Brahmini-Byturni ...	16	...	
„ A. H. C. MacCarthy ...	Ditto ...	350	187	Attached to Superintending Engineer's Office for 15 days.
Rai Annoda Prosad Sircar ...	Ditto ...	15	12	
Mr. H. G. Gearing	Mahanadi ...	116	38	
„ H. G. Gearing	Brahmini-Byturni ...	158	55	On 92 days privilege leave.
Rai Annoda Prasad Sircar Saheb ...	Acquapadda-Jajpur...	22	9	
Mr. F. A. A. Cowley	Cossye ...	319	235	Was in the Darjeeling Division for 43 days from 10th May to 24th June 1895.
„ S. Street	Jangipur Toll Office	366	366	
Babu Rakhal Das Roy	Nadia Rivers ...	366	134	
Mr. P. G. Jacobs	Balasore ...	64	38	
„ J. Zorab	Do. ...	313	131	On 42 days privilege leave.
„ R. C. Edge	Circular and Eastern Canals.	77	46	Joined the Division on the 15th January 1896.
„ J. W. Fox	Ditto ...	86	50	Took charge on the 6th January 1896.

Name.	Circle or Division.	Number of days—		Remarks.
		On duty.	On tour.	
1	2	3	4	5
Assistant-Engineers—concluded.				
Rai Gopal Chunder Daw Saheb ...	Northern Drainage and Embankment.	366	213	
„ Bahadur Bama Churn Pramanic	Ditto ...	285	186	On 81 days privilege leave.
Sub-Engineers.				
Rai Sahib Prasanna Koomar Pal ...	Acquapadda-Jajpur...	274	141	On 91 days privilege leave.
Babu Chunder Bhusan Dutt ...	Eastern Sone ...	115	14	Principal works lie at head-quarters.
Ditto ditto	Gandak ...	187	14	Ditto ditto.
„ Asutosh Singh ...	Do. ...	347	60	
Mr. H. E. Williamson ...	Dehri Workshops ...	177	12	Principal works lie at head-quarters.
Babu Tarini Charan Sircar ...	Ditto ...	366	130	Ditto ditto.
Babu Gopal Chunder Ghose ...	Cossye ...	366	174	
„ Rakhal Das Chatterjee ...	Nadia Rivers ...	366	142	
Mr. J. J. Atkinson ...	Balasore ...	292	82	On 74 days privilege leave.
Babu Dakshina Ranjan Mukerjee ...	Circular and Eastern Canals.	366	280	
Supervisors.				
Babu Kanti Chunder Banerjee ...	Arrah ...	42	38	
Ditto ditto	Eastern Sone ...	324	252	
„ Mahendra Nath Sircar ...	Arrah ...	327	238	On 39 days privilege leave.
Mr. C. M. S. Rooke ...	Gandak ...	291	81	On 75 days privilege leave.
Babu Rajendra Lal Sircar ...	Arrah ...	366	309	
„ Hari Churn Mukerjee ...	Mahanadi ...	366	237	
Mr. C. A. Marchant ...	Brahmini-Byturni ...	208	90	
Babu Pran Krishna Sen ...	Acquapadda Jajpur...	366	195	
„ Bhusan Chunder Banerjee ...	Ditto ...	92	44	
„ Roma Nath Sirkar ...	Cossye ...	366	111	
„ Akshoy Krishna Basu ...	Nadia Rivers ...	366	175	
„ Lokenath Mitter ...	Ditto ...	366	109	
„ Suresh Chunder Gangooly ...	Balasore ...	228	82	On 92 days privilege leave.
Ditto ditto	Circular and Eastern Canals.	24	...	On 22 days sick leave.
„ Ashutosh Mitra ...	Northern Drainage and Embankment.	366	211	
Overseers.				
Babu Kali Kumar Roy ...	Eastern Sone ...	366	7	Principal works lie at head-quarters.
„ Troylucko Nath Mozumdar ...	Gandak ...	313	74	Joined the Division on the 23rd April 1895.
„ Jagat Narain ...	Do. ...	354	109	On 12 days privilege leave.
„ Rajendra Nath Biswas ...	Do. ...	30	8	
„ Satya Ranjan Khastigir ...	Dehri Workshops ...	301	270	On 65 days privilege leave.
„ Aughore Chunder Chatterjee...	Ditto ...	366	303	
„ Upendranath Mukerjee ...	Mahanadi ...	33	22	
„ Bhusan Chandra Banerjee ...	Ditto ...	250	36	Principal works lie at head-quarters.
„ Surendranath Barat ...	Brahmini-Byturni ...	363	168	
„ Krishnadhon Banerjee ...	Acquapadda-Jajpur ...	344	229	
„ Mohit Kumar Chatterjee ...	Cossye ...	336	114	On 30 days privilege leave.
„ Kirty Bas Maithi ...	Do. ...	366	45	Principal works lie at head-quarters.
„ Sriram Chunder Datta ...	Do. ...	248	190	On 90 days privilege leave. Was under District Board from 1st to 14th April 1895.
„ Jadu Nath Das	Do. ...	366	111	
„ Surendra Nath Bhattacharya	Balasore ...	186	77	Joined the Division on the 29th April 1895.
Mr. A. E. Hefferman ...	Do. ...	366	162	
Babu Rajendra Nath Mukherjee ...	Circular and Eastern Canals.	366	208	
„ Kshetra Mohan Palit ...	Ditto ...	265	200	Took charge of the Division on 10th July 1895.
„ Mohiny Mohan Lahiri ...	Northern Drainage and Embankment.	366	234	Employed on the Eden Canal irrigation survey.
„ Sarat Chandra Sur ...	Nadia Rivers ...	366	156	
„ Hari Madhab Bhaduri ...	Ditto ...	141	100	Joined the Division on the 12th November 1895.

Statement showing inspections of Offices by Superintending and Executive Engineers during the year 1895-96.

Name of Officer.	Divisional Offices.		Subdivisonal Offices.		Remarks.
	Number in circle.	Number inspected during year.	Number in circle.	Number inspected during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Superintending Engineers.					
Mr. R. B. Buckley, „ W. A. Inglis, } Sone Circle ...	6*	5*	27	4	* Inclusive of Revenue Division.
„ W. Conman, „ W. A Inglis, } Orissa Circle ...	4*	4	16	6*	
„ D. B. Horn, South-Western Circle	6*	4	26	12	
Executive Engineers.					
Mr. T. Butler, Buxar Division ...	...	...	5	...	
„ G. L. Searight, Eastern Sone Division.	...	...	6	...	
„ C. H. DeMello, Arrah Division ...	...	...	6	...	
„ G. C. Stawell, „ H. G Williamson, } Dehri Workshops.	...	...	5	...	
„ H. H. Green, Gandak Division ...	...	...	5	...	
„ T. H. Clowes, Mahanadi Division ...	...	...	8	...	
„ R. E. Carter, „ J. S. L. Long, } Brahmni-Baiturni Division.	...	...	5	...	
„ M. H. Arnott, „ J. S. L. Long, Rai Saheb Annoda P. Sircar. } Aquapada-Jajpur Division.	...	...	3	...	
Mr. C. A. White, Balasore Division ...	...	...	5	3	
„ H Barlow, Cossye Division. ..	...	...	6	2	
„ G. C. Stawell, „ P. G. Jacobs, „ J. W. Fox, } Circular and Eastern Canals Division.	...	...	5	3	
„ T. M. L. Thompson, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.	...	...	4	3	
„ J. J. P. Norman, „ P. G. Jacobs, } Nadia Rivers Division.	...	..	6	5	

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 959Stats.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during December 1896.

NAMES OF MARTS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—					
	1st week of Dec. 1895.	1st week of Nov. 1896.	4th week of Nov 1896.	5th week of Nov. 1896.	1st week of Dec. 1896.	2nd week of Dec. 1896.
	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
iaghatta	2,57,000	1,70,000	1,52,000	1,48,000	1,47,000	66,000
adanga	70,600	44,300	26,300	26,200	26,500	2,300
tpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat	5,38,000	4,06,600	3,53,500	3,39,400	3,26,800	1,45,600
huriaghatta, Posta and Jorabagan ...	1,500	500	2,000	1,000	500	500
lygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	1,66,900	90,200	72,950	53,400	56,600	40,700
ior bazars (estimated)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
er retail shops (estimated)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
nkristopur	.....	.....	80,900	74,600	71,100	70,780
dyabati, Nowabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore	7,362	4,365	15,022	37,784	14,494	18,078
Total ...	15,31,362	12,05,965	11,92,672	11,70,384	11,32,994	8,33,958
Railway premises on both sides of the river	16,459 (on 3rd Dec. 1895).	3,253 (on 3rd Nov. 1896).	4,257 (on 21st Nov. 1896).	6,848 (on 28th Nov. 1896).	3,160 (on 7th Dec. 1896).	5,401 (on 12th Dec. 1896.)
boats unloaded—						
By Port Commissioners' returns ...	38,121 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1895).	37,423 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1896).	11,164 (21st to 23rd Nov. 1896).	12,454 (28th to 30th Nov. 1896).	13,301 (5th to 7th Dec. 1896).	17,823 (on 12th to 14th Dec 1896.)
By Canal returns	20,431 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1895).	10,355 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1896).	6,744 (21st to 23rd Nov. 1896).	9,769 (28th to 30th Nov. 1896).	22,884 (5th to 7th Dec. 1896).	40,456 (on 12th to 14th Dec 1896.)
Grand Total of Stocks ...	16,06,373	12,56,996	12,14,837	11,99,455	11,72,339	8,97,638

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 14th December 1896.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 958 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information:—

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 14th December 1896.

Memorandum.

The comparative statement below shows the total quantity of food-grains imported into and exported from, Calcutta by sea during the 9 days from 22nd to 30th November 1895 and 1896:—

	22ND TO 30TH NOVEMBER			
	1895.		1896.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Imports.				
From Foreign Ports ...	...	.....	7,165	9,752
„ Indian „ ...	20,610	28,052	44,922	61,144
Total ..	20,610	28,052	52,087	70,896
Exports.				
To Foreign Ports	128,021	1,74,250	49,295	67,096
„ Indian „	64,135	87,295	30,145	41,031
Total ...	192,156	2,61,545	79,440	1,08,127

Imports.—The increase under this head aggregated 31,477 cwts., or 152·72 per cent. the advance being most conspicuous under rice, gram and pulses, and miscellaneous food grains, as will be seen from the details given in the following table:—

	22ND TO 30TH NOVEMBER			
	1895.		1896.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Food-grains.				
Rice	11,335	15,428	30,214	41,126
Paddy	3,309	4,504	3,675	5,002
Wheat	2,950	4,015	916	1,247
Gram and pulses	2,941	4,003	6,415	8,731
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	75	102	10,867	14,791
Total ...	20,610	28,052	52,087	70,896

Compared with 1895, the importation of rice showed an advance of 166·55 per cent. The supplies received from Rangoon amounted to 10,912 cwts. against nil in the preceding year, while the quantities shipped from Chandbali showed an increase of 8,349 cwts. The improvement under gram and pulses was chiefly due to larger quantities having been shipped from Madras ports (1,724 cwts.) and Bombay (1,642 cwts.). As regards miscellaneous food-grains, the United Kingdom is shown to have contributed 6,585 cwts. and Victoria 530 cwts., but in the previous year there were no such imports: Bombay also supplied a large quantity, namely 3,702 cwts. against 75 cwts. in 1895.

Exports.—The decline noticed in the preceding weeks continued during the period under report, when the aggregate quantity of all sorts of food-grains exported from the metropolis showed a considerable falling off, namely, 112,716 cwts., or 58·66 per cent. The total traffic under each kind of these grains is shown below and compared with the figures for the previous year:—

	22nd to 30th November			
	1895.		1896.	
1	2	3	4	5
Food-grains.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	145,943	1,08,615	60,818	82,780
Paddy	7	9	.....	.. ...
Wheat	4,592	6,250	162	221
Gram and pulses	32,052	43,626	16,714	22,750
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	9,562	13,015	1,746	2,376
Total ...	192,156	2,61,545	79,440	1,08,127

The foregoing figures show that the bulk of the decrease is accounted for by the heavy decline of 58·31 per cent. in the rice trade. Compared with the preceding year, the falling off was largest in the exports to Ceylon (38,214 cwts.), Mauritius (8,740 cwts.) and the United Kingdom (6,433 cwts.); Natal and Demerara, which together imported 12,258 cwts. during 1895, received nothing during the period under report. On the other hand, 11,053 cwts. were shipped for Aden against nil in 1895. As regards Indian ports, the quantity shipped for the Madras ports was merely 502 cwts. against 27,039 cwts., while Bombay showed a decrease of 6,872 cwts. The chief fluctuations in the exportation of gram and pulses are a decrease of 12,155 cwts. in the consignments to Mauritius, of 4,857 cwts. in those to the United Kingdom, of 5,641 cwts. in those to Madras, and of 2,340 cwts. in those to Burma, while Bombay received 10,245 cwts. against nil in 1895. The decrease under miscellaneous food-grains was mainly due to the cessation of exports to Mauritius, which received 9,269 cwts. in 1895.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement No. I showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports from the 22nd to 30th November, 1895 and 1896 (both days inclusive).

Ports.		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
From Indian Ports.		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay	1895	.....	.....	2,800	.....	75	2,875
	1896	.....	.....	916	1,642	3,702	6,260
Madras ... Madras ...	1895	.....	.....	150	140	.....	290
	1896	.....	.....	.....	513	.....	513
Madras ... Bimlipatam ...	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	28	.....	.....	233	.....	261
Madras ... Colingapatam ...	1895	.....	.....	.....	489	.....	489
	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras ... Coconada ...	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	.....	.....	.....	1,598	.....	1,598
Madras ... Gopalpur ...	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Burma ... Rangoon ...	1895	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32
	1896	10,912	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,912
Chittagong	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	.....	163	.....	.....	.....	163
Balasore ... Balasore ...	1895	5,230	2,156	.....	398	.....	7,784
	1896	4,820	1,447	.....	180	.....	6,447
Balasore ... Chandbali ...	1895	6,105	1,153	.....	1,882	.....	9,140
	1896	14,454	2,055	.....	2,240	.....	18,759
Total Indian Ports ...	1895	11,335	3,309	2,950	2,941	75	20,610
	1896	30,214	3,675	916	6,415	3,702	44,922
From Foreign Ports.							
United Kingdom...	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,585	6,585
Victoria	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	580	580
Total Foreign Ports...	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,165	7,165
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS ...	1895	11,335	3,309	2,950	2,941	75	20,610
	1896	30,214	3,675	916	6,415	10,867	52,087

Statement No. II showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports from the 22nd to 30th November, 1895 and 1896, (both days inclusive).

Ports.		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
To Foreign Ports.		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom ...	1895 ...	11,354	.....	.....	5,994	.....	17,348
	1896 ...	4,921	.....	.....	1,137	.....	6,058
Mauritius	1895 ...	9,472	.....	.....	12,170	9,269	30,911
	1896 ...	732	.....	.....	15	.....	747
Natal	1895 ...	5,342	.....	.....	527	.....	5,869
	1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Demerara	1895 ...	6,916	7	.....	807	.....	7,730
	1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896 ...	11,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,053
Muskat	1895 ...	898	.....	.....	.....	.....	898
	1896 ...	3,548	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,548
Ceylon	1895 ...	63,639	.....	.....	586	.....	64,225
	1896 ...	25,425	.....	.....	1,707	44	27,176
China ... Hongkong	1895 ...	7	.....	.....	10	.....	17
	1896 ..	22	.....	15	44	.....	81
Straits Settlements. ...	1895 ..	4	.....	164	796	59	1,023
	1896 ...	1	.....	90	331	.....	422
New South Wales ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896 ...	120	.....	.....	90	.....	210
Total Foreign Ports ...	1895 ...	97,632	7	164	20,890	9,328	128,021
	1896 ...	45,822	.....	105	3,324	44	49,295

Ports.		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
To Indian Ports.		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay	1895 ...	20,736	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,736
	1896 ...	13,864	.....	.....	10,245	440	24,549
Madras ... Madras ...	1895 ...	1,428	.....	.....	6,526	220	8,174
	1896 ...	3	.....	37	1,050	82	1,122
Badagarai ...	1895 ...	903	.....	.....	.....	.....	903
	1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calicut	1895 ...	18,627	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,627
	1896 ...	499	.....	.....	.....	.....	499
Cochin	1895 ...	4,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,104
	1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	183	.....	183
Coconada ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	90
	1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14
Negapatam ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	220
	1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tellichery ...	1895 ...	1,976	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,976
	1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vizagapatam ...	1895 ...	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3
	1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burma ... Rangoon ...	1895 ...	447	.....	4,437	3,512	7	8,393
	1896 ...	261	.....	.....	1,147	1,180	2,588
Akyab	1895 ...	7	.....	.....	128	7	142
	1896 ...	1	.....	.....	40	.....	41
Moulmein ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	66
	1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	187	.....	187
Kyoukpyoo ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
	1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	1895 ...	.....	.....	1	411	.....	412
	1896 ...	294	.....	.....	357	.....	651
Balasore ... Chandbali ...	1895 ...	1	.....	.....	98	.....	99
	1896 ...	1	.....	20	59	.....	80
Balasore	1895 ...	1	.....	.....	76	.....	77
	1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	140
Nicobar	1895 ...	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
	1896 ...	73	.....	.....	3	.....	76
Port Blair	1895 ...	7	.....	.....	25	.....	32
	1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Travancore ... Allepey ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Total Indian Ports ...	1895 ...	48,311	.....	4,428	11,162	234	64,135
	1896 ...	14,996	.....	57	13,390	1,702	30,145
Grand Total of Foreign and Indian Ports.	1895 ...	145,943	7	4,592	32,052	9,562	192,156
	1896 ...	60,818	.....	162	16,714	1,746	79,440

THE MONSOON OF 1896.

THE following report is published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 15th December 1896.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE MONSOON PERIOD OF 1896.

THE following remarks are intended to form a brief introduction to the rainfall tables and charts, which give full information regarding the rainfall measured during the south-west monsoon months in all parts of the province. Only the more important features of the general atmospheric conditions are discussed, and then only when they show a tendency favourable or unfavourable to rainfall.

The early months of the year were marked by unusually scanty rainfall, and at times by a more intense heat than has been experienced since systematic meteorological observation began, more than a quarter of a century ago. In January fairly normal weather prevailed, and moderate general rain fell towards the end of the month. The average falls for the large divisions were, however, all below the normal, but not by so much as half an inch, as the normal fall in January is light everywhere. During February a tendency to the formation of a low pressure area over Bengal appeared. Becoming established, it remained a prominent feature for at least two months, and it was probably owing to this arrangement that the unusual temperature prevailed in Lower Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur.

The natural consequence of continued low pressure over Lower Bengal would be westerly land winds, instead of the more moist southerly winds from the Bay. The land winds coming from an area, where temperature was daily increasing, have a much higher temperature and less moisture, and hence we find in February an almost entire absence of rain and a rapid increase of temperature towards the end of the month. The low pressure would have been favourable for the occurrence of rainfall, had the primary cause been present in the occasional arrival from the north-west of India of the shallow depressions characteristic of January and Febuary. As these appear to have failed, the only effect of the low pressure over Bengal was the hot westerly winds which began to appear towards the end of February. On the 27th and 28th of that month maximum temperatures were 10° to 12° above the normal, and readings of more than 100° were recorded in parts of South-West Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Rainfall was practically nil except in East Bengal, which received on an average rather more than one inch.

The continued low pressure during March and the greater part of April affected the occurrence of nor' westers, on which the supply of rain during these months chiefly depends. Local storms being due to some interaction of opposing wind systems, never occur where surface winds are steadily from the west; and that being the case throughout March and April, the absence of rainfall remained a prominent feature. Temperature naturally increased with unusual rapidity, more especially in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Readings of more than 105° were recorded during March in parts of the western half of the province, and in April, South-West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Bihar all experienced temperature of between 112° and 114°.

These high temperatures simply show that the westerly winds were unusually steady over the western half of the province; but at times easterly winds penetrated into the eastern districts and gave rise to occasional and increasing rainfall. Thus in March, East Bengal received less than half its normal fall, and North Bengal practically nil, while in April, the average fall in the former was more than 4 inches, and in the latter about 2 inches. The heavier rainfall in East and North Bengal shows the change which was gradually being introduced from the east, and it is made more clear by the occurrence of heavy rain in Assam during April, Sibsagar receiving 16, Silchar 15, and Dhubri more than 6 inches. With the rise of pressure which set in towards the end of April, the westerly winds received a check. Easterly winds became more general over the province, temperature fell, and the local storms, which had hitherto been confined to the eastern districts, were finally [illegible]

The effect of the change which set in towards the end of April is clearly shown in the distribution of rainfall during May. Sibsagar and Silchar reported several inches less than in April; but in East and North Bengal the average fall had increased to about 12 and 13 inches respectively. The amounts, as compared with the normal, diminished towards the South-West. In South-West Bengal and Bihar the fall was practically normal, while in Chota Nagpur and Orissa there was defect of an inch or more.

The change continued to extend slowly south-westward during June, the largest excess falls during that month being in South-West Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Orissa received 15, South-West Bengal 13, and Chota Nagpur 11 inches on an average. On the other hand, in North Bengal there was a large defect, less than half the normal fall being recorded.

It would appear, therefore, that a continuous series of changes can be traced beginning in the extreme north-east in April, being shown in North and East Bengal by heavy rainfall in May, and in the south-west of the province in June. What the causes may have been it is unnecessary to consider here, but that there were causes, continuous for two or three months, may fairly be inferred from the sequence of events.

The consideration of the rainfall in June brings the discussion to the period subsequent to the commencement of the south-west monsoon, after which the rainfall largely depends on changes occurring in the Bay area. During the early part of June, before the first cyclonic storm of the season, pressure was, relatively to the normal, high over the whole of the province, but more so in the north. Showers were in consequence more frequent in the southern districts. Soon after the middle of the month a cyclonic storm from the extreme south of the Bay advanced almost due northwards till the centre was near Calcutta, and after remaining stationary there for several hours, it moved away to the west. As it led to the establishment of the monsoon current over the Bay, heavy rain followed its advance, but it was confined to the south of the province, the high pressure in North Bengal being sufficient to check its influence extending in that direction. After an interval of only a few days a second depression began to form in the north-east of the Bay, and before changing its position attained to greater depth than is usual during the monsoon season. It moved west-north-west, passing over South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Rainfall did not become general till these depressions had moved westward and the pressure distribution had become normal; but even then the rainfall in the north of the province was less heavy than is usual at the end of June.

During July the distribution and quantity of rainfall was chiefly dependent on two shallow depressions which formed over the land in the early part of the month, and two cyclonic storms which began in the north of the Bay and moved almost due west. The importance of the distinction between depressions over the land, however shallow, and the deeper depressions over the Bay, arises from the fact that the former may cause very heavy rainfall in the north of the province, whereas the rainfall due to the latter is largely confined to the south-west. As there were two of each class of disturbance during July, the rainfall of that month was fairly well distributed except in East Bengal, where there was defect of 5 inches. Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and North Bengal show excess falls, and South-West Bengal and Bihar a small to moderate defect.

The most marked feature of the weather in July was the low pressure area which remained stationary over the north of the Bay and Lower Bengal during the last week. The cyclonic storms developed in rapid succession within it, and, moving westward, exercised a marked influence on the rainfall not only in the south-west of the province of Bengal, but in the west of India. It was probably owing to these storms, which originated in the north of the Bay, that the rainfall in Western and Central India was so heavy as to give rise to abnormal floods in Orissa.

During the three months May to July rainfall, though not regularly distributed, was, on an average for the whole province, practically equal to that of an average year. But from the beginning of August a decided weakening in the strength of the monsoon current was shown. From that time till the end of the season not a single cyclonic storm developed over the Bay, and the land depressions were few in number.

During August weather was unusually settled over the Bay, but there were distinct peculiarities in Bengal. The most important of these was the great absence of rainfall in the east of the province. The reasons for the scanty rainfall in the eastern districts appear to be the high pressure over the north-east as compared with the south-west, and the absence of widespread disturbances. Two shallow depressions formed over the Bay—one at the beginning of the month, and the second, further south, about the middle. Both moved westward and gave heavy rain in Orissa. In the third week a shallow depression appeared over the land and caused heavy rain in North Bengal and Bihar between the 20th and 23rd. There was at that time general showery weather in all districts. Orissa was the only Division that received average rain in excess of the normal, the actual fall being 15·31 inches as compared with 11·98 inches. Chota Nagpur had only a small deficiency, but in all the others there was a large defect increasing towards the east. In both North and East Bengal it was between 8 and 9 inches

The settled weather and absence of rainfall, which had become more noticeable towards the end of August, continued throughout September with one important interruption caused by a shallow depression which formed over the north of the Bay and the Sundarbans. As the depression moved very slowly and followed an irregular path, first to the west into Chota Nagpur, and then to the north-east into North Bengal, the only part of the province which escaped its influence was the extreme west of Bihar. There was general moderate rainfall between the 13th and 20th in the south and centre of the province, and very heavy falls in the north on the 17th and 18th, more especially in North Bengal and the east of Bihar, while the depression was filling up. In consequence of the rain which fell during the existence of the disturbance, all parts of the province received very nearly the amount normal for September, except the western districts of Bihar, such as Champaran and Saran. The average defect for Orissa and South-West Bengal was only one inch, in Bihar two inches, and in Chota Nagpur about three inches; while in East and North Bengal there was excess of between one and two inches. During the rest of September, that is, with the exception of the days between the 13th and 20th, very little rain fell in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and only scattered showers occurred in other parts, chiefly in North and East Bengal.

The south-west monsoon practically ceased to affect weather in any part of the province after the end of September. A few showers fell in East and North Bengal in the early part of October, and showery weather occurred again in North Bengal towards the end of the month, but the amounts were insignificant. North Bengal received on an average 1·1 inch and East Bengal ·49 inch, the normal falls for these divisions being 4·28 and 5·45 inches respectively. Chota Nagpur was entirely rainless, Bihar and South-West Bengal practically so, and the average for Orissa was only a tenth of an inch.

A depression, which began in the extreme south of the Bay about the middle of November, after moving northwards over the Arabian Sea, crossed the north Bombay coast, and recurving ultimately reached Bengal as a very shallow depression about the 23rd. It caused cloudy weather over the whole province, but very little rain except in Chota Nagpur and Bihar, where there were light general falls. The average fall was not quite half an inch in Bihar, and between a half and one inch in Chota Nagpur.

The average fall for the whole province for the monsoon period, May to October, is within a few hundredths of an inch, the same as last year, viz., 51·38 as compared with 51·32 inches. The normal fall for the same period is 58·62 inches, so that for the past two years the monsoon rainfall has on an average been 7 inches in defect

The distribution during 1896, however, differed somewhat from that of the previous year; South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur having received 7 and 4 inches more, respectively, and North and East Bengal and Bihar less by from 1 to 5 inches. In Orissa there was very little difference.

The main features of the rainfall distribution during the present year are—

1. The almost entire absence of rain during the early part of the year, that is, till near the end of April.

2. The change which began in April in the extreme north-east and determined more or less heavy rain in Assam in April, in North and East Bengal in May, and in South-West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa in June.

3. The numerous cyclonic storms during the latter half of June and July, which, however, caused rain in excess of the normal in the south-western districts only.

4. The almost entire absence of disturbances from the beginning of August till the end of the monsoon season.

Important exceptions, so far as concerned rainfall, occurred in the middle of August and the middle of September. Two shallow depressions caused heavy general rain over the greater part of the province about those dates, but were not accompanied by stormy weather.

5. Rainfall ceased finally in Bihar and Chota Nagpur about the end of the third week in September, and in other parts of the province, except North Bengal, about the beginning of October.

Light showers fell in North Bengal towards the end of October, but were confined largely to the hill tracts and the neighbouring plains.

Actual Rainfall in inches during 1896.

Meteorological Divisions.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Monsoon season, 1896.
South-West Bengal.	5·53	13·41	11·48	8·40	7·45	0·04	46 31
North Bengal	13·15	8·52	17·71	5·68	14·63	1·11	60·80
East Bengal ...	11·68	16·55	12·67	7·31	12·66	0·49	61·36
Bihar ...	2·77	6·61	11·07	9·03	6·40	0·05	35 93
Orissa ...	3·46	14·91	15·26	15·31	9·48	0·11	58·53
Chota Nagpur	1·34	11·31	15·53	11·80	5·36	Nil.	45·34

Variation of actual Rainfall from the normal in inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Monsoon season, 1896.
South-West Bengal.	— 0·19	+ 2·95	— 0·65	— 3·50	— 1·17	— 3·96	— 6·52
North Bengal	+ 3·90	— 8·76	+ 0·97	— 8·85	+ 1·22	— 3·17	—14·69
East Bengal ...	+ 1·52	— 0·14	— 4·89	— 8·45	+ 1·97	— 4·96	—14·95
Bihar ...	+ 0·05	— 1·25	— 1 95	— 3·05	— 2·19	— 2·79	—11·18
Orissa ...	— 1·00	+ 5·71	+ 3·59	+ 3·33	— 1·24	— 5·74	+ 4 65
Chota Nagpur	— 1·39	+ 3·15	+ 1·70	— 1·51	— 2·90	— 2·94	— 3·89

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal fall.

South-West Bengal.	— 3	+ 28	— 5	— 29	— 14	— 99	— 12
North Bengal	+ 42	— 51	+ 6	— 61	+ 9	— 74	— 19
East Bengal ...	+ 15	— 1	— 28	— 54	+ 19	— 91	— 20
Bihar ...	+ 2	— 16	— 15	— 25	— 25	— 98	— 24
Orissa ...	— 22	+ 62	+ 31	+ 28	— 12	— 91	+ 9
Chota Nagpur	— 51	+ 39	+ 12	— 11	— 35	—100	— 8

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 8th December 1896.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

TABLE I.

Actual monthly Rainfall of districts in Bengal for the months of May to October 1896.

[*N.B.*—The figures in this table are the arithmetical averages of the corresponding figures in the returns for the subdivisional stations.]

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	Division.	District.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Burdwan.	Burdwan	6·47	13·32	8·75	7·33	7·09	Nil	42·96
		Birbhum	3·41	13·41	7·62	6·86	9·01	Nil	40·31
		Bankura	4·46	12·11	13·77	9·81	4·82	Nil	44·97
		Midnapore	5·97	14·00	16·96	11·94	6·37	Nil	55·24
		Hooghly	4·54	15·04	13·25	8·75	6·37	0·02	47·97
-WEST NGAL.		Howrah	4·78	14·42	15·52	11·57	4·70	Nil	50·99
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	5·15	15·56	11·78	10·43	8·08	0·04	54·04
		Calcutta	4·35	16·42	12·08	11·02	9·05	Nil	52·92
		Nadia	7·98	11·23	7·30	3·98	8·45	Nil	38·94
		Murshidabad	4·49	11·32	8·39	7·18	7·76	0·01	39·15
		Jessore	7·37	12·36	7·62	5·60	10·30	0·35	43·60
		Khulna	4·47	15·73	10·45	5·82	10·46	0·14	47·07
	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	7·87	10·35	11·97	4·01	6·22	0·16	40·58
		Dinajpur	9·23	6·24	11·69	3·36	13·08	0·15	43·75
		Jalpaiguri	15·79	7·04	27·41	9·83	16·28	2·14	78·49
BEN-		Darjeeling	10·87	17·06	29·93	22·77	24·42	2·12	107·17
		Kuch Bihar	19·43	5·59	24·30	7·46	23·01	3·26	83·14
		Rangpur	19·33	7·27	15·14	6·19	22·08	1·55	71·56
		Bogra	9·79	10·89	14·54	4·49	12·28	0·09	52·08
		Pabna	9·63	14·58	6·75	4·97	5·99	0·50	42·42
	Dacca.	Dacca	12·84	13·61	7·50	6·06	12·07	0·41	52·49
		Mymensingh	16·11	15·64	12·96	5·43	16·07	0·19	66·40
		Faridpur	9·36	9·97	6·29	6·53	10·64	0·02	42·81
BENGAL		Backergunge	7·66	16·68	11·74	9·74	13·32	0·10	59·24
	Chittagong.	Tippera	12·34	15·81	10·15	4·04	10·78	0·57	53·69
		Noakhali	11·35	21·53	20·77	13·27	16·31	0·88	84·11
		Chittagong	7·25	22·69	19·08	9·47	10·28	1·17	69·94
		South Lushai Hills	7·06	11·06	12·00	7·30	10·04	1·00	48·46
	Patna.	Patna	0·79	7·38	8·97	10·05	3·70	Nil	30·89
		Gaya	0·27	8·56	10·44	10·91	3·93	Nil	34·11
		Shahabad	0·28	6·76	9·69	10·44	2·30	Nil	29·47
		Saran	0·79	2·68	8·78	8·76	1·28	Nil	22·29
		Champaran	1·55	4·04	10·55	9·45	2·35	Nil	27·94
		Muzaffarpur	2·09	6·07	12·15	7·95	2·73	Nil	30·99
...		Darbhanga	3·05	5·11	11·30	10·03	6·21	0·03	35·73
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	2·42	6·24	11·63	10·11	11·26	0·07	41·73
		Bhagalpur	4·97	6·58	9·26	6·99	9·47	Nil	37·27
		Purnea	8·71	5·16	15·67	6·36	13·73	0·46	51·09
		Malda	5·19	7·11	13·40	7·22	10·49	Nil	43·41
		Sonthal Parganas	3·90	11·15	10·19	8·36	7·97	0·10	41·67
..	Orissa.	Cuttack	3·54	15·48	14·11	15·12	9·49	0·03	57·77
		Balasore	3·99	16·21	17·89	12·66	10·90	0·01	61·66
		Puri	2·80	12·52	12·75	19·46	7·48	0·37	55·38
NAG-	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	0·60	10·79	16·86	12·32	6·47	Nil	47·04
		Lohardaga	1·44	12·35	18·34	8·63	3·22	Nil	43·98
		Palamau	Nil	8·82	8·89	10·72	4·28	Nil	32·71
		Manbhum	1·67	10·63	12·66	10·22	5·20	Nil	40·38
		Singhbhum	3·66	15·14	21·26	16·65	6·59	Nil	63·30

TABLE II.

Variation of the average district actual monthly Rainfall from the normal average for the months of May to October 1896.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	+ 1·45	+ 4·11	— 3·26	— 4·32	— 0·67	— 3·29	— 5·9
		Birbhum ...	— 0·75	+ 2·68	— 5·09	— 5·23	— 0·89	— 3·33	—12·6
		Bankura ...	— 0·34	+ 1·67	+ 1·10	— 2·61	— 3·33	— 3·16	— 6·6
		Midnapore ...	+ 0·68	+ 4·20	+ 4·37	— 1·24	— 2·67	— 4·43	+ 0·9
		Hooghly ...	— 0·75	+ 5·34	+ 1·23	— 3·71	— 1·69	— 4·09	— 3·6
		Howrah ...	— 0·68	+ 4·18	+ 3·56	— 0·72	— 3·37	— 3·75	— 0·7
	Presidency.	24-Parganas ...	— 0·30	+ 4·94	+ 2·25	— 2·78	— 1·02	— 5·24	— 2·1
		Calcutta ...	1·08	+ 5·68	— 0·38	— 1·93	— 0·28	— 4·39	— 2·3
		Nadia ...	+ 1·49	+ 1·51	— 3·20	— 7·31	+ 0·33	— 4·12	—11·3
		Murshidabad ...	— 0·88	+ 1·72	— 2·72	— 2·93	— 1·69	— 3·75	—10·2
		Jessore ...	+ 0·31	+ 1·07	— 2·79	— 5·15	+ 2·57	— 3·99	— 7·9
		Khulna ...	— 2·02	+ 3·08	— 2·37	— 5·96	+ 1·61	— 4·80	—10·4
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	+ 1·67	+ 0·57	+ 0·25	— 6·14	— 3·99	— 3·30	—10·9
		Dinajpur ...	+ 3·29	— 6·36	— 2·24	— 8·31	+ 1·77	— 3·35	—15·4
		Jalpaiguri ...	+ 3·52	—18·52	— 0·67	—13·66	— 2·76	— 2·28	—34·3
		Darjeeling ...	— 0·51	—10·16	— 5·54	— 5·21	+ 4·89	— 4·04	—20·5
		Kuch Bihar ...	+ 5·42	—23·85	+ 0·36	—14·91	+ 3·63	— 2·23	—31·5
		Rangpur ...	+ 8·26	—12·24	— 0·09	— 5·86	+ 8·75	— 3·15	— 4·3
		Bogra ...	+ 1·85	— 1·60	+ 1·97	— 7·04	+ 1·68	— 4·15	— 7·2
		Pabna ...	+ 1·88	+ 3·73	— 4·38	— 6·29	— 3·35	— 3·64	—11·9
East Bengal	Dacca.	Dacca ...	+ 3·19	+ 0·89	— 5·96	— 6·58	+ 3·38	— 3·81	— 8·8
		Mymensingh ...	+ 5·06	— 2·27	— 3·21	— 9·45	+ 3·73	— 4·86	—11·0
		Faridpur ...	+ 0·86	— 2·28	— 5·56	— 4·98	+ 2·58	— 4·29	—13·6
		Backergunge ...	— 0·44	+ 0·43	— 6·91	— 5·54	+ 2·75	— 5·83	—15·5
	Chittagong.	Tippera ...	+ 2·02	+ 1·76	— 2·82	— 8·81	+ 1·55	— 4·12	—10·4
		Noakhali ...	+ 0·42	— 0·61	— 3·89	—11·33	+ 2·33	— 6·85	—19·3
		Chittagong ...	— 4·29	+ 0·18	— 9·30	—11·71	— 1·36	— 5·57	—32·0
		South Lushai Hills ...	— 4·32	— 6·81	— 6·58	—10·73	— 1·46	— 5·54	—35·4
Bihar ...	Patna.	Patna ...	— 1·21	+ 0·40	— 3·23	— 1·22	— 3·39	— 2·95	— 11·6
		Gaya ...	1·18	+ 2·96	— 1·67	— 0·93	— 2·52	— 2·31	— 5·6
		Shahabad ...	— 0·75	+ 1·29	— 2·00	— 1·82	— 4·53	— 2·87	—10·6
		Saran ...	— 0·98	— 4·26	— 3·36	— 2·13	— 6·32	— 3·49	—20·5
		Champaran ...	— 1·11	— 6·11	— 3·21	— 3·77	— 7·15	— 3·31	—24·6
		Muzaffarpur ...	— 0·14	— 1·33	— 0·24	— 3·20	— 4·84	— 2·64	—12·3
		Darbhanga ...	+ 0·52	— 2·30	— 1·17	— 2·88	— 3·70	— 2·07	—11·6
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	— 0·18	— 0·67	— 1·59	— 1·77	+ 3·27	— 2·29	— 3·2
		Bhagalpur ...	+ 1·46	— 1·93	— 3·86	— 4·69	+ 0·20	— 2·59	—11·4
		Purnea ...	+ 3·05	— 7·92	— 1·05	— 9·42	+ 0·81	— 2·62	—17·1
		Malda ...	+ 0·50	— 2·62	0	— 3·96	— 0·70	— 3·45	—10·2
		Santhal Parganas ...	+ 0·25	+ 2·40	— 2·98	— 3·03	— 1·20	— 3·47	— 8·0
Orissa ...	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	— 1·03	+ 5·56	+ 2·34	+ 2·78	— 0·77	— 5·82	+ 3·0
		Balasore ...	— 1·13	+ 7·24	+ 5·80	+ 1·16	— 0·32	— 5·08	+ 7·6
		Puri ...	— 0·55	+ 4·16	+ 1·81	+ 7·38	— 3·26	— 6·54	+ 3·0
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	— 1·98	+ 2·80	+ 2·60	— 0·99	— 2·32	— 3·37	— 3·2
		Lohardaga ...	— 1·37	+ 4·24	+ 4·71	— 5·04	— 5·54	— 2·42	— 5·4
		Palamau ...	— 1·22	+ 2·38	— 5·26	— 3·33	— 3·54	— 2·78	—13·7
		Manbhum ...	— 1·46	+ 1·70	— 0·71	— 3·03	— 2·59	— 2·62	— 8·7
		Singhbhum ...	— 0·23	+5·96	+ 7·89	+ 4·24	— 1·27	— 2·97	×13·6

TABLE III.

The variation of the average district monthly Rainfall expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the months of May to October 1896.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	May.	June	July.	August.	September.	October.	Tota
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	+ 29	+ 45	— 27	—37	— 9	—100	—1
		Birbhum ...	— 18	+ 25	— 40	—43	— 9	—100	—2
		Bankura ...	— 7	+ 16	+ 9	—21	—41	—100	—1
		Midnapore ...	+ 13	+ 43	+ 34	— 9	—30	—100	+
		Hooghly ..	— 14	+ 55	+ 10	—30	—21	— 99	—
		Howrah ...	— 12	+ 40	+ 30	— 6	—42	—100	—
	Presidency.	24-Parganas ...	— 6	+ 47	+ 18	—21	—11	— 99	—
		Calcutta ...	— 20	+ 53	— 3	—15	— 3	—100	—
		Nadia ...	+ 23	+ 16	— 31	—65	+ 4	—100	—2
		Murshidabad ...	— 16	+ 18	— 25	—29	—18	—100	—2
		Jessore ...	+ 4	+ 10	— 27	—48	+33	92	—1
		Khulna ...	— 31	+ 24	— 19	—50	+18	— 97	—1
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	+ 27	+ 6	+ 2	—61	—39	— 95	—2
		Dinajpur ...	+ 55	— 50	— 16	—71	+15	— 96	—2
		Jalpaiguri ...	+ 29	— 72	— 2	—58	—15	— 52	—3
		Darjeeling ...	— 5	— 37	— 15	—19	+25	— 65	—1
		Cooch Behar ...	+ 39	— 81	+ 1	—66	+19	— 40	—2
		Rangpur ...	+ 75	— 63	— 1	—49	+66	— 67	— 7
		Bogra ...	+ 23	— 13	+ 17	—61	+16	— 98	—12
		Pabna ...	+ 24	+ 34	— 39	—55	—36	— 88	—22
East Bengal	Dacca.	Dacca ...	+ 33	+ 7	— 44	—52	+39	— 90	—14
		Mymensingh ...	+ 46	— 13	— 20	—64	+30	— 96	—14
		Faridpur ...	+ 10	— 18	— 47	—43	+32	— 99	—24
		Backergunge ...	— 5	+ 3	— 37	—36	+26	— 98	—21
	Chittagong.	Tippera ...	+ 19	+ 13	— 22	—68	+17	— 88	—16
		Noakhali ...	+ 4	0	— 16	—46	+17	— 89	—20
		Chittagong ...	— 37	+ 1	— 33	—55	—12	— 83	—31
		South Lushai Hills ...	— 38	— 38	— 35	—59	—13	— 85	—42
Bihar ...	Patna.	Patna ...	— 60	+ 6	— 26	—11	—48	—100	—27
		Gaya ...	— 82	+ 53	— 14	— 8	—39	—100	—14
		Shahabad ...	— 72	+ 24	— 17	—15	—66	—100	—26
		Saran ...	— 55	— 61	— 28	—20	—83	—100	—48
		Champaran ...	— 42	— 60	— 23	—28	—75	—100	—46
		Muzaffarpur ...	— 6	— 18	— 2	—29	—64	—100	—29
		Darbhanga ...	+ 20	— 31	— 9	—22	—37	— 99	—25
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	— 7	— 9	— 12	—15	+41	— 97	— 7
		Bhagalpur ...	+ 42	— 23	— 29	—40	+ 2	—100	—23
		Purnea ...	+ 54	— 61	— 6	—60	+ 6	— 85	—25
		Malda ...	+ 11	— 27	0	—35	— 6	—100	—19
		Sonthal Parganas ...	+ 7	+ 27	— 23	—27	—13	— 97	—16
Orissa ...	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	— 23	+ 56	+ 20	+23	— 8	— 99	+ 6
		Balasore ...	— 22	+ 81	+ 48	+10	— 3	—100	+14
		Puri ...	— 16	+ 50	+ 17	+61	—30	— 95	+ 6
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	— 76	+ 35	+ 18	— 7	—26	—100	— 6
		Lohardaga ...	— 49	+ 52	+ 35	—37	—63	—100	—11
		Palamau ...	—100	+ 37	— 37	—24	—45	—100	—29
		Manbhum ...	— 47	+ 19	— 5	—23	—33	—100	—18
		Singhbhum ...	— 6	+ 65	+ 59	+34	—16	—100	+27

TABLE IV.

Monthly Rainfall of the subdivisional Rainfall-recording stations in the Province of Bengal for the months of May to October 1896.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bengal proper	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	12·51	13·60	10·07	6·59	10·26	Nil	53·03
			Burdwan	6·93	17·14	7·06	10·18	9·33	Nil	50·64
			Katwa	6·56	10·21	6·67	8·37	5·61	Nil	37·42
			Raniganj	3·44	12·15	9·70	6·58	5·45	Nil	37·32
			Mankar	2·93	13·50	10·26	4·92	4·80	Nil	36·41
		Birbhum	Suri	4·01	15·35	6·18	5·34	5·97	Nil	36·85
			Hetampur	3·21	13·15	7·79	10·36	11·56	Nil	46·07
			Rampur Hát	3·78	14·62	9·90	5·70	11·18	Nil	45·18
			Bolpur	2·65	10·50	6·61	4·41	7·32	Nil	31·49
			Murari	2·06	15·90	13·64	8·55	7·45	Nil	47·60
			Labpur	3·16	10·50	5·07	6·82	6·18	Nil	31·73
		Bankura	Bankura	3·32	11·04	20·48	9·68	6·14	Nil	50·06
			Vishnupur	3·54	12·82	16·29	14·17	4·38	Nil	51·20
			Maliara	6·70	9·75	12·79	6·44	5·69	Nil	41·37
			Khatra	4·46	13·32	14·56	13·89	4·34	Nil	50·57
			Indas	6·26	14·90	9·25	8·63	6·50	Nil	45·54
			Kotalpur	4·34	13·28	8·42	9·52	6·78	Nil	42·34
			Onda	1·72	10·65	15·55	10·76	4·20	Nil	42·88
			Gangajalghati	5·58	10·33	10·51	7·41	3·50	Nil	37·33
			Raipur	3·90	12·64	16·96	11·78	3·38	Nil	48·66
			Sonamukhi	4·75	12·40	12·91	6·40	3·31	Nil	39·77
		Midnapore	Contai	7·30	12·74	17·58	12·08	6·56	Nil	56·26
			Tamluk	5·37	15·63	20·98	8·84	6·17	Nil	56·99
			Midnapore	5·26	13·34	11·94	13·96	4·74	Nil	49·24
			Ghatal	2·45	12·29	16·35	7·03	8·81	Nil	46·93
			Kukrahaty	9·92	19·19	18·10	9·21	7·55	Nil	63·97
			Garhbeta	5·49	15·98	17·97	20·52	4·36	Nil	64·32
			Panskura	4·57	16·54	17·60	11·30	8·60	Nil	58·61
			Dantoon	4·01	9·13	14·71	9·24	3·01	Nil	40·10
		Hooghly	Serampore	4·31	15·98	18·93	8·46	6·45	0·05	54·18
			Hooghly	6·20	13·74	10·37	7·14	6·99	Nil	44·44
			Jahanabad	3·10	15·39	10·46	10·66	5·68	Nil	45·29
		Howrah	Howrah	3·38	12·37	12·18	10·45	5·88	Nil	44·26
			Mohesreka	6·17	16·46	18·86	12·69	3·52	Nil	57·70
			Ulubaria	5·74	16·45	10·23	10·43	5·74	Nil	48·59
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	6·54	12·12	18·75	11·86	8·59	0·02	57·88
			Diamond Harbour	6·82	13·87	21·18	13·76	6·88	Nil	62·51
			Canning Town	4·68	14·11	10·52	8·99	7·92	Nil	46·22
			Alipore (Observatory).	4·35	16·42	12·08	10·42	9·05	Nil	52·32
			Barrackpore	4·18	17·41	17·54	11·22	7·15	0·12	57·62
			Dum-Dum	4·55	15·33	12·44	9·06	7·39	Nil	48·77
			Barasat	5·10	18·82	8·81	6·69	7·10	0·17	46·69
			Basirhat	4·16	17·24	14·15	11·60	11·50	Nil	58·65
		Nadia	Ranaghat	9·57	9·72	8·08	3·58	11·07	Nil	42·02
			Krishnagar	9·72	9·38	5·61	6·61	5·98	Nil	37·30
			Chuadanga	5·15	15·72	11·48	4·59	5·78	Nil	42·72
			Meherpur	8·03	11·20	7·47	2·85	9·22	Nil	38·77
			Kushtia	7·44	10·11	3·88	2·25	10·19	Nil	33·87
		Murshidabad.	Kandi	4·57	13·41	7·43	6·69	6·89	Nil	38·99
			Berhampore	2·01	11·32	6·89	7·43	9·47	Nil	37·12
			Lalbag	2·06	13·92	9·01	13·95	9·24	Nil	48·18
			Azimganj	3·85	12·37	6·77	8·05	5·87	Nil	36·91
			Jangipur	4·66	8·39	13·32	6·95	8·31	0·05	41·68
			Lalgola	4·68	6·72	9·13	7·96	8·95	Nil	37·44
			Akhriganj	6·55	14·24	10·61	5·53	7·88	Nil	44·81
			Patkabari	8·30	11·25	5·70	3·60	...	Nil	...
			Dumkal	3·74	10·23	6·69	4·45	5·45	Nil	30·56

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South-West Bengal—*concld.*	Presidency—*concld.*	Jessore ...	Narail ...	6·13	11·31	6·90	4 39	12·35	0·08	41·1
			Jessore ...	9·59	16·56	12·24	7·00	8·43	0·03	53·8
			Jhenidah ...	4·01	12·92	4·02	4·73	10·46	0·83	36·9
			Magura ...	8·92	12·26	6·78	5·07	11·95	0 80	45·7
			Bangaon ...	8·18	9·05	8·14	6·79	8·32	0·01	40·4
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	4·09	13·72	9·28	5·95	12·80	Nil	45·8
			Bagerhat ...	4·86	16·30	12·96	6·73	10·09	0·41	51 35
			Khulna ..	4·47	17·16	9·11	4·77	8·48	Nil	43·99
			Nakipur ...	3·65	13·11	8·25	5·40	6·22	Nil	36 63
			Rampal ...	6·12	13·33	8·71	8·31	7·38	1·20	45·05
		Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	9·21	10·63	8·87	4·70	6·55	Nil	39·96
			Nator ...	9·30	9·68	14·98	4·75	4·12	Nil	42·83
			Naugaon ...	8·63	13·15	7·88	3·88	8·14	Nil	41·68
			Lalpur ...	8·17	10·93	10·93	4·31	5·45	0·80	40·59
			Manda ...	4·06	7·38	17·18	2·67	6·84	Nil	38·13
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur ...	7·36	6·80	9·69	3·21	13·44	Nil	40·50
			Churaman ...	6·99	4·80	12·26	3·05	10·06	Nil	37·16
			Raiganj ..	10·65	4·96	14·50	2·69	11·18	Nil	43·98
			Dinajpur ...	9·41	9·53	6·44	4·02	17·92	0·75	48·07
			Balughat ...	11·72	5·12	15·54	3·77	12·80	Nil	48·95
			Thakurgaon ...	17·72	8·17	17·68	13·91	16·60	0·45	74·53
			Satahganj ...	11·70	10·18	20·10	5·82	20·05	0·85	68·70
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	13·17	4·90	33·48	4·74	18·70	2·11	77·10
			Alipore Dooar ...	16·07	6·44	32·50	12·54	15·29	2·18	85·02
			Fullacotta ..	15·63	8·39	28·85	9·26	11·97	2·69	76·79
			Debiganj ...	18·28	8·44	14·79	12·78	19·15	1·57	75·01
			Bhagatpur (*Nagrakatta*).	17·41	15·10	22·34	27·08	27·77	8 91	118·61
		Darjeeling ...	Buxa ...	20·08	16·12	46·13	37·09	29·66	4·34	153·42
			Siliguri ...	7·34	10·07	39·79	16·96	25·71	2·79	102·66
			Darjeeling ...	9·61	32·71	17·12	20·85	26·14	0·63	107·06
			Kalimpong ...	6·45	9·33	16·63	16·17	16 15	0·71	65·44
			Mungpoo ...	12·24	16·11	29·47	17·63	25·48	0·45	101·38
			Kurseong ...	11·02	19·28	40·35	35·37	24·13	0·71	130 86
			Pedong ..	10 26	12·89	20·01	18·82	12·78	1·80	76·56
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	British Bhutan	*Gnatong* ...	16·99	17·20	19 63	30·42	14·02	7·38	105·64
		Tibet ...	*Yatung* ...	4·90	5·31	7·14	7·07	7·51	2·14	34·07
		Cooch Behar ...	Dinhatta ...	21·64	4·16	13·95	8·11	35·66	5·86	89·38
			Cooch Behar ...	18·18	5·44	26·37	5·83	21·21	0·85	77·88
			Mieckliganj ...	17·91	6·10	30·06	7·81	20·68	3·37	85·93
			Mathabhanga ...	19·98	6·65	27·20	8 08	14·47	2·97	79·35
			Fulbari ...	19·60	4·68	21·82	8·12	19·25	1·98	75·45
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*). ...	12·72	5·86	14·80	9·16	16·29	0·77	59·60
			Rangpur ...	22·77	9·56	12·44	3·21	28·18	1·04	77·20
			Peerganj ...	11·48	8·28	7·95	4·32	17·55	Nil	49·58
			Kurigaon ...	21·42	5·90	15·88	6·96	23·68	3·53	77·37
			Gobindganj ..	8·46	7·28	16·11	5·38	14·02	Nil	51·25
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*) ...	17·26	11·40	13·42	10·38	22·16	2 04	76·66
			Ulipur ...	22·47	3·62	19·16	1·26	20·08	0·35	66·94
			Sundergunj ...	20·78	4·62	17 69	3·40	16·74	Nil	63·23
		Bogra ...	Shorpur ...	10·13	13·40	13·45	3·10	8·27	0·20	48·55
			Nowkhilla ...	11·61	11·71	11·38	6·26	9·10	Nil	50·26
			Bogra ...	10·47	13·10	11·80	2·80	8·62	Nil	46·79
			Panchbibi ...	6·94	5·35	21·31	5·78	23·12	0·15	62·65
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	8·80	13·44	6·98	5·93	4·78	0 91	40·84
			Sirajganj ...	10·35	15·72	6·51	4·00	7·19	0·10	43·87

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	10·79	14·61	7·26	7·74	8·68	0·03	49·11
			Dacca	14·37	12·29	6·72	6·59	14·61	0 04	54·62
			Narayanganj	11·50	16·81	9·95	5·98	11·25	0·03	55·52
			Manikganj	12·33	11·79	5·91	6·46	12·44	0·75	49·68
			Jaydebpur	15·21	12·53	7·65	3·52	13·36	1·22	53·49
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj	16·05	19·80	8·46	3·57	13·03	Nil	60·91
			Atia (*Tangail*)	11·04	16·10	5·99	4·05	10·53	Nil	47·71
			Mymensingh	15·20	18·98	14·91	3·50	20·25	Nil	72·84
			Jamalpur	15·76	16·96	12·30	6·43	17·20	Nil	68·65
			Netrakona	23·33	18·06	18·14	5·77	15·07	1·35	81·72
			Subarnakhali	11·12	?	?	6·61	12·02	0·05	
			Durgapur	26·02	16·80	23·35	7·85	25·73	0·10	99·85
			Sherpur Town	17·25	16·65	11·51	8·52	18·15	0·16	72·24
			Diwanganj	10·33	10·58	14·11	5·46	14·74	0·03	55·25
		Faridpur	Madaripur	4·66	8·67	6·39	6·25	11·69	Nil	37·66
			Faridpur	10·48	10·93	7·85	6·51	13·65	0·05	49·47
			Goalundo	12·95	10·31	4·63	6·84	6 53	Nil	41·26
		Backergunge.	Patuakhali	7·52	25·13	12·84	12·00	13·96	0·62	72·07
			Pirojpur	6·41	11·48	10·85	7·19	13·40	Nil	49·33
			Barisal	9·84	15·21	12·02	5·79	15·04	Nil	57·90
			Gaurnadi	7··0	12·73	11·96	6·05	9·57	Nil	47·61
			Bhola	7·03	18·42	8·62	11·61	12·10	Nil	57·78
			Daulatkhan	7·73	29·19	11·68	8·39	10·32	1·04	68·35
			Bauphal	7 85	17·11	14·15	15·79	15 8·	Nil	70·75
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala	14·50	12·16	5·91	6·17	7·60	0·15	46·49
		Tippera	Comilla	11·23	17·77	12·21	2·83	16·68	0·39	60·51
			Chandpur	11·17	18·42	6·70	7·49	10·25	0·16	54·19
			Brahmanbaria	22·43	11·47	8·56	4·43	7·35	2·28	56·52
			Ramchandrapur	6·88	16·77	9·55	5·65	9·58	Nil	48·43
			Nasirnagar	16·32	10·41	5·31	0·42	9·15	2·06	43·67
			Daudkandi	5·50	22·50	16·40	2·05	11·21	Nil	58·26
			Kasba	12·99	17 51	9 89	1·41	7 51	0·97	49 38
			Laksam	9·99	15·25	16·85	5·27	15·03	0·10	62·49
		Noakhali	Noakhali	14·77	19·46	23·97	20·62	15·18	0·92	94·92
			Feuny	9·96	16·43	23·71	12·39	13·26	1·00	76·75
			Harishpur	16·69	31·82	25·20	16·10	21·10	0·86	99·77
			Ramganj	9·97	18·40	10·18	9·98	15·68	0·74	64·95
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	4·25	37·55	29·58	20·49	13·63	Nil	105·50
			Chittagong	13·69	16·89	19·03	4·87	8·91	1·98	64·37
			Kutubdia	5·09	31·02	18·16	9·46	9·02	0·73	74·38
			Satkanya	7·87	17·06	13·47	6·75	8·38	1·81	55 34
			Kodala	6·37	10·93	15·16	5·76	10·58	1·33	50·13
			Fenoa	9·77	13·79	14·51	3·73	17·48	0·20	59·48
			Mirsarai	11·01	21·57	18·79	5·29	20·69	0·10	77·45
			Chandpur	5·73	14·11	13·38	7·70	10·82		
		South Lushai Hills	Rangamatia	7·06	11·06	12·00	7·30	10·04	1·00	48·46
			Bandarban	12·08	12·85	11·62	4·77	13·25	1·63	56·20
			Demagiri	7·36	14·40	14·30	11·89	9·60	Nil	57·55
Bihar.	Patna.	Patna	Patna	1·46	7·40	9·57	11·57	3·42	Nil	33·42
			Dinapore	0·88	6·41	6·10	7·90	2·02	Nil	23·31
			Bihar	0·38	8·91	6·54	10·01	6·16	Nil	32·00
			Barh	0·54	6·94	9·39	8·32	4·41	Nil	29·60
			Bikram	1·18	7·81	12·97	12·91	2·20	Nil	37·07
			Hilsa	0·28	6·78	9·25	9·60	3·99	Nil	29·90
		Gaya	Aurangabad	Nil	9·20	9·95	10·29	2·94	Nil	32·38
			Gaya	0·25	9·07	10·88	5·25	2·03	Nil	27·48
			Nawadah	0·41	10·02	15·55	10·86	6·90	Nil	43·74
			Jahanabad	0·08	10·78	10·39	15·74	2·53	Nil	39·52
			Arwal	0·50	7·22	11·67	6·10	1·53	Nil	27·02
			Daudnagar	0·09	8·89	5·14	14·08	1·59	Nil	29·79
			Shergbati	0·30	8·06	10·65	8·87	3·02	Nil	30·90
			Rajauli	0·50	9·51	8 69	18 03	7·81	Nil	39·54
			Pakri Barawan	0·30	4·31	11·03	13·95	7·06	Nil	36·65

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bihar—*contd.*	Patna—*concld.*	Shahabad	Buxar ...	0·28	8·64	8·68	7·39	2·66	Nil	27·6
			Dehri ...	0·01	5·21	6·56	13·10	1·50	Nil	26·38
			Bhabhua ...	Nil	7·92	6·53	9·36	1·03	Nil	24·84
			Sasaram ...	Nil	5·64	9·40	15·01	4·51	Nil	34·56
			Arrah ...	1·40	5·02	10·70	7·72	3·04	Nil	27·88
			Mohanea ...	Nil	8 15	16·29	10·08	1·05	Nil	35·57
			Khiri ...	...	4·05	5·90	10·20	4·00	Nil	...
			Ageaon ...	Nil	8·32	8·84	6·00	4·00	Nil	27·16
			Ramagar ...	0·60	7·43	13·25	7·91	3·21	Nil	32·40
			Koath ...	0·04	6·79	7·36	6·51	1·41	Nil	22·11
			Sikroul ...	0·18	6·42	5·68	6·56	2·58	Nil	21·42
			Bassoran ...	0·09	5·37	4·78	5·99	0·93	Nil	17 16
			Monaharpur ...	0·20	7·75	3·16	10·00	1·88	Nil	22·99
		Saran	Gopalganj ...	1·09	1·43	9·93	9·45	0·98	Nil	22·88
			Siwan ...	0·79	2·94	8·34	9·73	0 58	Nil	22 38
			Ekma ...	0·51	7·73	4·80	12·59	1·36	Nil	26·99
			Chapra ...	0·48	4·30	8·06	7·09	2·27	Nil	2..·20
			Secreepur ...	0·70	3·40	12·20	10·40	0·10	Nil	26·80
			Amnour ...	0·77	11·43	9·51	12·03	3·47	Nil	37·21
			Basantpur ...	Nil	7·21	11·40	7·81	Nil	Nil	26·42
		Champaran	Motihari ...	1·59	6·71	10·61	6·78	1·74	Nil	30·43
			Bettiah ...	1·52	2·67	9·49	10·86	2·57	Nil	27·11
			Bagaha ...	1·78	2·23	13·17	9·68	4·20	Nil	31·00
			Burhurwa ...	1·37	4·53	8·91	7·49	0·87	Nil	23 17
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	2·94	6·28	11·20	3·26	3·03	Nil	26·71
			Muzaffarpur ...	2·67	9·29	18·95	11·22	2·93	Nil	45·06
			Hajipur ...	0·55	5·79	10·67	10·52	6·27	Nil	33·80
			Paru ...	3·46	5·21	8·56	8·45	1·69	Nil	27·37
			Mahuwa ...	2·00	6·06	15·77	8·36	0·96	Nil	32·15
			Shiuhar ...	1·51	7·84	9·31	5·25	3·07	Nil	26·98
			Pupri ...	2·22	3·07	10·56	8·56	1·14	Nil	25·55
		Darbhanga	Tajpur ...	2·18	5·52	14·73	11·40	3·41	Nil	37·24
			Darbhanga ...	4·28	6·04	10·64	9·15	5·90	0·17	36·18
			Madhubani ...	2·95	2·77	14·80	8·99	6·13	Nil	35·64
			Bahera ...	4·07	6 49	9·02	11·79	8·35	Nil	39·72
			Rosera ...	1·77	4·73	7·32	8·81	7·25	Nil	29·88
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begusarai ...	4·64	7·32	13·96	7·48	6·38	0·34	40·12
			Monghyr ...	2.64	7·67	10·44	12·29	10·81	Nil	43·85
			Jamui ...	1·92	3·24	16·52	8·91	7·59	Nil	38·18
			Gogri ...	2·68	4·63	9·60	10·22	20·47	Nil	47·00
			Jamalpur ...	1·45	10·62	11·94	10·61	14·26	Nil	48 88
			Shaikhpura ...	0·20	8·33	8·23	11·64	11·06	Nil	39·46
			Chakai Bamda ...	3·10	7·84	13·70	6·94	14 93	Nil	46·51
			Chupreon ...	2·87	2·38	8·31	8·90	11·80	Nil	34·36
			Gidhour ...	2·75	5·12	9·47	5·89	12·45	Nil	35·68
			Khargpur ...	2·29	6·03	8·80	8·72	9·47	Nil	35·31
		Bhagalpur	Madhipura ...	3·05	5·92	7·92	9·09	10·52	Nil	36·50
			Banguon (*Sufabad*).	2·96	2·40	5·04	10·09	11·40	Nil	31·89
			Supaul ...	4·84	3·23	10·73	5·15	9·96	Nil	33·91
			Pratapganj ...	6·84	8·15	13·68	5·91	10·80	Nil	45·38
			Bhagalpur ...	4·03	7·84	5·50	4·93	9·01	Nil	31·31
			Banka ...	5·76	10·44	11·76	6·89	7·19	Nil	41·98
			Colgong ...	5·29	3·92	6·05	9·97	9·34	Nil	34·57
			Baneil ...	1·20	6·88	7·10	4·78	5·59	Nil	25·55
		Purnea	Kishanganj ...	8·18	9·08	18·65	8·76	16·51	0·34	61·52
			Araria ...	12·03	9 55	18·32	4·72	12·25	Nil	56·87
			Purnea ...	6·66	2·72	10 04	8·52	11·48	Nil	39·42
			Gondwara (Korah)	5·58	2·06	11·48	3·00	10·12	Nil	32·19
			Barsoe ...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...
			Forbesganj ...	9·19	6·41	16·86	4·51	10·92	Nil	47·89
			Kaliaganj ...	11·17	2·41	24·86	6·82	18·27	1·95	65·48
		Malda	Malda ...	5·23	6·92	13·44	6 68	14·94	Nil	47·21
			Chanchal ...	5·20	9·63	15·14	5·37	10·79	Nil	46·13
			Gajol ...	5·82	5·74	17·42	8·79	9·41	Nil	47·18
			Sibganj ...	4·50	6·16	7·61	8·02	...	...	...

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bihar—*concld.*	Bhagalpur—*concld.*	Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	6·29	8·02	14·38	6·26	8·10	0·04	43·09
			Godda ...	2·87	9·05	9·01	7·32	8·52	Nil	36·77
			Pakaur ...	4·05	11·48	15·68	5·18	6·88	0·68	43·95
			Naya Dumka ...	2·60	18·16	12·39	9·11	8·99	Nil	51·25
			Deoghur ...	2·95	9·11	5 38	12·55	8·73	Nil	38·72
			Jamtara ...	4·63	11·08	6·83	11·17	6·62	Nil	40·33
			Balbodda ...	6·03	2.53	6·62	6·88	5·45	Nil	27·51
			Nanihat .	Nil	5·38	7 67	6 96	2·88	Nil	22·89
			Assenboni ...							
			Katikund ...	1·67	14·06	10·93	8·10	10·67	Nil	45·43
			Madhupur ...	3·77	11·64	7·61	9·04	8·42	Nil	40·48
			Sarwan ...	2·53	17·08	9·59	6·11	8·87	Nil	44·18
			Sarath .	5·10	17·96	3·53	10·22	9·14	Nil	45·95
			Barkope ...		6·41	3·88	7 00	7·95	Nil	
			Bhagya ..	3·13	7·56	4·69	9·61	8·55	Nil	33·54
			Mohespore ...	1·81	19·24	11·29	6·68	6·94	Nil	45·96
			Barharwa ...	4·12	7·10	18·36	3·66	11·56	Nli	44·80
			Sahibganj ...	6·28	5·13	11·43	7·50	11·85	Nil	42·19
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur ...	6·16	11·66	12·13	20·53	9·03	Nil	59·51
			Banki ...	2·86	15·74	15·64	19·95	11·20	Nil	65·39
			Cuttack ...	3·63	20·25	12·24	15·32	9·58	Nil	61·02
			False Point ...	3·76	16·24	18·12	16·60	7·24	0·05	62·01
			Kendrapara ...	1·39	16·89	12·36	9·58	14·20	0·17	54·59
			Jajpur ...	3·91	20·17	15·84	12·92	9·00	Nil	61·84
			Dharmsala ...	3·27	10·17	13·69	12·51	6·63	Nil	46·27
			Salipore ...	3·45	12·75	12·82	13·54	9·06	Nil	51·62
			Pal Lahara ..	2·56	25·62	28·57	21·09	6·09	Nil	83·93
		Balasore ...	Akhyapada ...	3 29	15·72	14·46	15·95	7·96	Nil	57·38
			Chandbali ...	4·22	23·98	15·52	14·53	16·76	Nil	75·01
			Bhadrak ...	3·31	14·84	21·38	17·80	10·05	Nil	67·38
			Soro ...	4·59	11·20	16·41	9·03	7·63	Nil	48·86
			Balasore ...	2·99	21·43	19·08	10·55	10·19	Nil	64·24
			Jellasore ...	4·05	10·46	16·67	9·68	10·92	0·04	51·82
			Baripada ...	5·47	15·85	21·73	11·08	12·76	Nil	66·89
		Puri ...	Puri ...	2·01	12·36	6·09	19·37	5·12	Nil	44·95
			Khurda ...	3·34	12·92	20·57	24·94	9·50	Nil	71·27
			Bhanpur ..	0·75	11·68	8·14	12·98	6·78	1·15	41·48
			Gop ...	5·20	9·30	11·45	12·98	3·09	0·61	42·63
			Satpara ...	0·44	9·66	3·39	11·28	3·59	Nil	28·36
			Pipli ...	2·71	17·35	17·51	27·04	12·93	0·09	77·63
			Nayagarh ...	5·68	13·76	19·61	13·10	5·58	Nil	57·73
			Rampur ...	2·34	13·21	8·31	22·58	7·21	Nil	53·65
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	1·66	8·60	18·41	9·99	10·13	Nil	43·79
			Hazaribagh ...	0·19	12·96	20·21	18·53	5·27	Nil	57·16
			Semtagurah ...	0·22		18·05	10·91	4·79	Nil	
			Mahudi Hills ...	0 27	9·94	16·13		4·52	Nil	
			Jhumra Hill ...	Nil	13·70	15·80	15·50	7·80	Nil	52·80
			Barhi ...	Nil	7·67	21·41	5·83	7·11	Nil	42·02
			Chatra ...	0·54	14·10	10·57	12·82	5·90	Nil	43·93
			Karagdeha ...	1·61	7·21	16·75	11·41	6·20	Nil	43·18
			Ramgar ...	0 92	12·15	19·45	13·55			46·07
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	1·00	9·96	9·26	7·92	3·01	Nil	31·15
			Ranchi ...	1·38	15·50	27·46	9·43	3·94	Nil	57·71
			Silli ...	1·95	11·60	18 30	8·53	2·72	Nil	43·10
			Palkot ...	1·61	17·39	18·22	13·42	2·70	Nil	53·34
			Tamar ...	1·18	13·89	23·26	14·04	5·31	Nil	56·58
			Chainpur ...	0·28	10·33	13·22	15·88	0·87	Nil	40·58
			Serguja ...	0 22	16·55	13·50	22·70	1·70	Nil	54·67
			Jashpur ...	1·05	21·00	15·76	18·85	2·35	Nil	59·01
			Gangpur ...	0·41	15·46	23·52	15·28	5 12	Nil	59·79

Logical Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chota Nagpur—*contd.*	Chota Nagpur—*contd.*	Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltanganj*).	Nil	10·80	8·56	11·37	4·25	Nil	34·98
			Balumath ...	Nil	9·25	9·18	10·20	4·23	Nil	32·86
			Husainabad ...	Nil	7·62	7·72	11·86	4·11	Nil	31·31
			Garhwa ...	Nil	7·62	10·10	9·44	4·54	Nil	31·70
		Manbhum	Purulia ...	1·65	12·46	16·79	10·78	3·51	Nil	45·19
			Gobindpur ...	2·19	7·87	8·93	9·93	7·35	Nil	36·27
			Raghunathpur ...	1·12	7·85	6·31	3·56	4·47	Nil	23·31
			Barabhum	1·20	15·81	15·77	12·99	9·06	Nil	54·83
			Jhalda ...	2·18	10·83	17·88	14·90	2·42	Nil	48·21
			Chas ...	1·12	8·97	10·28	9·13	4·17	Nil	33·67
			Pandra ...	6·00	8·98	6·38	6·90	6·68	Nil	34·94
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa ...	3·60	13 27	25·94	15·16	7·37	Nil	65·34
			Chakardharpur ...	2·37	15·14	27·37	15·58	7·73	Nil	68 19
			Ghatsila	3·98	17·47	15·42	19·82	5·15	Nil	61·84
			Baharagura ...	4 70	14·70	16·30	16·05	6·10	Nil	57·85
			Gailkura ...	2·10	16·46	33·12	16·01	7·62	Nil	75·31
			Kalikapur ...	0·76	21·07	26·42	11·95	4·55	Nil	64·75
			Monahorpur ...		8·36	36·68	11·99	0·58	Nil	
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhur ...	1·34	18·69	25·46	17·28	5 04	Nil	67·81
			Aumedpur ...	1·60	10·58	17·35	9·30	8·17	Nil	47·00
			Talchar ...	3·28	14·18	12·08	16·89	4·83	Nil	51 26
			Narsingpur ...	1·95	9·16	7·97	9·12	4·08	Nil	32·28
			Augul ...	3·28	10·36	21·52	13·33	3·75	Nil	52·24
			Dhenkanal ..	2·68	13·67	16 01	12·36	7·05	Nil	51·77
			Bishpara ...	1·11	13·24	15 49	13·04	4·11	Nil	46·99
			Kunjbangarh ...	5 76	14·58	13·02	12 16	3·41	Nil	48·93
			Baramba ...	3·47	9·42	13·82	13·47	8·11	Nil	47·89

TABLE V.

Variation of the subdivisional actual Monthly Rainfall from the Normal Average for the months of May to October 1896.

Logical Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna ...	+ 7·27	+ 4·50	— 1·06	— 4·48	+ 3·61	—3·51	+ 6·33
			Burdwan ..	+ 1·20	+ 8·22	— 4·65	— 1·19	+ 1·29	— 3·61	+ 1·26
			Katwa ...	+ 1·25	+ 0·32	— 3·82	— 3·01	— 2·31	—3·76	—11·33
			Raniganj ..	— 0·24	+ 2·88	— 3·52	— 6·65	— 1·88	—3·31	—12 72
			Mankur ...	— 2·23	+ 4·62	— 3·25	— 6·16	— 4·04	—2 28	—13·44
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	+ 0·24	+ 4·03	— 6·95	— 7·94	— 3·98	—3·49	—18·09
			Hetampur ...	— 0·54	+ 2·15	— 5·38	— 1·96	+ 1·89	—3·06	— 6·90
			Rampur Hát ...	— 0·22	+ 4·63	— 1·85	— 6·43	+ 0·35	— 3·75	— 7·27
			Bolpur ...	— 2·47	— 0 09	— 6·16	— 6·21	— 1·84	—3·00	—19·77
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	— 1·09	+ 1·08	+ 7 80	— 3·81	— 1·89	— 3·82	— 1·73
			Vishnupur ...	— 1·94	+ 2·13	+ 4·07	+ 1·01	— 4·57	—3·16	— 2·43
			Maliara ...	+ 2·99	— 0·83	— 0·32	— 5·73	— 0·98	—3·09	— 7·96
			Khatra ...	+ 0·07	+ 1·60	+ 0·48	+ 1·42	— 4·45	—3·77	— 4·65
			Indas ...	— 0·23	+ 5·32	— 3·18	— 1·21	— 1·93	—2·61	— 3·84
			Kotalpur ...	— 0·31	+ 2·74	— 5·50	— 2·87	+ 0 27	— 3·34	— 9·01
			Onda ...	— 1·69	+ 2 01	+ 4·72	— 1·43	— 4 82	—2·68	— 3·89
			Gangajalghati ...	+ 1·34	— 1 24	— 2·70	— 5·72	— 5·04	—2·20	—15·56
			Raipur ...	— 2·11	+ 1·56	+ 4·00	— 3·75	— 5·42	— 4 44	— 10·16
			Sonamukhi ...	— 0·42	+ 2·35	+ 1·62	— 4·08	— 4·44	—2·44	— 7·41
		Midnapore	Contai ...	+ 2·40	+ 3·13	+ 3·67	— 0·99	— 4·44	—7·80	— 4·03
			Tamluk ...	+ 0·19	+ 6·08	+ 9·12	— 4·58	— 2·30	—3·2	+ 4·19
			Midnapore ...	+ 0·19	+ 3·92	+ 0·31	+ 1·63	— 2·9	— 4·30	— 1·17
			Ghatal ...	— 3·41	+ 2·36	+ 3·75	— 6·91	— 0·42	—3·23	— 7·89
			Kukrahaty ...	+ 3·35	?	?	— 3 32	— 1·48	—4 25	— 5·70
			Garhbeta ...	+ 0 32	+ 5·47	+ 5·02	+ 6·78	— 4·47	—2·66	+10·46
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	— 0.73	+ 6·25	+ 6·64	— 3·44	— 1·61	—4·40	+ 2·71
			Hooghly ...	+ 0·77	+ 4·40	— 1·00	— 4·07	— 0·34	— 3·98	— 4·22
			Jahanabad ...	— 2·31	+ 5·35	— 1·94	— 3·60	— 3·11	—3·89	— 9·50
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	— 1·62	+ 1·78	+ 0·39	— 1·38	— 2·19	—4·22	— 7·24
			Mohesreka ...	+ 0·25	+ 6·58	+ 6·73	— 0·05	— 4·54	—3·28	+ 5·69
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island ...	+ 1·92	+ 2·28	+ 3·41	— 3·36	— 2·64	—9·12	— 7·51
			Diamond Harbour	+ 1·39	+ 3·65	+ 6·79	— 0·11	— 3·35	—5·03	+ 3·06
			Canning Town ...	— 1·14	+ 2·04	— 0·87	— 6·67	— 0·83	—4·94	—12·41
			Alipore (Observatory).	— 1·08	+ 5·68	— 0·38	— 2·53	— 0·28	—1·39	— 2·98
			Barrackpore ...	— 0·93	+ 7·24	+ 5·82	— 0·33	— 0·59	— 3·78	+ 7·43
			Dum-Dum ...	— 1·04	+ 4·68	+ 1·06	— 3·28	— 1·66	—4·59	— 4·77
			Barasat ...	— 0·52	+ 8·98	— 1·91	— 4·69	— 1·38	— 4·38	— 3·90
			Basirhat ..	— 1·78	+ 5·70	+ 1·37	— 0·59	+ 3·20	—4·80	+ 3·10
		Nadia ..	Ranaghat ..	+ 4·05	— 0·04	— 2·62	— 8·14	+ 3·93	—3·80	— 6·62
			Krishnagar ...	+ 3·96	+ 0·95	— 5·01	— 3·93	— 1·33	—4·22	—10·48
			Chuadanga ...	— 2·42	+ 6·82	+ 1·29	— 6·78	— 3·10	—4·09	— 8·38
			Meherpur ...	+ 2·06	+ 1·52	— 2·70	— 9·02	+ 1·36	—4·01	—10·79
			Kushtia ...	— 0·21	— 0·83	— 6·91	— 8·69	+ 0·77	—4·40	—20·30
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	+ 0·16	+ 3·92	— 4·78	— 3·74	— 2·23	— 3·69	—10·36
			Berhampore ...	— 3·35	+ 1·94	— 3·82	— 4·34	— 0·66	—3 83	—14·06
			Lalbag ...	— 3·47	+ 5·01	— 2·61	+ 2·93	— 0·55	—4·19	— 2·88
			Azimganj ...	— 1·38	+ 2·99	— 4·27	— 2·9	— 3·37	—4 26	—13·28
			Jangipur ..	— 0·25	— 0·97	+ 2·36	— 3 90	— 1·73	—3·22	— 7·71
			Lalgola ...	— 1·00	— 3·01	— 2·41	— 2·75	— 1·30	—4·01	—14·48
			Akhriganj ...	+ 0·25	+ 3·82	— 1 38	— 2·86	— 0·91	—3·27	— 4·35
			Patkabari ...	+ 3·11	+ 1·76	— 3·70	— 2·58	?	?	— 1·41
						3·84	6·21	— 2·79	—3·52	—18·38

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
South-West Bengal —*concld.*	Presidency —*concld.*	Jessore	Narail ...	— 0·62	+ 0·61	— 2·58	— 5·61	+ 5·76	—3·90	—
			Jessore ...	+ 1·97	+ 4·06	+ 1·03	— 4·35	+ 0·34	—4·52	—
			Jhenidah ...	— 2·78	+ 1·12	— 6·14	— 6·59	+ 1·88	—3·65	—
			Magura ...	+ 0·76	+ 0·59	— 3·62	— 4·30	+ 4·59	—30·3	—
			Bangaon ...	+ 2·21	— 0·75	— 2·67	— 4·94	+ 0·27	—4·86	—
		Khulna	Satkhira ...	— 2·01	+ 1·97	— 3·11	— 5·67	+ 4·60	—4·88	—
			Bagerhat ...	— 1·93	+ 2·21	— 1·53	— 5·51	+ 0·98	—4·96	—
			Khulna ...	— 2·12	+ 5·05	— 2·47	— 6·70	— 0·76	—4·56	—
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	Boalia ...	+ 3·96	+ 0·72	— 2·72	— 6·31	— 3·83	—4·11	—1
			Nator ...	+ 1·80	— 0·94	+ 2·20	— 6·88	— 7·02	—4·09	—1
			Naugaon ...	+ 2·36	+ 1·34	— 4·51	— 5·04	— 2·99	—3·14	—1
			Lalpur ...	+ 1·46	+ 3·31	+ 1·07	— 5·24	— 3·50	—1·82	—
			Manda ...	— 1·19	— 1·55	+ 5·18	— 6·98	— 2·60	—3·32	—1
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur ...	+ 1·21	— 4·68	— 2·52	— 8·70	+ 2·30	—3·54	—1
			Churaman ...	+ 2·32	— 6·73	— 2·25	— 7·96	— 2·43	—3·14	—2
			Raiganj ...	+ 5·02	— 8·37	— 1·05	—10·53	+ 0·07	—3·65	—1
			Dinajpur ...	+ 1·95	— 5·96	— 7·94	— 8·54	+ 6·53	—3·80	—1
			Balughat ...	+ 5·95	— 6·07	+ 2·53	— 5·89	+ 2·36	—3·64	—
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri ...	+ 1·27	—21·52	+ 4·24	—21·00	— 3·67	—3·21	—4
			Aliporo Dooar ...	+ 1·28	—23·88	+ 0·59	—13·39	— 5·53	—2·00	—4
			Fallacotta ...	+ 2·97	—15·89	+ 0·21	—16·23	— 6·63	—1·57	—3
			Dobiganj ...	+ 8·57	—12·79	— 7·73	— 4·02	+ 4·80	— 2·36	—1
		Darjeeling	Buxa ...	— 0·29	—25·81	— 4·90	— 5·96	— 1·31	—6·35	—4
			Siliguri ...	— 2·81	— 15·42	+ 7·50	— 8·41	+ 7·81	—2·25	—13
			Darjeeling ...	+ 1·11	+ 9·02	—15·33	— 4·76	+ 8·88	—5·20	— 6
			Kalimpong ...	— 0·03	— 8·42	— 9·43	— 1·71	+ 4·21	—2·38	—17
		Cooch Behar	Dinhatta ...	+ 7·60	— 23·86	— 4·90	— 9·56	+16·77	+0·18	—13
			Cooch Behar ...	+ 2·99	—28·31	+ 0·33	—16·37	+ 0·83	—4·37	—44
			Mickliganj ...	+ 4·85	—20·80	+ 6·00	—17·38	+ 1·83	—1·34	—26
			Mathabhanga ...	+ 6·24	—22·45	+ 0·02	—16·34	— 4·91	—3·30	—40
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	+ 3·25	—10·08	+ 1·75	— 1·49	+ 3·78	—4·28	— 7
			Rangpur ..	+12·94	— 9·06	— 3·86	— 9·20	+14·40	—4·40	+10
			Kurigaon ...	+ 8·94	—16·94	+ 0·06	— 4·27	+10·53	—0·87	— 2
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*).	+ 7·15	—11·21	— 4·84	— 5·28	+ 7·70	— 2·45	— 8
			Ulipur ...	+ 9·01	—13·92	+ 6·46	— 9·02	+ 7·20	—3·79	— 4
		Bogra	Sherpur ...	+ 2·03	+ 2·08	+ 0·75	— 9·16	— 1·80	—4·21	—10
			Nowkhilla ...	+ 3·39	— 1·25	— 0·24	— 4·41	— 0·56	—4·55	— 7
			Bogra ...	+ 2·39	— 0·16	— 1·69	— 9·17	— 2·26	—3·74	—14
			Panchbibi ...	— 0·41	— 6·78	+ 9·01	— 5·43	+11·32	—4·10	+ 3
		Pabna	Pabna ...	+ 1·35	+ 2·86	— 3·77	— 5·48	— 4·79	—3·14	—12
			Sirajganj ...	+ 2·31	+ 4·60	— 4·99	— 6·93	— 1·91	—4·13	—11
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj ...	+ 0·96	— 0·02	— 7·55	— 6·18	— 2·18	—5·25	—20
			Dacca ...	+ 5·01	— 0·84	— 6·32	— 5·45	+ 5·76	—3·98	— 5
			Narayanganj ...	+ 1·22	+ 3·75	— 3·83	— 6·34	+ 2·74	—4·39	— 6
			Manikganj ...	+ 3·48	+ 1·48	— 6·02	— 4·73	+ 5·18	—2·91	— 3
			Jaydebpur ..	+ 5·29	+ 0·08	— 6·10	—10·20	+ 5·39	—2·47	— 8
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj ...	+ 4·19	+ 1·41	— 5·05	—10·40	+ 0·55	—4·91	—14
			Atia (*Tangail*) ...	+ 2·74	+ 3·73	— 5·36	— 7·25	+ 2·03	—4·48	— 8
			Mymensingh ...	+ 3·45	+ 0·80	— 0·65	—10·96	+ 7·31	—5·62	— 5
			Jamalpur ...	+ 6·75	+ 1·57	— 0·89	— 7·51	+ 4·32	—4·90	— 0
			Netrakona ...	+10·33	— 3·69	— 0·60	—12·04	+ 1·75	—4·83	— 9
			Subarnakhali ...	+ 3·19	?	?	— 4·18	+ 2·31	—3·55	— 2
			Durgapur ...	+11·02	—11·35	— 9·29	—17·39	+ 7·29	—5·90	—25
			Diwanganj ...	— 1·20	— 6·63	+ 1·41	— 6·08	+ 4·31	—4·53	—12

Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca —*concld.*	Faridpur	Madaripur	— 3·96	— 3·86	— 5·52	— 5·47	+ 4·01	—4·59	—19·39
		Faridpur	+ 1·74	— 1·45	— 4·36	— 5·72	+ 4·70	—4·04	— 9·13
		Goalundo	+ 4·81	— 1·54	— 6·80	— 3·74	— 1·01	—4·26	—12·54
	Backergunge	Patuakhali	— 0·67	+ 5·26	—17·06	— 5·54	+ 1·92	—5·63	—21·72
		Pirojpur	— 0·91	— 4·45	— 4·96	— 6·59	+ 2·77	—5·87	—20·01
		Barisal	+ 1·75	— 0·81	— 3·74	— 6·74	+ 4·25	—5·61	—10·90
		Gaurnadi	— 0·94	— 0·32	— 1·22	— 5·75	+ 2·22	— 4·75	—10·76
		Bhola	— 0·56	+ 0·22	— 8·95	— 5·59	+ 1.13	— 6·07	—19·82
		Bauphal	— 1·32	+ 2·66	— 5·50	— 3·04	+ 4·23	— 7·04	—10·01
Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala	+ 3·07	— 2·27	— 5·65	— 5·59	— 2·45	— 4·93	—17·85
	Tippera	Comilla	— 0·23	+ 0·12	— 4·17	—13·57	+ 5·57	— 4·81	—17·09
		Chandpur	+ 1·23	+ 2·14	— 8·00	—10·46	— 0·30	— 5·97	—21·36
		Brahmanbaria	+10·83	— 3·67	— 2·71	— 7·90	— 3·42	— 2·66	— 9·53
		Ramchandrapur	— 2·03	+ 5·61	— 2·96	— 4·69	+ 2·06	— 4·73	— 6·74
		Nasirnagar	+ 4·27	— 1·10	— 3.25	—11·05	— 0·32	— 2·59	— 14·04
		Daudkandi	— 3·33	+10·39	+ 5·08	— 7·28	+ 4·65	— 3·21	+ 6·30
		Kasba	+ 3·01	+ 3·17	— 1·71	— 8·68	— 0·98	— 3·98	— 9·17
		Laksam	+ 1·29	+ 1·42	— 1·98	—10·07	+ 5·84	— 4·09	— 7·59
	Noakhali	Noakhali	+ 4·46	— 4·73	+ 0·23	— 4·37	— 0·59	— 6·78	—11·78
		Fenny	— 1·32	— 7·99	— 0·76	—11·33	— 0·15	— 5·50	—27·05
		Harishpur	— 1·68	+10·29	— 7·48	—21·85	+ 3·89	— 9·40	— 26·23
		Ramganj	+ 0·21	+ 2·40	— 7·55	— 7·74	+ 6·15	— 5·73	—12·26
	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	—7·08	+ 5·98	—10·93	— 6·88	—0·71	— 7·95	—27·57
		Chittagong	+ 2·21	—5·80	— 4·17	—14·89	—4·00	—4·26	—30·91
		Kutubdia	—7·04	+ 9·93	—15·55	—15·21	—0·96	—6·78	—35·61
		Satkanya	—3·19	—2·92	—13·09	—10·00	—1·80	—4·28	—35·28
		Kodala	—6·33	—6·27	— 2·76	—11·59	—0·12	—4·60	—31·67
	South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia	+ 4·32	—6·81	— 6·58	—10·73	—1·46	—5·54	—35·44
Patna.	Patna	Patna	—0·51	+ 0·06	— 2·18	+ 0·27	—3·98	—3·26	— 9·60
		Dinapore	—0·76	— 0·54	— 5·99	— 3·93	—5·23	—3·33	—19·78
		Bihar	—1·72	+ 2·10	— 6·41	— 1·41	—0·31	—2·61	—10·36
		Barh	—1·54	+ 1·21	— 2·73	— 1·89	—3·14	—2·55	—10·64
		Bikram	—0·88	+ 1·04	+ 0·06	+ 1·70	—4·58	—3·54	— 6·20
		Hilsa	—1·85	— 1·51	— 2·14	— 2·04	?	—2·42	— 9·96?
	Gaya	Aurangabad	—1·38	+ 3·71	— 2·80	— 3·14	—3·86	—2·47	— 9 94
		Gaya	—1·08	+ 2·51	— 2·22	— 7·25	—4·86	—2·27	—15·17
		Nawadah	—1·35	+ 3·74	+ 3·84	— 0·64	+0·47	— 2·21	+ 3·85
		Jahanabad	—1·38	+ 5·14	— 2·21	+ 3·14	—3·34	—2·87	— 1·52
		Arwal	—1·38	+ 2·53	— 2·07	— 4·11	—5·40	—2·54	—12·97
		Daudnagar	—1·06	+ 4·03	— 6·58	+ 2·77	—4·48	—1·63	— 6·95
		Sherghati	—0·52	+ 3·28	+ 0·99	— 2·58	—4·47	—3·09	— 6·39
		Rajauli	—1·20	+ 3·37	— 2·87	+ 1·85	+1·84	—2·33	+ 0·66.
		Pakri Barawan	—1·23	— 1·64	— 1·14	+ 1·57	+1·45	—1·41	— 2·40
	Shahabad	Buxar	—0·63	+ 3·44	— 3·00	— 3·94	—4·51	—3·26	—11·90
		Dehri	—0·97	— 0·70	— 5·17	+ 0·48	—5·31	—2·63	—14·30
		Bhabhua	—0·97	+ 2·73	— 5·69	— 2·84	—5·88	—2·93	—15·58
		Sasaram	—1·05	+ 0·34	— 1·66	+ 2·74	—2·25	—3·05	— 4·93
		Arrah	—0·23	— 1·12	— 1·41	— 3·79	—4·15	—2·99	—13·69
		Mohanea	—0·61	+ 3·09	+ 4·98	— 3·56	—5·07	—2·38	— 3·55
	Saran	Gopalganj	—1·17	— 5·84	— 2·50	— 1·32	—6·30	—3·98	—21·11
		Siwan	—0·81	— 4·32	— 3·60	— 1·81	—7·99	—3·41	—21·94
		Chapra	—0·97	— 1·98	— 4·00	— 3·28	—4·67	—3·08	—17·98
	Champaran	Motihari	—1·22	— 2·47	— 2·78	— 2·41	—7·71	—3·39	—19·98
		Bettiah	—1·13	— 6·44	— 4·34	— 1·44	—7·01	—3·39	—23·75
		Bagaha	—1·48	—10·91	— 3·24	— 6·21	—6·79	—3·73	—32·36
		Burhurwa	—0·62	— 4·65	— 2·51	— 5·00	—7·11	—2·71	—22·60

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bihar—*concld.*	Patna—*concld.*	Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	+0·39	— 2·39	—1·42	— 6·87	—5·94	—2·80	—19·03
			Muzaffarpur ...	+0·32	+ 1·64	+6·49	+ 0·94	—5·99	—3·11	+ 0·29
			Hajipur ...	—1·27	— 1·07	—1·52	+ 0·10	—1·21	—3·53	— 8·50
			Paru ...	+1·51	— 1·05	—3·15	— 4·69	— 6·58	—1·84	—15·80
			Mahuwa ...	—0·07	— 2·10	+3·23	— 3·39	— 5·16	—2 61	—10·10
			Shiuhar ...	—0·41	+ 0·77	—1·87	— 5·95	—4.35	—3·29	—15·10
			Papri ...	—0·71	— 5·09	—3 44	?	—4·70	—1·30	—15 24
		Darbhanga	Tajpur ...	+0·01	— 2·12	+2·21	+ 0·89	—4·69	—2·61	— 6·31
			Darbhanga ..	+1·76	— 1·52	—1·75	— 3·32	—3·01	—2·67	—10·54
			Madhubani ...	—0·05	— 5·61	+2·75	— 2·91	—3·39	—2·43	—11·64
			Bahera ...	+1·39	— 6·91	—4·03	— 3·52	—3 74	—1·18	—11·99
			Rosera ...	—0·52	— 1·35	—5 03	— 5·53	—3 65	—1·45	—17·53
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ..	Begusarai ...	+2 56	+ 0·77	+2·13	— 2·86	—1·18	—2·40	— 0·98
			Monghyr ...	+0·10	+ 1·03	—2·97	— 0·02	+1·96	—3·02	— 2 92
			Jamui ...	—0·07	— 4·13	+3·46	— 2·56	+0 70	—2·33	— 4 93
			Gogri ...	—1·52	— 2·07	—6·90	— 3·10	+10·52	—1·50	— 4·57
			Shaikhpura ...	—1·99	+ 1·03	—3·68	— 0·32	+4·38	—2·22	— 2·80
		Bhagalpur ..	Madhipura ...	—0·83	— 2·37	—5·17	— 2·96	+0·30	— 3·29	—14·32
			Supaul ...	+1·37	— 5·31	—1·55	— 7·63	+0·87	—2·48	—15·26
			Pratapganj ...	+2·43	— 2·53	—2·44	— 7·38	—0·24	—1·73	—11·89
			Bhagalpur ...	+1·22	+ 0·30	—7·23	— 5·87	+ 1·64	—2·80	—12·74
			Banka ...	+3·09	+ 2·49	+0·07	— 3 70	—1·17	—3·18	— 2·40
			Colgong ...	+1·47	— 4·13	—6 83	— 0 62	+0·33	—2·06	—11·84
		Purnea ..	Kishanganj ...	+2·15	— 6·28	—0·06	— 7·80	+2·47	—3·02	— 12·63
			Araria ...	+6·56	— 3·82	+1·22	—10·13	—1·20	—3·20	—10·57
			Purnea ...	+2·17	— 7·99	—5·08	— 5·38	—1·80	—3·57	—21·65
			Gondwara (Korah)	+0·11	— 7·13	—3·02	— 9·07	+1·06	—2·22	—20·27
			Kaliaganj ...	+4·30	—14·54	+1·68	—14.61	+3·51	—1·09	—20·75
		Malda ...	Malda ...	+1·15	— 3·42	+1·49	— 3·67	+4·09	—4·42	— 4·78
			Chanchal ...	+0·63	— 1·94	+6·40	— 6·71	+0·29	—2 72	—10·05
			Gajol ...	+1·96	— 2·23	+2·44	— 3·31	—3 37	—2·61	— 7·12
			Sibganj ...	—1·75	— 2·87	—4·32	— 2·14	—3·81	—4 05	—18·94
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	+1·66	— 1·74	+1·68	— 3·93	—3·03	—3·22	— 8·58
			Godda ...	—0·74	+ 1·52	—3·22	— 3·40	—0·35	—2·87	— 9·06
			Pakaur ...	—0·74	+ 0·83	+2·09	— 6·82	—5 40	—4·31	—14·35
			Naya Dumka .	—0·99	+ 8·94	—1·32	— 4·52	—0·54	—4·22	— 2 65
			Deoghur ..	+0·10	+ 0·78	— 8·52	+ 0·43	+0·50	—3·81	—10·52
			Jamtara ...	+1·14	+ 1·72	—7·66	— 1·55	—1·07	—3·87	—11·29
			Nanihat ...	—2·56	— 1·01	—3·91	— 1·38	—3·57	—1·96	—14·39
	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur ..	+2·47	+ 3·91	+0·47	+ 9·20	—1·15	—6·54	+ 8·36
			Banki ...	—0·05	+ 5·49	+4·66	+ 9·11	+1·48	—4·80	+15·89
			Cuttack ..	—0·78	+ 8·72	—0·67	+ 2·95	—1·49	—5·64	+ 3·09
			False Point ...	—1·07	+ 6·87	+4·71	+ 3·04	—4·32	— 9·14	— 0·09
			Kendrapara ..	—3·51	+ 7·49	+0·48	— 3·13	+4·15	—5·92	— 0·44
			Jajpur ...	—1·56	+10·37	+3·08	+ 1·42	—0·80	—5·07	+ 7·44
			Dharmsala ...	—2·48	— 0·26	+3·12	— 0 21	—3·32	—4·75	— 7·90
			Saliporo ..	—1·13	+ 1·92	+2·83	— 0 15	—0·66	—4·68	— 1·87
		Balasore ...	Akhyapada ...	—1·42	+ 6·57	+4·41	+3·05	—2·18	—3·99	+ 6 44
			Chandbali ...	—1·14	+16·26	+3·74	+3·06	+5·40	—5·76	+21·56
			Bhadrak ...	—2·37	+ 5·46	+9·46	+6·80	—0·39	—4·92	+14·04
			Soro ...	—1·06	+ 3·18	+5·19	—1·41	—3·25	—5·12	— 2·47
			Balasore ...	—0·37	+12·36	+6·04	—1·44	—2·76	—6·74	+ 7·09
			Jellasore ...	—0·13	+ 1·83	+3·07?	—1·03	—0·24	—4·43	— 0 93?
			Baripada ...	+0·54	+ 5·03	+8·71	—0·88	+1·12	— 4·60	+ 9·92
		Puri ...	Puri ..	—1·01	+ 4·30	—3·71	+ 8·99	—5·24	—8·90	— 5·57
			Khurda ...	—0·09	+ 3·08	+7·74	+12·40	—1·42	—6·59	+15·12
			Bhanpur ...	—1·59	+ 3·75	—2·47	+ 1·14	—3·38	—5·40	— 7·95
			Gop ...	+0·80	+ 1·49	+0·92	+ 0·92	—8·56	—6·31	—10·74
			Pipli ...	+0·85	+ 9·18	+6·59	+13·46	+2·34	—5·51	+25·21

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	—0·93	— 0·20	+0·71	+2·42	+1·71	—3·25	— 4·38
			Hazaribagh ...	—2·07	+ 5·33	+6·05	+5·42	—3·49	— 3·41	+ 7·83
			Semtagurah ...	—2·22		+5·64	—0·14	—3·23	— 3·08	— 3·03?
			Mahudi Hills ...	—1·67	+ 1·97	+3·06		—4·21	—3·11	— 3·96?
			Jhumra Hill ...	—2·62	+ 3·47	— 0·90	+0·77	— 3·52	— 3·51	— 6·31
			Barhi ...	—2·04	+ 1·74	+8·20	—7·52	— 0·68	—3·16	— 3·46
			Chatra ...	—3·03	+ 7·60	— 5·63	+0·32	—2·22	—2·91	— 5·87
			Karagdeha ...	—1·02	— 1·44	+1.48	—2·80	— 3·26	—3·11	—10·15
			Ramgar ...	—2·22	+ 4·18	+4·84	—1·59		—4·83	+ 0·38?
		Lohardaga	Lohardaga ...	—1·03	+ 1·83	— 3·63	—5·17	—6·44	—2·58	—17·02
			Ranchi ...	—1·51	+ 7·02	+13·16	—4·41	—5·68	— 2·95	+ 5·63
			Silli ...	—1··5	+ 3·87	+ 4·59	—5·55	— 4·56	— 1·74	— 4·88?
			Surguja ...	—0·60	+ 6·98	— 4·11	+0·71	—5·70	—1·75	— 4·47
			Jashpur ...	—0·70	+ 9·12	— 0·48	+2·84	— 8·04	—4·23	— 1·49
			Gangpur ...	—0·62	+ 5·80	+ 6·78	—0·34	—3·46	—2·44	+ 5·72
		Palamau	Palamau (*Daltanganj*).	—1·15	+ 4·77	—4·36	0·99	— 3·54	— 2·50	— 7·77
			Balumath ...	—1·18	+ 1·37	— 6·01	—4·67	—5·20	—3·07	—18·76
			Husainabad ...	—1·12	+ 1·48	— 7·89	—1·27	— 3·09	—2·49	—14·38
			Garhwa ...	—1·43	+ 1·90	— 2·76	—6·40	—2·32	—3·05	—14·06
		Manbhum	Purulia ...	—1·84	+ 2·93	+ 3·69	—2·37	— 4·53	—2·83	— 4·95
			Gobindpur ...	—0·52	— 1·57	— 5·75	—2·03	—0·07	— 3·26	—13·20
			Raghunathpur ...	—2·65	— 0·06	— 8·08	—10·34	—3·27	—1·94	26·34
			Barabhum ...	—1·82	+ 6·49	+ 3·15	+ 1·59	+2·17	—2·15	+ 9·43
			Jhalda ...	—0·53	+ 1·59	+ 5·63	— 0·76	—5·23	— 2·75	— 2·05
			Chas ...	—1·97	+ 0·86	— 2·90	— 4·30	—4·80	— 2·81	—15·92
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa ...	—0·26	+ 4·74	+12·46	+2·12	— 0·68	—2·72	+16·66
			Chakardharpur ...	—0·78	+ 7·20	+13·10	+4·31	+2·22	—2·83	+23·22
			Ghatsila ...	—0·15	+ 7·76	+ 1·51	+5·36	—3·46	— 3·41	+ 7·61
			Kaharagura ...	+0·29	+ 4·17	+ 4·50	+5·17	—3·17	—2·92	+ 8·04
			Keonjha ...	—0·79	+13·34	+15·79	+11·39	—1·32	—2·40	+36·01
			Talchar ...	+0·81	+ 4·91	— 1·93	+ 6·46	—4·06	—2·74	+ 3·49
			Narsingpur ...	+0·03	— 0·67	— 1·61	+ 0·29	—4·33	—4·17	—10·46
			Angul ...	+0·71	— 0·05	+10.31	+ 3·17	— 5·37	—4·56	+ 4·21
			Dhenkanal ...	—0·25	+ 3·03	+ 2.02	+ 0·19	—3·41	—4·13	— 2·55
			Bispara ...	—0·76	+ 2·97	+ 1·24	+ 2·70	— 6·87	—4·95	— 5·67
			Kunjabongarh ...	+2·39	+ 5·55	+ 1·27	+ 2·50	—7·38	—5·50	— 1·17

TABLE VI.

Percentage variation of the monthly Rainfall of the subdivisional Rainfall-registering stations in Bengal from the normal average Rainfall for the months of May to October 1896.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna ...	+139	+49	— 9	—40	+54	—100	+1
			Burdwan ..	+ 21	+92	- 40	—10	+16	—100	+
			Katwa ...	+ 24	+ 3	—36	— 26	—29	—100	—2
			Raniganj ...	— 7	+31	—27	— 50	—26	—100	—2
			Mankur ...	— 43	+52	—24	—56	—46	—100	—2
		Birbhum	Suri ..	+ 6	+36	—53	—60	— 40	—100	— 3
			Hetampur ...	—14	+20	—11	—16	+20	—100	—1
			Rampur Hát ...	— 6	+46	—16	— 53	+ 3	—100	- 1
			Bolpur ...	—48	0	—48	— 58	—20	—100	—3
		Bankura	Bankura ..	—25	+11	+62	—30	—24	—100	—
			Vishnupur ...	—35	+20	+33	+ 8	—51	—100	—
			Maliara ...	+81	— 8	— 2	—47	—15	—100	—1
			Khatra ...	+ 2	+14	+ 3	+11	—51	—100	—
			Indas ...	— 4	+56	—26	—12	— 23	—100	—
			Kotalpur ...	— 7	+25	—40	—23	+ 4	—100	—1
			Onda ..	— 50	+23	+44	—12	—53	—100	—
			Gangajalghati ...	+32	—11	—20	—44	— 59	—100	—2
			Raipur ...	—35	+14	+31	—24	—62	—100	—1
			Sonamukhi ...	— 8	+23	+14	—39	— 57	—100	—1
		Midnapore	Contai ..	+49	+33	+26	— 8	—40	—100	—
			Tamluk ...	+ 4	+64	+77	—34	—27	—100	+
			Midnapore ...	+ 4	+42	+ 3	+13	—38	—100	—
			Ghatal ...	—58	+24	+30	—50	— 5	—100	—14
			Kukrahaty ...	+60	?	?	—36	—16	—100	—1
			Garhbeta ...	+ 6	+52	+39	+49	—15	—100	+1
	Presidency.	Hooghly	Serampore ...	—14	+64	+54	—29	—20	— 99	+
			Hooghly ...	+14	+47	— 9	—36	— 5	—100	—
			Jahanabad ...	—43	+53	—16	—25	— 35	—100	—17
		Howrah	Howrah ...	—32	+17	+ 3	—12	—27	—100	—1
			Mohesreka ...	+ 4	+67	+55	0	—56	—100	+11
		24-Parganas	Saugor Island ...	+42	+23	+22	—22	—24	—100	—1
			Diamond Harbour	+26	+36	+47	— 3	—33	—100	+
			Canning Town...	—20	+17	— 8	—43	— 9	—100	—21
			Alipore (Observatory).	—20	+53	— 3	—20	— 3	—100	— 5
			Barrackpore ...	—18	+71	+50	— 3	— 8	— 97	+15
			Dum-Dum ...	—19	+44	+ 9	—27	—18	—100	—
			Barasat ...	— 9	+91	—18	—41	—16	— 96	— 8
			Basirhat ...	—30	+49	+11	— 5	+39	—100	+ 6
		Nadia	Ranaghat ...	+73	0	—24	—69	+55	—100	—14
			Krishnagar ...	+69	+ 1	—47	—37	—18	—100	—22
			Chuadanga ...	—32	+77	—13	— 60	—35	—100	—16
			Meherpur ...	+35	+16	— 27	— 76	+17	—100	—22
			Kushtia ...	— 3	— 8	— 64	—79	+ 8	—100	—37
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	+ 4	+41	—39	—36	—24	—100	—21
			Berhampore ...	—63	+21	—36	—37	— 7	—100	—27
			Lalbag ...	—63	+56	—22	+27	— 6	—100	— 6
			Azimganj ...	—26	+32	—39	—27	—36	—100	—26
			Jangipur ...	— 5	—10	+22	—36	—17	— 98	—16
			Lalgola ...	—18	- 31	—21	—26	—13	—100	—28
			Akhriganj ...	+ 4	+37	—12	— 34	—10	—100	— 9
			Patkabari ...	+60	+10	—39	—49	?	?	?

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South-West Bengal—*concld.*	Presidency—*concld.*	Jessore ...	Narail ...	— 9	+ 6	—27	—56	+87	—98	—1[illegible]
			Jessore ...	+26	+32	+ 9	—38	+ 4	—99	— 3
			Jhenidah ...	—41	+10	—60	—58	+22	—81	— [illegible]
			Magura ...	+ 9	+ 5	— 35	—46	+62	—79	—1[illegible]
			Bangaon ...	+37	— 8	—25	—42	+ 3	—100	—2[illegible]
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	—33	+17	—25	—49	+56	—100	—17
			Bagerhat ...	—29	+16	—10	—45	+11	- 92	—17
			Khulna ..	— 32	+42	—21	—58	— 8	—100	—20
		Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	+75	+7	— 23	—57	—37	—100	—24
			Nator ...	+24	—9	+ 17	—59	- 63	—100	—26
			Naugaon ...	+37	+11	- 36	—57	—27	—100	—22
			Lalpur ..	+22	+43	+ 11	—55	—39	—69	—10
			Manda ...	—22	—17	+ 43	—72	—28	—100	—22
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur ...	+19	—40	— 21	—72	+21	—100	—28
			Churaman ...	+49	—58	— 16	—72	—19	—100	—35
			Raiganj ...	+89	—63	— 7	—80	0	—100	—13
			Dinajpur	+26	—38	— 55	—68	+57	—84	—27
			Balughat ..	+103	—54	+ 20	—61	+23	—100	— 81
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	+10	—81	+ 15	— 82	—16	— 60	—36
			Alipore Dooar ...	+ 9	—79	+ 2	—52	—27	—53	—34
			Fallacotta ..	+23	—65	0	—64	—36	— 37	—33
			Debiganj ...	+88	—60	— 34	—24	+33	—60	—15
		Darjeeling	Buxa ...	— 1	—62	— 10	—14	—4	—59	—22
			Siliguri ...	—28	— 6	+ 23	—33	+44	—44	—12
			Darjeeling ...	+17	+38	- 47	—18	+51	—89	— 6
			Kalimpong ...	0	—47	36	—10	+35	—77	—21
		Cooch Behar	Dinhatta ...	+51	—85	— 26	— 54	+89	+ 3	—14
			Cooch Behar ...	+20	— 84	+ 1	—74	+ 4	—85	—37
			Mickliganj ..	+37	— 71	+ 25	—69	+10	—28	—24
			Mathabhanga ...	+45	—77	0	—67	—25	—58	—34
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	+34	—64	+ 13	—14	+30	—85	— 1
			Rangpur ...	+133	—49	— 24	—74	+105	— 81	+14
			Kurigaon ...	+72	—74	0	—38	+80	—20	— 3
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	+71	—50	— 27	—34	+53	—55	—10
			Ulipur ...	+67	—79	+ 51	— 88	+57	—92	— 6
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	+25	+18	+ 6	—75	—18	—95	—18
			Nowkhilla ..	+41	—10	— 2	—41	— 6	—100	—13
			Bogra ...	+30	— 3	— 13	—77	—21	—100	—24
			Panchbibi ...	— 6	—56	+ 74	— 48	+96	—96	+ 6
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	+18	+27	— 35	—48	—50	—77	—24
			Sirajganj ...	+29	+41	— 43	—68	—21	—98	—20
	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj ...	+ 9	0	— 51	—44	—20	—99	—29
			Dacca ...	+54	— 6	— 48	— 45	+65	—99	—10
			Narayanganj ...	+12	+29	— 28	—51	+32	—99	—11
			Manikganj ...	+39	+14	— 50	—42	+71	—80	— 7
			Jaydebpur ...	+53	+ 1	— 44	—74	+68	—67	—13
East Bengal.		Mymensingh	Kishorganj ...	+35	+ 8	— 37	—74	+ 4	—100	—19
			Atia (*Tangail*) ...	+33	+30	— 47	—64	+24	—100	—15
			Mymensingh ...	+29	+ 4	— 4	—76	+56	—100	—7
			Jamalpur ...	+75	+10	— 7	—54	+34	—100	—1
			Netrakona ...	+79	—17	— 3	—68	+13	—78	—10
			Subarnakhali ...	+40	?	?	—39	+24	—99	— 4?
			Durgapur ...	+73	—40	— 28	—69	+40	—98	—20

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
East Bengal—*concld.*	Dacca—*concld.*	Faridpur	Madaripur ..	—46	—31	— 46	—47	+52	—100	— 3
			Faridpur ...	+20	—12	— 36	—47	+53	—49	—1
			Goalundo ..	+59	—13	— 59	—35	- 13	—100	—2
		Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	— 8	+26	— 57	—32	+16	—90	—2
			Pirojpur ...	—12	—28	— 31	—48	+26	— 100	—2
			Barisal ...	+22	— 5	— 24	—54	+39	— 100	—1
			Gaurnadi ...	—11	— 2	— 9	—49	+30	—100	—1
			Bhola ..	— 7	+ 1	— 51	—33	+10	—100	—2
			Bauphaul ...	—14	+18	— 28	—16	+36	—100	—1
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	+27	—16	— 49	—48	—24	— 97	—2
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	— 2	+ 1	—25	—83	+53	—93	—2
			Chandpur ...	+12	+ 13	— 54	—58	— 3	— 97	—2
			Brahmanbaria ...	+93	— 21	—15	—64	—32	—54	—1
			Ramchandrapur	—23	+50	—24	—45	+27	—100	—1
			Nasirnagar ...	+35	—10	—38	—96	— 3	— 56	—2
			Daudkandi ..	—38	+86	+45	—73	+71	—100	+1
			Kasba ..	+30	+23	—15	—86	—12	— 98	—1
			Laksam ..	+15	+10	—21	—66	+64	— 98	—1
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	+43	—20	+ 1	—17	— 4	—88	—1
			Feuny ...	—12	—33	— 3	—48	— 1	—85	—2
			Harishpur ...	—14	+48	—23	—68	+23	— 92	—2
			Ramganj	+ 2	+15	—43	—44	+65	— 89	—1
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar ...	—62	+19	—27	— 25	— 5	—100	—2
			Chittagong	+21	—26	—18	—75	—31	— 68	—3
			Kutubdia ...	—58	+47	—46	—62	— 9	— 90	—3
			Satkanya ...	—29	—15	—49	—60	—18	— 70	—3
			Kodala ...	—50	—36	—15	—67	— 1	— 78	—3
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia ...	—38	—38	—35	—60	—13	— 85	—4
Bihar.	Patna.	Patna	Patna ...	— 24	+ 1	—19	+ 2	—54	—100	—2
			Dinapore ...	— 46	— 8	—50	—33	—72	—100	—4
			Bihar ...	— 82	+31	—49	—12	— 5	—100	—2
			Barh ...	— 74	+21	—23	—19	—42	—100	—2
			Bikram ...	— 43	+15	0	+15	—68	—100	—1
			Hilsa ...	— 87	—18	—19	—18	?	—100	—2
		Gaya	Aurangabad ...	—100	+68	—22	—23	—57	—100	—2
			Gaya ...	— 81	+38	—17	—58	—71	—100	—3
			Nawadah ...	— 77	+60	+33	— 6	+ 7	—100	+1
			Jahanabad ...	— 95	+91	—18	+25	—57	—100	—
			Arwal ...	— 73	+54	—15	—40	—78	—100	—3
			Daudnagar ...	— 92	+83	— 56	+24	—74	—100	—1
			Sherghati ...	— 63	+69	+10	—23	—60	—100	—1
			Rajauli ...	— 71	+55	—25	+17	+31	— 100	+
			Pakri Barawan...	— 80	—28	— 9	+13	+26	—100	—
		Shahabad	Buxar ...	— 69	+66	—26	—35	—63	—100	—3
			Dehri ...	— 99	—12	—44	+ 4	—78	—100	—3
			Bhabhua ...	—100	+53	—47	—23	—86	—100	—3
			Sasaram ...	—100	+ 6	—15	+22	—33	—100	—1
			Arrah ...	— 14	—18	—12	—33	—58	—100	—3
			Mohanes ...	—100	+61	+44	—26	—83	—100	—
		Saran	Gopalganj ..	— 52	—80	—20	—12	—87	—100	—4
			Siwan ..	— 51	—60	—30	—16	—93	—100	—5
			Chapra ...	— 67	—32	—33	—32	—67	—100	—4
		Champaran	Motihari ...	— 43	—27	—21	—20	—82	—100	—4
			Bettiah ...	— 43	—71	—31	—12	—73	—100	—4
			Bagaha ...	— 46	—83	—30	—39	—62	—100	—5
			Burhurwa ...	— 31	—51	—22	—40	—89	—100	—4

Meteorological Divisions.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bihar *concld.*	Patna—*concld.*	Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	+ 15	—28	—11	—68	—66	—100	—4
			Muzaffarpur ...	+ 14	+21	+52	+ 9	—67	—100	+
			Hajipur ...	— 70	—16	—12	+ 1	—16	—100	—2
			Paru ...	+ 77	—17	—27	—36	—80	—100	—3
			Mahuwa ...	— 3	—29	+26	—29	—84	—100	—2
			Shiohar ...	— 21	+11	—17	—53	—59	—100	—3
			Pupri ...	— 24	—62	—25	?	—80	—100	—4
		Darbhanga	Tajpur ...	0	—28	+18	+ 8	—58	—100	—1
			Darbhanga ...	+ 70	—20	—14	—27	—34	— 94	—2
			Madhubani ...	— 2	—67	+23	—24	—36	—100	—2
			Bahera ...	+ 52	—12	—31	—23	—31	—100	—2
			Rosera ...	— 23	—22	—41	—39	—23	—100	—3
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begusarai ...	+123	+12	+18	—28	— 16	— 88	—
			Monghyr ...	+ 4	+16	—22	0	+ 22	—100	—
			Jamui ...	— 4	—56	+26	—22	+ 10	—100	—1
			Gogri ...	— 36	—31	—43	—23	+106	—100	—
			Shaikhpura ...	— 91	+14	—31	— 3	+ 66	—100	—
		Bhagalpur	Madhipura ...	— 21	—29	—39	—25	+ 3	—100	—2
			Supaul ...	+ 39	—62	—13	—60	+ 4	—100	—3
			Pratapganj ...	+ 55	—24	—15	—56	— 2	—100	—2
			Bhagalpur ...	+ 43	+ 4	—57	—54	+22	—100	—2
			Banka ...	+116	+31	+ 1	—35	—14	—100	—
			Colgong ...	+ 38	—51	—53	— 6	+ 4	—100	—2
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	+ 36	—41	0	—47	+18	— 90	—1
			Araria ...	+120	—29	+ 7	—68	— 9	—100	—1
			Purnea ...	+ 48	—75	—34	—39	—14	—100	—3
			Gondwara (Korah) ...	+ 2	—78	—21	—75	+12	—100	—3
			Kaliaganj ...	+ 63	—86	+ 7	—68	+24	— 36	—2
		Malda ...	Malda ...	+ 28	—33	+12	—35	+38	—100	—
			Chanchal ...	+ 14	—17	+ 3	—56	+ 3	—100	—1
			Gajol ...	+ 51	—28	+16	—27	—26	—100	—1
			Sibganj ...	— 28	—32	—36	—21	—36	—100	—3
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	+ 36	—18	+13	—39	—27	— 99	—1
			Godda ...	— 20	+20	—26	—32	— 4	—100	—2
			Pakaur ...	— 15	+ 8	+15	—57	—44	— 86	—2
			Naya Dumka ...	— 28	+97	—10	—33	— 6	—100	—
			Deoghur ...	+ 4	+ 9	—61	+ 4	+ 6	—100	—2
			Jamtara ...	+ 33	+18	—53	—12	—14	—100	—2
			Nanihat ...	—100	—16	—34	—17	—55	—100	—3
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur ...	+67	+ 50	+ 4	+81	—11	—100	+1
			Banki ...	— 2	+ 54	+42	+84	+15	—100	+3
			Cuttack ...	—18	+ 76	— 5	+24	—13	—100	+
			False Point ...	—22	+ 73	+35	+22	—37	—99	
			Kendrapara ...	—72	+ 80	+ 4	—25	+41	—97	—
			Jajpur ...	—29	+106	+24	+12	— 8	—100	+1
			Dharmsala ...	—43	— 2	+30	— 2	—33	—100	—1
			Salipore ...	—25	+ 18	+28	— 1	— 7	—100	—
		Balasore ...	Akhyapada ...	—30	+ 72	+44	+24	—21	—100	+1
			Chandbali ...	—21	+211	+32	+27	+48	—100	+4
			Bhadrak ...	—42	+ 58	+79	+62	— 4	—100	+2
			Soro ...	—19	+ 40	+46	—14	—30	—100	—
			Balasore ...	—11	+136	+46	—12	—21	—100	+1
			Jellasore ...	— 3	+ 21	+23?	—10	— 2	— 99	—
			Baripada ...	+11	+ 46	+67	— 7	+10	—100	+1
		Puri ...	Puri ...	— 33	+ 53	— 38	+ 87	—51	—100	— 1
			Khurda ...	— 3	+ 31	+ 60	+ 99	—13	—100	+ 2
			Bhanpur ...	— 68	+ 47	— 23	+ 10	—33	— 82	— 1
			Gop ...	+ 18	+ 19	+ 9	+ 8	—73	— 91	— 2
			Pipli ...	— 24	+112	+ 60	+ 99	+22	— 98	+ 4

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	— 36	— 2	+ 6	— 20	+20	—100	— 9
			Hazaribagh ...	— 92	+ 70	+ 43	+ 41	—40	—100	+ 16
			Semtagurah ..	— 91		+ 45	— 1	—40	—100	— 7
			Mahudi Hills ...	— 86	+ 25	+ 23		—48	—100	— 8
			Jhumra Hill	—100	+ 31	— 5	+ 5	—31	—100	— 11
			Barhi ...	—100	+ 29	+ 62	— 56	— 9	—100	— 8
			Chatra ...	— 85	+117	— 35	+ 3	—27	—100	— 12
			Karagdeha ...	— 39	— 17	+ 10	— 20	—34	—100	— 19
			Ramgar ...	— 71	+ 52	+ 33	— 11	0	—100	+ 1?
		Lohardaga	Lohardaga ...	— 51	+ 23	— 28	— 39	—68	—100	— 35
			Ranchi ...	— 52	+ 83	+ 92	— 32	—59	—100	+ 11
			Silli ...	— 44	+ 50	+ 33	— 39?	—62	—100	— 10?
			Sirguja ...	— 73	+ 73	— 23	+ 3	—77	—100	— 8
			Jashpur ...	— 40	+ 77	— 3	+ 18	—77	—100	— 2
			Gangpur ...	— 60	+ 60	+ 41	— 2	—40	—100	+ 11
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	—100	+ 79	— 34	— 8	—45	—100	— 18
			Balumath ...	—100	+ 17	— 40	— 32	—55	—100	— 36
			Husainabad ...	—100	+ 24	— 51	— 10	—43	—100	— 31
			Garhwa ..	—100	+ 33	— 21	— 40	—34	—100	— 31
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	— 53	+ 31	+ 28	— 18	—56	—100	— 10
			Gobindpur ..	— 19	— 17	— 39	— 17	— 1	—100	— 27
			Raghunathpur ...	— 70	— 1	— 56	— 75	—42	—100	— 53
			Barahbhum ...	— 60	+ 70	+ 25	+ 14	+31	—100	— 20
			Jhalda ...	— 20	+ 17	+ 46	— 5	—68	—100	— 4
			Chas ...	— 64	+ 11	— 22	— 32	—54	—100	— 32
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa ...	— 7	+ 56	+ 92	+ 16	— 8	—100	+ 31
			Chakardharpur ..	— 25	+ 91	+ 92	+ 38	+40	—100	+ 52
			Ghatsila ...	— 4	+ 80	+ 11	+ 37	—40	—100	+ 14
			Baharagura ...	+ 7	+ 40	+ 38	+ 48	—34	—100	+ 16
			Koonjhar ...	— 37	+249	+163	+193	—21	—100	+113
			Talchar ...	+ 34	+ 53	— 14	+ 62	—46	—100	+ 7
			Narsingpur ...	+ 2	— 7	— 17	+ 3	—51	—100	— 24
			Angul ...	+ 28	— 1	+ 92	+ 31	—59	—100	+ 9
			Dhenkanal ..	— 9	+ 29	+ 15	+ 2	—33	—100	— 5
			Bishpara ...	— 41	+ 29	+ 9	+ 26	—62	—100	— 11
			Kunjabongah ...	+ 71	+ 61	+ 11	+ 26	—69	—100	— 2

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 8th December 1896.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 14th December, 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil. Weather clear. *Aman* harvest in full swing Prospects of *rabi* crops fair except in Raniganj, where sugarcane and *rabi* crops require rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs. c.	Srs. c.	
Sadar	10 0	to 11 0	per rupee.
Kalna	9 8	to 10 0	
Katwa	11 2	to 12 3	
Raniganj		10 0	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather cold and clear. *Aman* harvest in progress. Price of rice 9 seers 12 chitaks to 12 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather seasonably cold. Harvesting of *aman* continues. No improvement in *rabi*. Fodder at present sufficient except in portions of thana Gangajalghati. Sporadic cases of cow-pox in Gangajalghati and Onda. Rice selling at Bankura 12 seers and Vishnupur 11⅓ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospect of *rabi* moderate and of sugarcane and indigo good. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Salboni, Garhbeta, Jhargram, Binpur, and Keshpur police-stations. Common rice selling as follows:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	Old rice	9	per rupee.
	New ,,	10	
Contai		11 to 16	
Tamluk		10⅕	
Ghatal		11⅓ to 12⅓	

Hooghly.—No rain. *Aman* is withering in places. *Rabi* and sugarcane suffering for want of rain. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Harvesting of *aman* paddy progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 8 to 10½ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Cold weather has set in. Harvesting of *aman* rice continues. It is estimated to yield 10½ annas. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain; prospects unfavourable. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice (new) sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	9 to 12	per rupee.
Basirhat	10	
Barasat	10	
Diamond Harbour	11	

Nadia.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* in progress; outturn exceedingly poor. *Mug*, *kalai*, and *til* are being harvested in the Meherpur subdivision. Prospects of standing crops, except sugarcane and *arhar*, are bad. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee. Number attending on test-works as follows:—

7th December	435
8th ,, ...	447
9th ,, ...	459
10th ,, ...	408
11th ,, ...	371
12th ,, ...	389

Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 11 seers per rupee.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. State of *rabi* crops not good; that of sugarcane, mulberry, and indigo appears to be good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. c.	
Sadar	10 0	per rupee.
Jangipur	11 8	
Kandi	11 12	

Jessore.—Weather seasonable. The harvesting of *aman* commenced. Rain is badly wanted throughout the district. Prospects of *rabi* crops bad on high lands for want of rain. Fodder and water available. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Jessore	9 to 10	per rupee.
Jhenida	8¾	
Magura	9 to 10	
Narail	11	
Bongaon	10	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine. *Aman* paddy being harvested; the crop is considerably below the average. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Khulna	8 to 10	per rupee.
Bagerhat	10	
Satkhira	8	

Number of men employed on test relief works in Satkhira subdivision:—

4th December	252
5th „ ...	227
6th „	272
7th „	89
8th „	82

Wages calculated at a rate of 8 seers per rupee.

Rajshahi.—No rain. Harvesting of winter rice going on. Prospects of standing crops not good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice selling from 7½ to 11½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Mustard has been sown to the extent of about 14 annas. Harvesting of winter rice going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Haimanti* paddy being harvested. *Rabi* crops doing well. No complaint of want of fodder and water. Average price of common rice 8 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Hills—*Bira marua, kalai, bhutmas,* and *aghani dhan* are being harvested; wheat, barley, and mustard coming up; *phaphur* flowering. Terai—Harvesting of *haimanti dhan* commenced; sowing of mustard and *kalai* nearly finished; potato and tobacco doing well. Coarse rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	6 to 8	per rupee.
Terai	8 to 9	

Bhatta sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* in progress. Sugarcane is being cut. Sowing of *rabi* crops complete. Mustard in flower. Prospects fair. Common rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Rainfall nil. Weather clear and cold. Oilseeds and pulses doing well. ter rice being reaped. Ploughing for *aus* and jute going on. Price of common rice at -quarters 10 seers 14 chitaks, and in the interior 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall nil. Weather dry and cool. No change in prospects of crops. Common rice selling at 8 to 9 seers per rupee. Fodder available.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy nearly completed. Prospects continue unchanged. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. The *aman* harvest is nearly over. *Rabi* crops, particularly mustard, promise well. Common rice sells from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects as before. Common rice selling from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water available.

Backergunge.—No rain Prospects of standing crops fair. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice (new *aman*) 7½ to 12 seers and (*aus*) 8¾ to 13 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Fodder and water available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice varies from 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—No rain. Reaping of *aman* commenced. Prospects not good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of rice ranges from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold and dry. *Aman* crop though reaped but poor. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. Prospects unfavourable. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. Paddy being reaped. *Rabi* and poppy doing well. *Arhar* flowering. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices slightly risen. Common rice (new) selling in Patna to-day (14th) at 10¼ seers and (old) 9¾ seers per rupee. Only two test-works are now open. Numbers on test-works on Saturday (12th)—men 40, women 20, and children 32; gratuitous relief nil.

Gaya.—Paddy harvesting and sugarcane pressing continue. Prospects of *rabi* favourable. Price of common rice at Sadar 10 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Rice being harvested. Sowing of *rabi* still continues; early sowings coming on well. Common rice selling at 9½ seers per rupee. Number on relief works on Saturday (12th)—men 340, women 297, and children 112.

Saran.—*Rabi* and poppy doing well where irrigated. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Prices are—common rice 10 seers, wheat 8¾ seers, barley 12 seers, *makai* 12 seers, gram 10½ seers, *arhar* 11¾ seers, and *marua* 14¾ seers per rupee. Relief-works opened in three places in Gopalganj subdivision. Number on relief-works on Saturday (12th)—men 249, women 335, and children 359; gratuitous relief—men 124, women 333, and children 90.

Champaran.—No rain. Winter rice harvest well advanced; outturn 3 to 4 annas. *Rabi* sowings still continue under irrigation; germination fair, but rain urgently needed. Prices generally risen somewhat. Common rice sells at Sadar 9⅝ seers per rupee, against average 17¾ seers. Unground maize sells at 12 seers per rupee. Number on relief-works on 12th—Sadar subdivision—men 1,628, women 803, and children 1,027; Bettiah subdivision—men 1,578, women 894, and children 393,—total 6,323; gratuitously relieved—men 316, women 605, and children 208,—total 1,129.

Muzaffarpur.—Harvesting of winter rice nearly over. *Rabi* prospects so far fair. Principal food-grains selling as under—common rice 8 seers, wheat 8 seers, *makai* 12 seers, barley 12 seers, *arhar* 12 seers. *Makai* and *arhar* fix the relief prices.

Darbhanga.—Harvesting of paddy in progress. *Rabi* badly in need of rain. *Rahar* alone is good in Madhubani subdivision. Common rice selling at 10 seers per rupee. In Madhubani subdivision the number on relief-works on Saturday (12th)—men 565, women 332, and children 307; gratuitous relief—men 137, women 113, and children 56.

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of paddy going on *Rabi* sowings still continue. Some of the *rabi* land left fallow. *Rahar* and *jowar* being harvested. Chillies, tobacco, and poppy promising well. Cattle-disease reported from Begusarai. Ample fodder and water. Prices of common rice :—

		Srs.	
Monghyr	8 to 10	}	per rupee.
Begusarai	9		
Jamui	10 to 11¼		

Bhagalpur.—Weather cold with westerly winds. Paddy, *kurthi*, and *kalai* are being harvested. Prospects of *rabi* crops not hopeful. Wheat is being damaged by insects. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	10	1	} per rupee
Banka	12	8	
Madhipura	10	0	
Supaul	11	0	

Purnea.—No rain. Harvesting of *aghani* rice in progress. Sowing of *rabi*, tobacco, and mustard continues. Cattle-disease decreasing. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

		Srs.	
Sadar ...	New rice ...	12	} per rupee.
	Old „ ...	9 to 11	
Araria	...	11	
Kishanganj ...	...	10	

Malda.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Sowing of *rabi* crops almost complete. Common rice selling at 9 seers a rupee. No want of fodder or water at present. Partial failure in cocoon rearing business is reported from Kaliachak thana.

Santhal Parganas.—No rain. Weather cooler. Harvesting of winter rice still continues. Prospects of *rabi* crops unchanged. Prices about the same. Cattle-disease has appeared in Pakour and Deoghur subdivisions. Price of coarse rice 9 to 12½ seers, and maize 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Lagu sarad* being harvested. *Guru sarad* ripening and being reaped in some places. *Dalua* being sown. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	...	...	New rice,	13	2	per rupee.
			Old „	11	13	
Jajpur	...	...	...	14	7	
Kendrapara	...	...	...	14	7	
Banki	...	...	...	16	13	

Balasore.—Weather seasonable. No special change in prospect or condition of crops. Harvesting of winter rice going on. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. *Dalua* being sown. Sugarcane doing well; pressing commenced. Coarse rice sells at 12½ and 14 seers per rupee at Sadar and Bhadrak respectively. In the mufassal prices vary from 12 to 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. All rice crops, also *biri*, *kassi*, and *arhar* have been gathered. *Kulthi* and *mug* doing well. Rice sells at 16 seers in Angul and 19 seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—No rain. Condition and prospects of rice crops much as before. *Rabi* sowing greatly retarded for want of rain. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice almost stationary; in Malud it has fallen from 9 seers 5 chitaks to 11 seers 13 chitaks for the rupee.

Hazaribagh.—Rain wanted for *rabi* and poppy crops; prospects of latter 8 annas. Harvesting of winter rice going on. Rice sells from 6 to 9 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—Reaping of *don dhan* finished. Rice sells at head-quarters 10 to 11 seers, and in the interior 11 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No report of cattle-disease.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Barley is still being sown in a few parts. Rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Winter rice almost all cut; their remains a little on lowest lands. The crop on the ground is *rabi*, which does not promise well where it exists. Cattle-disease still reported from thana Raghunathpur. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient for the present. Average price of common rice (old) 8 seers and (now) 10 to 11 seers at Sadar, and 10½ seers at Gobindpur. Existing stock of food-grains sufficient for the present.

Singhbhum.—No rain. No change in prospects or prices.

General Summary.—There was no rain during the week, and little change in the agricultural prospects of the Province. The harvesting of winter rice is in progress in all districts. The prospects of the *rabi* and poppy crops in Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, and Saran continue favourable; but elsewhere in Bihar these crops, though so far fair, are urgently in need of rain. In North Bengal and in Mymensing the *rabi* crops are doing well. In almost all other parts of the Province they are reported to be poor. In Orissa sowings of *dalua* or spring rice have begun. Sugarcane is doing well, and pressing has commenced in some districts. Cattle-disease is reported from a few districts only. The price of common rice is reported to have fallen in a few stations in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. In Patna, Gaya, Saran and Champaran it is said to have slightly risen. Prices of common rice in the distressed districts—Nadia 11 seers, Khulna 8 seers, Patna 10½ seers, Shahabad 9½ seers, Saran 10 seers, Champaran 9⅝ seers, Darbhanga 10 seers; in Muzaffarpur *makai* sells at 12 seers. The numbers on relief-works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 12th December, were—

Relief-works—

Nadia	...	389.
Khulna	...	82 (for 8th December).
Patna	...	92 (men 40, women 20, and children 32).
Shahabad	...	749 (men 340, women 297, and children 112).
Saran	...	943 (men 249, women 335, and children 359).
Champaran	...	6,323 (men 3,206, women 1,697, and children 1,420).
Darbhanga	...	1,141 (men 505, women 332, and children 307).

Gratuitous relief—

Saran	...	547 (men 124, women 333, and children 90).
Champaran	...	1,129 (men 316, women 605, and children 208).
Darbhanga	...	306 (men 137, women 113, and children 56).

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 15th December, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative stations.	Station Observations.										
				Air Pressure.					Wind.		Temperature.				
				Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	30·008	29·811	29·926	29·976	—·004	N0°W	32	96·4	57·7	87·7	64·8	76·3	
			Raniganj	29·774	29·568	29·690	29·987	?	N53°W	31	90·1	56·7	80·1	63·4	74 3	
		Birbhum	.....													
		Bankura	Bankura	29·790	29·579	29·701	19·961	?	N79°W	22	96·1	57·0	86·5	64·1	75·3	
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·951	29·773	29·868	29·969	—·014	N20°E	14	97·3	58·2	89·1	65·2	77·2	
		Hooghly	.....													
		Howrah	.....													
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	30·059	29·881	29·980	29·950	—·013	N18°E	182	86 9	60·9	85·1	68·3	76·7	
		Calcutta	Calcutta	30·087	29·896	30 000	29·967	—·002	N22°W	61	89·9	58·2	83·8	64·4	74·1	
		Nadia	Krishnagar	30·062	29·869	29·980	29 977	?	N36°W	61	91·9	51·9	86·4	60·4	73·5	
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	30 042	29·846	29·957	29·974	—·007	N	11	93·0	54·4	84·4	62·2	73·4	
		Jessore	Jessore	30 051	29·881	29·975	29·956	—·006	N19°E	36	93·1	51·4	86·11	61·4	73·8	
		Khulna	.....													
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	30·025	29·840	29·944	29·965	—·013	N4°E	39	92·9	53·9	84·2	61·1	72 7	
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·960	29·807	29 897	29·980	+·010	N17°E	63	90·3	52·9	82·6	58·7	70·8	
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·816	29·675	29·757	30·011	+·015	N3°E	45	85 6	55·1	80·9	60·1	70·5	
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·132	22 938	23·047	—	—·013	S88°E	75	59·0	30 8	53·5	41·6	47·6	
			Gnatong	Observatory closed.												
		Cooch Behar	.....													
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·982	29·816	29·910	29·993	+·013	N37°E	21*	88·1	55 2	81·1*	60 3	71·1¶	
		Bogra	Bogra	30·010	29 847	29 939	29·935	?	N27°W	20	91·2	55·0	83·5	61·5	72·5	
		Patna	Sirajganj	30·035	29·869	29·959	29 960	+·001	N14°W	24	90·8	54·9	82·8	61·1	72·0	
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	30 052	29·889	29·982	29·957	+·007	N32°E	52	90·6	58 8	84·5	64·9	74·8	
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30·017	29·860	29·949	29·902	+·005	N56°E	10	88 5	57·0	82·8	61·9	72·3	
		Faridpur	Faridpur	30·033	29·873	29·967	29·962	+·003	N5°W	28	92·8	57·0	83·8	62·6	73·2	
		Backergunge	Barisal*	30·054	29·898	29·986	29·945	—·003	N27°E	18	91·3	58·0	85·2	64·6	75·0	
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	30·036	29·895	29·974	29·959	?	N72°E	28	90·9	55 0	85·5	61·7	73·6	
		Noakhali	Noakhali	30·019	29 864	29·956	29·947	?	N24°E	45	88·5	56·0	84·0	62·2	73·1	
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·84	29·83	29·913	29·950	+·006	N38°E	45	90·2	58·1	85·0	64·3	74 7	
		South Lushai Hills	Lungleh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76·5	51·8	70·7	57·4	64·1	
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·924	29·714	29·816	29·988	—·017	S45°E	33	93 9	55·4	83·6	62·2	72 9	
		Gaya	Gaya	29·723	29·562	29·648	29·992	—·010	S9°E	50	94·9	56 8	85·9	61·7	73·8	
		Shahabad	Dehri	?	?	?	?	?	S17°W	92	97·3	58·8	85·7	62·8	74·2	
			Buxar	29·807	29·651	29·781	29·984	—·017	N79°W	?	95·5	55·9	85·7	61·1	73 (	
			Arrah	29·927	29·710	29·844	29·994	?	S72°E	11	95·5	53·1	85 9	59·0	72·4	
		Saran	Chapra	29·931	29·716	29·847	29·999	?	S37°E	28	94·4	53 2	85 4	59·8	72·(	
		Champaran	Motihari	29·885	29·687	29·803	29·995	?	N23°W	71	93·0	47·4	83·9	53·0	68·(	
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·934	29·738	29·849	29·999	—	E	23	90·7	51·3	82·6	57·9	70·	
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·950	29·750	29·856	29·994	—·014	N50°E	44	90·4	54·8	82·8	60·2	71·	
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....													
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·946	29·748	29·867	29·985	+·006	N79°E	47	94 3	52·0	85·0	60·1	73	
		Purnea	Purnea	29·987	29·800	29·915	29·990	+·004	N18°E	48	90·0	52·7	83·0	59 1*	71	
		Malda	Malda	30·028	29·850	29·948	29·975	?	N87°W	36	92·1	51·6	83·3	55·8	71	
		Santhal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·890	29·691	29·811	29·978	—·006	N29°W	13	93·5	54·2	84·1	61·3	7[illegible]	
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	30·023	29·831	29·933	29·958	—·007	N10°E	33	94·7	63·2	88·9	68·0	7[illegible]	
			False Point	30·088	29·911	29·995§	29·9611§	+·003	N33°W	115	91·5	69·0	86·2	66·6	7(	
		Balasore	Balasore	30·004	29·894	29·963	29·955	—·010	N42°W	27	94·4	59·8	87·7	65·4	7(	
			Shortt's Island	30·064	29·917	30·007	—	—	N4°W	206	93·0	70·8	86·3	78·3	8(	
		Puri	Puri	30 051	29 896	29·997	29·960	—	N8°W	195	90·7	64·1	87 0	70·5	7[illegible]	
			Gopalpur	30·095	29·889	29·998	29·959	—	N21°W	221	89·2	65·1	86·4	68·4	7	
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	28·049	27·849	27·978	29·983	—·009	W	95	89·2	54·2	80·5	60·3	7	
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·947	27·750	27·870	29·991	+·014	S76°E	70	90·0	53·9	80·9	59·4	[illegible]	
		Palamau	Daltonganj	29·384	29·180	29·302	30·021	—	S32°W	60	87·4	52·0	82·5	56·6	6	
		Manbhum	.....													
		Singhbhum	Chaibasa	29·333	29·134	29·248	29·983	?	S60°W	25	94·7	55·7	86·4	62·2	[illegible]	
				29·618	29·733	30·030	+·003	N50°E	49	90·4	50·3	77·6	56·6	(		

Bengal for the month of November 1896.

Humidity.		Cloud.			District Observations.										
					Rainfall—										
					of month.					Since 16th October 1896.					
Mean, 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A. M.	Rainfall.	Mean of district	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Dis
70	—4	1·6	- 0·9	Nil	0·02	0·70	−0·68	0·00	0·83	0·02	2·01	−1·99	0·00	2·35	Burd
69	—	1·4	—	0·06	0·03	0·60	−0·57	0·00	0·93	0·03	1·79	−1·76	0·00	2·26	Birbhu
72	—	1·5	—	0·05	0·03	0·70	−0·67	0·10	1·08	0·03	1·91	−1·88	0·10	2·53	Bankur
69	—	1·6	—	Nil	0·06	0·89	−0·83	0·17	1·09	0·06	2·84	−2·78	0·17	2·71	Midnap
					Nil	0·70	−0·70	0·00	0·87	Nil	2·23	−2·23	0·00	2·69	Hoogh
					0·01	0·03	−0·02	0·00	0·98	0·01	2·05	−2·04	0·00	2·70	Howra
82	0	2·4	- 0·6	0·10	0·07	0·99	−0·92	0·20	1·23	0·07	3·26	−3·19	0·20	3·19	24-Par
82	+3	1·7	—0·9	0·05	0·05	0·66	−0·61	0·00	1·00	0·05	2·57	−2·52	0·00	2·90	Calcutt
77	—	1·6	—	0·02	Nil	0·89	−0·89	0·00	0·84	Nil	2·51	−2·51	0·00	2·55	Nadia.
84	+6	1·4	- 0·8	0·07	0·01	0·68	−0·67	0·00	0·88	0·01	2·06	−2·05	0·00	2·28	Murshi
82‡	+3	1·0	—1·7	Nil	0·03	1·00	- 0·97	0·20	1·12	0·03	2·97	−2·94	0·20	3·05	Jessore
					0·02	0·90	—0·88	0·00	1·36	0·02	3·08	−3·06	0·00	3·34	Khulna
84	—	0·8	—	Nil	0·04	0·50	−0·46	0·20	0·77	0·04	1·62	−1·58	0·20	1·97	Rajsha
83	—	*1·8	—	0·20	0·17	0·16	+ 0·01	0·40	0·37	0·17	1·24	−1·07	0·40	1·68	Dinajpu
83	—	0·8	—	0·04	0·01	0·21	−0·20	0·00	0·46	0·00	1·04	−0·74	2·00	1·96	Jalpaig
79	+10	2·9‖	—0·2	0·33		0·38			0·87		2·77			2·43	Darjee
					0·42	0·13	+0·29	0·25	0·33	0·56	1·84	−1·28	0·75	1·86	Cooch I
86	—	1·1*	—	0·43	0·13	0·12	+ 0·01	0·40	0·19	0·13	1·56	−1·43	0·40	1·31	Rangpu
85	—	?	—	0·20	0·21	0·58	- 0·37	0·50	0·73	0·21	2·14	−1·93	0·50	1·86	Bogra.
80	—	1·4†	—	Nil	Nil	0·63	−0·63	0·00	1·00	Nil	2·25	−2·25	0·00	2·89	Pabna.
84	+4	1·5	—0·6	0·01	0·05	1·31	−1·26	0·20	1·43	0·05	3·13	−3·08	0·20	3·39	Dacca.
88	—	?	—	Nil	0·11	0·70	−0·59	0·38	0·87	0·29	2·43	−2·14	0·63	2·79	Mymen
86	—	0·7	—	0·25	0·08	1·12	−1·04	0·33	1·13	0·08	2·86	−2·78	0·33	3·13	Faridpu
82	—	0·6	—	Nil	Nil	1·36	−1·36	0·00	1·07	Nil	3·07	−3·07	0·00	3·79	Backer
88	—	0·7	—	Nil	0·10	1·20	−1·10	0·22	1·64	0·10	3·35	−3·25	0·22	3·77	Tipperr
86	—	1·0	—	Nil	Nil	1·81	−1·81	0·00	1·83	Nil	4·76	−4·76	0·00	4·05	Noakha
85	—3	2·3†	—1·0	Nil	0·07	2·08	−2·01	0·50	2·29	0·32	5·18	−4·86	1·16	4·85	Chittag
86	—	—	—	1·13	Nil	1·80	−1·80	0·00	2·00	0·31	3·98	−3·67	1·00	4·71	South Hill
67	—2	1·9	+ 0·4	0·74	0·51	0·22	+ 0·3·	1·00	0·37	0·51	1·30	- 0·79	1·00	1·37	Patna.
64	+1	1·5	0	0·80	0·71	0·23	+ 0·48	1·00	0·39	0·71	0·95	—0·24	1·00	1·40	Gaya.
71	—	2·1	—	1·39											
64	—	1·8*	—	0·45	0·7	0·35	+ 0·02	1·00	0·48	0·97	1·40	—0·43	1·00	1·48	Shahs
77	—	1·3	—	0·45											
75	—	2·1	—	0·19	0·06	0·26	—0·20	0·33	0·42	0·06	1·24	−1·18	0·33	1·04	Saran.
85	—	1·1	—	0·03	0·04	0·15	—0·11	0·25	0·24	0·04	1·01	—0·97	0·25	0·84	Champa
83	—	1·6	—	0·19		0·13			0·31		0·98			1·02	Muzaffa
80	+1	1·2	+0·4	0·32	0·47	0·11	+ 0·36	0·60	0·22	0·47	0·78	—0·31	0·80	0·92	Darbha
					0·08	0·13	- 0· -	0·00	0·28	0·08	0·89	—0·81	0·60	1·18	Monghy
69	—	2·3	—	0·03	0·07	0·11	—0·04	0·40	0·23	0·07	1·01	—0·94	0·40	1·12	Bhagal
88	+8	2·2	+1·3	0·00	0·08	0·07	+ 0·01	0·20	0·22	0·28	1·07	—0·79	0·80	1·04	Purnea
84	—	0·7	—	0·01	0·01	0·28	—0·27	0·00	0·44	0·01	1·43	—1·42	0·00	1·25	Malda.
87	—	1·8	—	0·12	0·03	0·34	—0·31	0·00	0·57	0.03	1·48	—1·45	0·00	1·67	Santhal nas.
78	+5	2·2	—0·7	0·07	0·06	2·00	—2·03	0·13	2·03	0·06	4·85	—4·79	0·13	4·71	Cuttac
79	—2	3·1	+0·6	0·37											
85	—	1·1	—	Nil	0·06	1·41	—1·35	0·14	1·68	0·06	3·36	—3·30	0·14	3·88	Balas
69	—	1·3	—	Nil											Shortt
78	—	1·7	—	Nil	0·09	3·03	—2·94	0·20	2·48	0·09	0·74	—6·65	0·40	5·48	Puri.
68	—	1·3	—	0·03											
65	+0	2·7*	+0·3	0·25		0·38			0·67		1·51			1·69	Hazarib
61	—	1·1	—	0·59		0·42			0·61		1·40			2·03	Lohardg
75	—	1·4*	—	1·18	1·07	0·31	+0·76	1·75	0·70	1·07	1·41	—0·34	1·75	1·81	Palamau
					0·10	0·47	—0·37	0·50	0·83	0·10	1·33	—1·23	0·50	2·13	Manbhu
82	—	2·3	—	1·04	0·52	0·71	—0·19	0·75	1·13	0·52*	1·89	—1·37	0·75	2·63	Singhbh

Table of Rainfall recorded at statio

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
Presidency.	Burdwan	Kalna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Katwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Raniganj	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Mankur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Birbhum	Suri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Hetampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Rampur Hât	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Bolpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Murari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Labpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Bankura	Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Vishnupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Maliara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Khatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Indas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Kotalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Onda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Rapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Sonamukhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Midnapore	Contai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Tamluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Ghatal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Kukrahaty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Garhbeta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Panskura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Daulton	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Hooghly	Serampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Jahanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Howrah	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Mohesroka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Uluberia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Canning Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Alipore (Observatory).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Dum Dum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Barasat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Nadia	Basirhat	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Ranaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Krishnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Chuadanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Meherpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Kushtia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Murshidabad	Kandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Lalbagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Azimganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Jangipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Lalgola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Akriganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Patkabari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Jessore	Dumkal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Narail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Jhenidah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Magura	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Khulna	Rangaon	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Satkhira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Bagerhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Khulna	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Nakipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	*Rampal*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Boalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Nator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Naugaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Lalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Dinajpur	Manda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Mahadebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Churaman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Raiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Balooghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Thakurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Jalpaiguri	Setulguanj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Alipore Duar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Fallacotta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Debiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Bhagatpur	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Darjeeling	(*Nagrakatta*).																				
		Buxa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Siliguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Kalimpong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Mungpoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Kurseong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Pedong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	British Bhutan	Gnatong	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Tibet	Yatung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not recorded.							
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Cooch Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Mickliganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Mathabhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Rangpur	*Fulbari*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Peerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Kuriguon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Gobindganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Bagdogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		(*Nilphamari*)																				
		Ulipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Sunderganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Maunb	Bhowanipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

Bengal in November 1896.

23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1896 up to 30th November 1896.	Average rainfall from 16th October up to 30th November.	Station.	District.	Division.	
...	0·01	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·77	0·03	0·06	0·02	0·03	2·25	Kalna ...	Burdwan.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·88	Nil	0·67	Nil	Nil	2·24	Burdwan.			
...	0·01	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·69	0·03	0·69	0·02	0·03	2·41	Katwa.			
...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·65	0·06	0·50	0·06	0·06	1·72	Kanigunj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·18	Nil	0·70	Nil	Nil	1·44	Mankur.			
...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·88	0·04	0·46	0·04	0·04	1·97	Suri ...	Birbhum.		
...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·95	0·02	0·56	0·02	0·02	1·64	Hetampur.			
...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·78	0·03	0·45	0·03	0·03	1·88	Rampur Hât.			
...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·09	0·03	0·54	0·03	0·03	1·67	Bolpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Morari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Lalpur*			
...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·85	0·05	0·52	0·05	0·05	2·12	Bankura ...	Bankura.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·70	Nil	0·58	Nil	Nil	1·79	Vishnupur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·93	Nil	0·31	Nil	Nil	1·60	Maliara.			
...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·44	0·08	1·03	0·08	0·08	2·16	Khatra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·25	Nil	0·59	Nil	Nil	1·48	Indas.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·73	Nil	Nil	1·97	Kotalpur.			
...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·25	0·05	0·37	0·05	0·05	1·83	Onda.			
...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	0·06	0·04	0·06	0·06	1·75	*Gangajalghati.*			
...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·27	0·10	1·02	0·10	0·10	3·08	Raipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·09	Nil	0·92	Nil	Nil	1·86	Sonamukhi.			
...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·35	0·08	1·57	0·08	0·08	5·65	Contai	Midnapore.		
...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·85	0·01	0·61	0·01	0·01	2·81	Tamluk.			
...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·96	0·02	0·62	0·02	0·02	2·67	Midnapore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·75	Nil	0·65	Nil	Nil	1·40	Ghatal.			
...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·63	0·14	1·27	0·14	0·14	2·52	*Kukrahaty.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·62	Nil	Nil	2·01	Garhbeta.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Pauskura.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·04	?	0·04	0·04	?	*Dantoon.*			
...	...	0 01	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	0·01	0·78	0·01	0·01	2·58	Serampore ...	Hooghly.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·88	Nil	0·77	Nil	Nil	2·14	Hooghly.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·73	Nil	0·54	Nil	Nil	1·96	Jahanabad			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·61	Nil	Nil	2·47	Howrah ...	Howrah.		
...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·95	0·02	0·64	0·02	0·02	1·62	Mohesraka			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Ulubaria.*			
...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·58	0 10	1·52	0·10	0·10	6·15	Saugor Island			
...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·27	0·04	0·93	0·04	0·04	2·93	Diamond Harbour.	24-Parganas.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·55	Nil	1·68	Nil	Nil	3·50	Canning Town.			
...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	0·05	0·66	0·05	0·05	2·57	Alipore (Observatory).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·12	Nil	0·88	Nil	Nil	2·45	Barrackpore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·04	Nil	0·65	Nil	Nil	2·50	Dum-Dum.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·65	Nil	Nil	2·68	Barasat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·04	0·35	0·59	0·35	0·35	2·09	Basirhat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·85	Nil	0·96	Nil	Nil	2·44	Ranaghat ...	Nadia.		
...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·88	0·02	0·94	0·02	0·02	2·38	Krishnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·84	Nil	1·09	Nil	Nil	2·72	Chuadanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·85	Nil	0·62	Nil	Nil	2·20	Mohorpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·96	Nil	0·83	Nil	Nil	2·89	Kushtia.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·96	Nil	0·80	Nil	Nil	2·05	Kandi ...	Murshidabad		
...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·63	0·07	0·56	0·07	0·07	1·87	Berhampore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·79	Nil	0·84	Nil	Nil	2·10	Lalbagh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·63	Nil	0·39	Nil	Nil	1·69	Azimganj.			
...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·65	0·01	0·37	0·01	0·01	1·72	Jangipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·70	Nil	0·57	Nil	Nil	2·15	Lalgola.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·10	Nil	0·67	Nil	Nil	2·25	Akriganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·56	Nil	1·09	Nil	Nil	?	Patkabari.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·92	Nil	0·63	Nil	Nil	2·00	Dumkal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·04	Nil	1·00	Nil	Nil	3·11	Narail ...	Jessore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·27	Nil	1·22	Nil	Nil	3·59	Jessore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·16	Nil	1·04	Nil	Nil	2·94	Jhenidah			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·12	0·12	1·04	0·12	0·12	2·60	Magura.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·09	0·03	0·72	0·03	0·03	2·65	Bangaon			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·31	Nil	0·78	Nil	Nil	2·68	Satkhira ...	Khulna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·48	Nil	1·05	Nil	Nil	3·08	Bagerhat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·28	0·05	0·86	0·05	0·05	2·86	Khulna.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Nakipur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Rampal.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·53	Nil	0·31	Nil	Nil	1·69	Boalia ...	Rajshahi.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·73	Nil	0·51	Nil	Nil	2·17	Nator			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·69	0·18	0·49	0·18	0·18	1·42	Naugaon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·78	Nil	Nil	1·87	Lalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·91	Nil	0·43	Nil	Nil	1·17	Manda.			
..	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·66	0·13	0·38	0·13	0·13	1·37	Mahadebpur ..	Dinajpur		
...	0·05	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·29	0·05	0·15	0·05	0·05	0·90	Churamon.			
...	0·05	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·35	0·10	0·09	0·05	0·10	0·74	Raiganj.			
...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	0·15	0·08	0·06	0·15	1·07	Dinajpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·31	0·43	0·13	0·42	0·43	1·22	Balughat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Thakurgaon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·22	?	0·12	0·22	?	Sotabganj.			
...	0·03	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·34	0·05	0·16	0·03	0·71	2·57	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·40	Nil	0·36	Nil	1·43	1·74	Alipore Duar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·70	Nil	0·21	Nil	1·31	1·08	Fallacotta.			
...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·40	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·16	1·18	Debiganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·97	?	0·75	2·38	?	*Bhagatpur (Negrakatta).*			
										1·26			0·65						
...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·92	0·11	0·37	0·09	0·68	1·76	Buxa ...	Darjeeling.		
...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·61	0·33	0·20	0·31	0·84	3·32	Siliguri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·69	0·28	0·30	0·28	0·99	1·21	Darjeeling.			
...	0·11	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·22	?	0·11	0·67	?	Kalimpong.			
...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·83	?	0·60	1·16	?	Mungpoo.			
...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·06	?	0·03	1·59	?	*Kurseong*			
not re	corded.									?	?	?				*Pedong* ...	British Bhutan.		
...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								Gnatong.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·04	?	0·04	1·76	?	Yatung ...	Tibet.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·47	1·65	0·12	1·65	1·65	1·77	Dinhatta ...	Cooch Behar.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·40	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·21	1·80	Cooch Behar			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·17	0·04	0·05	0·04	0·32	1·74	Mickliganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·41	Nil	0·20	Nil	0·05	2·05	Mathabhanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·24	?	0·24	1·69	?	*Fulbari.*			
...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·40	0·17	0·16	0·14	0·17	1·78	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	Rangpur.		
...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·11	0·43	0·13	0·24	0·43	2·45	Rangpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Peerganj.*			
...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·19	0·04	0·17	0·04	0·04	1·07	Kurigram.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·20	?	0·20	0·20	?	*Gobindganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·06	Nil	Nil	1·44	Bandogra.			

SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.

NORTH BENGAL.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Statio

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19.
Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Narainganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Manikganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jaydebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	Kishoreganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jamalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Netrokona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Durgapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sherpur Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Diwanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Faridpur	Madaripur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Faridpur	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Goalundo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	Patuakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pirojpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gaurnadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Doulatkhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bauphal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tippera	Comilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ramchandrapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nasirnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Daudkandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kasba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Laksam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhali	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Feeny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Harishpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ramganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kutubdia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Satkania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kodala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fenoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mirsarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bandarban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Demagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna.	Patna	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bickram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hilsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gaya	Aurungabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nawada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jahanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Daudnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sherghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kajauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pakri Barawan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	Buxar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dehri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhabhua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sasaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mohanea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ageaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ramagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Koath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sikroul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bassawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saran	Gopalganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Siwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ekma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chapra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Seerecpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Amnour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Basanipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Champaran	Motihari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bettiah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bagaha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffarpur	Burhurwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sitamarhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hajipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Paru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mahuwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Shiuhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pupri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darbhanga	Lajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Madhubani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sabera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rosera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begusarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Bengal in November 1896—*continued*.

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1896 up to 30th Nov. 1896.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. up to 30th November.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Div.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·54	0·17	1·39	0·17	0·17	3·44	Munshiganj.	Dacca.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·27	Nil	1·03	Nil	Nil	2·58	Dacca			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·85	Nil	1·71	Nil	Nil	3·97	Narainganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·17	Nil	1·10	Nil	Nil	2·72	Manikganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·64	0·07	1·38	0·07	0·07	2·95	Jaydebpur.			
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·68	Nil	0·81	Nil	Nil	2·36	Kishorganj.	Mymensingh.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·92	Nil	0·57	Nil	Nil	2·38	Atia (*Tangail*).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	0·61	Nil	Nil	2·69	Mymensingh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·65	0·11	0·52	0·11	0·11	2·40	Jamalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·23	Nil	0·87	Nil	1·35	3·42	Netrokona.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·09	Nil	1·09	Nil	Nil	2·52	Subarnakhali.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·55	0·47	0·32	0·47	0·57	1·96	Durgapur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·26	?	0·26	0·26	?	*Sherepur Town*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·45	0·30	0·61	0·30	0·30	1·71	Diwanganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·00	Nil	1·00	Nil	Nil	2·75	Madaripur	Faridpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·27	0·25	1·13	0·25	0·25	2·99	Faridpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·12	Nil	1·18	Nil	Nil	2·84	Goalundo.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·46	Nil	1·51	Nil	Nil	3·70	Patuakhali ...	Backergunge.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·58	Nil	1·28	Nil	Nil	3·08	Pirojpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·58	Nil	1·27	Nil	Nil	3·83	Barisal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·03	Nil	1·68	Nil	Nil	3·70	Gaurnadi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·78	Nil	1·34	Nil	Nil	3·36	Bhola.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Doulatkhan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·82	Nil	1·17	Nil	Nil	3·78	Bauphal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	1·69	Nil	1·34	Nil	Nil	3·62	Agartola	Hill Tippera.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·88	Nil	1·14	Nil	Nil	3·23	Comilla	Tippera.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·61	Nil	1·11	Nil	Nil	3·29	Chandpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·31	0·45	0·82	0·45	0·45	2·90	Brahmanbaria			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·82	Nil	1·64	Nil	Nil	4·38	Ramchandra-pur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·55	0·41	0·89	0·41	0·41	3·00	Nasirnagar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·40	Nil	1·16	Nil	Nil	2·78	Daudkandi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·55	Nil	1·55	Nil	Nil	3·82	Kasba.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·01	Nil	1·13	Nil	Nil	3·10	Laksam.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·58	Nil	1·81	Nil	Nil	4·89	Noakhali ...	Noakhali.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·20	Nil	2·51	Nil	Nil	4·70	Fenny.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·82	Nil	1·48	Nil	Nil	5·86	Harishpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·73	Nil	1·44	Nil	Nil	3·61	Ranganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·12	Nil	2·21	Nil	Nil	5·68	Cox's Bazar	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·76	0·14	1·53	0·10	1·01	3·73	Chittagong.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·36	Nil	2·88	Nil	0·15	7·14	Kutubdia.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·37	Nil	1·91	Nil	0·15	4·82	Satkanya.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·33	Nil	1·89	Nil	0·06	4·53	Kodala.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Feroa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Mirsarai.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil		?	*Chandpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·00	Nil	1·80	N l	0·31	3·98	Rangamati	South Lushai Hills.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Bandarban* ...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·05	?	Nil	0·05		Demagiri.			
...	0·72	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·34	0·74	0·17	0·72	0·74	1·38	Patna.	Patna.		
...	0·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·34	0·88	0·23	0·88	0·88	1·40	Dinapore.			
...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·30	0·36	0·21	0·36	0·36	1·22	Bihar.			
...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·38	0·26	0·21	0·26	0·26	1·21	Barh.			
...	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·40	0·36	0·41	0·36	0·36	1·38	Bikram.			
...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·44	0·45	0·07	0·45	0·45	1·15	Hilsa.			
...	1·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·41	1·32	0·25	1·32	1·32	0·90	Aurungabad...	Gaya.		
...	0·78	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·53	0·80	0·38	0·78	0·80	1·31	Gaya.			
...	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·38	0·72	0·16	0·72	0·72	0·96	Nawada.			
...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·34	0·60	0·27	0·60	0·60	0·97	Jahanabad.			
...	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·45	0·46	0·19	0·46	0·46	1·02	Arwal.			
...	1·30	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·45	1·31	0·26	1·30	1·31	0·87	Daudnagar.			
...	0·36	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·18	0·39	0·10	0·36	0·39	0·90	Sherghati.			
...										0·36		0·34			1·25	Rajauli.			
...	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·30	0·41	0·10	0·41	0·41	0·39	Pakri Barawan.			
...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·42	0·45	0·48	0·45	0·45	1·61	Buxar ...	Shahabad.		
...	1·38	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·54	1·39	0·28	1·38	1·39	1 37	Dehri.			
...	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·53	1·30	0·59	1·30	1·30	1·64	Bhabhua.			
...	1·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·57	1·15	0·38	1·15	1·15	1·45	Sasaram.			
...	0·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·40	0·52	0·20	0·52	0 52	1·16	Arrah.			
...	1·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·36	1·02	0·31	1·02	1·02	1·18	Mohanea.			
...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0 60	?	0·60	0·60	?	*Khiri.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Ageaon.*			
...										?		?			?	*Ramagar.*			
...	0·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·89	?	0·59	0·89	?	*Koath.*			
...	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·41	?	0·41	0·41	?	*Sitrouli.*			
...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·70	?	0·70	0·70	?	*Bassawan.*			
...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·60	?	0·60	0·60	?	*Monaharpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·38	Nil	0·18	Nil	Nil	0·87	Gopalganj ...	Saran.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·40	Nil	0·23	Nil	Nil	1·47	Siwan.			
...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·35	?	0 25	0·25	?	Kasa.			
...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·42	0·19	0·38	0·19	0·19	1·37	Chapra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Seerecpur*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Amnour.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Basantpur*			
...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·20	0·03	0·13	0·03	0·03	1·04	Motiharl ...	Champaran.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·05	Nil	Nil	0·76	Bettiah.			
...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·36	0·11	0·31	0 11	0·11	1·09	Bagaha.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·11	Nil	Nil	1·13	Burhurwa.			
...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·23	0·05	0·08	0·05	0·05	1·06	Sitamarhi ..	Muzaffarpur.		
...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·40	0·16	0·17	0·16	0·16	1·52	Muzaffarpur			
...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·40	0·40	0·17	0·40	0·40	1·04	Hajipur.			
...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·27	0·10	0·11	0·10	0·10	0·67	Parn.			
...										0·45		0·20			1·04	Mahuwa.			
...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·45	0·80	0·18	0·80	0·80	1·36	Bhuhar.			
										0·00		Nil			0 66	Pupri.			
										0·28		0·19			1·05	Tajpur ...	Darbhanga.		
...	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·19	0·32	0·07	0·32	0·32	1·16	Darbhanga.			
...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·20	0·07	0 06	0·07	0·07	0·96	Madhubani.			
...	1·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·18	1·31	0·10	1·31	1·31	0·86	Bahera.			
...	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·27	0·37	0·14	0·37	0·37	0·86	Hajera.			
...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·34	0·16	0·26	0·16	0·16	1·46	Begusarai ...	Monghyr ...	Bhagalpur.	
...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·26	0·11	0·11	0·11	0·11	1·25	Monghyr.			
...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·46	0·11	0·10	0·11	0·11	0·83	Jamui.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·05	Nil	Nil	0·31	Gogri.			
...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·07	?	0·07	0 07	?	Jamalpur.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Statio

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bongaon (*Sufabad*). ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Supaul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Protabganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Banka ...																			
		Colgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jamail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Araria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gondwara (Korah). ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barsoe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Forbesganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kaliganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malda ...	Malda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chanchal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Santhal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Godda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pakour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Naya Dumka ...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bilbodda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nanlifat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Assenboni ...																			
		Katikund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Madhupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sarath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barkope ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhagya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mohespore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barharwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Banki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		False Point ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kendrapara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dharmsala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Salipore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dhandbali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhadrak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Soro ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jellasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Puri ...	Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khurda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gop ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Satpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pipli ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nayagarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*). ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Semtagurah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
		Mahudi Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
		Jhoomrah Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardaga ...	Ramgar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Silli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tamar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chainpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sirguja ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jashpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palamau ...	Gangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palamau (*Daltonganj*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balumath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Husainabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhum ...	Garhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Raghunathpur. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barabhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jhalda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dhalbhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhum ...	*Pandra* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chaibasa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chakardharpur. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ghatsila ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Baharagura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Golibura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Monoharpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Anandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Talchar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Narsingpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Angul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In Bengal in November 1896—*concluded.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1896 up to 30th November 1896.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. up to 30th November.	Station.	District.	Division.
...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·23	0·19	0·06	0·19	0·19	1·14	Madhipura	Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*
...	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·27	?	0·27	0·27	?	Bangaon. (*Sylabad*).		
...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·13	0·19	0·04	0·19					
...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·20	0·12	0·06	0·12	0·19	0·96	Supaul.		
...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·26	0·03	0·21	0·03	0·12	0·61	*Protabganj.*		
											0·38		0·16		0·03	1·13	Bhagalpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·09	Nil		1·42	Banka.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	0·79	Colgong.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·20	Nil	0·05	Nil	Nil	?	Bansil.		
...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·16	0·03	0·06	0·03	Nil	1·16	Kishanganj ...	Purnea.	
...	...	0·08	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·19	0·09	0·08	0·08	0·03	1·14	Araria.		
...	...	0·05	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	0·09	0·09	0·05	0·09	1·30	Purnea.		
															0·09	0·77	Gondwara (Korah).		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Barsoe.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Forbesganj.*		
...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·27	0·20	0·09	0·20	1·20	0·76	Kaliaganj.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·42	0·01	0·20	0·01	0·01	1·89	Malda ...	Malda.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·25	Nil	0·10	Nil	Nil	0·81	Chanchal.		
...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	0·01	0·10	0·01	0·01	0·79	Gajol.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·82	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	2·20	Sibganj.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·34	Nil	0·12	Nil	Nil	1·16	Rajmahal ...	Santhal Parganas.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·45	Nil	0·31	Nil	Nil	1·29	Godda.		
...	...	0·07	0·03	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·70	Nil	0·45	Nil	Nil	1·63	Pakour.		
...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·09	0·12	0·37	0·07	0·12	1·75	Naya Dumka.		
...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·53	0·03	0·24	0·03	0·03	1·73	Deoghur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·81	0·05	0·59	0·05	0·05	1·67	Jamtara.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Balbadda.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·55	Nil	0·31	Nil	Nil	1·18	Nanihat.		
												?	?						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	?	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	*Assenboni.*		
...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	?	0·02	0·02	0·02	?	*Katikund.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	?	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	*Madhupur.*		
...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	?	0·03	0·03	0·03	?	*Sarwan.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	?	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	*Sarath.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	?	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	*Barkope.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	?	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	*Bhagaya.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	?	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	Moheshpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	?	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	*Barharwa.*		
																	Sahibganj.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·84	Nil	2·09	Nil	Nil	5·02	Jagatsingpur.	Cuttack.	Orissa.
...	...	...	0·09	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·38	0·13	1·51	0·09	0·13	4·30	Banki.		
											1·68		1·73						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·73	0·37	3·38	0·37	0·37	4·69	Cuttack.		
...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·04	Nil	2·07	Nil	Nil	7·59	False Point		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·40	0·01	1·27	0·01	0·01	5·01	Kendrapara.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·30	Nil	2·08	Nil	Nil	3·40	Jajpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·70	Nil	2·43	Nil	Nil	4·07	Dharmsala.		
...	...	...	1·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	1·50	?	1·50	1·50	4·04	Saliporo.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·92	Nil	1·99	Nil	Nil	?	Pal Lahara.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·09	0·30	2·24	0·30	0·30	3·65	Akhyapada ...	Balasore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·85	Nil	1·38	Nil	Nil	4·50	Chandbali.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·65	Nil	1·17	Nil	Nil	3·53	Bhadrak.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·73	Nil	1·32	Nil	Nil	3·11	Soro.		
...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·04	0·09	0·72	0·09	0·09	3·09	Balasore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·47	Nil	1·05	Nil	Nil	1·95	Jellasore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·77	Nil	3·48	Nil	Nil	2·80	Baripada.		
...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·27	Nil	2·04	Nil	Nil	6·41	Puri ...	Puri.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·47	0·01	2·61	0·01	0·01	5·04	Khurda.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·91	0·32	3·06	0·32	0·03	5·79	Banpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Gop.		
...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·00	0·18	2·05	0·07	0·13	5·30	*Satpara.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·28	?	0·28	0·28	?	Pipli.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Nayagarh.*		
																	Kanpur.		
...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·09	0·04	0·23	0·04	0·04	1·53	Pachamba ...	Hazaribagh.	Chota Nagpur.
...	...	0·14	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·60	0·25	0·29	0·14	0·25	1·55	(*Giridih*).		
											0·88		0·39			1·29	Hazaribagh.		
											0·83		0·45			1·40	Semtagurah.		
...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·73	Nil	0·24	Nil	Nil	1·74	Mahudi Hills.		
...	...	0·35	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·45	0·06	0·22	0·06	0·06	1·21	Jhoomrah Hills		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·55	0·44	0·29	0·34	0·44	1·24	Barhi.		
...	...	0·10	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·73	Nil	0·45	Nil	Nil	1·27	Chatra.		
...	...	0·58	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·45	0·23	0·79	0·13	0·23	2·35	Karaggoha.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·75	1·07	0·49		1·07	1·91	Ramgar.		
											0·80		0·42			1·59	Lohardaga ...	Lohardega.	
...	...	2·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·33	Nil	Nil	0·70	Ranchi.		
...	...	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	2·27	?	2·27	2·27	?	Silli.		
...	...	1·30	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	1·10	?	1·10	1·10	?	*Palbot.*		
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	1·58	?	1·50	1·58	?	*Tamar.*		
...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·29	0·60	0·70	0·30	0·60	1·63	*Chainpur.*		
...	...	...	0·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·93	0·50	0·33	0·50	0·50	2·93	Sirguja.		
...	...	1·15	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·06	0·83	0·36	0·83	0·83	1·80	Jashpur.		
										1	0·76	1·18	0·37	1·15	1·18	1·31	Gangpur.		
...	...	0·35	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·50	0·60	0·43		0·60	1·80	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)	Palamau.	
...	...	0·26	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·82	1·07	0·24	0·26	1·07	1·31	Balumath.		
...	...	1·14	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·73	1·46	0·31	1·14	1·42	1·28	Husainabad.		
...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·80	0·12	0·33	0·12	0·12	1·38	Garhwa.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·91	Nil	0·22	Nil	Nil	1·38	Purulia ...	Manbhum.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·91	Nil	0·68	Nil	Nil	1·24	Gobindpur.		
...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·09	0·25	0·74	0·25	0·25	1·61	Baghunathpur.		
...	...	0·06	0·12	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·82	0·18	0·35	0·12	0·18	0·99	Barabhum.		
...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·73	0·03	0·46	0·03	0·03	1·38	Jhalda.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	Ohss.		
...	...	...	1·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·98	1·04	0·45	1·04	1·04	1·67	*Pandra.*		
...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·50	0·90	0·60	0·90	0·90	1·79	Chaibassa ...	Singhbhum.	
...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·00	0·15	0·39	0·15	0·15	2·03	Chakradharpur.		
...	...	...	1·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·09	Nil	0·75	Nil	Nil	2·06	Ghatsila.		
...	...	...	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	1·61	?	1·61	1·61	?	Saharagura.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·37	?	0·37	0·37	?	*Galikura.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?			?	*Kalliagar.*		
																	Mayurbhanj.		
...	...	0·22	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·57	Nil	1·06	Nil	Nil	2·57	Keonjhar ...	Orissa Tributary Mahals.	
...	...	0·13	1·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·84	?	0·22	0·84	?	Anandpur.		
...	...	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·80	1·71	1·26	1·26	1·71	2·13	Talcher.		
...	...	0·30	3·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·00	0·35	1·04	0·35	0·35	?			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1896.

WEATHER during November, both in Bengal and the north of the Bay, was, as in previous months, marked by the almost entire absence of disturbance. Except on the 21st and 22nd, when light rain fell in the west and north of the province, fine cloudless weather prevailed with a rather abnormal temperature arrangement. The days were several degrees warmer than usual in the south-western districts and the excess diminished steadily towards the north-east, being zero in part of North Bengal on an average for the whole month. The nights also were warmer in the west, but there was generally a moderate defect in East and North Bengal.

The north-east monsoon was not established on the Madras coast till near the middle of the north. The delay was due to the high pressure which was a prominent feature of atmospheric conditions during October, and which remained unchanged during the early part of November. The apparent cause of the change was a low pressure area which began in the south of the Bay about the 9th. It crossed Ceylon on the 13th, and the extreme south of the Peninsula on the 14th, after which it moved northwards up the Arabian sea. Weather was not seriously disturbed in the south-west of the Bay during the passage of the shallow depression, but it was followed by a rather prolonged period of heavy rain on the Madras coast and in Ceylon.

At the beginning of November pressure was above the normal over the whole area, by small amounts in Bengal, but by between ·1 and ·15 inch on the west coast of the Bay from Gopalpur southwards. Westerly winds, with very little cloud, prevailed inland, and the average daily temperature was above the normal by amounts varying from 5° in the west of Bihar to 2° in East Bengal and Assam. During the first half of the month no change of any importance occurred. Pressure underwent the usual small oscillations; the winds became at times more northerly, and temperature fell slightly, especially in the north and east where there was usually a small defect.

The relatively high pressure gave way somewhat on the occurrence of the disturbance in the south of the Bay, and from the 11th to the 13th there was a small to moderate defect, greatest on the 12th, when it was nearly a tenth of an inch. Moderate oscillations about the normal followed and continued for several days throughout which fine settled weather prevailed with winds between northerly and westerly and temperature above the normal except in the eastern districts where there was still a small defect. Changes such as those stated above, all characteristic of fine settled weather, continued till the 20th, when the first signs of unsettled weather began.

The disturbance which began in the south of the Bay on the 9th, and crossed the extreme south of the Peninsula on the 14th, appears to have followed a curved path up the Arabian sea, and crossed the Bombay coast on the 20th or 21st. The depression then turned eastward and drifted slowly, becoming daily more diffused, till it filled up some days later in Bengal. Pressure began to fall in Bengal on the 20th and continued to fall slowly till the 22nd, when the change was rapid in Chota Nagpur and part of Bihar. Dense cloud soon gathered over the whole province and light showers fell in the western districts. On the 23rd, when defect was greatest, it was ·17 inch in the west of Bihar and more than ·1 inch over almost the whole province. The low pressure area remained over Bengal on the 23rd with easterly or south-easterly winds, heavily clouded skies, and light scattered rainfall. On the 24th there was a brisk to rapid rise of pressure, the depression had largely filled up, but there were still a few light showers. By the 25th the depression had disappeared and weather was again fine and settled.

During these days a second depression had formed in the south-west of the Bay. Though very shallow, the indraught towards it on the Madras coast led to a stoppage in the rainfall for nearly a week at stations in that part of India. The depression moved slowly westward; the centre crossed the coast on the 27th near Cuddalore, and another burst of monsoon winds followed. This depression had no effect on conditions in the north of the Bay or in Bengal, and though pressure was at times low, fine settled weather continued without interruption till the end of the month.

Pressure in Bengal has been above or below the normal by small to moderate amounts, and the oscillations usual in settled weather have prevailed throughout the month, except on the 23rd and 24th, when there was a rather rapid fall followed by a similar rise. Mean pressure for the whole month is, in consequence, normal, the difference varying from excess of ·01 inch in the east to defect of ·02 inch in the north-west.

Temperature.—Day readings have been above the normal throughout the month over almost the whole province, but especially in the western districts, where excess was, at times upwards of 10°. Mean difference in maximum temperature varies from excess of 5° at Balasore and Midnapore to defect of 1° in the north of Assam and the adjacent part of North Bengal.

On an average the nights were warmer than usual by 2° in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Bihar, and about 1° cooler in the greater part of Bengal. The means for the larger divisions are normal in East and North Bengal, 2° above in South-West Bengal and Bihar, and more than 3° above in Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

Rainfal.—No rain fell except on the 23rd and 24th when the shallow depression from the west caused cloudy showery weather over the western and central districts. Falls were almost without exception light, the average for Chota Nagpur being ·45 inch, Bihar ·32 inch and North Bengal ·15 inch. In Lower Bengal and Orissa the average varies from ·03 to ·07 inch, rainfall in these divisions being very light and scattered.

As rainfall is very light in November under ordinary conditions, the falls for Bihar and Chota Nagpur are slightly above the normal, whereas in Lower Bengal and Orissa a large defect is shown varying from ·76 inch in South-West Bengal to 2·02 inches in Orissa. As the falls reported from the various stations were irregular in amount, it is unnecessary to remark on them. They are given in a preceding table under the dates 23rd and 24th.

The following table gives in a condensed form the rainfall information for each of the six large meteorological divisions of Bengal for the present year up to the close of November. The numbers there given, as in the case of the former months of the year, are the actual average rainfalls in each division, expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period, and the last column also gives the total rainfall up to the close of November, expressed in the same way :—

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Actual rainfall of first eleven months of 1896 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	31	18	18	36	97	128	95	71	86	1	4	81
North Bengal ...	8	5	2	63	142	49	106	39	109	26	50	78
East Bengal ...	48	110	43	94	115	99	72	46	118	9	4	79
Bihar ...	16	5	0	26	102	84	85	75	75	2	160	75
Orissa ...	3	0	50	31	78	162	131	128	88	2	3	100
Chota Nagpur ...	6	9	0	0	49	139	112	89	65	0	102	88

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province for the month of November 1896 :—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
			Averages for month.				Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th October 1896.	
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.	Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	97·3	51·9	86·1	63·7	75·0	+1·8	0·03	0·79	—0·76	0·09	1·02	—0·93	0·03	·44
North Bengal	93·9	52·9	82·5	60·6	71·6	0	0·15	0·30	—0·15	0·28	0·51	—0·23	0·34	1·69
East Bengal	92·8	55·0	84·4	63·2	73·8	0	0·06	1·32	—1·26	0·18	1·54	—1·36	0·12	3·54
Bihar	97·3	47·4	84·4	59·8	72·1	+1·7	0·32	0·20	+0·12	0·02	0·36	+0·26	0·33	1·12
Orissa	94·7	59·6	87·2	67·2	77·6	+3·3	0·07	2·09	—2·02	0·15	2·02	—1·87	0·10	4·80
Chota Nagpur	94·7*	53·9*	82·6*	60·6*	71·6*	+3·4*	0·45	0·44	+0·01	0·99	0·77	+0·13	0·40	1·49
Assam	91·3	50·3	81·2	60·0	70·6	—1·1								

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 15th December 1896.

C. Little,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 6th to 12th December 1896.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1896.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Dec.	6th	130·3	8·6	30·104	69·5	80·3	19·7	60·6	63 0	0·490	58·4	70	S by W, calm, and variable.	39	Nil	Partially cloudy, ⛅.
,,	7th	129·8	6·1	·101	67·1	78·8	20·6	58·2	61·1	·457	56·4	71	N by E, and N by W.	52	,,	Partially cloudy, ⛅.
,,	8th	128·0	8·4	·100	67·2	79·0	21·9	57·1	61·3	·467	57·0	73	NNW and N by W.	63	,,	Partially cloudy, ⛅.
,,	9th	128·7	8·9	·067	67·0	79·1	22·7	56·4	61·0	·461	56 6	68	NNW ...	57	,,	Clear, ⛅.
,,	10th	131 5	8 3	·034	67·3	80·2	23·6	56·6	61·6	·474	57·4	74	NNW and calm	35	,,	Clear, ⛅.
,,	11th	132 9	7·8	·011	67·7	81·1	23·7	57·4	61·1	·452	56·1	67	NW by W and NNW.	59	,,	Chiefly clear, ⛅.
,,	12th	130·7	8·1	·083	66·5	78·5	22·5	56·0	58·4	·383	51·6	59	NNW ...	84	,,	Clear, ⛅.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		30·072
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		30·024
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		56·2
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		75·3
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		67·5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		68 6
The extreme variation of temperature		25·1
The maximum temperature		81·1
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		8
		%
The mean relative humidity		69
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		71
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 6th to 12th December 1896		Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		0·03
The total fall from 1st January to 12th December 1896		53·22
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		65·22

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 8 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official Tables computed for the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⛅ dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,

J. H. GILLILAND,

Imp. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 6th to 12th December 1896.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1896.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
December	6th	30·163	72·3	82·8	21·1	61·7	75·6	65·6	·498	58·8	56	Nil
"	7th	·169	70·0	81·0	22·1	58·9	74·6	64·6	·477	57·6	55	"
"	8th	·166	68·9	80·8	23·8	57·0	74·5	64·6	·478	57·6	55	"
"	9th	·122	69·0	81·0	24·1	56·9	72·4	65·5	·537	61·0	67	"
"	10th	·112	69·7	82·5	25·7	56·8	74·5	64·6	·478	57·7	55	"
"	11th	·070	71·2	83·2	24·1	59·1	74·1	68·4	·620	65·1	73	"
"	12th	·144	68·8	80·2	22·8	57·4	74·3	64·2	·467	57·0	55	"

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	30·135
	⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days	70·0
The extreme variation of temperature	26·4
The maximum temperature	83·2
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	59
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 6th to 12th December 1896 ...	Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 14th December 1896.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.												AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		Remarks.
					CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.			
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	1,391,880	3,059	26·28	21	·12	5	·03	1,770	15·24	79	·60	28	·24	453	3·84	2,355	20·28	3,465	29·76	
	Birbhum	797,833	1,974	29·64	3	·03	9	·12	1,205	18·12	13	·12	21	·24	326	4·80	1,577	23·64	2,028	30·48	
	Bankura	1,069,668	2,719	30·48	22	·24	4	·03	1,255	14·04	23	·24	29	·24	379	4·20	1,712	19·20	2,098	23·52	
	Midnapore																				*Return not received up to date.*
	Hooghly, including Serampore.	1,034,296	1,813	21·00	13	·12	1	·01	1,068	19·32	103	1·32	37	·36	296	5·36	2,139	24·72	3,265	37·80	
	Howrah	763,625	1,981	31·08	22	·24	3	·03	730	11·40	250	3·96	42	·60	403	6·24	1,456	22·80	1,889	29·28	
	24-Parganas	1,892,043	4,030	25·56	17	·09	1	·006	2,521	16·08	73	·36	122	·72	301	1·80	3,065	19·32	3,575	22·56	
Presidency ...	Calcutta	681,560	1,166	20·52	34	·48	...	...	553	9·72	265	4·56	27	·36	730	12·84	1,609	28·32	1,841	32·40	
	Nadia	1,644,109	5,485	39·96	...	...	...	...	2,302	16·80	9	·06	55	·36	453	3·24	2,819	20·52	6,313	45·96	
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	4,336	41·52	1	·008	8	·07	1,732	16·80	10	·08	23	·12	389	3·72	2,183	20·88	4,254	40·80	
	Jessore	1,988,927	4,976	31·56	3	·01	...	...	3,835	24·36	5	·02	58	·36	250	1·56	4,151	26·28	6,430	40·80	
	Khulna	1,177,652	3,366	34·20	0	·06	...	...	2,660	27·00	22	·12	36	·36	559	5·64	3,283	33·36	2,997	30·48	
	Rajshahi	1,313,336	3,950	36·00	14	·12	...	...	3,016	27·84	1	·008	54	·48	194	1·68	3,309	30·12	4,608	42·00	
	Dinajpur	1,555,835	4,178	32·16	1	·007	...	...	4,578	35·28	16	·12	66	·48	226	1·68	4,887	37·68	4,987	38·40	
Rajshahi ...	Jalpaiguri	681,352	1,802	31·68	...	...	...	...	1,778	31·20	13	·24	6	·09	33	·48	1,835	32·28	2,008	35·28	
	Darjeeling	223,314	537	28·80	2	·09	...	...	549	29·40	53	2·76	5	·24	143	7·68	752	40·32	738	39·60	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	5,396	31·32	8	·03	4	·01	5,508	31·92	7	·03	34	·12	295	1·68	5,851	33·96	5,503	31·92	
	Bogra	817,464	2,125	31·08	66	·96	5	·07	1,642	24·00	4	·04	48	·60	241	3·48	2,006	29·40	2,028	29·76	
	Patna	1,301,223	4,800	37·80	17	·12	...	...	2,975	26·16	10	·08	19	·12	151	1·32	3,172	27·96	4,085	36·00	
	Dacca	2,395,602	10,291	51·48	420	2·04	11	·04	3,445	17·16	317	1·56	42	·12	1,135	5·64	5,370	26·88	6,213	31·08	
Dacca ...	Mymensingh	3,472,186	11,622	40·08	25	·08	2	·006	4,625	15·96	64	·12	48	·12	1,324	4·56	6,088	21·00	7,735	26·64	
	Faridpur	1,823,543	9,117	59·88	40	·24	...	...	3,709	24·96	28	·12	56	·36	651	4·20	4,574	30·00	5,157	33·72	
	Backergunge	2,153,965	7,581	42·12	11	·06	...	...	6,160	34·20	27	·12	107	·48	1,844	10·20	8,148	45·36	5,798	32·28	
	Tippera	1,782,935	5,782	38·88	289	1·92	4	·02	2,446	16·44	27	·12	78	·48	753	5·04	3,597	24·12	2,816	18·84	
	Noakhali	1,009,693	3,282	38·76	453	5·28	...	...	1,914	22·68	20	·12	57	·60	287	3·36	2,731	32·40	2,030	24·12	
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	1,290,167	3,575	33·24	25	·12	...	...	2,910	27·00	32	·24	59	·48	131	1·20	3,157	29·28	2,489	23·04	
	South Lushai Hills ...																				*Not under registration.*
	Patna	1,769,004	6,349	42·96	16	·10	29	·12	2,935	19·80	127	·84	62	·36	1,111	7·44	4,280	28·92	6,065	41·04	
	Gaya	2,138,331	7,702	43·20	41	·12	30	·12	4,160	22·92	92	·48	91	·48	832	4·56	5,196	29·04	6,995	38·64	
	Shahabad	2,063,927	6,769	39·24	6	·02	25	·12	2,778	16·08	22	·12	56	·24	794	4·56	3,681	21·36	8,263	47·64	
Patna ...	Saran	2,166,065	6,257	30·48	44	·12	3	·01	3,179	15·36	189	·96	102	·48	2,449	11·88	5,976	29·04	7,411	36·00	
	Champaran	1,559,465	5,604	36·12	225	1·44	5	·02	5,730	24·00	21	·12	55	·24	1,381	8·88	5,417	34·92	5,843	37·68	
	Muzaffarpur	2,712,857	8,966	39·60	277	1·20	3	·01	5,903	25·56	36	·24	92	·36	1,059	4·68	7,290	32·16	9,343	41·28	
	Darbhanga	2,801,955	8,372	35·76	14	·04	4	·01	4,705	20·52	165	·72	70	·24	561	2·40	5,519	24·12	7,536	32·16	
	Monghyr	2,036,021	7,843	46·20	35	·12	12	·06	3,898	22·92	25	·12	84	·48	729	4·20	4,793	28·20	7,879	46·32	
Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur	2,032,896	6,800	40·08	25	·12	24	·12	3,694	21·72	19	·10	56	·24	596	3·48	4,415	26·04	6,629	39·12	
	Purnea	1,944,658	5,209	32·04	...	...	...	...	3,800	23·40	3	·01	57	·24	120	·72	3,980	24·48	4,898	30·12	
	Malda	814,919	3,049	44·88	10	·12	2	·02	1,372	20·16	1	·01	18	·24	120	1·68	1,523	22·32	3,612	53·16	
	Sonthal Parganas ...	1,754,196	5,551	37·92	14	·08	8	·04	2,216	15·12	27	·12	34	·12	242	1·56	2,541	17·28	3,179	21·72	
	Cuttack	1,987,671	6,105	37·80	107	·60	38	·12	1,363	8·04	228	1·32	99	·48	977	6·00	2,742	16·92	4,368	26·64	
Orissa ...	Balasore	994,025	2,051	24·72	7	·08	5	·06	906	10·92	179	2·04	59	·60	547	6·48	1,703	20·52	2,251	27·12	
	Puri	944,998	2,268	28·80	70	·84	39	·48	259	3·24	170	2·04	33	·36	743	9·36	1,314	16·68	1,940	24·60	
	Angul and Khondmals ...																				*Ditto ditto.*
	Hazaribagh	1,164,821	3,376	34·68	17	·12	4	·03	2,250	23·16	27	·24	31	·24	363	3·72	2,692	27·72	3,294	33·84	
Chota Nagpur.	Lohardega	1,126,885	3,562	37·80	..	..	1	·009	1,631	17·28	148	1·56	50	·48	839	8·88	2,669	28·32	2,865	30·36	
	Palamau	596,770	1,923	38·64	4	·07	1	·01	1,277	25·56	7	·12	27	·48	170	3·36	1,486	29·88	1,944	39·00	
	Manbhum	1,193,328	2,888	29·04	5	·04	4	·03	1,034	10·32	25	·24	23	·12	338	3·36	1,427	14·28	2,007	20·16	
	Singhbhum	545,488	1,316	33·24	9	·12	2	·03	698	15·00	21	·36	25	·48	70	1·44	812	17·76	891	19·56	
	Total ...	68,438,717	210,631	36·84	2,440	·36	298	·04	117,306	20·52	3,094	·48	2,281	·36	25,975	4·44	151,392	26·52	191,309	33·48	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was introduced from the commencement of 1892.		9,633	1·68	341	·04	146,395	25·56	4,299	·72	2,722	·36	27,928	4·80	191,309	33·48	.....	.....	
					—7,193	—1·29	—43	Equal	—29,089	—5·04	—1,196	—·24	—441	Equal	—1,953	—·36	—39,917	—6·96			

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of October 1896.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.														AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		Remarks.
					CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.				
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan	34,477	33	11·40	8	2·76	...	...	62	21·48	13	4·4	2	·60	18	6·24	103	35·76	112	38·88	Return not received up to date.
Midnapore ...	2. Midnapore																				
Hooghly ...	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	33,060	78	28·20	4	1·44	...	...	72	26·04	15	5·40	1	·36	13	4·68	105	38·04	149	54·00	
	4. Serampore	35,952	96	32·04	2	·60	...	...	66	21·96	21	6·96	...	...	22	7·32	111	36·96	200	66·72	
Howrah ...	5. Howrah *	116,606	351	36·12	7	·72	...	...	113	11·52	67	6·84	4	·36	68	9·00	279	28·68	294	30·24	
24-Parganas	6. Cossipore-Chitpur ...	31,423	44	16·80	1	·36	...	...	24	9·12	5	1·80	2	·72	3	1·08	35	13·32	84	32·04	
	7. Maniktala	32,665	36	13·08	...	...	...	...	12	4·32	2	·72	...	...	6	2·16	20	7·20	41	14·88	
	8. Barnagore	34,273	53	18·48	1	·24	...	...	33	13·56	7	2·40	2	·60	6	2·04	55	19·20	91	31·80	
	9. South Suburban ...	69,642	126	21·60	2	·24	...	...	63	10·80	12	2·04	5	·84	19	3·24	101	17·40	128	21·96	
	10. South Barrackpore, including Tittagarh Municipality.	35,647	44	14·76	...		...	...	33	11·76	6	1·92	1	·24	4	1·32	46	15·48	68	23·80	
	11. Naihati	29,724	78	31·44	2	·72	...	...	70	28·20	3	1·20	1	·36	6	2·40	82	33·00	78	31·44	
	12. North Barrackpore...	20,980	29	16·56	...	...	...	...	27	15·36	5	2·76	5	2·76	3	1·68	40	22·80	76	43·44	
Calcutta ...	13. Calcutta	681,560	1,166	20·52	34	·48	...	...	553	9·72	265	4·56	27	·36	730	12·84	1,609	28·32	1,842	32·40	
Nadia ...	14. Krishnagar	25,500	37	17·40	...	...	...	...	26	12·12	3	1·32	1	·36	12	5·64	42	19·68	66	30·96	
	15. Santipur	30,457	60	23·64	...	...	...	...	42	16·44	...	...	3	1·08	2	·72	47	18·48	81	31·92	
Murshidabad	16. Murshidabad, including Azimganj Municipality.	35,576	68	22·92	1	·24	...	...	54	18·12	1	·24	1	·24	13	4·32	70	23·52	124	41·76	
Rajshahi ...	17. Berhampore	23,515	51	25·92	...	...	...	...	23	11·64	8	4·08	...	...	7	3·48	38	19·32	92	46·92	
Pabna ...	18. Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	37	32·52	...	...	...	...	46	25·68	...	...	...	...	... 9	4·56	23	11·76	90	46·32	
Dacca ...	19. Sirajganj	23,267	37	19·08	...	...	...	...	11	5·64	3	1·44	...	...	...	...	22	11·76	66	33·96	
Chittagong ...	20. Dacca	82,321	221	32·16	14	2·04	...	...	115	16·68	57	8·28	2	·24	114	16·56	302	43·92	264	38·76	
	21. Chittagong	24,069	22	10·92	1	·48	...	...	28	12·96	1	·48	1	·48	3	1·44	32	15·84	35	17·40	
Patna ...	22. Patna City	165,192	513	37·20	7	·48	...	...	257	18·60	42	3·00	2	·12	133	9·60	441	31·92	518	37·56	
	23. Bihar	47,723	149	47·52	...	...	...	...	96	24·12	7	1·68	2	·48	31	7·68	136	34·08	119	29·88	
	24. Dinapore*	44,419	516	139·32	5	1·32	9	2·40	269	72·60	26	6·96	4	1·08	98	26·40	411	111·00	110	29·64	
Gaya ...	25. Gaya	50,383	212	31·56	14	2·04	...	...	185	27·60	32	4·68	4	·48	37	5·52	272	40·56	362	54·00	
Shahabad ...	26. Arrah	46,905	67	17·04	...	...	...	...	25	6·36	8	2·04	2	·48	6	1·44	41	10·44	130	33·24	
	27. Sasaram	22,713	62	43·32	...	...	...	...	52	27·36	1	·48	1	·48	12	6·24	66	34·80	69	36·36	
Saran ...	28. Chapra	57,352	129	26·88	...	...	...	...	62	12·96	15	3·12	2	·36	51	10·56	130	27·12	123	25·68	
Champaran...	29. Bettiah	22,780	79	41·52	...	...	...	...	52	27·36	2	·96	1	·48	22	11·52	77	40·56	79	41·52	
Muzaffarpur	30. Muzaffarpur	49,192	141	34·32	...	...	...	...	94	22·92	7	1·68	...	...	14	3·36	115	27·96	139	33·84	
	31. Hajipur	21,487	56	31·20	...	...	...	...	25	13·92	2	1·08	3	1·56	27	15·00	57	31·80	72	40·20	
Darbhanga ...	32. Darbhanga	73,561	205	33·36	...	...	...	...	86	13·92	11	1·68	3	·48	75	12·12	175	28·44	217	35·28	
Monghyr ...	33. Monghyr	67,077	205	45·08	...	...	...	...	92	19·32	9	1·80	3	·60	42	8·76	146	30·60	253	53 16	
Bhagalpur ...	34. Bhagalpur	69,106	237	41·04	5	·84	2	·24	84	14·52	7	1·20	1	·12	37	6·36	136	23·52	240	41 64	
Cuttack ...	35. Cuttack	47,186	133	33·72	20	5 01	...	...	39	9·84	13	3·24	2	·48	29	7·32	103	26·16	97	24·60	
Balasore ...	36. Balasore	20,775	41	23·04	...	...	...	...	33	18·96	3	1·68	1	·48	11	6·24	48	27 72	41	23·64	
Puri ...	37. Puri	28,794	52	21 60	1	·36	...	...	15	6·24	9	3·72	1	·36	52	21·60	78	32·40	143	55·32	
Lohardaga ...	38. Ranchi *	20,906	57	33·60	...	...	...	...	34	20·04	3	1·68	...	...	3	1·68	40	23·52	41	24·12	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,297,257	5,600	29·16	129	·60	11	·04	2,979	15·48	691	3·60	90	·36	1,758	9·12	5,658	29·52			
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	5,077	26·04	724	3·72	9	·03	3,385	17·64	815	4·20	94	·48	1,697	8·76	6,724	35 04			
	Difference + or —	.....	+523	+3·12	−595	−3·12	+2	+·01	−406	−2·16	−124	−·60	−4	−·12	+61	+·36	−1,066	−5·52			

* A reference has been made to the Civil Surgeon of Patna regarding abnormally high death-rate in Dinapore Nizamat Town.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Captain*, F.R.C.S.,

Supplementary Vital Statistics of Districts and of Towns in Bengal for September 1896, received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 12th November 1896.

Division.	District.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.														AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.	
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.		Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
					Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Burdwan	Birbhum	797,833	1,564	*27·96*	8	*·12*	13	*·12*	1,131	*16·92*	8	*·12*	32	*·48*	381	*5·64*	1,573	*23·64*	1,800	*27·00*
	Midnapore	2,631,516	6,307	*29·68*	48	*·12*	21	*·08*	3,599	*16·92*	150	*·60*	104	*·36*	919	*4·08*	4,832	*21·96*	4,839	*21·96*
	Total for the whole Province ...	71,070,233	215,480	*30·36*	6,898	*1·08*	302	*·01*	125,900	*21·24*	3,865	*·60*	3,691	*·60*	22,489	*4·92*	176,143	*28·68*	161,201	*27·12*
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	...	Not available, as birth registration in rural areas was introduced from the commencement of 1892.		6,463	*1·08*	459	*·07*	121,551	*20·52*	4,375	*·72*	3,875	*·60*	24,478	*4·08*	161,201	*27·12*	...	...
	Difference + or −	...	...	...	+433	Equal	−157	*−·03*	+4,349	*+·72*	−510	*−·12*	−184	Equal	+5,011	*+·84*	+8,942	*+1·56*	...	...
District.	*Town.*																			
Midnapore ...	Midnapore	32,264	35	*12·96*	1	*·36*	...	...	32	*11·88*	20	*7·32*	...	...	14	*5·16*	67	*24·84*	86	*31·92*
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,322,521	4,906	*24·72*	234	*1·20*	4	*·01*	2,833	*14·52*	676	*3·48*	140	*·72*	1,534	*7·80*	5,421	*27·84*	6,123	*31·44*
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	4,477	*23·04*	490	*2·52*	17	*·08*	3,071	*15·72*	794	*4·08*	114	*·48*	1,637	*8·40*	6,123	*31·44*	...	...
	Difference + or −	.....	+329	*+1·68*	−256	*−1·32*	−13	*−·07*	−238	*−1·20*	−118	*−·60*	+26	*+·24*	−103	*−·60*	−702	*−3·60*	...	...

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 12th December 1896

H J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Captain*, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Irrigation Operations for the official year 1896-97.

Areas leased for irrigation up to end of October 1896.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased.							Rainfall, 1896-97.		Rainfall, 1895-96.		Remarks.
								Long-term leases.	Season leases.					Grand Total.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.	
									Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,342	731	230	17,067	9,866	10,027	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,027	.....	53·15	4·35	68·85	
		Ditto, 2nd „	568	285												.....	49·98	4·75	63·25	
		Machgaon	776	466	466	20,996	15,893	15,184	13	.....	33	.....	.....	46	15,230	.....	52·28	6·50	68·34	
																0·13	54·22			
		Kendrapara	1,067	1,080	992	48,447	46,497	47,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,350	.....	45·21	4·70	49·67	
		Gobri	372·82	56	43	1,848	1,593	1,213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,213	0·16	52·91	4·92	69·79	
		Do. Extension	645	47	46	2,725	756	1,055	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,065	.....	56·06	No gauge.		
		Patamundi	885	327	279	11,321	10,750	9,118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,118	.....	39·19	2·90	76·10	
		High Level, Range I	608	422	336	21,034	14,074	13,771	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	13,775	.....	48·72	2·93	51·60	
																0·18	42·83			
		Ditto, do. II	727·16	14	14	1,986	976	353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	353	.....	.....	No gauge.		
		Jajpur Canal	700	112	98	6,776	2,372	886	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	35	921	.....	59·67a	7·13	69·87	a This is the correct figure.
	Balasore	High Level, Range III	727·16	251	251	17,403	9,820	7,316	.....	.....	294	.....	.....	294	7,610	.....	57·63	4·30	65·56	
		Total	.....	.....	.....	149,605	114,567	106,273	13	.....	366	.....	.....	379	106,652	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,641	151	5,941	439	.....	.....	6,531	115,172	.....	.....	.....	.....	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	414·67	414·5	43,047	53,663	61,876	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,876	.....	46·74	4·72	48·08	Whole month discharging.
		Panchkura	522	80·32	79·42	5,402	6,616	7,045	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,045	...	58·93	2·34	30·88	Ditto.
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	.....	.....	.....	637	1,057	1,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total	.....	.....	.....	50,086	61,336	69,929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,929	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,933	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,933	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	3,907	375	21,166	15,878	11,308	8,671	16,616	.....	60	601	25,948	37,256	.....	27·65	0·60	47·14	
		Buxar	1,226	1,208	1,185	75,228	55,960	34,171	37,541	26,529	.....	161	3,362	67,623	101,794					
		Arrah	2,000	2,347	2,347	154,289	136,224	111,580	26,634	12,629	.....	...	12,509	51,762	163,342	.....	26·15	1·00	32·72	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	1,688	1,554	2,851	2,074	1,636	1,154	753	.....	4	3	1,914	3,550	.....	36·05	0·39	55·76	
		Patna				82,550	74,910	55,834	24,046	4,717	.....	112	1,678	30,553	86,387					
		Total	.....	.....	.....	336,084	285,046	214,529	98,636	61,274	.....	337	18,153	177,800	392,329	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233,900	30,355	9,177	.....	92	13,629	53,253	287,153	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand total*	.....	.....	.....	535,725	460,969	390,731	98,049	61,274	366	337	18,153	178,179	568,910	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	405,474	30,506	15,118	439	92	13,629	59,784	465,258	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

Calcutta,
The 12th December 1896.

A. S. Thomson,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 12th December 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 12th December 1896.			Week ending Saturday, the 14th December 1895.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	888	59,600	587	635	62,600	985
Jute	330	1,43,675	2,472	282	1,22,450	2,097
Firewood	99	59,525	898	114	67,575	1,085
Other articles	957	2,35,275	3,647	653	1,40,725	2,128
Total ...	2,274	4,98,075	7,604	1,684	3,93,350	6,245

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PATNA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 15th December 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 4118.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Patna Division for 1895-96.

THE Commissioner's report was received on the 14th July, 13 days after it was due to Government.

Mr. A. Forbes, C.S.I., held charge of the Division throughout the year, except from the 23rd September to the 21st October, when he was on leave and Mr. H. C. Williams officiated for him, and from the 26th March to the end of the year, when Mr. Bourdillon, by whom the report is submitted, was in charge.

2. *Tours and Inspections.*—The Commissioner was 127 days on tour, or seven days more than the prescribed period. Of the District Officers, the Collector of Shahabad (Mr. Marindin) was, owing to illness and his transfer to act as Commissioner, unable to be on tour for the prescribed number of days. The tours of the Collectors of Champaran and Muzaffarpur also fell short owing, in the case of the former (Mr. D. Macpherson), to an accident which for some time incapacitated him for travelling, and in that of the latter (Mr. Hare), to his transfer to act as Commissioner of Dacca. All Subdivisional Officers, except the Subdivisional Officer of Bettiah, spent the prescribed number of days or more in camp. The frequent changes of officers in the Bettiah subdivision accounts to some extent, but is not a sufficient explanation, for the shortness of the tours in that subdivision.

3. *Weather and Crops.*—The rainfall was plentiful during the early months of the monsoon, but almost ceased after September, with the result that there was a good *bhadoi* harvest, an indifferent rice crop, and a poor *rabi*. The shortness of the rice and *rabi* crops is the more to be deplored in view of the facts that the rainfall is again so very seriously short in the current year, and that the cultivators will therefore have smaller stocks to fall back upon from the surplus of the year under review than they otherwise would have possessed. The facilities of canal irrigation were largely utilised where available. The poppy crop was below average everywhere, save in Gaya and Shahabad. The outturn of indigo was fair and prices high.

4. *Public Health.*—The year was one of the most healthy on record, owing, the Commissioner says, to the abundance and cheapness of food during the early part of the year, the plentiful supply of good drinking-water, the comparative absence of epidemics, and fine clear weather in November and December. The vital statistics are of little absolute value; but assuming that they are prepared with equal care or want of care in successive years, they show to some extent how far one year's health is better or worse than another's. So far as they go, they indicate that the death-rate was less, and that the birth-rate was greater than in the previous year.

5. *Material Condition of the People.*—The Commissioner remarks that the people were a little less prosperous than in the previous year, but still far removed from scarcity or want. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to think that Mr. Bourdillon's opinion on this point is not too sanguine, especially in view of the fact that the hopes which he entertained, when the report was written, of the coming harvests being sufficient to put the people of Bihar in good case, have, unfortunately, been altogether falsified since that time by shortness of rain and failure of crops.

6. *Emigration and Immigration.*—There was a decrease in the number of registered emigrants to the Colonies and tea districts, the numbers being 1,961 to the Colonies and 865 to the tea districts in 1895-96, against 3,579 and 1,229 respectively in the previous year. The Commissioner says that as a guide to the real emigration, these figures are worthless, as they take no note of the free emigration which prevails largely, or of the temporary emigration which takes place from and to the North Gangetic districts year by year.

In this he is no doubt correct, but the registered emigration to the Colonies and Assam, though the numbers are insignificant compared with the population, is still important, for though the numbers of emigrants may now be small, it is desirable that no opportunity should be lost to foster emigration from a Division where, as the Commissioner rightly remarks, the population is too dense and the struggle for existence too keen. If only a few emigrants go now to the Colonies, Assam, or Burma, and settle down and prosper in these countries, they may encourage others to go later, and so open streams of emigration from these congested districts. No sufficient explanation of the diminution in the numbers of emigrants has been given; that offered by the Magistrate of Shahabad, namely, that the demand for coolies in the tea-gardens and the Colonies fell off, is not quite correct, for the emigration statistics furnished by the Protector of Emigrants and Superintendent of Emigration show that though the indents for coolies for the Colonies decreased, the demand for coolies and the total number of emigrants who passed through Calcutta and Dhubri for Assam largely increased during the year under report. The Commissioner's attention is invited to the questions of why it is that the number of registered emigrants from Bihar is decreasing, and why it is that the great majority of emigrants, who pass through Calcutta for the tea districts and the Colonies, are natives of the North-Western Provinces and of the Central Provinces, where the population is neither so dense nor so poor as in Bihar.

7. *Prices of Food and Labour.*—The prices of unskilled labour remained the same as in the preceding year, and continues to be exceedingly low. The opening up of railway communications which has, as the Commissioner remarks, the effect of levelling up and consequently increasing the price of food-grains, in places previously not opened up by railway communications, appears to have little or no effect in inducing the labouring classes to move away from Bihar, or in increasing the rates of ordinary agricultural labour. The wage is now, as it was 20 years ago, a miserable pittance, of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per day, while the price of food-grain, &c., has largely increased in the same period.

8. *Trade and Statistics.*—The report is encumbered with 12 pages of statistics and comments on the statistics of trade, much of which would more fittingly find a place in the appendices.

The general result of them is that the total imports and exports from and to the Division compare as follows:—

Imports.		Exports.	
1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4
Mds. 1,22,50,106	Mds. 81,21,000	Mds. 83,25,021	Mds. 27,83,000

9. *Civil Justice.*—There was a general falling off in the number of civil suits disposed of. The number of rent suits disposed of in the whole Division was 213 by District and Subordinate Judges, and 22,705 by Munsifs, against 284 and 21,079, respectively, in the previous year. The number of such suits instituted is very small, compared with the enormous number of raiyats in the Division. If the smallness of the number of rent suits could be taken as evidence that the relations of landlord and tenant are satisfactory, and that rents are punctually paid, their fewness would be a matter for congratulation; but in view of the fact that the zamindars have often complained of not being able to realise their rents with facility, the paucity of rent suits cannot, the Lieutenant-Governor fears, be accepted in Bihar as a healthy symptom, and it only indicates what on other grounds there is reason to [illegible] that extra-legal practices are sometimes had recourse to. If

this be so, Sir Alexander Mackenzie hopes that the local officers will use their best efforts to check any abuses that may prevail.

10. *Crime.*—There was a decrease in cognizable and an increase in non-cognizable offences, and a net increase of 1,976 cases in the aggregate of the two classes together. As the subjects of crime, police and chaukidars have been separately reviewed in the Judicial Department, they need not be commented on here.

11. *Criminal Justice.*—The average number of cases disposed of by each officer was somewhat higher, and the ratio per cent. of witnesses detained for more than two days about the same as in the previous year. The divisional ratio of witnesses detained for more than two days (4·4) is high, compared with some of the other Divisions—Orissa, for example, where it is only 2·5.

The percentage of witnesses detained for more than two days is particularly high in Patna City (16·07), Patna Sadar subdivision (11·14), and Barh (12·72). No explanation has been furnished. Explanations should be called for from the officers concerned, and submitted to Government. The percentage of convictions on the number of cases committed to the Sessions was high in Champaran, Gaya, and Saran, and low in Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, and Shahabad. It is scarcely necessary to point out that when it is said by Government, or its officers, that the percentage of convictions is unsatisfactory, it is not because they have any desire to obtain convictions of persons against whom there is not sufficient proof of guilt, but because it is desirable that such persons should not be committed for trial at all, unless the evidence is such as to afford reasonable grounds for a conviction. The superior courts are better judges of what is sufficient proof than the committing officers; and when an officer frequently commits cases for trial which result in acquittals, he must ordinarily be wanting in care, or knowledge of the law, or sound judgment.

12. *Land Revenue.*—The current demand on account of land revenue was Rs. 82,33,667, against Rs. 82,22,868 in 1894-95. The total current and arrear demand was Rs. 85,13,036, and of this amount Rs. 81,98,610 were collected, or 96·3 per cent.

In the permanently-settled estates the percentage of current land revenue collections on current demand attained the standard of 99 per cent. in all the districts, except Saran (98·32), Muzaffarpur (97·63), and Shahabad (96·09). The low percentage attained in Shahabad is no doubt due to the excessive leniency with which the sale law has been exercised in that district—a matter on which the Lieutenant-Governor has already drawn attention in paragraph 12 of the Resolution on the Land Revenue Administration.

In temporarily-settled estates and estates the property of Government, the prescribed standards were nowhere reached (except in the case of khas mahals in Darbhanga), as the following statement shows—

	Temporarily-settled estates.	Khas mahals.
Standard	95 per cent.	90 per cent.
Percentage of current collections on current demand in—		
Patna	75·78	71·32
Gaya	91·28	67·67
Shahabad	87·34	79·89
Saran	84·07	84·44
Champaran	85·86	.....
Muzaffarpur	69·44	85·33
Darbhanga	94·93	97·79

The reasons why collections were so short in the temporarily-settled estates of Muffazarpur and in the khas mahals of Gaya are not explained.

The balances remaining at the end of 1895-96 were Rs. 3,00,551, against a balance of Rs. 5,71,318 at the end of 1894-95. This large apparent reduction is mainly due to the discovery of extensive frauds in the tauzi accounts of Patna and Shahabad, which are now being investigated. It is unsatisfactory to find that the balance in estates under direct management rose from Rs. 84,717 to Rs. 1,01,128; no explanation of this very large increase has been offered.

The total current and arrear demand of Road and Public Works Cesses was Rs. 31,82,689, of which Rs. 24,21,299 were collected, or 76·1 per cent. The standard of 90 per cent. was not attained in any district.

Much attention was given to land registration during the year, and 25,669 cases of this kind were disposed of, being 3,049 more than in the previous year. Advances of Rs. 50,000 were made in Gaya under the Land Improvement Loans Act; advances for wells and irrigation channels and embankments have been found to be most useful in this district.

13. *Wards' and Attached Estates.*—There were 19 of these estates in the Division at the beginning of the year. Three estates were released, and five new estates came under management during the year. The entire debt due to Government by the Deo Estate in Gaya was paid during the year; the balance of the debts of the estate has been since wiped off, and the estate itself has been released from charge. The current rent and cess demand of estates under the Court of Wards was Rs. 13,81,170, and the arrear demand was Rs. 14,62,583, or Rs. 81,413 more than the current demand. The Lieutenant-Governor has already pointed out in the Resolution on the Administration of Wards' Estates and in previous Resolutions on Divisional Reports, how desirable it is that these large outstanding balances should be reduced by collection or remission. The most important estate in the Division under the Court of Wards is that of Tikari with a rent-roll of Rs 7,15,806; Narhan comes next with a rent-roll of Rs. 1,96,400. The arrear demand of the Paigambarpur Estate, in Darbhanga, amounts to nearly 4½ times the current demand; that of Shewhar, in Muzaffarpur, is more than twice, and that of the small estate of Bhagwat Narain Singh in Patna is more than twelve times, the current demand.

14. *Excise: Stamps: Income-Tax.*—The total excise revenue of the Division amounted to Rs. 27,38,244, against Rs. 26,44,063 in 1894-95, and the incidence per head of population rose from 2 annas 8 pies to 2 annas 9 pies per head. Country spirit contributed an increase of Rs. 58,273, and *ganja* and *bhang* an increase of Rs. 18,161; all the other important heads of excise revenue also showed increase. There was an increase of Rs. 6,198 in the opium revenue of the district of Patna, which is ascribed to greater competition among bidders and to better supervision over illicit dealings. A further enquiry is being made into the causes of this increase. Stamps yielded a revenue of Rs. 21,37,468, being Rs. 68,780 more than in the preceding year. This increase is mainly due to increased sales of court-fee stamps. There were 15,820 persons assessed to an income-tax of Rs. 4,40,261. In the Patna district the whole demand was collected, and collections were good in Gaya, Saran, and Champaran; but in Darbhanga they amounted to only 93·1 per cent. of the demand. The aggregate collections of the Division were 98·1 per cent. of the demand.

15. *Monetary arrangements.*—The question of enforcing the Metal Tokens Act strictly so as to prevent the use of the copper dumps known as Lohia or Gorakhpuri pice in this Division, is under the consideration of Government in the Financial Department.

16. *Railways and other Public Works.*—Arrangements were made during the year for commencing the construction of four lines of railway which are to run through the Division, namely, the Moghalserai-Gaya and Gaya-Lakhiserai (or South Bihar) lines in connection with the East Indian Railway system, and the Hajipur-Begumserai-Katihar and Segowli-Ruxaul lines in connection with the Bengal and North-Western Railway system. The works which will be commenced upon these lines will be of the very greatest value in the present season of distress.

The Commissioner has given a detailed account of the expenditure on communications in each district; altogether Rs. 4,48,261 were spent on original works, and Rs. 4,00,693 on repairs. This Division has undoubtedly the most complete system of roads in the Province.

17. *Working of the Lodging-house Act.*—The Lodging-house Act is in force only in the town of Gaya. The receipts of the fund (including the opening balance) amounted to Rs. 16,690, of which only Rs. 8,026 were spent; but the Committee have arranged to spend part of this balance during the current year, mostly on sanitary improvements.

18. *Education.*—The total number of schools under the control of the Education Department rose by 31 to 6,591, and that of pupils by 6,358 to 176,107. The increase was mainly in primary schools, which numbered 6,429 with 158,997 pupils. There were also 3,421 indigenous pathsalas and *maktabs* with 31,974 pupils, which do not conform to the rules of the Department. The ratio of boys attending schools to the whole number of boys of a school-going age rose from 14·7 to 15·3 per cent.; but there must still be very great improvement in this respect before Patna reaches the level of other Divisions. It is a deplorable thing that only one boy out of every six of a school-going age is receiving instruction of any kind in this Division. The proportion of Muhammadan pupils at school to the total number of pupils is greater than the proportion of Muhammadans to the total population in all the districts, except in Saran, where it is only slightly less.

The amalgamation of the Bihar Industrial School with the Survey School at Patna has been carried out in the current year. The total expenditure on education from all sources was Rs. 7,04,992, against a sum of Rs. 6,90,075 in the previous year. The District Boards and Municipalities contributed generally a fair proportion of their income to the expenses of primary education.

19. *Dispensaries and Hospitals.*—There are 58 of these institutions in the Division, four having been opened during the year under report. A zanana hospital at Gaya was opened by Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin, and named after Her Excellency. In all 640,758 in and out-patients obtained treatment in the dispensaries and hospitals of the Division; the number of out-patients treated was 3·9 per cent. of the total population. The income of these institutions was Rs. 1,94,230; the contributions of the District Boards in Shahabad, Saran and Champaran show a satisfactory increase, and private subscriptions likewise increased generally, except in Saran and Muzaffarpur. The Gaya Pilgrim Hospital and the Chapra, Bankipore and Darbhanga dispensaries (in that order) treated the largest average daily numbers of out-patients. The Commissioner points out the inadequacy of the medical relief provided in Muzaffarpur, where there is now only one dispensary to every 429 square miles of country.

20. *Libraries and Museums.*—The Oriental Library at Bankipore is famous for its ancient manuscripts; and the Halliday Library, Gaya, is said to be a useful institution. Mr. Bourdillon comments on the fact that a Province so full of historical associations as is Bihar contains no archæological museum.

21. *Local Self-Government Institutions.*—There are 25 municipalities in the Division, with an aggregate income of Rs. 6,33,214; Rs. 6,20,274 were spent during the year. The Patna Municipality had an income of Rs. 1,78,262, Muzaffarpur of Rs. 82,029, and Gaya of Rs. 70,848. The Arrah and Chapra Municipalities had incomes of between Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 50,000; the receipts at Darbhanga fell by Rs. 13,730 to Rs. 28,045; and Bihar, Sasaram, Bettiah, Madhubani, Dinapore, Motihari, and Hajipur had incomes of between Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 20,000. The others had less than Rs. 10,000 each. Four out of the seven municipalities at the head-quarters of districts are in an unsatisfactory condition. The financial position of the Patna Municipality is precarious; efforts are being made by the executive to secure better collections and efficient management generally. The Commissioners have now before them the important question whether it is possible or desirable to construct a complete system of water-works, or whether they should confine their efforts to the installation of a system for flushing the drains. Mr. Bourdillon recognizes that the Commissioners have taken pains with their budget for the coming year, and have a genuine desire to improve their administration. The municipalities of Arrah and Chapra are also in financial embarrassment which in the former case is due to the cost of construction and maintenance of the new water-works, and in the latter to inadequate assessment. In Darbhanga (which is also under-assessed) serious faults in the conservancy system were revealed by the Sanitary Commissioner's inspection.

There are 7 District and 20 Local Boards in the Division; the Sadar Local Board of Muzaffarpur has been abolished since the close of the year. The Commissioner thinks that the maintenance of such a Board in addition to the District Board at each head-quarters station is superfluous, and this has certainly been the case in Muzaffarpur. Among the District Boards, that of Darbhanga had the highest

percentage of attendance (52·0), and the Local Board of Gopalganj had the highest percentage (66·07) among Local Boards. Both classes of Boards have generally done good work; but there is room for considerable improvement in the attendance of members. Particulars of the aggregate income and expenditure of District Boards are not given in the report; their expenditure on communications, education, and medical relief has already been touched upon in previous paragraphs of this Resolution.

22. *Employment of Muhammadans.*—Muhammadans hold 31·3 per cent. of appointments of all classes in the Division, including 24·8 per cent. of the gazetted appointments and 20·2 per cent. of the ministerial posts. The proportion of Muhammadans to the total population is not more than 11 per cent.

23. *Fairs.*—Important fairs are held at Sonepur in Saran, Barahpur in Shahabad, and Sitamarhi and Muzaffarpur. The attendance at these fairs was large, and the conservancy and police arrangements were successful. The fairs at Sonepur are largely, and those at Barahpur and Sitamarhi are primarily, cattle fairs; at each of them prizes were given for exhibits of cattle. The competition at Sitamarhi was especially popular.

24. *Social and Political Institutions.*—The most important are the Bihar Indigo Planters' and the Bihar Landholders' Associations. The former has continued to render effective assistance to Government, and the latter had, it is reported, but little occasion to show activity during the year. At Arrah, the Gaurakshini Sabha and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have joined hands; and at Gaya two Muhammadan Associations appear to flourish.

25. *State of Public Feeling.*—In submitting the Report for 1894-95, Mr. Forbes gave an account of certain disturbances between Hindus and Muhammadans, which had occurred on the boundaries of the Muzaffarpur and Champaran districts at the end of that year and in the early part of 1895-96. Mr. Forbes held at the time that the disturbances were merely local and were due to a local cause, and were not fomented by any outside agency. He expressed the hope that they would extend no further; that hope has been amply justified, and the measures then adopted to prevent the spread of violence were entirely successful.

The survey and settlement operations are, it is reported, b coming more popular among zamindars and planters, as well as raiyats.

26. *Conduct of Zamindars.*—The Lieutenant-Governor notices with regret that there were several deaths among the leading proprietors of the Division during the year. Mr. Bourdillon reports that among the following m s respected zamindars, Mr. L. H. Mylne of Beheea, the elder Maharani of Bettiah, Rani Ratun Kunr of Tikari, and Raja Deo Nandan Singh of Shewhar—all died during the year; and since the close of the year the Division lost one of the best of its great land-owners—Maharaja Sir Krishna Pertap Sahi, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Hathwa. Of the five great houses of Bihar, Darbhanga is, therefore, the only one that is now ruled by an adult male. The conduct of zamindars was generally good, with certain exceptions, which are specified in the report.

27. Mr. Bourdillon has given a summary at the end of his report of the events of the year and of the subjects which must occupy the attention of District Officers in the future. The prospect of scarcity, the most pressing and important of them all, was not before him when he wrote.

28. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank Mr. Forbes for his uniformly careful and successful administration of this very important Division from which he has been recently transferred, on his return from furlough, in accordance with a wish expressed by himself. His Honour's thanks are also tendered to Mr. Bourdillon for his clear and interesting report. He need not, however, enter so fully into details in future years.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extracts from the Annual General Administration Report of the Patna Division for the year 1895-96.

* * * * * * *

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

23. I reproduce, for the better elucidation of this chapter of the report, the useful table prepared by Mr. Forbes and inserted for the first time in his report for 1894-95:—

Rainfall, 1895-96.

Month.		Patna.		Gaya.		Shahabad.		Saran.		Champaran.		Muzaffarpur.		Darbhanga.		Average for Patna Division.	
		Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
April	1895 ...	0·43	0·20	0·20	0·25	0·60	0·16	0·04	0·25	0·67	0·77	0·72	0·65	0·49	0·69	0·45	0·42
May	,, ...	0·93	2·09	0·38	1·77	0·55	1·32	1·93	2·09	3·99	2·59	2·56	2·46	2·69	2·63	1·69	2·18
June	,, ...	6·99	6·24	5·15	5·73	4·07	5·20	7·90	6·43	10·69	8·19	6·03	7·42	3·15	8·03	6·28	6·73
July	,, ...	9·47	11·53	11·64	12·23	15·73	11·30	11·69	13·14	16·52	11·57	18·96	11·42	13·13	11·59	13·92	11·74
August	,, ...	13·08	10·48	10·01	11·73	11·20	11·51	14·19	10·29	12·38	11·94	10·56	10·08	14·20	10·75	12·10	10·97
September	,, ...	5·28	7·04	5·17	6·79	6·11	7·07	8·26	7·45	13·78	9·80	8·40	8·29	9·23	9·23	7·80	7·98
October	,, ...	0·56	3·25	0·17	2·84	0·41	3·30	0·37	4·21	0·12	3·54	0·92	3·40	0·55	2·92	0·44	3·35
November	,, ...	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·24	...	0·25	...	0·18	..	0·02	..	0·08	...	0·08	...	0·14
December	,, ...	0·08	0·16	Nil	0·26	0·18	0·33	0·16	0·17	0·30	0·21	0·11	0·12	...	0·11	0·12	0·19
January	1896 ...	0·07	0·57	Nil	0·06	...	0·66	0·03	0·75	0·02	0·67	0·06	0·66	0·19	0·64	0·05	0·66
February	,, ...	0·01	0·41	1·01	0·42	...	0·40	...	0·45	...	0·38	...	0·39	...	0·40	0·03	0·40
March	,, ...	0·01	0·28	Nil	0·35	..	0·35	...	0·20	....	0·37	...	0·42	...	0·29	0·001	0·32
Total	...	36·31	42·84	32·73	43·16	39·85	41·85	44·47	41·55	59·33	49·55	48·62	46·09	42·76	47·36	43·16	45·06
Total for 1894-95	...	55·58	42·80	58·08	43·29	62·29	42·0	54·98	41·56	55·20	49·58	50·07	46·15	53·17	47·37	55·03	45·09

24. The characteristics of the year were good rainfall during the early months of the monsoon and then an almost total absence of rain after September. The result is a total which was a little below the mean almost everywhere, except in Champaran, and a good deal below the heavy rainfall of 1894-95. In all the south Gangetic districts and in Darbhanga there was a deficiency represented by the figures in the margin, while in Champaran (+8·78) and Muzaffarpur (2·53) there was an excess, and in Saran the figures were practically the same. Fortunately Gaya, which shows the largest deficiency, is at the same time the district where such a deficiency is least important owing to its elaborate system for the storage and distribution of every drop of available water.

Patna	...	6·53
Gaya	...	10·44
Shahabad	...	3
Darbhanga	...	4·6

25. A glance at the statement above will show further how marked the deficiency was after September. Up to the end of August the rainfall all over the division was 2·16 inches above the average, but during the remaining seven months of the year the position was reversed, and there was a general deficiency of 4·07 inches. In October, against a normal of 3·35, the recorded rainfall was less than half an inch. When it is remembered that the success of the winter rice crop and the *rabi* depends greatly on sufficient rain in one or more of the asterisms of Hathiya, Chitra and Siwati, which fall in the end of September and the month of October, it will be understood how significant this failure of the rains was. Moreover, the almost entire absence of rain in the cold weather aggravated the inconvenience. During the months of December, January and February, it is usual for this Division to receive on the average an inch and a quarter of rain which refreshes the *rabi* and the poppy, and provides moisture for the indigo. In 1895-96 the rainfall was only ·17 of an inch, or less than one seventh of what usually falls.

26. In the above circumstances, the crop results of the year were as follows—(*a*) a good *bhadoi* almost everywhere, (*b*) an indifferent rice crop, and (*c*) a poor *rabi*. Fortunately the bad season of 1895-96 had been preceded by two good ones, and thus no inconvenience has been felt and prices have not risen. In a year such as this the advantage of our canal system is heartily appreciated. I learn from the Superintending Engineer at Arrah that the collections of the Irrigation Department during 1895-96 have exceeded all previous records, and he calculates that the Sone Canals in Patna, Gaya and Shahabad have bestowed on the raiyats of the protected area crops worth 40 lakhs of rupees which they would not have had but for the canal water.

27. The following table presents the estimates formed by the different district officers of the outturn of the crops in their districts, expressed in the usual manner in sixteenths, a 16-anna crop being considered a full ordinary crop:—

District.	*Bhadoi.*	Rice.	*Rabi.*
1	2	3	4
Patna ...	13	11	8¾
Gaya ...	14	9	8
Shahabad ...	13	8¾	11½
Saran ...	16	12	11½
Champaran ...	13	13	11
Muzaffarpur ...	12	10½	8
Darbhanga ...	...	11	8

On the whole, the year has been a bad one for the agriculturists of the Division, except those who were within reach of canal water in Patna, Gaya and Shahabad. A contraction is everywhere reported in the area under *rabi*.

28. Except in Shahabad and Gaya, the poppy crop was below the average. Everywhere the absence of rain in October induced the cultivators to postpone sowings in the hope that the much desired rain would fall. Eventually the sowings were conducted without the rain, with the result that, besides being very late, they failed in many of the unirrigated tracts for lack of moisture. The failure of the January rains further retarded the development of the plant except in irrigated lands, and eventually the high west winds, which blew unusually early this year in some districts, aggravated the mischief. The raiyats were spared, however, the storms which sometimes in January and February destroy the crop and reduce their profits by 25 per cent. or more in a few hours. Moreover, in some parts of the division which did not suffer from early west winds, the unbroken fine weather proved wholly beneficial. The reported variations between different districts are sometimes very large. Thus Gaya and Shahabad had crops much above the average, while from Darbhanga the poppy is returned as only a 3-anna crop, and in the other districts below the average, but not absolutely hopeless. The general statistical results for the whole division are given in the following table:—

Season.	Estimated produce.	Actual outturn.	Payments to cultivators— On account of opium.	On account of leaves.	On account of trash.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Mds.	Mds. s. ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1893-94	25,640	26,115 32 12½	52,07,013 15 6	70,347 3 10	6,976 15 3	52,81,988 3 7	*Gross produce ascertained at weighments.
1894-95	25,281	30,154 14 6½	57,60,000 0 0	56,000 0 0†	6,375 0 0	58,22,375 0 0	†Approximate estimate calculated on 21,000 maunds Bamleya opium, on 5,600 maunds leaves, and on 12,000 maunds trash.
1895-96	28,424	27,804 30 5½*	74,40,000 0 0†	60,200 0 0	4,875 0 0†	75,05,075 0 0	

29. The year was not a good one for indigo. The excessive rain in July spoiled the manufacture from the first cuttings, and in many factories made a second cutting impossible. Nevertheless the outturn was respectable or good throughout, and extraordinary prices were obtained. The failure of the winter rains has left a very unfavourable outlook for the crop of the current year.

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V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

42. In the absence of great calamities, such as drought, floods or pestilence, it is not to be expected that much change should occur in the condition of the

people of a whole Division from one year to another. In a country where social institutions change so slowly as in India, a decade is too short an interval for the institution of comparisons, and it is difficult for the keenest observer to trace much difference from year to year, save when some calamity occurs. All that can be said is that with a people so largely agricultural as the population of the Patna Division, the margin of prosperity beyond the fixed limit of bare existence varies directly with the harvests of the year. In 1893-94 and 1894-95 the harvests were good, in 1895-96 the year began well with a good *rabi* in the early months of 1895, and a good *bhadoi* to follow; the *aghani* rice and the *rabi* were both poor, but it so happened that in the north Gangetic districts, where the opium was poor, the indigo was fair, and south of the Ganges, where there is no indigo to speak of, the poppy was rather better than usual. In these circumstances, all that can be said for 1895-96 is that the people were a little less prosperous than in the previous year, but they are very far from scarcity or want, and a year of good harvests will put them into good case once more.

* * * * * * *

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

53. In spite of the comparative failure of the rice and *rabi* crops, the price of the common food-grains of the people at the end of the year differed but little from those which ruled at the end of the two previous years. *Makai*, or Indian-corn, is largely eaten throughout the Division in the shape of *sathu* or flour; and as the *bhadoi* crops, of which the *makai* is the principal, were, after a bumper year in 1894-95, again almost up to the average everywhere, there were ample stocks to carry the people on through the cold weather and preserve them from feeling the deficiency in rice and the cold-weather cereals, such as wheat, barley and *rahar*. In the whole Division the price of common wheat averaged at the end of the year 12 seers 11 chitaks, as against 14 seers 6 chitaks in 1893-94 and 14 seers 4 chitaks in the following year, the only districts where it was cheaper than in previous years being Shahabad and Darbhanga. Common rice was much cheaper than in either of the previous years. A chart, similar to that furnished in 1894-95, has again been submitted by Mr. Slack, Collector of Saran; but I do not think it necessary to reproduce it. It shows that in 1895 there was a sharp fall in the price of rice in September from 16 seers to 20 seers to the rupee. In the two previous years this fall took place later, the lowest price being reached in December of both 1893 and 1894. Apparently the prospects of rice were so good in September, and *mak i* was so plentiful (30 seers for the rupee), that the holders of rice stocks placed them on the market; there was, however, a sharp recovery when it began to be clear that the autumn rains were failing, since *makai*, which was selling for 30 seers on the 30th September, had risen to 25½ seers by the 31st October, and rice rose from 20 seers on the 15th October to 17½ on the 31st idem.

54. Looking at all the figures, the fact seems to be established that the development of communication in Bihar has had the effect of levelling prices over larger and larger areas, as it has done elsewhere; therefore the loss of one, or even of two crops, of the year has a tendency to become less and less felt, as well as the effect of failures in isolated tracts. Every district in the Division is penetrated by at least one line of railway, and the great rivers and innumerable roads admirably supplement the work of the railways. Consequently we may expect, as the years pass, to see less and less variation in prices between district and even parts of the same district.

55. As regards the prices of labour, little has to be said in addition to what Mr. Forbes wrote a year ago. The price of unskilled labour rises by almost imperceptible degrees, and it were easier to compare prices once in a decade instead of once in twelve months: the population is for the most part so dense and labour so abundant that no rise need be expected. But with skilled labour the same remark does not hold true. Returning to Bihar after a three years' absence, I find a rise in the price of labour, at any rate in the large towns, which it is impossible to overlook. The silversmith charges a higher rate for his workmanship; the shoe-maker and the tailor have raised their tariff; and there is a similar tendency among domestic servants. My experience fully corroborates all that was said by Mr. Forbes in the 77th paragraph of his report for 1894-95.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

* * * * * * *

79. *Food-grains.*—It will be observed that the balance of trade in food-grains during the past year was very heavy against the Division as a whole. Taking all the food-grains together, the imports amounted to 27,71,000 maunds against exports aggregating 11,69,000 maunds, showing a balance against the Division of 16,02,000 maunds. The only districts which show a balance in their favour are Patna and Gaya to the extent of 3,15,000 and 4,000 maunds respectively. The balance against the other districts was—

	Mds.
Shahabad	2,55,000
Saran	5,17,000
Champaran	14,000
Muzaffarpur	3,80,000
Darbhanga	7,55,000

It has long been known that the districts of this Division cannot feed their extremely dense population without aid from outside.

86. Taking the districts individually, I note the following points:—

Patna.—The natural situation of the Patna City, viz., near the confluence of the Ganges, Gogra and Gandak, makes it the most important commercial town in Bihar. The produce of the neighbouring districts of Saran, Tirhut, Champaran, Ghazipur, Gaya and Fyzabad, is collected here and exported to Calcutta and Eastern Bengal; on the other hand, miscellaneous manufactured goods imported here in vast quantities are eventually exported in their turn to the districts named. The principal articles, imported to this place during the year, says Mr. Inglis, are—

"Kerosine-oil to the value of 6 lakhs of rupees and oil-seed to the value of 45 lakhs, piece-goods 11 lakhs, and silver about 9 lakhs. These are no doubt large figures, and are to be explained by the fact that Patna is a distributing trade centre, from which many of the neighbouring districts obtained their supplies. Last year the imports of silver were valued at 7 lakhs of rupees, and this year their value is set down at 9 lakhs, which may perhaps be taken as an indication of the increasing prosperity of this part of the country."

The railway, river steamers and country boats are the means of transport employed. The India General Steam Navigation Company now runs steamers daily, and is apparently doing a good business, or rather one that promises well, for the venture is yet new and it will be some time before it can be said to be fully developed. The Collector understands that this steamer service has drawn off much of the railway traffic in grains, oil-seeds and country produce, for which it affords special facilities and cheaper rates.

87. *Gaya.*—The principal trade route of the district is the Patna-Gaya Railway. A portion of the trade of the west of the district goes by the Patna (Eastern Sone) canal, but statistics for this portion are too insignificant to call for separate notice. The trade of the east of the district goes *viâ* Bihar through Bakhtiarpur, and *viâ* Shaikhpura through Lakhiserai on the East Indian Railway, and a considerable portion of the trade of the south goes by the Grand Trunk road. Statistics of these routes are not available. Comparing the import and export trade of the district, it appears that the total imports during the year amounted to 6,78,794 maunds, as against 4,84,722 maunds exported. Grain and pulse and other food-grains constituted the principal imports, while rice, grain and pulse were the principal exports. About a lakh of maunds of rice was exported, of which the major portion went to other Bihar districts.

88. *Shahabad.*—The East Indian Railway passing through this district constitutes the main artery of trade and commerce. The canals and other feeder roads afford easy communication with the railway. The riparian tracts along the river Ganges between Ballia and Buxar are served partly by boats and partly by steamer, which latter regularly ply daily between Ballia and Ghazipur *viâ* Buxar. The Sasaram, Buxar and Dehri-Arrah canals were

largely used throughout the year as one of the principal navigation channels and routes of traffic from the southern part of the district. Almost all grains, oil-seeds, cotton, ghee and jungle produce are imported into the Sasaram subdivision by pack-bullocks from a large market at Gharwa in the Palamau district and they are sent by canal steamer or cart along the chief roads of the district to the nearest railway station. The following figures furnished by the Collector compare the general state of trade of some of the chief articles during the past two years:—

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1894-95. Mds.	1895-96. Mds.
Rice	6,53,369	3,29,529
Piece-goods ...	58,386	66,363
Salt	2,24,621	2,69,834
Tobacco	35,466	28,480
Other grains ...	1,91,196	33,502
Kerosine-oil ...	9,144	10,179

EXPORTS.

Wheat	11,658	3,114
Linseed	1,98,272	83,912
Sugar	2,09,821	2,56,376
Mustard	2,817	2,701

89. The importation of rice and other food-grains has fallen by more than 3 and 1½ lakhs maunds, respectively, and the Collector remarks that this leads to the inference that the stock of the previous harvest was sufficient to meet the requirements of the district, and this theory, he says, may also account for the prices of rice having ruled lower than in the previous year. The increase in piece-goods is due, it is said, to the large number of marriages occurring during the year. Of the total quantity of salt imported, about a third is exported to Palamau; and this accounts for the increase. The decrease under head "Tobacco" is due to a bad harvest of this crop, while the increase in kerosine-oil is owing to increased demand on account of its cheapness. Among exports the decrease in wheat and oilseeds is due to unfavourable harvest, while the increase in sugar is owing to an exceptionally favourable season and consequent good outturn of sugarcane. Besides the above, a large trade is carried on in the district in bamboos and wood in the Sasaram subdivision. The value of the trade during the year is reported to be Rs. 1,36,999, against Rs. 1,39,204 in the year before. The figures below show the canal-borne traffic of the Arrah, Dehri and Buxar-Sasaram canals together during the past two years:—

	Mds.	Value. Rs.
1894-95	36,120	31,45,322
1895-96	21,538	28,81,671

The Collector explains that trade was very slack during the year, and that there was a great falling off in the imports and in all the principal exports.

90. *Saran.*—The principal imports and exports of the district are represented by the following figures:—

IMPORTS.

	Mds.
(1) Rice	11,23,487
(2) Paddy	1 43,416
(3) Other food-grains	7,61,962
(4) Salt	2,59,363

EXPORTS.

(1) Linseed	3,52,534
(2) Sugar	1,14,645
(3) Other food-grains	1,20,299
(4) Mustard ...	

The quantity of rice imported as noted above was 11,23,487 maunds, and that exported was only 15,962, practically therefore the export trade in rice is nil. The export trade in paddy is likewise trifling. As regards grain and pulse, the import trade is rather more than three times the export trade. The import of salt is considerable; it comes from Calcutta, Muzaffarpur and the North-Western Provinces. The export trade of this commodity forms an insignificant fraction, as compared with the import. Linseed is largely exported to Calcutta, the North-Western Provinces and Patna. The import trade in this article is next to nothing. The ratio of exports to imports of sugar is roughly 15·1. It goes chiefly to the North-Western Provinces. Besides the articles mentioned above, cotton piece-goods and kerosine-oil are imported in large quantities into the district.

91. *Champaran.*—The Collector of Champaran reports as follows:—

"Generally speaking, there was a marked decline in the export trade, especially in rice paddy, wheat and all other kinds of food-grains except pulses. This falling off, which was also shared by indigo, was due to the poor crops, and the reason why there was nevertheless an increase in the exports of the pulses is that *arhar* and peas were a good crop, and mustard seed was also a much better crop than in the preceding year. The export of linseed was much the same as in the preceding year. It comes principally from Nepal. The increase in the export of unrefined sugar is counterbalanced by smaller exports to that country, and was probably due therefore to a better price being got elsewhere than in Nepal. The import trade shows a marked increase only in the case of rice and unmanufactured tobacco. But there was also some increase in European piece-goods and salt * * * * . The increase in the importation of salt is comparatively small, only about 3 per cent., and is explained by smaller exports to Nepal. The increased importation of rice is explained by the short crops, but is partly discounted by decreased imports of paddy. The falling off in kerosine-oil is no doubt attributable to its price having been high by about 20 per cent. and the decrease in Indian piece-goods is probably explained by a larger demand for European cloth, the imports of which show an increase."

92. *Muzaffarpur.*—The Collector is unable to submit any explanations of the variations in the trade of his district, as he has no figures for the year 1894-95.

93. *Darbhanga.*—Mr. Carlyle, the Collector of Darbhanga, remarks:—

"It is remarkable that there was a large falling off in the importation of food-grains, notwithstanding the poor crops of 1895-96. It seems to show there must have been a considerable stock in hand. With regard to other articles of imports, there was a considerable increase under the heads Tobacco, Piece-goods and Salt, which may be attributed to the greater number of marriages celebrated during the year of report. The decrease in the export of rice and paddy, oilseeds and sugar, is due to unfavourable harvests. The most striking feature, however, is that there was a large increase in the exportation of wheat and other food-grains. The export of tobacco was about the same as in the previous year. On the whole, taking imports and exports together, there was a heavy falling off in trade in comparison with the preceding year."

94. It is to be noted here that the figures of trade given in the above abstracts from the district reports will not correspond with those shown in the divisional returns, as, under the orders of Government quoted above, all traffic between the districts of the Division have been excluded from the divisional returns.

It will be seen that the principal articles of import from Nepal are rice, paddy, gram and pulse and other food-grains and linseed, while the chief articles of export to that country are cotton piece-goods, salt and kerosine-oil, besides considerable quantities of sugar and tobacco. On this subject Mr. Macpherson, the Magistrate of Champaran, writes as follows:—

"There was a large increase in the imports from Nepal of rice, paddy, wheat and other food-grains, except gram and pulses. All this was due to short crops in this district. There was a considerable falling off in the imports of linseed, but a slight increase in those of mustard-seed. The former crop was deficient, and the latter better than last year in Nepal. The exports to that country show a large increase in European piece-goods, kerosine-oil and tobacco, and a marked decrease in sugar and salt and Indian piece-goods, no exports at all being shown under the last named head."

"This last circumstance," Mr. Macpherson remarks, "coupled with the increase in European piece-goods, gives rise to a suspicion that the registering officers do not distinguish these properly, but for all that the demand for

European goods is probably increasing in Nepal. This is very likely the case with kerosine-oil also, in spite of the recent rise in its price."

Mr. Carlyle, the Magistrate of Darbhanga, writes:—

"The import of rice and paddy from Nepal shows a considerable increase, as compared with the figures of the previous year, while that of other food-grains and oil-seeds show a falling off, due principally to the poor outturn of the *rabi* crops. The decrease under the head of "Exports" is remarkable, and it cannot be traced to any particular cause. The large falling off under the heads of Piece-goods and Salt may, perhaps, be due to the fact that the quantity exported during the preceding year exceeded the requirements of the year."

96. There is no record of trade between British territory and Tibet Sikim and Bhutan.

STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING AND THE PUBLIC PRESS.

386. In his last two reports, Mr. Forbes was unfortunately compelled to give a long account, first, of the anti-kine-killing agitation and the riots which accompanied it in 1893-94, and, secondly, of the rioting and violence which marked the festival of the Bakr-Id of 1895 in Muzaffarpur and Champaran. These occurrences, which he detailed in paragraphs 443 to 446 of his later report, actually fell for the most part within the year 1895-96, but they were so intimately connected with events which he had been relating that they were dealt with at once. I am glad to be able to report that the measures then adopted have been entirely successful, and that after the prolonged storm of 1893 and the cyclonic disturbances of 1894, this part of the political horizon remained clear throughout the remainder of 1895. Some rioting occurred in Darbhanga during the Bakr-Id just past, and there were some petty ebullitions in Patna and Saran; but these have been separately reported to Government, and will be treated in the report for the current year.

387. The Collector of Patna reports that a better feeling is beginning to be visible between the Hindus and Muhammadans of the upper classes and of some education and intelligence, and he believes that, in course of time, this feeling of mutual forbearance and concession may reach the lower classes. Nothing better could be desired for the prosperity of Behar, but this opinion, I think, does not sufficiently take into account the influence of *mullahs*, on the one side, and of *sadhus* and religious agitators, on the other, over the masses of the population. This is the force with which we have to reckon—the leading of the priests instead of the nobles; and all history shows which power is the greater and how difficult it is to control an ignorant, emotional and priest-ridden people.

388. In Gaya, the Magistrate reports that the Bodh Gaya temple case excited a languid and temporary interest among the public, though the principals on both sides were keenly moved.

389. In Saran, a faint echo of the anti-kine-killing agitation still hangs in the air, and Mr. Slack reports a very remarkable falling off in the number of *sadhus* and *nagas* who visited the district. He is of opinion, however, that the district authorities cannot afford to relax their vigilance for some years to come. This also is the opinion of Mr. Macpherson of Champaran, who reports that the punishments inflicted upon the Hindu rioters in his district and the heavy price which the thirty-eight offending villages have had to pay for the additional police quartered among them have had a most salutary effect. Eighty-one persons were put upon their trial, of whom 52 were convicted, and received long sentences, while the amount payable was Rs. 17,101 for additional police and Rs. 5,945 compensation for damage caused by the rioters.

390. The survey and settlement operations are regarded with interest by all classes of the agricultural community. In Saran and Champaran, the petty zamindars, it is said, still object. In Muzaffarpur, it is reported that a change of feeling has occurred, and the zamindars accepting the survey are doing all they can to turn it to their own advantage. It is added that planters and the larger zamindars thoroughly approve of it, and that the raiyat places a high value on his *parcha*.

391. Some interest has been excited among the upper classes and the educated men of the Division, and class feelings have been aroused by the academic suggestion that Behar should be separated from Bengal and placed under a separate Administration. The strongest supporters of the separation are the Muhammadans of Patna with a contingent of Behari Hindus, while the unionists are chiefly composed of the Bengali colonists, reinforced by a few of the older and wiser men who recognise how much the Division would lose by the separation. Meetings have been held at Patna and elsewhere, and a society has been projected, the object of which is to bring about, by every means in its power, the separation of Bengal from Behar. The presidency of this Association was offered to the Maharaja of Darbhanga, but he, with characteristic prudence, declined the proffered honour.

XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

405. Almost every point of interest in the history of the Division for 1895-96 has already been touched on in the preceding paragraphs, but a word remains to be said as to the excavations near Patna on the supposed site of the ancient city of Pataliputra. Mr. Forbes's report last year gave an account of some excavations which were carried on in 1894-95 with more zeal than intelligence, and which resulted in confirming one of Dr. Waddell's conjectures at a needless expense. It was hoped that during the cold season of 1895-96 operations would have been undertaken afresh at another site under the orders of Dr. Waddell himself, but unfortunately he could not arrange to visit the locality till quite late in the season, and operations were not commenced till a few days before the year closed. An account of these operations will more appropriately be included in the report for the current year; but it should be mentioned that important discoveries have been made, tending to confirm the conclusions formulated by Dr. Waddell in his monograph on the site of the ancient city of Pataliputra.

406. Looking back over the events of the past year, the following seem to be its more prominent features. The public health was extraordinarily good, cholera in particular being extremely rare as compared with the previous year: the harvests were fair, the *bhadoi* being a very good crop, and the rice and *rabi* fair in spite of the early cessation of the rains: opium and indigo, the two sheet anchors of the agricultural population in the northern Gangetic districts, were fair, and poured somewhat less than the usual stream of wealth into the rural villages. The public peace was well preserved. Except at the commencement of the year in parts of the Champaran district, no religious *riots* occurred, and the Muhurram passed off without incident. In respect of criminal justice, the most important events of the year were the prosecution and conviction, in Saran, of the dacoit gangs who for years have terrorised not only that district, but many districts in Lower Bengal. The conviction of two of these gangs must be followed by that of a third. The effect of these measures is already very great, and the local influence of the District Superintendent of Police (Mr. Knyvett) and the late Magistrate (Mr. Slack) immense. Turning to more peaceful matters, it is satisfactory to notice that the survey and settlement operations have everywhere proceeded without serious trouble or friction, and that an appreciation of their value and importance is rising. Great efforts have everywhere been made to improve the administration of the Certificate Department, and to give full effect to the improvements introduced by the new Act. The new tauzi procedure has given a great deal of trouble to all Collectors, and it is clear that, at any rate for the first year or two after its introduction, it is not likely to diminish work, but to increase it. But the elaborate character of the forms and statements which form an important characteristic of the procedure have caused everywhere a great examination of details, and in more than one district frauds have been disclosed which are now under investigation. Lastly municipal administration has left a good deal to be desired. The average Municipal Commissioner fears his fellow-citizens, and is as sensitive to local criticism as ever, while in too many cases press of private business, or natural inaptitude, causes the Vice-Chairman to neglect his duties, and leave everything to his subordinates, with the usual results—slackness of administration, delay in collections and peculation everywhere.

407. For the current year some of the principal tasks to which distri officers should direct their attention have already been indicated. Speci attention must be given to the administration of the Certificate Procedure, an the tauzi procedure which has now passed through a year's trial. Municip administration requires to be forced to a higher standard almost everywher Much remains to be done towards developing and improving the water-suppl both of municipal and rural areas. A scheme of roads has to be arranged, that the maintenance and development of communications shall proceed i future on a definite system. Much has been done to introduce the Chaukida Act in all the districts of the Division, as far as they are suited to its introductio and in this connection too much care cannot be expended on the inspection assessments and on improving the personnel of the force. Lastly, perpetu vigilance must be maintained to prevent the outbreak of religious fanaticis and the repetition of disorders, such as those which occurred in Patna, Gay Shahabad and Saran during 1893 and in Champaran early in the summer of 189

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of September 1896, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1896.		1895.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	6,308	5,636	2,699	4,620	11,944	7,319	4,625	.....
Cotton, raw	4	299	130	103	303	233	70	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	441	.....	1,431	.....	441	1,431	.....	990
Ditto, Indian	196	119	248	143	315	391	.....	76
Piece-goods, European	6,015	10	3,036	7	6,025	3,043	2,980	.....
Ditto, Indian	59	4	41	14	63	55	8	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	5	.....	6	1	5	7	.....	2
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	20	2	15	.....	22	15	7	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	3	.....	4	.....	3	4	.....	1
Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	40	.....	28	.....	40	28	12	.....
Turmeric	4	93	9	89	96	98	.....	2
Aniline dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	66	.....	7	.....	66	7	59	.....
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	19	7	18	10	26	28	.....	2
Rice in the husk	14,673	1,571	510	424	16,244	934	15,310	.....
Rice not in the husk	21,514	1,134	2,482	1,746	23,648	4,228	18,420	.....
Jowar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	1,394	3,504	1,500	919	4,898	2,419	2,479	.....
Others	66	6	76	11	72	87	.....	15
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Skins of sheep, &c.—	13	650	13	380	663	402	261	.....
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns	.....	7	.....	3	7	3	4	.....
Jute—								
Raw	805	115,840	526	73,371	116,645	73,897	42,748	.....
Gunny-bags and cloth	234	734	169	1,083	968	1,252	.....	284
Lac—								
Stick	3	8	.....	12	11	12	.....	
Shell								
Leather, manufactured	20	.....	42	.....	20	42	.....	22
Liquors—								
Beer	57	.....	30	.....	57	30	27	.....
Spirits	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Wines	74	.....	91	.....	74	91	.....	17
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	28	.....	11	.....	28	11	17	.....
Copper, wrought	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Brass, do.	101	87	133	92	248	225	23	.....
Iron	1,142	63	965	50	1,265	1,015	190	.....
Others	173	12	53	3	185	56	129	.....
Oils—								
Kerosine	9,427	20	5,235	14	9,447	5,249	4,198	.....
Castor	6	.....	16	.....	6	16	.....	10
Cocoanut	105	.....	67	.....	105	67	38	.....
Others	444	8	596	.....	452	596	.....	44
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	120	.....	54	126	54	72	.....
Rape and mustard	271	2,436	493	274	2,707	767	1,940	.....
Til or jinjili	.....	100	1	32	100	33	67	.....
Poppy	1	.....	33	.....	1	33	.....	.....
Earthnuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	19	14	29	.....	33	29	4	.....
Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	151	159	141	.....	310	141	169	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	103	7	55	6	110	61	49	.....
Dried fruits and nuts	56	.....	40	.....	56	40	16	.....
Others	556	410	771	233	966	1,004	.....	38
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	319	.....	.....	.....	319	.....	319	.....
Salt	6,477	91	5,149	149	6,568	5,289	1,279	.....
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	23	.....	25	23	25	.....	3

Staples.	1896.		1895.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian—								
Muga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Endi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	288	364	134	817	654	951	.....	297
Pepper	91	.....	37	.....	91	37	54	.....
Ginger	.....	48	4	59	48	63	.....	15
Chillies	170	68	61	15	238	76	162	.....
Cardamoms	.....	21	.....	35	21	35	.....	14
Others	110	30	75	30	140	105	35	.....
Lime and limestone	467	288	230	50	755	280	475	.....
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	351	54	356	1	405	357	48	.....
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,038	225	1,205	377	1,263	1,582	.....	319
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	8	7,363	8	4,864	7,371	4,872	2,499	.....
Timber	444	105	365	221	630	586	53	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	114	1,516	103	1,411	1,630	1,514	116	.....
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	11	9	110	34	20	144	.....	124
Wool, raw	3	30	.....	7	33	7	26	.....
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	7,215	1,169	5,026	1,326	8,514	6,352	2,162	.....
Total ..	81,917	144,560	34,618	93,115	226,477	127,733	101,155	2,411

Calcutta, *the 9th December 1896.*

A. H. Wollaston,
for Examiner of Accounts.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th December 1896 on 1,699·70 miles open

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	279,338	3,35,903 3 0	35,30,541 20	8,09,156 5 0	23,188 0 0	11,68,217 8 0	89,685	154,810	2,44,495
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	197 10 0	.....	476 0 11	13 10 0	687 4 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21½ weeks of half-year ...	*6,296,490	*67,07,470 7 0	†7,03,62,614 20	†1,40,57,647 6 0	‡4,29,198 0 0	2,11,94,315 13 0	1,837,493½	2,721,331½	4,558,824½
Total for 22½ weeks ...	6,575,828	70,43,373 10 0	7,38,93,156 0	1,48,66,803 11 0	4,52,360 0 0	2,23,62,533 5 0	1,927,378½	2,876,141½	4,803,519½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	288,339	3,30,306 12 6	32,27,187 30	7,69,381 1 10	19,111 5 6	11,27,889 3 10	81,679	135,963	217,642
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	199 10 11	.....	452 10 6	11 3 11	663 9 4	....	...	.....
Total for corresponding 22½ weeks of previous year	6,745,945	74,43,095 11 4	6,89,35,778 20	1,42,29,911 13 8	4,04,065 2 6	2,20,77,972 11 6	1,825,354	2,737,366	4,562,720

* Deducted number of passengers 12,729 and Rs. 7,859
† Ditto Mds. 78,456 and ,, 12,041
‡ Added ,, 9,550
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 24th October 1896.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th December 1896 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,410	4,869 5 0	16,077 20	652 15 0	10 0 0	5,532 4 0	1,009	286	1,295
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	219 0 8	.....	29 6 0	0 7 2	248 13 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21½ weeks of half-year	*449,542	*1,07,166 0 0	†2,11,374 20	†9,396 1 0	‡199 0 0	1,17,061 1 0	24,189	1,287	25,476
Total for 22½ weeks ...	468,952	1,12,035 5 0	2,27,452 0	10,049 0 0	209 0 0	1,22,593 5 0	25,270	1,492	26,771
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,392	4,590 10 2	7,805 10	353 8 0	3 15 0	4,957 1 2	1,142	46	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	206 14 7	.....	15 14 5	0 2 10	222 15 10	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 22½ weeks of previous year ...	450,718½	1,10,018 14 2	1,53,015 10	6,614 11 8	273 3 0	1,16,906 12 10	25,902	1,245	27,147

* Added number of passengers 1,095 and Rs. 207
† Do. Mds. 3 and deducted ,, 50
‡ Do. ,, 5
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 24th October 1896.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th December 1896 on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,484	14,893 0 0	98,904 20	11,227 5 0	75 0 0	26,195 5 0	6,844	2,939	9,783
Or per mile of railway ...	....	92 4 5	.....	69 9 0	0 7 5	162 4 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21½ weeks of half-year	*372,793	*3,42,459 11 0	†16,78,218 20	†2,03,907 15 0	‡1,296 0 0	5,47,663 10 0	144,788	73,291	218,079
Total for 22½ weeks ...	389,283	3,57,352 11 0	17,77,123 0	2,15,135 4 0	1,371 0 0	5,73,858 15 0	151,632	76,230	227,862
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,460	15,711 0 5	1,00,568 30	10,704 1 0	44 8 9	26,459 10 2	6,173	4,210	10,383
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	97 5 6	.....	66 5 1	0 4 5	163 15 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 22½ weeks of previous year ...	419,525	3,69,193 12 6	19,21,281 30	2,34,160 9 10	1,244 4 9	6,04,598 11 1	152,106	86,223	238,329

* Deducted No. of passengers 1,760 and added Rs. 1,412
† Do. Mds. 14,036 and added ,, 219
‡ Added ,, 38
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 24th October 1896.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th December 1896 on 814 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	203 800	1,05,300 0 0	8,45,180 0	1,94,790 0 0	11,320 0 0	3,11,410 0 0	31,824	40,424	72,248
Or per mile of railway	251	129 0 0	1,038 0	239 0 0	1 0 0	†389 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 23 weeks of half-year*	4,372,417	19,90,831 0 0	2,29,54,369 0	49,92,198 0 0	3,54,453 0 0	73,46,483 0 0	664,897	924,441	1,589,388
Total for 24 weeks	4,576,307	21,05,132 0 0	2,37,99,549 0	51,86,988 0 0	3,65,773 0 0	76,57,893 0 0	696,721	964,865	1,661,586
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	213,176	1,03,287 0 0	10,47,845 0	2,22,678 0 0	11,638 0 0	3,37,603 0 0	31,824	41,809	73,692
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	262	127 0 0	1,289 0	274 0 0	1 0 0	402 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,327,198	20,75,183 0 0	2,18,45,690 0	47,24 286 0 0	3,45,102 0 0	71,44,571 0 0	688,320	889,740	1,578,066

* Audited up to 17th October 1896.
† Excluding steam-boat earning.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th December 1896 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	30,720	12,540 0 0	59,950 0	8,930 0 0	60 0 0	16,530 0 0	3,998	1,778	5,776
Or per mile of railway ...	294	100 0 0	480 0	81 0 0	1 0 0	132 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 22 weeks of half-year*	714,759	2,38,126 0 0	20,74,903 0	1,96,387 0 0	3,963 0 0	4,38,466 0 0	80,558	71,289	151,847
Total for 23 weeks ...	751,479	2,50,666 0 0	21,34,943 0	2,00,317 0 0	4,013 0 0	4,54,996 0 0	84,556	73,067	157,623
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,502	12,312 0 0	72,010 0	6,136 0 0	60 0 0	18,508 0 0	3,998	2,714	6,712
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	276	99 0 0	576 0	49 0 0	.....	148 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	754,570	2,57,434 0 0	20,26,419 0	1,98,119 0 0	4,056 0 0	4,60,509 0 0	86,080	67,270	153,350

* Audited up to 17th October 1896.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th December 1896 on 56 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	21,130	6,370 0 0	23,350 0	1,960 0 0	120 0 0	8,450 0 0	2,502	742	3,244
Or per mile of railway ...	246	74 0 0	272 0	23 0 0	1 0 0	98 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 22 weeks of half-year*	470,143	1,51,392 0 0	6,95,228 0	64,583 0 0	4,098 0 0	2,20,063 0 0	63,795	24,154	77,949
Total for 23 weeks ...	491,273	1,57,762 0 0	7,18,578 0	66,543 0 0	4,218 0 0	2,28,513 0 0	66,297	24,896	81,193
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,175	8,237 0 0	50,924 0	5,450 0 0	119 0 0	13,806 0 0	2,676	4,736	4,413
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	269	97 0 0	592 0	63 0 0	1 0 0	101 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	483,576	1,63,505 0 0	8,11,675 0	77,756 0 0	5,471 0 0	2,46,732 0 0	67,335	29,977	97,312

* Audited up to 17th October 1896.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th October 1896 on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	9,904	5,780 7 9	24,876 0	3,259 3 0	103 5 0	9,2·2 15 9	1,304	3,145	4,509
Or per mile of railway ...	62·29	36·35 0 0	156·70 0	20·50 0 0	1·03 0 0	57·88 0 0	8·58	19 78	28·36
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	137,307	79,051 6 3	14,67,063 0	52,704 13 4	3,014 12 10	1,34,771 0 5	19,975	42,955	62,930
Total for 15 weeks ...	147,211	84,831 14 0	15,61,939 0	55,964 0 4	3,178 1 10	1,44,074 0 2	21,330	46,100	67,439
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,717	4,137 10 3	2,96,186 0	3,891 15 3	151 12 0	8,431 5 6	810	5,143	5,959
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	60·29	34·07 0 0	2 313·95 0	30·40 0 0	1·19 0 0	66·26 0 0	6·38	40·18	46·56
Total to corresponding date of previous year	70,060	34,104 9 9	50,93,067 0	68,245 8 3	1,693 10 0	1,04,343 12 0	8,874	65,997	94,571

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 17th October 1896.			Receipts for week ending 11th October 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 17th October 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 17th October 1896.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	9,203	57·88	128	8,491	66·26	159	2,96,168	1,874·89	128*	1,04,344	980·12	1,91,824	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 28th November 1896 on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	14,369	7,·68 0 0	85,274 0	3,376 0 0	190 0 0	10,634 0 0	2,182	3,213	5,395
Or per mile of railway ...	90·37	47·45 0 0	536·31 0	21 23 0 0	1·20 0 0	66·88 0 0	13·72	20·21	33·93
For previous 20 weeks of half-year (a)	229,311	1,16,594 14 0	20,60,967 0	75,281 0 4	4,229 1 10	1,96,105 0 2	31,000	61,120	92,120
Total for 21 weeks ...	243,680	1,23,662 14 0	21,46,241 0	78,657 0 4	4,419 1 10	2,06,739 0 2	33,182	64,333	97,515
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,258	4,709 8 0	3,06,084 0	6,794 5 0	128 2 0	11,631 15 0	740	4,669	5,409
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	72·33	36·79 0 0	2,395·97 0	53·08 0 0	1·00 0 0	90·87 0 0	5·78	36·48	42·26
Total to corresponding date of previous year	134,763	69,860 14 4	66,54,791 0	96,969 6 3	3,431 5 6	1,70,261 10 1	13,927	1,15,464	1,29,391

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 17th October 1896.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 28th November 1896.			Receipts for week ending 30th November 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 28th November 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 30th November 1896.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
159	10,634	66·88	128	11,632	90·87	159	3,39,803	2,313·39	128*	1,70,261	1,425·09	1,69,541	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 28th November 1896 on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	(a)126,650	(a)53,730	(b)3,33,210	(b)50,410	(a)13,230	(a)1,17,370	13,093	(c)20,047	33,140
Or per mile of railway	167·53	71·07	440·75	66·68	17·50	155·25	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20½ weeks of half-year(d)	1,990,706	7,64,829	75,67,964	9,30,967	2,09,854	19,05,650	294,504	348,377	642,941
Total for 21½ weeks ...	2,117,356	8,18,559	79,01,174	9,81,377	2,23,084	20,23,020	307,657	368,424	676,081
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	96,673	40,311	4,78,913	58,034	13,872	1,12,217	15,757	(e)20,074	35,831
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	127·87	53·32	633·48	76·77	18·35	148·44	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,206,603	9,08,901	68,80,882	8,33,203	2,21,338	19,63,442	342,916	351,373	694,289

(a) Increase in "coaching" is due to the Sonepore and Ajodhya Melas.
(b) Decrease in goods is due to pressure of coaching traffic in connection with the Melas.
(c) Includes Nil miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) " audited figures up to week ending 17th October 1896.
(e) " 2,018 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 5th December 1896	14,861	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	13,013	9	6
Increase	1,847	6	6
Receipts per mile for the week ending 5th December 1896	291	6	3
Corresponding period of 1895	255	2	8
Increase	36	3	7
Receipts from 1st July to 5th December 1896	3,25,023	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	3,13,945	0	0
Increase	11,078	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 16th December 1896.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 52 of 1896.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*]

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FINAL REPORT ON THE WINTER RICE CROP.

THE following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,

The 18th December 1896. *Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Final Report on the Winter Rice Crop of Bengal, 1896.

THE final forecast of the winter rice crop has been received from all districts except Palamau. For Palamau, the latest estimate is contained in a telegram from the Deputy Commissioner, dated 10th November 1896. The date of despatch of each forecast from the district office is shown in the appended returns.

2. *Conditions of season most favourable to the winter rice crop.*—The following paragraph reproduced from Bengal Government letter No. 4549Agri., dated 18th November 1896, explains the conditions of season most favourable to the winter rice crop :—

The distribution of rainfall most favourable to the winter rice crop is when premonitory showers fall in May or early in June. The rain in the latter half of June and in July should be heavy, then should come an interval of comparatively fine weather, so as to permit of weeding operations being successfully carried on. The September rains should be heavy, shading off into fine weather with showers in October. On the sufficiency of the rainfall in September, more than in any other month, depends the character of the outturn of this crop. The preparation of rice land commences much earlier in East and North Bengal, and in the eastern districts of South-West Bengal, than in the rest of the Lower Provinces. The ante-monsoon showers, which fall in April, May and the first part of June, are, in consequence, of more importance in these parts than in other places, where lands are usually prepared after the commencement of the monsoon rains.

3. *Character of the present season.*—The rainfall of the year 1896 from June to November may be briefly described as follows :—

The month of June was marked by excessive rain, due to a series of cyclonic storms, in all districts lying to the south of the Ganges, viz., in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, South Bihar, and the districts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. The rainfall during June was normal or nearly so in East Bengal and the southern districts of North Bengal, namely, Rajshahi, Pabna, and Bogra; while the remaining districts of North Bengal and the whole of North Bihar received very little.

In July, rainfall was deficient over great part of these Provinces, especially in Bihar; it was in excess in Orissa and in some districts of the Burdwan and Chota Nagpur Divisions. In August, rain was everywhere deficient, except in Orissa and Singhbhum. In September, the rainfall was irregular; it was in excess of the normal in Eastern Bengal and some districts of Northern Bengal, but it was again extremely deficient in the Patna Division. After the middle of September, rainfall became much scattered, and in Bihar almost entirely ceased. In October, the rainfall was everywhere deficient; no district received as much as an inch of rain except Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Rangpur and Chittagong.

Briefly speaking, the prospects of the winter rice crop, which had been injured by the deficient rainfall of July and August, were in many parts ruined by the early cessation of the monsoon in the middle of September. The slight showers of November came too late to do any appreciable

good to the winter rice crop. The absence of rain in October was further aggravated in the riparian districts of East and North Bengal by the unusually low level of the rivers which did not rise high enough to inundate the *bhils* where much of the winter rice crop is grown.

4. *Area cultivated.*—The total area cropped with winter rice this year is estimated at 29,341,600 acres against 30,402,300 acres last year. The decrease amounts to 1,060,700 acres, or 3·48 per cent. on the area cropped last year. The decrease is most noticeable in the Rajshahi and Bhagalpur Divisions and in Mymensingh, and is attributed solely to the insufficient rainfall during the transplanting season. In Cuttack also, there was a large falling off due to the crop having been destroyed by flood in July and August. On the other hand, the area brought under cultivation this year showed a considerable increase over that of last year in every district of the Burdwan Division and in the 24-Parganas, where there was a recovery due to a more favourable opening season over the diminished areas cropped last year. Comparison was made in the preliminary forecast issued on the 4th October last between this year's areas and those of 1894, when the full normal area is believed to have been brought under cultivation. It showed a decrease in area sown this year, amounting to 1,800,000 acres, or nearly 6 per cent. on the estimated area of 1894.

5. *Character of the crop.*—It will be seen from the district returns appended hereto that of the 45 districts in these Provinces, no district returns the crop to be above 12 annas; only one district, Bogra, estimates the outturn at 12 annas; only eight districts, 24-Parganas, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Backergunge, Chittagong, Patna, Angul and Singhbhum, estimate 10 annas and over, but less than 12 annas; 15 districts, viz., Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Hooghly, Darjeeling, Dacca, Tippera, Noakhali, Gaya, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Sonthal Parganas, Puri and Lohardaga, estimate at 8 annas and over, but less than 10 annas; 12 districts, viz., Burdwan, Murshidabad, Khulna, Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Cuttack, Balasore, Hazaribagh, Palamau and Manbhum, estimate at 6 annas and over, but less than 8 annas; four districts, viz., Pabna, Shahabad, Darbhanga and Malda, estimate at 4 to 6 annas, and the remaining districts report an outturn less than 4 annas, viz., Nadia $2\frac{1}{2}$, Jessore 3, Saran $1\frac{1}{4}$, Champaran $3\frac{1}{2}$, Muzaffarpur 3.

Taking the Province as a whole, the outturn of the winter rice crop may be estimated at $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas, or slightly below half the average crop. It will be seen that the estimates of outturn returned in the first forecast have been reduced in almost every district of Bengal, the deterioration caused by the failure of the October rain amounting to nearly 5 annas for the Province as a whole.

6. *Gross outturn.*—Appended to the district returns is a statement showing the estimated yield in cwts. of winter

rice for Bengal as a whole. The total yield of clean rice this year is estimated to amount to about 150 million cwts. against 272 millions produced last year.* It will be remembered that the crop of last year was estimated at 13 annas.

B. C. BASU,

Assistant Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

The 8th December 1896.

(Countersigned.)

W. C. MACPHERSON,

Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 8th December 1896.

* As in former years the outturn of rice in cwts. has been obtained for the Province as a whole, by multiplying the total area cultivated by 15 maunds, or by 15 × 82⅔lbs., which has been assumed to be the average yield of winter rice (cleaned) to the acre, and then by reducing the outturn obtained by $\frac{7\frac{3}{4}}{16}$, which is the estimate in annas of the outturn for the year.

APPENDIX I.

Final Report on the Winter Rice Crop of Bengal, 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District, with date of submission of forecast.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented the outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Burdwan 28-11-96.	Sadar	794,880	635,800	434,300	217,100	247,900	6	8	The prospects of the crop were fair until the end of September, when the rains suddenly ceased; the crop on high lands withered in consequence. The crop commanded by Eden Canal water is an average one.	
	Kalna	276,480	224,000	128,000	96,000	96,000	5	5	Owing to insufficient rainfall in the latter part of the current year the outturn is estimated by the Subdivisional Officer to be about the same as that of last year. This is probably too low, as there is no reason why the Kalna outturn should be only 5 annas, while the Katwa outturn is 10 annas. The preliminary forecast for Kalna subdivision was 10 annas.	
	Katwa	225,280	169,600	140,800	105,600	123,200	6	10	This year's outturn is much better than that of the last year. Owing, however, to insufficient rainfall at the sowing time, some lands could not be planted out, while the cessation of the rains from the latter half of September has affected the outturn.	
	Raniganj	429,440	254,700	225,300	169,000	200,000	14	6 to 9	The outturn would have been well up to the average had not the rains ceased totally in the middle of September.	
	District Total ...	1,726,080	1,283,800	928,400	587,700	667,100	7	7¾		
Birbhum 27-11-96.	Sadar	709,120	900,000	413,000	380,300	340,000	12	9	The early cessation of the rain in September has caused the diminished outturn which, taken as a whole, will reach 9 annas. The condition of the crop varies considerably even in the same thana.	
	Rampur Hát ...	412,800		241,000	150,000	200,000	13	10		
	District Total ...	1,121,920	900,000	654,000	510,300	590,000	13¼	9¼		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District, with date of submission of forecast.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent the outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Bankura 7-11-96.	Sadar ...	1,229,440	428,800	264,800	271,700	256,900	Annas. 13	Annas. 8	A full average crop was estimated, but owing to the scanty rainfall in September and its complete cessation in October, no more than an 8-annas crop in the Sadar subdivision and a 10-annas crop in Vishnupur, or 9 annas for the whole district, can be expected.	
	Vishnupur ...	448,000	214,500	136,000	70,000	130,000	7	10		
	District Total ...	1,677,440	643,300	551,400	341,700	386,900	8½	8½		
Midnapore 24-11-96.	Sadar ...	2,130,000	1,123,100	769,840	700,000	759,500	12	8	The cause of increase in the area brought under cultivation in the Sadar subdivision has been explained in the preliminary forecast, but the outturn is likely to be less than what was then anticipated owing to want of rain. The Tamluk estimate is given as reported by the Subdivisional Officer. It is, however, too low. A fair but by no means excessive estimate would be 10 or 11 annas.	
	Tamluk ...	930,400	279,000	237,600	179,400	233,500	9	8		
	Contai ...	965,360	466,950	368,700	254,400	256,300	16	10		
	Ghatal ...	238,080	146,500	131,500	85,800	131,800	6	10		
	District Total ...	3,232,800	2,111,500	1,501,700	1,220,600	1,480,100	12	9½		
Hooghly 16-11-96.	Sadar ...	282,880	178,800	141,400	62,000	53,500	16	6	The cause of the meagre outturn is well known. Owing to the cessation of rain since the beginning of October last, the winter rice crop, which promised so well from the beginning, has been greatly affected at the time it was in ear. The crop is withering in places for want of moisture.	
	Serampore ...	219,520	160,000	100,500	46,000	100,000	10	7		
	Jehanabad ...	238,667	167,700	83,800	75,200	80,000	6	9		
	Howrah ...	110,720	63,800	61,800	32,700	57,800	9	11		
	Ulubaria ...	215,680	138,000	105,800	67,000	80,000	8	7		
	District Total ...	1,067,360	708,300	495,300	276,900	350,300	8	8		

24-Parganas 16-11-96.	Sadar	533,760	462,700	305,800	203,900	250,000	10	10	The continued drought has injured the crop on high lands. The drought has done most injury in the northern half of the Sadar subdivision, whereas in the southern half (where two-thirds of the rice of the district is grown) the crop is estimated at 10 and 12 annas; hence the district total is 10½ annas. The crop in Barasat was over-estimated in the telegraphic report recently submitted. Some good was done in Basirhat by a fall of rain on the 2nd November. In my opinion the crops, especially in the south, are better than last year's, when they were over-estimated in the report.	The Collector speaks of the southern half of the Sadar subdivision as growing two-thirds of the rice of the district. Perhaps the southern half of the district is meant.
	Barasat	313,600	189,400	117,100	67,000	100,000	8	8		
	Basirhat	230,400	192,900	142,500	142,500	142,500	12	8		
	Diamond Harbour	296,880	243,900	232,900	246,100	245,000	12	12		
	District Total ...	1,344,640	1,088,900	796,300	678,600	737,500	10½	10½		
Nadia ... 17-11-96.	Sadar	497,920	362,800	65,200	65,200	60,000	10	2	Insufficient rain during the ploughing and sowing seasons is the cause of decrease in the area under cultivation, and continued cessation of rain thereafter retarded the growth and development of young plants. The *dhan* ears are empty for want of moisture, and hence this unfavourable outturn.	
	Kushtia	388,060	278,400	28,000	28,000	28,000	4	4		
	Meherpur	634,880	462,600	24,400	24,400	17,800	4	1		
	Ranaghat	278,280	199,200	12,800	11,000	11,000	6	4		
	District Total ...	1,798,160	1,303,000	130,400	128,600	116,800	7½	2½		
Murshidabad. 16-11-96.	Sadar	586,240	395,100	82,000	57,400	58,900	8	5	The decrease in the outturn, as compared with that shown in the preliminary forecast (Sadar 10 annas, Kandi 12 annas, Jangipur 5 annas, and whole district 11 annas) is due to want of rain since October.	
	Kandi	405,760	279,800	189,600	142,400	147,400	8	5		
	Jangipur	381,440	310,600	40,300	32,000	30,000	7	9		
	District Total ...	1,373,440	985,500	312,200	231,800	236,300	8	7		
Jessore ... 13-11-96.	Sadar	668,960	504,000	166,400	150,600	130,000	8	2	Want of rainfall during the year is the cause of this poor outturn. There is doubt about the accuracy of the figures returned. They are approximate.	The present report is more hopeful than the Collector's telegraphic report of October, in which the outturn was returned as 4 annas in Narail and *nil* in Bangaon.
	Jhenida	304,000	204,800	64,000	64,000	64,000	8	1		
	Magura	272,000	171,500	89,600	89,600	89,600	10	2		
	Narail	311,080	187,500	128,000	128,000	128,000	11	8		
	Bangaon	415,360	249,000	130,000	72,000	53,000	5	2		
	District Total ...	1,672,000	1,116,800	578,000	503,600	466,600	8½	5		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District, with date of submission of forecast.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented the outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Khulna ... 15-11-96.	Sadar	1,006,336	293,400	228,600	226,600	228,600	10	6	There was heavy rain after the submission of the previous forecast, but there was no rain after 29th September; in consequence of this want of rain the outturn on the higher lands will be 8 annas and less everywhere except in the *bheels* in the north of Sadar and Bagerhat subdivisions, where it will be a 10- or 12-anna crop. But in the great rice-porducing tract bordering on the Sundarbans in the south of the Sadar and Satkhira subdivisions, the outturn will be nothing, the crop being partly dried up for want of rain and partly killed by salt water.	
	Satkhira	814,643	299,500	232,400	210,000	150,000	10	4		
	Bagerhat	965,523	277,100	214,100	214,100	275,800	14	8		
	Area of boundary khals and rivers of the Sundarbans in this district.	317,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	District Total ...	3,103,942	870,000	675,100	652,700	654,400	11½	6		
Rajshahi... 13-11-96.	Sadar	551,425	306,700	199,300	187,800	187,800	12	4	The rain in September 1896 improved the prospect of the crop a little, but total absence of rain in October and up to date has made the condition of the crop worse; hence the low outturn.	
	Nator	523,520	402,100	249,300	189,700	189,700	14	5		
	Naugaon	395,920	297,100	224,300	223,500	223,500	10	8		
	District Total ...	1,490,865	1,005,900	672,900	601,000	601,000	12	6		

Dinajpur... 16-11-96.	Sadar	2,080,640	1,377,600	1,090,400	1,005,400	754,100	20	10	The September rains did some good to the crops transplanted in July and August, and allowed further transplantation on the area lying fallow before September; but there being no further rain, the crop has not come on, and the plants on high land have been destroyed. The crop will be quite a 10-anna one, and may be more.
	Thakurgaon ...	554,880	367,400	218,100	218,100	190,800	16	12	
	District Total ...	2,635,520	1,745,000	1,308,500	1,223,500	944,900	19¼	10⅔	
Jalpaiguri 23-11-96.	Sadar	1,072,000	557,500	313,000	307,400	252,400	14	8	The rainfall in September has improved the condition of the crops to a certain extent.
	Alipur	822,690	446,700	159,800	151,700	130,600	13	6	
	District Total ...	1,894,690	1,004,200	472,800	459,100	383,000	13½	7½	
Darjeeling 18-11-96.	Whole district ...	744,960	189,400	67,800	69,100	69,100	14½	8	Want of seasonable rain affected the outturn.
Rangpur... 13-11-96.	Sadar	730,240	486,800	365,100	365,100	255,000	16	10 to 11	The rainfall at the beginning of September and at the end of August no doubt improved the agricultural prospects; but since then abnormal want of rain has damaged prospects, so that not more than 10 annas to 11 annas outturn is expected on the whole.
	Kurigram	599,680	468,900	234,500	234,500	225,000			
	Gaibanda ...	466,400	371,200	281,600	253,000	105,600			
	Nilphamari ...	414,720	275,800	92,800	90,000	75,000			
	District Total ...	2,231,040	1,602,700	974,000	942,600	660,600	16	10 to 11	
Bogra ... 15-11-96.	Whole district ...	929,280	421,000	280,000	300,000	225,000	12	12	Owing to the continued drought in August, and subsequently since the latter part of September, the crop in the high lands has suffered much, especially in the tract on the east of the Karatoya.
Pabna ... 13-11-96.	Sadar	564,480	423,600	350,000	400,000	400,000	16	4	The short outturn is due to the absence of rain during the months of September and October, and the unparalleled lowness of the floods throughout the rains.
	Sirajganj	612,480	459,300	300,000	216,200	159,200	16	6	
	District Total ...	1,176,960	882,500	650,000	625,200	559,200	16	4⅘	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District, with date of submission of forecast.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented the outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Dacca ... 17-11-96.	Sadar	810,240	405,100	243,500	243,500	243,800	14	8	The decrease in the outturn, as compared with the previous year, is due to want of rainfall and insufficiency of flood water.	
	Manikganj ...	312,960	234,200	202,200	180,000	200,000	8	8		
	Munshiganj ...	247,040	128,000	61,000	61,000	60,000	16	10		
	Narainganj ...	410,240	230,400	70,400	69,000	69,000	12	8		
	District Total ...	1,780,480	997,700	577,100	553,500	572,800	12½	8½		
Mymensingh. 17-11-96.	Sadar	1,183,360	697,000	282,200	282,200	225,800	10	6	The outturn is estimated to be less than that reported in the preliminary forecast. This is owing to the deficiency of rains during the time of transplantation as well as owing to the absolute drought during the month of October, the time for growing of the ears.	
	Netrakona ...	697,600	284,500	180,000	150,000	150,000	10	10		
	Kishorganj ...	667,520	264,000	135,200	135,200	90,100	14	6		
	Jamalpur	824,960	627,200	304,000	304,000	266,000	16	10		
	Tangail	679,040	533,000	205,000	205,000	205,000	14	6		
	District Total ...	4,052,480	2,405,700	1,106,400	1,106,400	936,900	13	7½		

Faridpur 20-11-96.	Sadar	550,400	385,300	269,000	280,000	280,000	14	8	Want of flood water and rain in October and November has changed the prospects of the crop since the submission of the preliminary forecast. The crop in the high lands has almost withered, and that on low land has also suffered a good deal.
	Madaripur... ...	636,160	416,800	324,000	324,000	324,000	16	8	
	Goalundo	273,920	205,400	137,000	137,000	137,000	12	5	
	District Total ...	1,460,480	1,007,500	750,000	741,000	741,000	14	7	
Backergunge, 16-11-96.	Sadar	711,040	446,700	256,000	256,000	256,000	14	10	The decrease in the estimated outturn brought about since the preliminary forecast on account of drought and insects may be estimated at about two annas in each subdivision. The crops on the low lands are still looking very well.
	Patuakhali ...	787,840	320,200	224,000	224,000	224,000	16	14	
	Pirojpur	442,880	320,200	236,800	236,800	236,800	14	10	
	Dakhin Shahbazpur.	393,600	256,100	160,000	160,000	160,000	10	10	
	District Total ...	2,335,360	1,343,200	876,800	876,800	876,800	13½	11	
Tippera 12-11-96.	Sadar	730,880	547,800	383,300	345,300	329,500	16	8	The decrease is attributable to the want of rain which not only retarded transplatation but also stunted the growth of the crop on all but very low lands.
	Brahmanbaria ...	492,160	353,900	229,700	250,000	250,000	16	11	
	Chandpur ...	371,200	265,600	192,000	192,000	192,000	18	9	
	District Total ...	1,594,240	1,167,300	5,000	787,300	771,500	16½	9½	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District, with date of submission of forecast.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented the outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Noakhali 16-11-96.	Sadar	590,720	640,000	426,220	426,020	426,020	Annas. 10	Annas. 5¼	Owing to premature cessation of monsoon rains the outturn is expected to be materially less than that of last year. There has been no rain to speak of in the district during the whole of October 1896.	The Collector has decreased the area in columns 6 and 7 against Sadar by 200 acres.
	Feuny	222,080	178,980	137,900	137,860	137,900	14	6¼		
	District Total ...	1,812,800	818,800	564,100	563,940	563,920	13	6¼		
Chittagong 25-11-96.	Sadar	1,023,251	416,900	401,300	401,300	401,300	14	10	Complete absence of rainfall since the submission of the preliminary forecast has been highly prejudicial to the crop. Hence the reduction in the outturn.	
	Cox's Bazar ...	671,590	90,800	85,600	85,600	85,600	14	12		
	District Total ...	1,694,841	507,700	486,900	486,900	486,900	14	10¾		

Patna ... 27-11-96.	Sadar	484,480	993,500	141,900	142,800	141,900	12	12	Thana Monair having been transferred from Dinapur subdivision and added to Sadar subdivision and its exact area not being known, the area figures for those subdivisions have been shown together. The outturn will be worse in some case than last year's, owing to the untimely cessation of rain for want of which the crop was greatly injured.	The Collector should have assigned reason for changing the figure of the preliminary forecast for this year's area under winter rice from 428,100 acres to 421,500 acres. The Collector returns an 8-annas' crop in an area of 4,000 acres in the Sadar and Dinapur subdivisions, but does not say which particular tract it refers to. The average outturn for the whole district would be nearer 10½ annas than 9½ which the Collector has returned.
	Dinapore	336,640		76,800	57,600	54,700	12	9		
	Barh	507,520		225,500	225,500	225,500	10	10		
	District Total ...	1,328,640	993,500	444,200	424,400	421,500	11	10½		
Gaya ... 23-11-96.	Sadar	1,219,200	917,900	496,000	496,000	496,000	8	7	The decrease in the actual outturn is due to deficiency of rainfall at the time of transplantation, and its failure in August, September and October.	
	Nawada	611,200	469,600	360,700	370,000	370,000	8	10		
	Jahanabad ...	337,840	321,900	208,000	210,000	209,000	12	8		
	Aurangabad ...	797,440	478,100	215,000	227,000	224,500	8	7		
	District Total ...	2,915,680	2,207,500	1,225,700	1,303,000	1,299,500	9	8		
Shahabad 19-11-96.	Arrah	585,600	467,400	373,200	200,600	200,000	8	4	The decrease in the outturn is due to entire absence of rain in September and October 1896.	
	Buxar	426,240	217,900	126,600	122,600	120,000	10	4		
	Sasaram	955,520	382,500	242,500	241,000	225,000	9	8		
	Bhabhua	832,640	624,600	312,300	212,000	225,000	10	Nil.		
	District Total ...	2,800,000	1,712,400	1,054,600	782,200	770,000	9½	4		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District, with date of submission of forecast.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented the outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Sarun ... 11-11-96.	Sadar	688,560	581,500	144,000	144,000	144,000	12	1	The failure is due to want of rain since the 17th September 1896.	
	Siwan	530,560	430,000	176,000	184,000	176,000	10	1		
	Gopalganj ...	387,520	371,000	117,600	117,600	117,600	14	2		
	District Total ...	1,606,640	1,382,500	431,600	441,600	431,600	12	1¼		
Champaran 17-11-96.	Sadar	971,520	654,000	229,000	229,000	200,000	15	5	The winter rice crop has been a failure except on low lands or where irrigated. The causes of this are the late commencement of the rains, a break of four weeks in July and August, and the absence of all rain since the beginning of September, except nine-tenths of an inch about the middle of that month.	
	Bettiah	1,288,320	768,000	448,000	448,000	360,000	16	2½		
	District Total ...	2,259,840	1,422,000	677,000	677,000	560,000	13½	3½		
Muzaffarpur. 16-11-96.	Sadar	779,520	614,000	272,000	272,000	272,000	10	3	The diminished outturn is due to continued drought from September 1896.	The area of the Sadar subdivision has been decreased by 2 square miles, but no reason for the change has been assigned by the Collector.
	Hajipur	453,440	338,000	130,000	150,000	130,000	9	2 to 3		
	Sitamarhi	648,960	493,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	12	3		
	District Total ...	1,921,920	1,445,000	722,000	722,000	722,000	10½	3		

Darbhanga 19-11-96.	Sadar	762,660	594,600	575,000	261,360	360,000	12	4½	The decrease in outturn is due to failure of rain.
	Samastipur ...	488,960	391,000	165,800	125,000	150,000	10	6	The figures returned here do not agree with those reported by the Subdivisional Officers, who give 4 for Samastipur and 3 for Madhubani. Both are, the Collector thinks, low, and do not make sufficient allowance for tracts where there is fair to good paddy. The Collector has accordingly raised the estimates. He thinks the Sadar and Madhubani are very much alike.
	Madhubani ...	883,360	834,500	651,700	630,000	630,000	12	4½	
	District Total ...	2,134,400	1,820,100	1,192,500	1,036,300	1,080,000	11½	5	
Monghyr... 24-11-96.	Sadar	997,760	698,200	279,000	279,000	209,300	12	7	Owing to want of sufficient and timely rain the area sown this year is about one-ninth less than that of last year. The outturn this year will also be less.
	Jamui	1,019,520	515,300	564,300	364,000	363,000	4	9	
	Begusarai	422,160	369,300	14,700	14,700	14,700	12	1	
	District Total ..	2,539,440	1,582,800	858,000	657,700	587,000	7½	8	
Bhagalpur 15-11-96.	Sadar	597,760	464,000	250,000	250,000	200,000	12	6	Continued drought accounts for the decrease in outturn.
	Banka	756,480	588,000	527,400	527,400	500,000	11	10	
	Madhipura ...	752,640	598,600	318,800	318,800	300,000	12	8	
	Supaul	597,760	447,000	202,000	202,000	202,000	12	7	
	District Total ...	2,704,640	2,097,000	1,298,200	1,298,200	1,202,000	11½	8½	
Purnea 15-11-96.	Sadar	1,645,440	790,000	280,000	252,000	200,000	10	7	In many places transplantation of winter rice seedlings was prevented by the drought in August. Some of the transplanted rice has withered since the submission of the preliminary forecast. Hence decrease in outturn.
	Kishanganj ...	861,440	530,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	12	10	
	Araria	688,640	410,000	320,000	320,000	240,000	14	8	
	District Total ..	3,195,520	1,730,000	840,000	812,000	680,000	12	8½	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District, with date of submission of forecast.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented the outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Malda ... 16-11-96.	Whole district ...	1,216,000	811,500	265,000	265,000	260,000	13	4 to 6	The outturn was at first estimated to be 8 annas, but owing to prolonged drought it is reduced to 4 to 6 annas.	
Santhal Parganas. 21-11-96.	Dumka	914,560	422,200	181,800	181,800	160,000	12	10	The crop suffered much for want of rain from the latter part of September 1896. The outturn will be less than that of the last year.	The area in column 7 has been changed from 840,000 acres to 822,200 acres. The Deputy Commissioner should have given his reason for the change.
	Deoghar	610,560	165,100	69,100	65,000	64,500	8	7		
	Godda	618,880	433,900	74,300	40,000	45,000	8	10		
	Jamtara	445,440	124,800	64,000	42,000	47,500	10	7		
	Pakour	437,120	327,000	262,400	262,400	262,400	10	8		
	Rajmahal	473,600	353,200	243,800	243,000	243,000	12	8		
	District Total ...	3,500,160	1,827,200	895,400	840,200	822,400	10	8		
Cuttack ... 19-11-96.	Sadar	901,120	823,100	389,400	341,900	276,000	14	6	The area originally sown was the same as last year, but the subsequent flood caused a considerable decrease. The area under cultivation after the flood is shown in column 7. After the damage caused by the heavy floods of July and August, a large portion of the flooded area has been transplanted. Had there been favourable rains an average outturn would have been reaped, but the continued drought from the latter part of September has destroyed the crops. Hence the decrease in the outturn.	
	Jajpur	706,560	320,700	288,000	288,000	198,000	16	8		
	Kendrapara ...	648,200	410,200	327,700	300,000	223,000	16	7		
	Banki	74,240	37,200	23,000	23,000	23,000	14	8		
	District Total ...	2,325,120	1,161,200	1,028,100	952,900	721,000	15	7		

Balasore ... 19-11-96.	Sadar	741,120	448,000	409,600	353,100	311,100	16	6	The decrease in area and outturn is due to heavy floods and want of rain during October and November.
	Bhadrak	581,120	389,100	300,800	300,800	300,800	16	6	
	District Total ...	1,322,240	837,100	710,400	653,900	611,900	16	6	
Angul and Khondmals. 27-11 96.	Whole district ...	1,075,840	346,300	123,600	126,500	126,500	12	8 to 10 in Angul and 12 in Khondmals; average 10.	Loss of crop is due to want of rain in October and November.
Puri ... 17-11-96.	Sadar	979,200	460,800	323,800	320,000	309,000	14	9	There has been no rain from about the middle of September. Hence the short outturn.
	Khurda	603,520	351,500	180,600	180,600	180,600	16	10	
	District Total ...	1,582,720	812,300	504,400	500,600	489,600	14½	8½	
Hazaribagh. 26-11-96.	Sadar	3,210,880	1,633,300	666,000	666,000	666,000	12	7	The decrease in the outturn as compared with that shown in the first forecast is due to cessation of rain, after the sowing season, which blasted the prospects of the crop.
	Giridih	1,292,560	842,200	448,600	448,600	448,600	8	7	
	District Total ...	4,493,440	2,475,500	1,114,600	1,114,600	1,114,600	10	7	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District, with date of submission of final forecast.	Subdivision.	Toal area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under winter rice last year in acres.	Estimated area under winter rice this year in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented the outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Lohardaga 17-11-96.	Whole district ...	4,569,600	2,589,300	1,491,700	1,491,700	1,491,700	Annas. 10	Annas. 8	The short outturn is due to the early cessation of the rains.	
Palamau ...	Whole district ...	3,139,200	768,000	320,000	300,000	320,000	10	6	.....	Return not received. Figures in columns 3 to 8 have been reproduced from the preliminary forecast. The figure in column 9 has been taken from the Deputy Commissioner's telegram dated 10th November 1896.
Manbhum 2-12-96.	Sadar ... ... Gobindpur ...	2,140,160 513,920	784,200 171,300	354,304 114,200	354,300 114,200	354,300 107,200	10 10	5 to 8 4	The poverty of this year's outturn is due to the early cessation of the rains. I consider the figures here given conjectural.	
	District Total ...	2,654,080	955,500	468,500	468,500	461,500	10	5 to 8		
Singhbhum 18-11-96.	Whole district ...	2,401,920	1,182,100	895,200	895,200	895,200	14	10 (exclusive of Ghatsilla).	The decrease of outturn is due to insufficient rainfall at the latter part of the season.	* Estimated by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.
	Total for all Bengal	95,254,207	56,644,000	32,634,100	30,402,300	29,341,600	13*	$7\frac{1}{5}$*		

N.B.- Twenty annas represents a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

APPENDIX II.

Abstract of the Final Report on the Winter Rice Crop, 1896.

PROVINCE.	ACREAGE.					OUTTURN IN CWT.					Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop.	Of previous year's crop.	Average of two preceding years, viz., 1893 and 1894.	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) area in		Estimated yield of current year, *i.e.*, of area in column 2.	Yield of previous year, *i.e.*, of area in column 3.	Average of two preceding years, viz., 1893 and 1894.	Percentage by which column 7 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) outturn in		
				Column 3.	Column 4.				Column 8.	Column 9.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bengal	29,341,600	30,442,300	31,107,100	—3·48	—5·67	149,552,300	272,224,700	353,043,000	—45·06	—57·63	

Statement of Rainfall from May to October 1896.

Division and District.	May 1896.		June 1896.		July 1896.		August 1896.		September 1896.		October 1896.	
	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Burdwan. — Burdwan	5·71	6·08	9·18	14·12	11·88	8·19	11·86	8·38	7·62	7·82	3·53	.....
Burdwan. — Birbhum	4·63	3·76	10·73	14·47	12·57	7·63	12·52	5·36	10·18	5·09	3·53	.....
Burdwan. — Bankura	4·73	3·99	10·55	11·93	12·07	14·09	12·70	10·54	8·51	4·52	3·24	.....
Burdwan. — Midnapore	5·13	5·39	9·59	12·95	12·19	15·00	12·85	12·85	8·51	5·52	4·63	.....
Burdwan. — Hooghly	5·32	4·58	9·70	14·95	12·00	12·74	12·51	8·78	8·06	6·37	4·08	0·01
Burdwan. — Howrah	5·55	5·05	10·16	14·82	11·99	10·19	12·38	11·79	8·06	4·46	3·69	.....
Presidency. — 24-Parganas	5·66	5·23	10·74	16·20	12·37	14·06	13·06	10·35	8·94	5·25	4·79	0·05
Presidency. — Nadia	6·48	8·14	9·83	10·85	10·51	6·63	11·22	4·05	8·15	8·45	4·16	.....
Presidency. — Murshidabad	5·07	3·20	9·32	11·60	11·27	8·56	11·12	8·34	9·82	5·58	3·74	0·01
Presidency. — Jessore	7·08	7·65	11·40	12·77	10·54	7·06	10·91	5·85	7·81	9·02	4·41	0·28
Presidency. — Khulna	6·49	4·47	12·65	15·73	12·82	10·45	11·78	5·83	9·85	10·46	4·04	0·14
Rajshahi. — Rajshahi	6·15	8·58	10·28	10·28	12·02	11·35	10·15	4·01	10·56	.....	3·81	0·04
Rajshahi. — Dinajpur	7·41	9·32	15·32	9·42	14·29	6·58	12·53	3·99	11·38	17·73	4·51	0·73
Rajshahi. — Jalpaiguri	13·14	14·41	28·09	5·56	26·60	25·70	25·82	8·08	21·71	17·24	4·83	2·14
Rajshahi. — Darjeeling	8·24	7·99	22·16	19·26	30·28	22·64	25·52	18·32	15·67	22·70	4·72	1·20
Rajshahi. — Rangpur	10·51	10·13	19·23	9·08	15·56	14·31	12·37	6·33	13·45	22·80	4·88	1·40
Rajshahi. — Bogra	7·98	9·94	13·11	12·06	15·23	13·80	11·90	3·25	10·92	10·60	3·80	0·04
Rajshahi. — Pabna	7·75	9·63	10·85	14·58	11·13	6·75	11·17	5·01	9·34	5·09	4·14	0·50
Dacca. — Dacca	9·57	12·84	12·01	13·61	13·31	7·42	12·26	6·61	8·64	12·59	4·26	0·15
Dacca. — Mymensingh	10·48	14·67	17·87	17·51	15·55	12·23	15·20	4·52	14·37	16·45	5·30	0·23
Dacca. — Faridpur	8·57	8·65	12·33	9·00	11·93	6·63	11·70	6·47	8·16	11·46	4·32	0·02
Dacca. — Backergunge	7·96	7·74	17·23	18·01	18·64	11·74	15·50	9·39	10·91	13·47	5·92	0·19
Chittagong. — Tippera	10·39	12·84	13·97	10·25	13·36	10·79	15·02	4·18	10·00	.....	5·10	0·62
Chittagong. — Noakhali	10·48	13·39	23·05	19·74	23·47	22·93	24·20	18·10	14·82	14·91	7·38	0·93
Chittagong. — Chittagong	10·84	9·18	25·67	24·42	29·80	16·91	22·85	10·72	13·18	10·58	6·85	1·24
Chittagong. — South Lushai Hills	11·38	7·06	17·87	11·06	16·58	12·00	15·08	7·30	11·50	10·04	6·54	1·00

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FINAL REPORT ON THE BHADOI CROPS.

THE following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,

The 18th December 1896. *Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Final Report on the Bhadoi Crops in Bengal, 1896.

Explanatory.—The crops dealt with in this report are (1) *bhadoi* food crops, the chief among which are *bhadoi* paddy, Indian-corn and *mandua*, and (2) *bhadoi* non-food crops, including, among other, jute, cotton and indigo. The chief *bhadoi* non-food crops are reported on in special forecasts; it will be unnecessary, therefore, to deal with them specially in this report. Among the *bhadoi* food crops, *bhadoi* paddy (or *aus* paddy, as it is called in Bengal Proper) holds the chief place, occupying an estimated area of a little over 7 million acres, and about 45 per cent. of the total *bhadoi* area; it is practically the only *bhadoi* cereal grown in the districts of Bengal Proper. In Bihar and Chota Nagpur, Indian-corn or maize is the most important food crop grown in the *bhadoi* season, and next to it rank *mandua* and *bhadoi* paddy. The *bhadoi* paddy of Bihar is, unlike the *aus* of Bengal, a low land paddy which comes to maturity in October or early in November. In Orissa, *bhadoi* paddy, locally known as *beali*, occupies the first place among the *bhadoi* cereals, and next to it is *mandua*.

The requirements with regard to rainfall are somewhat different for the different *bhadoi* crops. In Bengal Proper, where *aus* paddy is very largely grown, the preparation of land for this crop commences with the ante-monsoon showers which fall in March and April. The crop is sown in May, some weeks before the regular monsoon rains commence. For a successful *aus* crop, the monsoon should commence in June with moderate showers with frequent intervals of fine weather to permit of weeding operations, and to enable the young seedlings to put forth a vigorous growth before the heavy rainfall, which usually follows in July. Excessive rain in May and June are extremely injurious to the young *aus* crop. During July and August, the rainfall should be heavy, but with intervals of fine weather. The crop flowers in August, and stands in need of rain at this time in order that it may be enabled to throw out shoots, and in order

that the grain may fill out. Want of rain in August is on this account very harmful to the prospects of the crop. The *aus* paddy crop is mostly reaped by the middle of September, and except where it is sown late, it is not influenced by the character of the rainfall after the middle of September. The cultivation of Indian-corn and the lesser millets is chiefly confined to Bihar and Chota Nagpur, where the *bhadoi* sowings do not commence before the regular rains set in about the middle of June. Heavy rain in June and July are detrimental to the prospects of these crops. On the other hand, want of rain in July and August is equally injurious. A moderate amount of rain, falling in frequent showers, is most favourable to Indian-corn and the lesser millets. The *bhadoi* paddy of Bihar, being a low land crop, is, like winter rice, highly susceptible to injury from deficient rain, especially during September and the first half of October, when moisture is required to fill out and mature the grain. *Mandua* is reaped about the end of October or early in November, and is liable to be injured by want of rain in September and October.

2. *Character of the season of 1896.*—The character of the present season up to the middle of September was described in the first forecast issued by this Department on the 26th September 1896. The rainfall during September was chiefly confined to a few days about the middle of the month, after which there was little or no rain in these Provinces during the rest of the *bhadoi* season, which may be said to close with the end of October. The most prominent feature of the season was the great lack of rain in every month, since July, in all parts of these Provinces, except in Orissa. In Orissa, the rainfall was excessive in July, and again in August, causing repeated floods which destroyed the standing crops over a large area.

3. *Area cultivated.*—The total area cultivated with *bhadoi* crops of all kinds this year is estimated at 15,931,600 acres against 15,740,900 acres last year. The increase is nominal.

4. *Character of the crop.*—The injurious effects of the insufficient rainfall during July and August were not perhaps sufficiently realised when the first forecasts were being prepared. The outturn of *bhadoi* crops now reported is much lower than what was reported in September last for many districts. Taking all the *bhadoi* crops together, it would appear from the district returns appended hereto, that out of 43 districts, from which the final report has been received, only 1 (Tippera) reports a full average, or 16-anna crop, only 8 districts (namely, Burdwan, Bankura, 24-Parganas, Dacca, Faridpur, Backergunge, Chittagong and Gaya) report the crop to be from 12 to 14 annas, 27 districts estimate the crops at 8 annas and over, but less than 12 annas, and 7

districts (namely, Nadia, Rajshahi, Shahabad, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Cuttack and Puri) at less than 8 annas. The final *bhadoi* report has not been received from Jessore and Palamau.

Looking to the poor yield of the *aus* or *bhadoi* paddy crop in the Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions, which contain the most important areas under this crop, and looking also to the worse yield of Indian-corn and millets in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, it seems improbable that the yield of the *bhadoi* crops generally for the Province has exceeded 10½ annas; the yield of the *bhadoi* food crops alone has not perhaps exceeded 9½ annas of a full average crop.

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CALCUTTA,
The 8th December 1896.

Final Report on the Bhadoi Crops of Bengal, 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Burdwan ...	1,796,080	1,283,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	173,700	165,700	167,500	9	12	The *bhadoi* crops throughout the district would have been quite up to the average had there not been a somewhat prolonged break in the rains,' when the various crops were approaching maturity.	*Aus* paddy has been a three-quarter crop in every subdivision of the district.
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	3,000	3,000	3,000	14	14		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	8,100	7,100	7,800	9	13½		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	700	600	600	12	14		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	28,000	27,480	24,100	11	13		
			Total ...	213,500	203,800	212,500	9½	12		
Birbhum ...	1,121,920	908,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	150,000	130,000	140,000	10	8	The deficient rainfall has affected the outturn of all the crops.	
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	2,000	1,500	2,000	15	10		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,500	1,200	1,500	10	10		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	2,500	2,000	2,500	10	10		
			Total ...	156,000	134,700	146,000	10	8		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Bankura ...	1,677,440	642,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	26,700	14,800	26,530	10	12	It was estimated that almost all the *bad oi* crops would yield a full average crop, but owing to the scanty rainfall in August and September last, *bhadoi* paddy yielded a 12-annas crop, and all the other crops a 13-anna outturn.	
			Bajra	900	600	900	12	13		
			Mandua	1,200	1,000	1,200	14			
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	4,900	2,600	4,400	13			
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	9,800	8,300	9,500	13			
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	800	300	800	14			
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	9,900	7,400	10,630	14			
			Total ...	54,200	35,000	53,900	13	12½		
Midnapore ...	3,292,800	2,111,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	119,700	99,700	113,260	10	11	As explained in the preliminary forecast, a larger area than last year's was brought under cultivation this year, but owing to scanty rainfall afterwards, the outturn has not been so good as was expected.	
			Bajra	7,000	6,000	6,500	12	10		
			Mandua	3,200	1,800	2,500	14	13		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	22,100	22,000	21,000	16	12		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	53,000	49,000	51,800	10½	10		

			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	27,600	22,500	24,600	10½	12		
			Other non-food crops, including jute, cotton, and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	110,300	90,900	96,900	12	12		
			Total ...	342,860	291,900	316,300	12	11½		
Hooghly ...	1,486,000	702,200	*Bhadoi* paddy	86,600	25,900	45,200	8	9	Owing to the cessation of rain from the beginning of October last, the *bhadoi* crops suffered a little; and hence the decrease in the outturn.	The Collector ought to have assigned reasons for changing (1) the normal and (2) the last year's figures under *Bhadoi* paddy, Other food-crops and Other non-food crops, from (1) 85,500, 3,500, 30,600, to 86,600, 4,600, 38,300, and from (2) 30,700, 1,200, 28,000, to 25,900, 1,500, 27,800 acres. The estimated areas sown this year are also somewhat different from those shown in the first forecast.
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	100	100	100	9½	10		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	3,100	2,000	2,700	8	9		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	4,600	1,500	2,800	11	10		
			Other non-food crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	38,300	27,800	29,400	12	12		
			Total ...	132,700	57,300	80,600	9½	10		
24-Parganas ...	1,344,640	1,088,900	*Bhadoi* paddy	108,700	99,800	102,800	10½	14	The outturn of *bhadoi* paddy was less than originally estimated, owing to deficient rain in the Basirhat subdivision.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	3,000	900	2,680	10	12		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	4,900	3,600	5,200	13	14		
			Other non-food crops, including jute, cotton, and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	42,000	35,300	41,560	13½	13		
			Total ...	158,600	139,600	152,180	10½	13½		
Nadia ...	1,788,160	1,303,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	260,600	239,300	259,600	9	6	Insufficient rain is the cause of the low estimated outturn.	
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	1,000	1,000	800	10	6		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	49,200	45,000	33,500	11	7		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	20,500	18,500	21,900	12	9		
			Other non-food crops, including jute, cotton, and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	105,900	105,100	111,700	12	8		
			Total ...	437,200	408,900	427,000	11	6½		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Division.	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified bhadoi crop, in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified bhadoi crop, in acres.	Estimated area this year under each specified bhadoi crop, in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Murshidabad...	1,972,160	955,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	212,900	213,300	211,500	Annas. 9	Annas. 8	The low outturn of *bhadoi* paddy and other non-food crops, is due to want of rainfall.	
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	300	200	200	8	8		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	2,000	1,900	1,900	9	8		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	13,700	7,500	7,500	11	11		
			Other non-food crops, including jute, cotton, and indigo, as shown in the special forecast.	94,200	79,400	79,600	12	9		
			Total ...	323,100	301,300	300,700	10	9¼		
Jessore ...	1,972,160	1,116,600	*Bhadoi* paddy	314,400	314,300	314,000	10	8	.....	Final report has not been received. The figures in column 9 are reproduced from the first forecast.
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	8,800	8,400	8,400	10	10		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	18,800	16,600	16,600	10	10		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo as shown in the special forecasts.	67,200	58,700	64,600	12	15		
			Total ...	409,200	398,000	403,600	10	9		

Khulna ...	3,108,942	870,030	*Bhadoi* paddy	56,400	51,800	52,600	12	6¼	The outturn in the Sadar and Bagirhat subdivisions varies from 4 to 8 annas, while that in Satkhira is 16 annas. Want of rain in proper time is the cause of deficient outturn in Sadar and Bagirhat.
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	3,200	3,100	3,200	10	16	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	29,800	29,600	25,600	12	8½	
			Total ...	89,400	83,200	84,400	12	9	
Rajshahi ...	1,490,865	1,085,900	*Bhadoi* paddy	104,800	100,700	109,600	11½	6	The decrease in outturn is due to the unusual drought this year all over the district.
			Other food-crops (*e.g.* vegetables).	1,600	800	800	12	8	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	118,500	88,500	88,600	15½	8½	
			Total ...	224,900	190,000	199,000	13	7	
Dinajpur ...	2,635,520	1,745,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	128,000	128,000	128,000	16	8	Want of seasonable rain is the cause of the poor outturn.
			Jowar	7,000	7,000	7,000	18	10	
			Mandua	7,000	7,000	7,000	12	6	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.* vegetables).	100	100	100	12	8	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo as shown in the special forecasts.	99,800	99,800	99,800	18	10	
			Total ...	241,900	241,900	241,900	15	8½	
Jalpaiguri ...	1,894,600	1,004,200	*Bhadoi* paddy	186,500	187,600	186,700	11	7	Want of rain has led to the decrease in the outturn.
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	2,000	2,000	2,000	10	8	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	4,400	4,300	4,300	12	7	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.* vegetables).	5,200	5,100	5,100	12	7	
			Other non-food-crops including jute, cottou and indigo as shown in the special forecasts.	86,700	86,400	88,400	11	10	
			Total ...	284,800	285,400	286,500	11	8	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Names of *bhadoi crops.*	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Approximate area, *last year under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Darjeeling ...	744,960	189,400	*Bhadoi* paddy	32,300	32,500	32,500	14	10	Want of seasonable rain has reduced the outturn.	
			Mandua	7,700	5,300	5,300	14	11		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	17,700	22,200	22,200	14	9		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.* vegetables).	4,500	4,500	4,500	13	11		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	15,300	15,300	15,300	15	10		
			Total ...	77,500	79,800	79,800	14	9½		
Rangpur ...	2,231,040	1,602,700	*Bhadoi* paddy	275,400	275,400	289,800	16	11	The rainfall at the beginning of September has somewhat improved the prospects of *bhadoi* paddy.	
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	100	100	100	16	12		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	91,000	91,000	91,000	16	12		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	23,700	23,700	23,700	16	16		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	294,000	293,300	293,900	15	10		
			Total ...	684,200	683,500	699,400	15	11		
Bogra	929,280	421,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	140,000	105,000	105,000	10	12	Want of rain is the cause of the low outturn.	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	76,000	100,000	100,000	13	10		
			Total ...	216,000	205,000	205,000	11½	11		

Pabna	1,176,960	882,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	125,200	123,000	120,000	15	12	The outturn of *bhadoi* paddy is 14 annas, and of other food-crops is 8 annas in the Serajganj subdivision; in the Sadar subdivision the outturn of both is 10 annas only.
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	50,500	60,000	59,000	9	8	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	102,000	108,700	108,000	12	9	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	212,800	175,500	158,300	17	12	
			Total ...	490,500	467,200	436,300	14	11	
Dacca ...	1,780,480	997,700	*Bhadoi* paddy	174,900	165,500	165,000	13	13½	The decrease in the area sown, as well as in the outturn of crops, is chiefly due to want of timely rainfall.
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	1,000	300	300	6¼	8	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	50,300	43,300	43,200	12¼	12½	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	219,300	178,300	172,400	14	10½	
			Total ...	445,500	387,400	380,900	13½	12	
Mymensingh ...	4,082,480	2,405,700	*Bhadoi* paddy	360,400	353,600	353,600	13½	11	Long continued drought during March and April last, and unusually heavy showers during May last, retarded the growth of the crop: hence the outturn is less than last year's.
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	58,900	59,900	58,900		11	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	41,500	36,500	36,500		12	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	583,100	562,100	562,100		11	
			Total ...	1,043,900	1,011,100	1,011,100	13½	11	
Faridpur ...	1,400,480	1,007,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	345,600	306,500	300,000	12	14	As the *aus* paddy was reaped before the flood set in, it did not suffer from flood and drought.
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	100	100	100	16	16	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.* vegetables).	500	500	500	16	16	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo as shown in the special forecasts.	87,300	87,300	86,800	14	10	
			Total ...	432,900	394,400	387,400	13¼	14¼	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Names of *bhadoi crops*.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn.	Remarks by District Officer.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Backergunge...	2,835,360	1,343,200	*Bhadoi* paddy	283,500	283,500	283,500	12½	13½	The drought in the latter part of the rains did not affect *bhadoi* paddy.	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	6,400	6,400	6,400	11	16		
			Total ...	289,900	289,900	289,900	12½	13½		
Tippera ...	1,594,240	1,167,300	*Bhadoi* paddy	241,100	256,700	262,300	16	18	Good outturn is attributable to the facts that when the *bhadoi* crop was growing rain fell gradually and constantly, and that fine weather set in just at the right time to allow the crop to ripen properly.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	300	4,900	5,300	14	10		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	95,200	250,500	253,400	18	14		
			Total ...	336,600	512,100	521,000	17	16		
Noakhali ...	1,052,800	818,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	206,600	202,600	203,600	15½	11	Owing to insufficient rainfall the outturn is less than last year's.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	2,600	2,600	2,600	8	6		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton, and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	9,500	9,500	9,500	14	10		
			Total ...	218,700	214,700	218,700	15½	11		

Chittagong ...	1,896,941	565,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	82,200	76,000	79,400	10	14	The difference between the outturn of *bhadoi* paddy shown in the preliminary forecast and that now shown in this report is due to the state of the crop having slightly improved by rain.	The outturn of *bhadoi* paddy was estimated at 12 annas in the first forecast.
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	3,000	2,000	1,900	8	10		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	18,900	16,000	15,400	10	10		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	12,900	11,100	11,300	12	12		
			Total ...	127,000	105,100	108,000	10	13		
Patna	1,338,640	993,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	10,100	10,100	10,100	16	9	The decrease in the area and outturn is due to the untimely cessation of rain which caused great damage to the crops this year.	
			Jowar	10,400	10,400	10,200	16	9		
			Mandua	89,100	89,100	88,900	15	10		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	109,000	108,600	108,000	15	10		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	4,300	4,300	4,300	15	10		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.* vegetables).	10,400	10,300	10,400	15	10		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo as shown in the special forecasts.	6,800	6,800	6,200	15	9		
			Total ...	240,100	239,600	239,700	15	10		
Gaya	3,015,680	2,267,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	19,800	19,800	19,800	12	13		
			Jowar	19,500	19,500	19,500	13	13		
			Mandua	77,000	77,000	77,000	14	13		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	63,100	63,100	63,100	14	12		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	30,100	30,400	29,700	17	12		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	3,300	3,300	3,300	16	12		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	2,200	2,200	2,200	13	12		
			Total ...	215,300	215,300	214,600	13	13		

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Names of *bhadoi crops*.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Shahabad ...	2,793,600	1,712,400	*Bhadoi* paddy	62,900	58,700	58,600	12	7	The decrease in the outturn is due to scanty rainfall in August.	
			Jowar	72,400	67,700	65,900				
			Bajra							
			Mandua							
			Indian-corn (maize)	43,300	40,700	38,600				
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	18,300	16,200	8,500				
			Other food-crops (*e.g.* vegetables).	20,100	18,800	3,000				
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	29,800	27,900	30,900				
			Total ...	246,800	230,000	205,500	12	7		
Saran	1,696,640	1,262,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	40,100	40,100	40,100	16	6	The failure is due to deficient rainfall at the beginning of the season and to cessation of rain during four weeks in July and August.	The Collector left out the areas under indigo cultivation. They have, however, been included in the areas under "other non-food crops."
			Jowar	31,000	30,000	30,000				
			Bajra	36,000	36,000	36,000				
			Mandua	81,400	81,400	81,400				
			Indian-corn (maize)	253,500	253,500	253,500				
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	64,800	64,800	64,800				
			Other food-crops (*e.g.* vegetables).	19,700	19,700	19,700				
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	97,000	97,000	97,000				
			Total ...	622,500	622,500	622,500	16	6		

Champaran ...	2,239,840	1,482,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	442,000	442,000	442,000	16	7	The area is larger than usual owing to the late commencement of the rains giving better promise for maize than for winter rice, and also owing to maize being sown on lands where indigo failed for lack of moisture. The lateness of the rains, a break of four weeks in July and August, and short rainfall in September, reduced the yield greatly. The average outturn of food-crops, allowing for the area under each, has been 8 annas.	
			Mandua	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	8		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	169,000	169,000	180,000	16	9		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	4,000	4,000	4,000	16	9		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	28,900	28,900	28,900	16	10		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	66,200	66,200	64,200	15	13		
			Total ...	711,100	711,100	716,100	16	8		
Muzaffarpur ...	1,923,200	1,445,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	120,000	120,000	120,000	12	5 to 6	The small outturn is due to absence of rain since September last.	The deficiency of rain in July and August would seem to be mainly responsible for the low outturn.
			Jowar	7,000	7,000	7,000				
			Mandua	32,000	32,000	32,000				
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	110,000	110,000	110,000				
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	168,000	168,000	168,000				
			Other food-crops (*e.g.* vegetables.)	97,000	97,000	97,000				
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	162,000	162,000	162,000				
			Total ...	696,000	696,000	696,000	12	5 to 6		
Darbhanga ...	2,134,400	1,820,100	*Bhadoi* paddy	86,100	62,100	64,100	12	6½	The outturn of *bhadoi* paddy ranges from 4 annas in Madhubani to 12 annas in Somastipur, and of Mandua from 4 annas in Madhubani to 12 annas in Sadar and Somastipur.	The Collector thinks the estimated outturn for Somastipur too low and for Madhubani too high. The district outturn appears to be correct to him.
			Mandua	248,800	222,400	232,400	14	9½		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	141,700	143,700	152,700	14	12		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	22,300	18,300	19,300	12	9½		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	29,000	25,000	25,000	12	11½		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	126,600	117,700	93,700	15	12		
			Total ...	654,500	589,200	586,200	13½	10½		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area in district cultivated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop, in acres.	Approximate area *last year* under each specified *bhadoi* crop, in acres.	Estimated area *this year* under each specified *bhadoi* crop, in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn this year how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Monghyr ...	2,932,440	1,538,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	113,800	109,000	119,100	Annas. 12	Annas. 8	The decrease in area sown, and in outturn, is due to insufficient rain throughout the district.	
			Janera	61,200	41,200	51,200	12	10		
			Marua	6,500	45,100	49,400	14½	11		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	402,700	297,200	336,200	16	11½		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	25,500	29,000	22,800	13½	9½		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	19,300	19,100	19,150	15	12½		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	36,000	34,600	34,850	13½	11		
			Total ...	699,800	667,200	685,800	13½	10½		
Bhagalpur ...	2,764,032	2,097,600	*Bhadoi* paddy	317,600	317,700	316,700	14	7	The continued drought accounts for the low outturn.	
			Janera	22,600	13,100	22,600	10	8		
			Marwa	123,100	123,100	123,100	15	9		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	242,600	242,600	242,600	13	9		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	46,300	46,300	44,300	13	9		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	2,500	2,500	2,500	14	11		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo as shown in the special forecasts.	81,000	81,000	81,000	15	11		
			Total ...	869,800	869,800	869,800		9		

Purnea ...	3,196,520	1,790,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	549,400	559,400	559,400	16	7	The decrease in area and outturn is on account of scanty rainfall.	The area sown this year as well as last year is stated to be actually larger than the normal, which is hardly probable.
			Mandua	1,000	1,000	500	16	7		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	3,500	4,000	3,000	16	8		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	2,500	3,500	2,500	16	12		
			Other food-crops, *e g.* vegetables).	20,500	19,100	15,000	16	10		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo as shown in the special forecasts.	99,600	121,800	121,500	16	15		
			Total ...	676,500	709,800	701,900	16	8¾		
Malda ...	1,216,000	8,11,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	12,000	12,000	11,000	12	8	Owing to the scanty rainfall the outturn of *bhadoi* paddy was only 8 annas and other crops 10 annas.	
			Jowar	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	8		
			Bajra	4,000	4,000	4,000	12	8		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	20,000	20,000	20,000	12	10		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	90,000	90,000	90,000	12	10		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.* vegetables).	5,000	5,000	5,000	12	10		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton and indigo as shown in the special forecasts.	59,300	59,300	59,300	12	10		
			Total ...	191,300	191,300	190,300	12	9½		
Santhal Parganas.	3,500,160	1,827,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	64,700	54,150	53,800	14	7	The distribution of rainfall has not been favourable. The estimated outturn is, therefore, less than the last year's.	The Deputy Commissioner has revised the normal and last year's area under Other non-food-crops. The area under *bhadoi* til has been excluded from this return.
			Jowar	6,000	6,000	6,000	16	8		
			Bajra	38,900	38,900	38,900	15	9		
			Mandua	21,000	19,400	18,900	15	10½		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	162,500	162,500	162,500	16	12		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	37,000	33,000	33,000	12	8		
			Other food-crops (*e g.*, vegetables).	1,900	1,900	1,900	14	12		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton, and indigo as shown in the special forecasts.	26,500	26,000	25,800	10½	10		
			Total ...	358,500	343,800	342,800	14½	10		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Names of *bhadoi crops*.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop*, in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
						Acres.	Annas.	Annas.		
Palamau ...	3,139,200	768,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	40,000	28,000	40,000	13	.....		Return not received. In the first forecast, the outturn of *bhadoi* crops this year was estimated at 20 annas.
			Bajra	2,000	6.0	2,000	8	.....		
			Mandua	35,000	20,000	35,000	12	.....		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	93,000	19,000	93,000	12	.....		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	29,000	14,000	29,000	10	.....		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,2000	5,000	12,000	10	.....		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	54,500	19,500	54,500	13	.....		
			Total ...	265,500	97,100	265,500	11	.....		
Manbhum ...	2,634,080	955,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	4,000	4,000	4,000	16	10	The figures are very conjectural.	
			Bajra	10,000	10,000	10,000	16	4		
			Mandua	12,000	12,000	12,000	16	9		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	22,000	22,000	22,000	16	12		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	22,400	22,400	22,400	16	9		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	67,500	67,500	67,500	12	7		
			Total ...	137,900	137,900	137,900	14	8		

Singhbhum	2,401,920	1,182,100	*Bhadoi* paddy	65,300	65,300	65,300	15	8½	The decrease in outturn is due to insufficient rainfall at the latter part of the season.	The area figures against "other non-food crops" have been revised, and are 7,800 acres less than those shown in the first forecast.
			Jowar	6,000	5,000	5,000				
			Bajra	1,300	1,300	1,400				
			Mandua	62,700	62,700	62,700				
			Indian corn (maize) ...	11,800	11,700	11,800				
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	10,700	10,700	10,800				
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	18,700	18,700	18,700				
			Other non-food-crops, including jute, cotton, and indigo, as shown in the special forecasts.	9,700	9,700	9,300				
			Total ...	186,200	185,100	184,800	15	8½		
All Bengal ...	95,195,212	56,668,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	7,432,300	7,045,300	7,128,500	12½	9½		
			Jowar	150,100	149,100	148,900	14½	8		
			Bajra	108,100	105,400	107,200	14½	7½		
			Mandua	1,096,800	1,016,400	1,027,100	14	9½		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	2,133,500	2,055,500	2,145,000	11½	11½		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	1,165,100	1,135,200	1,115,000	13	9		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	636,400	593,500	587,500	12½	9½		
			Other non-food crops, including jute, cotton, and indigo as shown in the special forecasts.	3,702,400	3,642,500	3,661,900	13½	13½		
			Total ...	16,431,500	15,740,900	15,931,600	13	10½		

N.B.—Twentyannas represents a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

RESOLUTION REVIEWING THE REPORTS ON THE WORKING OF MUNICIPALITIES IN BENGAL DURING 1895-96.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta, the 21st December 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 4929M.

READ—

The Reports from the several Commissioners of Divisions on the working of Municipalities in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (except Calcutta) during the year 1895-96.

Read again—

The Resolution reviewing the Divisional Commissioners' reports on the working of Municipalities during the year 1894-95.

THE following Resolution reviews the reports submitted by Commissioners of Divisions on the working of municipalities in Bengal during the year ending with the 31st March 1896. There was again great delay in the submission of these reports, and the last was received about two months after the prescribed date. Commissioners of Divisions must insist upon Municipal reports being submitted in good time.

2. *Number of municipalities, population, and rate-payers.*—The total number of municipalities in existence at the close of the year was 146. The question of separating the Titaghar ward from the South Barrackpore Municipality, which had been under discussion since 1893-94, was finally settled during the year, and Titgahar was constituted a separate municipality with effect from the 1st April 1895. The municipality of Jamui, in the district of Bhagalpur, was abolished under Government notification No 410T.M., dated the 12th September 1895. The total number of municipalities was thus the same as in the previous year. Although in fact the number of municipalities was unchanged, the statistics annexed to this Resolution show only 145, as no report or returns have been received from the petty Municipality of Chanduria in Khulna, which was abolished on the 29th April 1896.

The table in Appendix A shows the date of establishment of each municipality, the population within municipal limits, and the number of rate-payers. The total population under municipal administration in Bengal, excluding Calcutta, amounted to 2,704,900, as against 2,725,434 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the readjustment of the limits of certain municipalities and to the exclusion of Chanduria from the operation of the Act.

The number of rate-payers was 456,050, or 3,700 less than in 1894-95, being 16·8 per cent. of the municipal population. The percentage varies from 20·2 in the Presidency Division to 13·58 in the Bhagalpur Division. The falling off in the number of rate-payers was most marked in the Presidency and Bhagalpur Divisions.

3. *Results of elections held during the year.*—General elections were held in the municipalities of Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktola in the district of the 24-Parganas. The elections were keenly contested in two out of four wards of the former and two out of three of the latter Municipality, the percentage of voters who attended ranging from 43 to 61 per cent. of the number entitled to vote. There were also 58 bye-elections, of which only 14 were contested. The percentage of attendance of voters varied from 78·9 at Uttarpara to 10·6 at Tamluk, both in the Burdwan Division. Four of the bye-elections held during the year failed, and the vacancies were filled by the appointment of Commissioners under section 16 of the Act.

4. *Constitution of Committees.*—The following table illustrates the composition of the Municipal bodies in each Division:—

Name of Division.	Number of Members.				Race.		Occupation or Profession.								
	Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	European.	Natives.	Government servants.	Zamindars and land-holders.	Pleaders and mukhtars.	Planters.	Merchants, traders, and money-lenders.	School-masters (other than Government employés).	Medical practitioners.	Government Pensioners.	Unspecified.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Burdwan	3	138	224	365	24	341	48	78	80	...	57	12	44	9	37
Presidency	...	223	334	557	21	536	79	178	75	...	72	45	16	31	63
Rajshahi	3	85	98	185	38	147	44	33	44	10	13	13	3	6	19
Dacca	3	111	112	226	8	218	35	51	71	...	18	8	11	3	29
Chittagong	6	27	40	73	8	65	15	11	26	...	8	3	...	1	9
Patna	13	165	193	371	44	327	61	117	98	2	44	4	10	2	33
Bhagalpur	2	61	93	156	23	133	38	34	21	1	16	2	4	6	44
Orissa	...	41	34	75	5	70	24	12	25	...	1	4	...	3	6
Chota Nagpur	15	61	42	118	20	98	33	12	37	...	15	3	1	6	11
Total ...	44	913	1,170	2,126	191	1,935	367	526	477	13	244	94	88	67	250
Percentage on total.	2·07	42·9	55·3	...	8·9	91·1	17·3	24·7	22·4	·6	11·4	4·4	4·1	3·1	11·7
Percentage for 1894-95.	·1	45·1	54·7	...	9·0	90·9	17·3	24·6	22·3	·6	11·7	4·6	4·3	3·2	11·4

As in the previous year, the lawyer element preponderated in the Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Chittagong and Dacca Divisions. The landed interest was most largely represented in the Presidency and Patna, and the trading element was strongest in Burdwan, Chota Nagpur, the Presidency and Patna, and weakest in Orissa.

5 *Attendance at meetings.*—There were in all 2,665 meetings held during the year, against 2,663 in 1894-95. Of these, 260, or 9·7 per cent., were unsuccessful or adjourned, as against 225, or 8·4 per cent., in the previous year. The Sherpur Municipality in the Mymensingh district again held the largest number of meetings, viz., 40, of which only 3 had to be adjourned; Nasirabad comes next with 35, of which 4 were unsuccessful. In five other municipalities, viz., Tangail, Baidyabati, Howrah, Cossipore-Chitpur, and Bihar, the number of meetings reached or exceeded 30. During the year under review 37 municipalities held more than 20 meetings, while only 9 failed to hold at least one meeting a month. Among these was the important municipality of Bhagalpur, where the number of meetings fell from 23 to 11. The Chairman explains that "there was a lot of business in connection with the extension of water-works in 1894-95, but not much business in 1895-96, hence the decrease." As the work of the municipality is reported to be "heavily and seriously in arrears," this explanation cannot be accepted as satisfactory.

In 75 towns, as against 96 in 1894-95, more than one half the number of Commissioners on the average attended each meeting. The highest percentage of attendance was 78·1 in Dainhat (Burdwan), where the Commissioners held 15 successful meetings, while Chapra (Saran) stands second with a percentage of 76·8 at 15 meetings, of which only one was unsuccessful. Less than one-third of the Commissioners attended the meetings in eight towns, including the important municipalities of Rangpur, Purnea, and Ranaghat. Kumarkhali shows the worst results in the province in this respect, the attendance falling as low as 20·8 at 24 meetings.

6. *Ward Committees.*—There were Ward Committees in 17 towns, against 20 of the previous year, and opinion generally is still unfavourable to the formation of these Committees, as tending to weaken the executive power of the Chairman. Mr. Collin, the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, is of opinion that Ward Committees are unnecessary complications of municipal administration, that when the local Commissioners interest themselves in the affairs of their ward no Committees are required, and that when they do not do so, they are useless. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division does not, however, agree in this view, as he has always found such Committees useful in their way. He observes that "in a municipality like Krishnagar, where both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman are pleaders with a large practice, and devote very little time to municipal matters, it is much to be desired that either Ward Committees or Sub-Committees should be formed for the supervision of all branches of municipal work, the deplorable state of affairs in this

municipality being mainly due to want of supervision on the part of its executive officers." He adds that the system of putting Municipal Commissioners in executive charge of the wards for which they have been elected, was discontinued in Ranaghat and Santipur, although neither of these municipalities is working well. Mr. Westmacott goes on to suggest that in every ward a single Commissioner or a small Sub-Committee should inquire into all cases of default in the payment of rates, and a system of this kind is stated to have been adopted by the Municipal Commissioners of Serampore and to be actually in force in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur and Darjeeling, where Ward Committees appear generally to have done well. In order to make it work effectively, the rule should be that demands should only be written off on the certificate of the Ward Commissioners that they had been found after personal inquiry to be really irrecoverable. The point will be considered in connexion with the account rules which are now undergoing revision. It is satisfactory to notice that during the year under review, the Howrah Municipality has established a standing Sub-Committee for each ward of the town, and these are reported to have worked with remarkable success. In the Chittagong Division Ward Committees exist only in the town of Chittagong, and it is reported by the Commissioner that "the system was a total failure, none of the Commissioners taking the slightest interest in the sanitary condition of their wards, or using the power delegated to them under section 53 of the Bengal Municipal Act." In the Orissa Division there were no Ward Committees, the experiment of forming them in Balasore having proved a failure. The system of reporting irregularities by means of check notes, which was tried in the Kendrapara Municipality, is also stated not to have worked well. In Balasore the Ward Commissioners were placed in general executive charge of the wards they represented, and all bills for works were certified by them to be correct before any payment was made. Sub-Committees were also formed for the purpose of dealing with specific subjects, *e.g.*, assessments, finance, sanitation, &c., and for working out the details of important questions before their submission to special or general meetings for final decision. It is stated that some of the Commissioners took great interest in their work and brought to notice wants and irregularities in their wards.

7. *Assessment and taxation.*—The rate on holdings was in force in 36 towns, and a tax on persons according to their circumstances and property was levied in the remaining 119. In 22 of the former the rate on holdings was assessed at the maximum rate allowed by the law, and in the remaining 14 at the rates shown in the margin. The Commissioners of the Howrah Municipality are said to be unwilling to levy the full rate of 10 per cent for fear it should press too heavily on the rate-payers, since lighting and conservancy rates are already in force in the Municipality, and the water-rate will shortly be imposed. It is further stated that in Howrah and Bally the existing rate is too lightly assessed. In both places extensive sanitary reforms will have to be undertaken during the next few years, and in Howrah particularly the question of increasing the resources of the Municipality must soon be seriously faced. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice that the Municipal Commissioners of Krishnagar have not yet given effect to the resolution passed by them at a meeting at the close of the last year, raising the rate of taxation to 7½ per cent. The case of Dacca is more serious. The conservancy of the town is reported to be in a deplorable condition; the water-supply is insufficient; the drainage is bad; the funds of the Municipality are exhausted, and it is essential that a higher rate should be imposed to meet the primary needs of the town. During the year under report the Baranagar Municipality adopted the rate on holdings for the first time, and levied it as a tentative measure at 6¼ per cent. This has enabled the Commissioners to impose a proper assessment on the factories and large residential and garden-houses within the Municipality, and has yielded an income of Rs. 6,618 from

Name of Municipality.	Rate of tax. Rs.	Name of Municipality.	Rate of tax. Rs.
Hooghly and Chinsura	6¼	Dacca	8*
Howrah	7½*	Narainganj	6¾
Baranagar	6¼	Patna	7½*
Krishnagar	6	Jamalpur	7
Santipur		Bhagalpur	7
Ranaghat		Purnea	6
Darjeeling	6*	Sahibganj	5

* The legal maximum in these places is 10 per cent. on the annual value of holdings, and for the rest of the municipalities in the province it is 7½ per cent.

[illegible] imposition was at once opposed by the

and the objectors to agree to the appointment of an arbitration committee, consisting of three gentlemen unconnected with the Municipality. This committee disposed of the objections and reduced the rate in many cases. Some of the parties did not accept the decision of the Committee and instituted civil suits, some of which are still pending. At Patna the Municipal Commissioners proposed to enhance the rate of taxation from 7½ to 10 per cent., but the proposal was rejected by a majority of 10 to 4 votes. The Commissioner rightly observes that "it is essential to the financial success of any water-works scheme that the rate should be raised to the authorised limit of 10 per cent., and I am sanguine that as soon as a good scheme is laid before the Commissioners, their opposition to increasing taxation will be withdrawn."

8. The average incidence of taxation throughout the municipalities of Bengal (except Calcutta) rose from As. 13-7 in the previous year to As. 14-1, inclusive of the tax paid on Government buildings. This is considerably below the average incidence for all municipalities in India, which during 1894-95 was Re. 1-1-5, the figure varying in different Provinces from Re. 1-6-6 in Bombay to annas 9-10 in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. If the tax on Government buildings were deducted, the apparent incidence on the people would in many places be greatly reduced. In 37 towns as against 31 in the previous year, the incidence of taxation exceeded one rupee per head of the population. Almost all of these are in Bengal Proper; in the other divisions of the Province, Muzaffarpur and Jamalpur are the only places where the incidence exceeded one rupee during the year under report, while in the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions not a single town has reached this standard of taxation. The Rajshahi Division shows the highest average incidence, as the taxation is nowhere less than one rupee a head except in Sirajganj, where the rate is As. 12-6. In 53 towns, as against 62 in the previous year, the incidence of taxation was less than 8 annas per head. It was highest in Darjeeling (Rs. 4-14-10) and lowest in Ramjibanpur and Chandrakona (As. 3-9) in the Midnapore district. The following important towns, which form the head-quarters of districts, continue to be lightly taxed:—

Name of Municipality.	Incidence of taxation. 1894-95.		1895-96.		Name of Municipality.	Incidence of taxation. 1894-95.		1895-96.	
	As.	P.	As.	P.		As.	P.	As.	P.
Bankura	7	3	7	2	Puri	12	8	12	10
Gaya	9	10	10	6	Hazaribagh	5	1	6	1
Arrah	7	2	11	0	Ranchi	8	7	9	2
Chapra	7	3	7	5	Daltonganj	6	1	8	3
Motihari	8	0	8	0	Purulia	12	3	9	2
Darbhanga	5	3	4	11	Chaibassa	6	2	6	0
Balasore	9	5	8	11					

The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that the incidence has increased in all the districts of the Patna Division, except Darbhanga, where it fell off owing, it is alleged, to heavy remissions granted during the year. The average incidence for the Division has risen from As. 8-6 to As. 9-0, which is still far below the average of the province.

9. A revision of assessments, general or partial, came into force in 87 towns, which resulted in an increase of the demand in all but 24 cases. The results were most satisfactory from a financial point of view in the towns mentioned in the margin. Although the general revision of taxes in the South Suburban Municipality shows an increase, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division holds that it was badly done, as the assessment gave rise to a large number of appeals, many reductions had to be made, and it is stated that further revisions will take place in the course of collection. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division reports that "in South Barrackpore, cases have come to light in which the assessment has been reduced without any application from 6 annas 5 annas 6 pies. This was apparent-

	Increase. Rs.
Howrah ...	2,510
Baranagore ...	6,619
South Suburban	3,617
South Barrackpore	793
Naihati ...	692
Krishnaghar	869
Darjeeling ...	9,416
Rangpur ...	958
Sirajganj ...	1,037
Faridpur ...	884
Barisal ...	1,036
Gaya ...	8,200
Jagadispur ...	711
Sasaram ...	1,505
Bettiah ...	2,069
Motihari ...	784

franchise, and efforts have been made to induce the Commissioners to rectify the error."

In Patna there was a partial revision of assessments, which increased the demand by Rs. 8,918. This was reduced on appeal to Rs. 6,900. On this subject the Commissioner of the Division observes:—

"In the first place," the Magistrate reports, "on repeated occasions no quorum was formed and the parties had to leave the office, time after time, without their business being disposed of. Again, this Committee, as a rule, gave no grounds for their decisions, which are final. Many curious decisions were given, and considerable hostility shown to the assessor who, one Municipal Commissioner openly said, could not be trusted because he was a paid servant."

In Bihar the assessment made prior to the opening of the year could not be completed in time to give effect to it during the year. As regards Barh, the Magistrate reports as follows:—

"In Barh my inspection brought to light the fact that the current assessments were made by the Municipal Commissioners in the wards for which they were elected, and they also disposed of appeals against their assessment. In consequence, we have the local country-spirit vendor taxed at the maximum, followed at a long interval by the leading local *reis*. The Municipal Commissioners, some of whom are traders, got off with a very light impost."

In Dinapore, Gaya, Arrah, and Chapra the assessments were revised by paid assessors. In Dinapore the revision of the assessments resulted in an increase of Rs. 609, and the objections were heard by Committees. In Gaya the increase amounted to Rs. 8,200. The revision of assessment of the Arrah Municipality is likely to cause an increase of Rs. 3,000 in the income. The result of the assessment of the Chapra Municipality has not yet been reported. Mr. Slack on inspecting the Municipality at the latter end of March last made the following remarks:—

"The paid assessor, who began his work on the 4th December, and was engaged for six months, has now completed his assessment, with the result that the assessment has been nominally raised by Rs. 6,000. So far 783 objections have been filed, and nearly a month remains in which others may be made. The sub-committee held five sittings, and it has since disposed of about 100 petitions. I saw some of the cases disposed of in which the assessor's assessment has been reduced. It would be very beneficial if the sub-committee stated clearly their reasons in each case where they do not confirm the assessor's figures. A mere order of reduction has, in itself, no convincing power."

The Commissioners of the Motihari Municipality changed their mode of taxation from the tax on persons to a rate on holdings, in the hope of raising their income, and appointed a salaried assessor to make the assessment. The assessor completed the work, and there was an increase of Rs. 800, after allowing for reductions on objection. The revised assessment does not, however, take effect until the current year. In the Darbhanga Municipality there was neither material increase nor decrease in the income, the revised assessment not having been introduced, and the Magistrate reports thus on the subject:—

"A paid assessor was appointed by the Municipality in January 1895, and was required to revise the assessment within four months. Instead of completing the revision of assessment within the time allowed, he applied for an extension more than once. Extensions were granted, but, notwithstanding this, the result was very unsatisfactory. Some of the assessment lists having been tested by Mr. Oldham, the late Officiating Chairman, he discovered cases of both under and over-assessments. The revision of assessment having been considered by the Commissioners and the then Chairman to be defective in certain respects, the lists of assessment of one ward, prepared by the said assessor, were given to the Commissioners of another ward to check and revise where necessary; but notwithstanding the two months' time given to the Ward Commissioners for the purpose, the result remained unsatisfactory. In consequence of the errors noticed in the lists, both as prepared by the assessor originally and as revised by the different Ward Commissioners, the assessment was finally set aside on reference to the Commissioner. The Municipal Commissioners have resolved to have the assessment revised this year by a paid assessor."

On the general question of municipal taxation and assessment, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division observes that "the municipalities exist not because the people want municipal administration, but because certain persons wish to be Municipal Commissioners. The Commissioners are afraid to offend the electors by assessing the taxes equitably or by taking proper measures to

10. *Demands, collections, remissions, and outstandings on account of taxes.*—Under these heads the following statement compares the totals for the three years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96:—

Year.	Demand.			Collections.						Remissions.				
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Percentage of column 6 on column 3.	Percentage of column 7 on column 4.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Percentage of column 13 on column 4.	Outstandings balances.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs	Rs.		Rs.
1893-94 ...	4,27,080	22,81,370	27,08,968	2,43,143	18,60,029	21,03,772	56·8	81·5	77·6	59,612	59,372	1,18,985	4·3	4,86,212
1894-95 ...	4,13,558	24,71,593	28,85,151	2,76,419	19,76,277	22,50,696	55·6	83·3	78·5	90,983	58,144	1,55,127	5·4	4,50,328
1895-96 ...	4,03,780	23,27,826	23,01,606	2,47,570	20,89,234	23,37,104	53·1	82·6	75·1	75,814	59,450	1,35,264	4·5	5,10,238

With an increase in the total demand there has been a decrease in the percentage of collections of both the arrear and current demands. The collection of arrears has fallen off by 2·2 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and by 3·4 per cent. as compared with the results of the year 1893-94. The outstanding balance has risen by Rs. 59,910. The record is altogether unsatisfactory except that there has been a small decrease in the percentage of remissions.

11. The table below shows the percentages of collection attained by the municipalities in each Division as compared with the previous year:—

Percentage of total collections on total demand.	Number of Municipalities.																	
	Burdwan.		Presidency.		Rajshahi.		Dacca.		Chittagong.		Patna.		Bhagalpur.		Orissa.		Chota Nagpur.		Total.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
From 90 to 99·9 per cent.	8	9	7	7	8	8	9	15	3	2	15	16	5	6	2	2	1	1	58	6
„ 80 to 89 „	6	5	5	8	2	2	8	2	2	3	6	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	39	3
„ 70 to 79 „	4	7	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	2	1	...	...	3	3	27	7
„ 60 to 69 „	3	3	10	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	16	1
„ 50 to 59 „	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
„ 40 to 49 „	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Total number of municipalities.	26	26	37	37	11	11	17	17	5	5	25	25	11	10	5	5	9	9	146	14

The Dacca Division has the best result, and shows a creditable advance on last year's collections. All the municipalities in this Division collected over 90 per cent. of their demands, except Dacca and Madaripur, where also the collections were over 80 per cent. In the Rajshahi, Chittagong, and Orissa Divisions the comparatively good record of the previous year was maintained. There was a slight improvement in the Patna Division also, but in the important Divisions of Burdwan and the Presidency the results were again bad, the average percentage of collections on the total demand being 69·2 and 69·4, and the remissions 4·5 and 6·4 per cent. respectively. In the former Division Bhadreswar (57·5) and in the latter South Suburban (48·4) occupy the lowest places in the table. As regards the South Suburban Municipality, the decrease is reported to be due to the revision of the assessment, which was badly done. The percentage of collections in the Maniktala Municipality (56·8) shows some improvement as compared with previous years. The results, however, compare unfavourably with those attained in the adjacent municipality of Cossipore-Chitpur, where the percentage has been nearly 80 per cent., and the Commissioner complains of defective supervision on the part of the official Chairman, the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah. In North Barrackpore the percentage of collections was only 63·4, and the Commissioner remarks that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman neglect the collection department. In Krishnagar the collections [illegible] only 56·3 and there is said to have been great delay in disposing of

12. In 37 towns more than 95 per cent. of the demands was collected, and among them the results of the 15 municipalities named in the margin reflect great credit on the municipal authorities, the collections in each case having exceeded 98 per cent. This result was obtained without recourse being had to large remissions, and in nine cases there was no arrear at the close of the year. The Lieutenant-Governor congratulates these municipalities on their successful management. The good results attained by the municipalities in the Mymensingh and Backergunge districts in the Dacca Division and in the Saran and Muzaffarpur districts in the Patna Division deserve special notice, as the collection has in all cases exceeded 90 per cent.

Vishnupur ...	98·68
Sonamukhi...	98·63
Tamluk ...	98 8
Naranigunge	98·07
Bazitpur ...	98 7
Jhalokati ...	99·4
Cox's Bazar	99·8
Jagdispur ...	99·3
Siwan ...	99·
Hajipur ...	99·03
Sitamarhi ...	98·5
Madhubani	98·1
Rosorah ...	99·07
Deoghar ...	99·8
Kendrapara ...	99·

13. In the matter of remissions, the average percentage for the whole Province has fallen off from 5·4 in 1894-95 to 4·5. The decrease is most marked in the Presidency and the Bhagalpur Divisions. In the former, it declined to 6·4, against 9·9 in 1894-95, and in the latter to 2·5, against 5·9 in the previous year. In the Rajshahi Division, however, there was a slight increase in the percentage from 2·7 to 4·1. Only in the six towns named in the margin as against eleven in 1894-95 did the remissions exceed 10 per cent. The first three towns on the list, all of which are in the Presidency Division, have, for the past few years, made large remissions, and it seems probable that the assessments are inequitable, and that a paid assessor should be appointed to revise them, as provided in section 46 of the amended Act. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Commissioner of the Presidency Division in thinking that if prompt enquiries are made into statements of balances every quarter, the amounts remitted will be considerably reduced.

Maniktala	12·8
South Suburban ...	13 4
Gobardanga... ...	12 5
Rangpur	13·5
English Bazar ...	13·3
Balasore	16·79

14. Several municipalities show heavy outstanding balances. In Howrah the balance rose from Rs. 87,673 to Rs. 1,16,610. The system of collecting taxes by contract under the system in force in Calcutta was introduced in Howrah on the 1st October 1895, but for various reasons did not work well during the year. The outstanding balance of Rs. 30,571 in Patna is attributed to delay in disposing of appeals, petitions, and objections, and to the presence of the auditor during the fourth quarter, which interfered with the collecting staff. In the Arrah and Darbhanga Municipalities the outstanding arrears were Rs. 7,325 and Rs. 5,052 respectively. The former sum includes Rs. 4,550, due on account of water-rate and latrine-tax. Under pressure from the Chairman the Commissioners are said to be making serious efforts to improve their administration. In Darbhanga the arrears are reported by the Magistrate to be due to laxity on the part of the collecting staff, the whole of which has since been dismissed. The Bhagalpur Municipality has a large outstanding balance, viz., Rs. 21,542, and it is stated that these arrears have accumulated for the last four years. The Magistrate observes:—"The figures of collection do not reflect credit on the Municipal Commissioners; the receipts on account of taxes on houses and lands show a very serious falling off; the decrease in the water-rate collections is also serious. The reasons assigned for the decrease in these two cases can scarcely be called reasons at all."

On the occasion of an inspection of the Muzaffarpur Municipality, the Commissioner of the Patna Division found the collections to be most satisfactory. This was reported to be due to the practice at present followed in the realisation of the taxes, viz., of receiving money both at the houses of the assessees if voluntarily paid there or at the Municipal office.

On the subject of the collection of municipal taxes, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to draw attention to the remarks recorded by Sir Charles Elliott in last year's Resolution.

"Municipal incomes everywhere are made up of a large number of petty sums collected from a population which comprises a large number of poor people. Delay in collecting [illegible] results in the accumulation of irrecoverable arrears, and for this reason the law

makes municipal dues payable at the beginning of the quarter to which they relate and provides an effective procedure for realising them. The whole question is one of method and administration; and where the collections are bad the fault rests with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, who have either failed to work out, or to carry into effect, an effective system of serving bills and notices of demand, and to compel their subordinates to carry out orders with regularity and despatch, and above all to account for their collections at the shortest possible intervals, if not every day."

15. *Fresh imposts levied during the year.*—The latrine-tax was levied for the first time in Kalna, Balasore, Arrah, and in parts of Naihati, and license fees for offensive and dangerous trades under section 261 of the Act in Kalna, Vishnupur, Sonamukhi, Chagdaha, Meherpur, Narayanganj, Jhalokati, and Faridpur. A water-rate of 3 per cent. on the annual value of holdings situated within a radius of one thousand feet from the nearest hydrant was imposed in the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality. Collections were made in the South Suburban Municipality under the Licensed Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act. In Meherpur fees were levied under section 263 of the Act from milkmen, cartmen, and keepers of hackney carriages. The conservancy cess and cart-tax were imposed within the Bihar Municipality, and the tax on the registration of carts was introduced in Roserah. The horse and carriage-tax was levied in the Chaibassa and Daltonganj Municipalities, but owing to a strong protest by the rate-payers of the latter place against this new impost, the Municipal Commissioners resolved to discontinue it altogether from the beginning of 1897-98, and in order to make up for the loss of revenue, the personal tax was raised from As. 10 to As. 12 per cent. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division in thinking that "this action on the part of the Municipal Commissioners in raising the standard of general taxation affords them no reasonable ground for discontinuing the special tax upon horses and carriages, and the position they have taken up in this matter seems to be illogical as well as open to the imputation of selfish motives."

16. *Income and expenditure.*—The following table shows separately for each Division the opening and closing balances, the income, and the expenditure of its municipalities during 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

Name of Division.	Opening balance.		Income during the year.		Total fund available for expenditure.		Total expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	30,469	45,276	12,61,306	16,50,685	13,00,772	16,95,961	12,55,494	16,12,594	45,278	83,367
Presidency ...	1,75,850	1,19,741	6,32,361	6,14,179	8,05,220	7,31,920	6,86,084	6,83,044	1,19,736	1,00,876
Rajshahi ...	39,138	88,535	4,05,880	3,59,232	4,45,028	4,47,767	3,56,493	4,02,926	88,535	44,841
Dacca	25,916	26,453	3,48,252	3,49,575	3,74,168	3,76,028	3,46,989	3,50,573	27,179	25,455
Chittagong ...	56,806	19,022	83,000	90,103	1,39,806	1,09,125	1,14,785	82,636	19,021	26,489
Patna	1,16,833	1,43,710	9,04,446	6,36,991	10,20,279	7,80,710	8,76,560	6,37,663	1,43,719	1,43,047
Bhagalpur ...	40,006	26,215	2,32,373	2,36,421	2,72,381	2,62,636	2,46,043	2,31,757	26,338	30,879
Orissa	7,156	4,063	1,11,007	1,11,751	1,18,253	1,15,814	1,14,190	1,10,005	4,063	4,909
Chota Nagpur ...	17,252	12,860	66,621	67,018	83,873	80,718	71,078	69,604	12,800	11,114
Total ...	5,09,035	4,85,824	40,45,345	41,16,855	45,54,380	46,02,679	40,67,711	41,31,562	4,86,669	4,71,117

There was a satisfactory increase both in income and expenditure. The difference between the closing balance of 1894-95 and the opening balance of 1895-96 is slight, and is due to revised figures having been shown in the present accounts.

17. The closing balances in some municipalities appear to have been again unnecessarily large. Except in the few cases in which money has been allowed to accumulate for the purpose of carrying out schemes of permanent improvement, the existence of a large balance indicates inefficient control over works and expenditure, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that in future Municipal Commissioners will make full use of the income of the year. As a rule, the closing balance need not exceed the average charges for two months. The following municipalities fell into an error of the opposite kind and were

left at the close of the year without sufficient funds to pay their staff and meet current expenses during the month of April 1896:—

Name of Municipality.	Total income of year. Rs.	Closing balance. Rs.	Name of Municipality.	Total income of year. Rs.	Closing balance. Rs.
Raniganj	17,276	27	Muktagacha	5,955	88
Vishnupur	7,197	58	Kishorganj	5,913	116
Ghatal	6,388	19	Pirojpur	6,571	41
Jahanabad	3,879	87	Patuakhali	3,301	70
Rajpur	6,731	26	Brahmanberia	7,312	84
Baruipur	3,838	96	Buxar	7,666	48
South Barrackpore ...	11,343	95	Bhabhua	4,088	64
North ditto ...	12,779	32	Chapra	40,390	118
Barasat	9,992	68	English Bazar	15,313	72
Baduria	4,986	64	Balasore	17,202	156
Taki	2,065	40	Ranchi	18,268	198
Satkhira	4,521	31			

INCOME.

18. The table in paragraph 16 shows a total increase in the income of municipalities in Bengal of Rs. 71,510 of which only Rs. 3,397, occurred under debt and suspense heads. The following table shows the revenue deriver from taxation proper in each Division in 1895-96 and in each of the foud preceding years:—

Year.	Names of Divisions.									
	Burdwan.	Presidency.	Rajshahi.	Dacca.	Chittagong.	Patna.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	5,43,855	4,56,946	1,75,379	2,29,153	55,293	3,33,543	1,45,281	63,911	40,797	20,96,162
1892-93	5,33,357	4,36,446	2,03,564	2,39,493	51,169	3,51,903	1,59,245	76,310	38,365	21,75,352
1893-94	5,71,793	4,43,654	2,04,781	2,43,267	50,206	3,92,136	1,58,909	88,010	39,445	21,79,901
1894-95	5,84,253	4,74,507	2,12,813	2,62,646	56,418	4,27,672	1,71,873	82,479	40,685	23,13,496
1895-96	6,00,851	4,84,142	2,28,726	2,63,496	53,446	4,53,276	1,71,532	80,313	41,616	23,87,000
Increase since 1891-92.	56,996	27,196	52,947	33,343	3,148	69,734	26,251	14,402	1,019	2,91,488
Percentage of increase.	10·4	5·9	30·4	17·1	5·6	18·1	18·06	21·6	2·4	13·9

19. The total income from taxation shows an increase of Rs. 74,115, or 3·2 per cent. over that of 1894-95. The increase occurred in all divisions except Bhagalpur and Orissa, and was largest in Patna, Burdwan, and Rajshahi where it came to Rs. 25,604, Rs. 16,598, and Rs. 15,913 respectively. The increase in the Patna Division was shared by all districts except Patna and Darbhanga. During the period of five years covered by the table, municipal taxation in Bengal has risen by 13·9 per cent. In different divisions the proportion of increase varies from 30·4 in Rajshahi to 2·4 in Chota Nagpur; while in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions where Municipal administration is most highly developed, and there is the greatest need for improvements in conservancy, drainage and water-supply, the income from taxation has risen by only 5·9 and 10·4 respectively.

20. The statement in Appendix E shows the details of income under each head separately for each division during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96,

and the following figures give the difference between the receipts of the two years for the whole Province:—

Heads of Revenue.	Total receipts (1895-96).	Comparison with 1894-95.		
		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Municipal rates and taxes—				
(a) Tax on houses and lands	8,34,269	17,357	.....	2·1
(b) ,, on animals and vehicles ...	1,92,419	4,154	.....	2·2
(c) ,, on professions and trades	42,134	5,817	.....	16·0
(d) Tolls on roads and at ferries	1,51,561	12,674	.....	9·1
(e) Water-rate	74,489	29,569	.....	65·8
(f) Lighting rate	35,807	809	.....	2·3
(g) Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	4,67,610	16,863	.....	3·7
(h) Tax on persons according to circumstances and property.	5,75,697	.....	13,682	2·3
(i) Miscellaneous (penalties, &c.)	13,614	554	.....	4·2
2. Realizations under special Acts ..	95,508	.....	5,962	5·8
3. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	2,78,595	.....	19,550	6·5
4. Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes).	1,30,636	7,708	.....	6·2
5. Miscellaneous	80,143	18,596	.....	30·2
6. Extraordinary and debt—				
(a) Sale proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from Savings Bank.	7,356	.....	1,503	16·9
(b) Loans	9,02,000	47,000	.....	5·4
(c) Realisations of sinking fund for repayment of loans.	2,386	.....	5,924	71·2
(d) Advances	1,45,077	.....	12,490	7·9
(e) Deposits	87,554	.....	30,480	25·8
Total ...	41,16,855	1,61,101	89,591	.....
Net increase ...	....	71,510	.....	1·7

21. *Rate on the annual value of holdings.*—The rate on holdings yielded a revenue of Rs. 8,34,269, which is Rs. 17,357, or 2·1 per cent. more than in the previous year. There was an increase in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahi, Patna and Chittagong Divisions, and a decrease in the other Divisions except Chota Nagpur, where the tax is not levied. In the Burdwan Division there was an increase in all the municipalities except in Burdwan itself, where the decrease is attributed to the delay in disposing of objections against the revised assessment. In the Presidency Division the increase was in the 24-Parganas only, and was largest in Baranagar, viz., Rs. 17,502, where it was due to the substitution of this rate for the tax on persons, hitherto in force there. There was a large decrease of Rs. 7,141 in the South Suburban Municipality, which is attributed to bad assessment and general mal-administration. In the Patna Division the increase was due to revision of assessments and better collections in the districts of Gaya, Saran, and Muzaffarpur, whilst in Patna town there was a falling off, which has not been explained. In the Bhagalpur Division there was an increase of Rs. 2,863 in Monghyr town, due to the enhancement of the rate of house-tax from 6¼ to the maximum limit of 7½ per cent. The Municipality of Bhagalpur shows a large falling off of Rs. 4,743, in regard to which the Commissioner observes:—

Out of a total demand of Rs. 35,906, only Rs. 24,157 were collected. My predecessor had several times urged the Municipal Commissioners of Bhagalpur to pay much more attention to the subject, and to try and attain better and regular collections of taxes, so that

they might be able to carry out successfully their great scheme of the extension of water-works. I had also drawn the attention of the Municipal Commissioners to the backward state of collections, when reviewing their budget for the current year. The Municipal Commissioners promised improvement, but the results are very disappointing. It seems plain that if the voluntary executive will not, or cannot, undertake the duties of detail, the establishment must be strengthened.

There was a decrease in the municipalities of Cuttack and Puri. In the latter, it is said to be due to the revision of assessment and the laxity of collecting staff.

22. *Tax on animals and vehicles*—The increase under this head was shared by all Divisions except Burdwan and Orissa, in both of which the decrease is ascribed to the interpretation put by the High Court on the word "habitually" in section 142 of the Act. In the Presidency Division the increase of Rs. 1,220 in Santipur was due to the abolition of the farming system. In the small municipalities round Calcutta, carts are said to be taxed by the first municipality that can catch them, and to this cause is attributed the large income raised under this head by Barasat, which is nearly equal to its receipts from the personal tax and increased by Rs. 684 during the past year. Baranagar, on the other hand, shows a decline of Rs. 2,118, which is said to be due to the amended section 147A of the Municipal Act restricting the levy of fees to one municipality. In the Rajshahi Division there was an increase of Rs. 1,562, owing partly to the increase in the number of carriages and carts registered, and partly to the enhancement of the rate of the cart registration fees in the Dinajpur Municipality. To the last-named cause is also attributed the increase in the Chittagong Division. The increase of Rs. 3,663 in the Patna Division was shared by the districts of Patna, Shahabad, Saran, and Champaran. The increase in Patna was almost entirely confined to the Patna Municipality. The falling off in the fees in previous years was found, on enquiry, to be due to the payment by the carters of a small fee to the collector, for permission to postpone payment. This has been put a stop to and the collector punished for his offence. This tax was for the first time levied in the Daltonganj Municipality, where it yielded an income of Rs. 246. In Hazaribagh and Purulia the tax seems in past years to have been laxly administered and of the former place the Commissioner writes:—

> In the Hazaribagh Municipality the income from this source has been increased by Rs. 778, which is said to be due to the registration of a large number of horses, carts, and carriages which had previously escaped registration. Such a state of things simply means that Municipal Commissioners have not the public spirit to enforce a tax which falls principally on themselves and the richer and more influential residents of the town. It is satisfactory to notice that steps have been taken to remove this blot on the administration.

23. *Tax on professions and trades.*—The revenue from this source increased by Rs. 5,817, owing to extensions and revisions of the tax. The increase was distributed over all the Divisions, except Dacca and Bhagalpur. In the Dacca Division the decrease was for the most part in Nasirabad, where the tax on jute godowns was not realised pending a proposed revision. In Dacca town also there was a falling off, owing to the Commissioners having given the owners of the hide godowns notice to remove outside the town. In the Bhagalpur Division the decrease was chiefly in the Sahibganj Municipality.

24. *Tolls and Ferries.*—Nowhere in the province are tolls levied on roads, and in the Chota Nagpur Division there is only one municipal ferry over the river Koil in Daltonganj, the acquisition of which has recently been sanctioned by Government. All the other Divisions except Chittagong show an increase, the largest being in the Patna Division, where it amounted to Rs. 7,880, nearly all of which was due to more favourable settlements of the Municipal ferries at Patna.

25. *Water-rate.*—This rate was levied for the first time in the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality, where the total receipts amounted to Rs. 17,855. The provisions of Part VII of the Municipal Act were extended to the Howrah Municipality towards the close of the year under review, but the water-rate could not under the law be levied before the first quarter of the current year. The only other municipalities, where the tax is in force, are Burdwan, Darjeeling, Nasirabad, Arrah, and Bhagalpur. In Burdwan the receipts show a falling off of Rs. 754, due to the non-disposal of several objections against assessment. In Nasirabad and Arrah the receipts show an increase of Rs. 372 and Rs. 9,834

respectively, while in Bhagalpur there was a falling off of Rs. 1,741 or over 20 per cent. for which no intelligible reason is given.

26. *Lighting rate.*—This rate is levied only in Howrah, where the receipts show an increase of Rs. 809 over the figures of 1894-95.

27. *Conservancy, including scavenging and latrine rates.*—The increase of income under this head, viz., Rs. 16,863, was shared by all the Divisions except Patna, where there was a falling off of Rs. 2,207, said to be due to the non-disposal of objections and to the collections being hindered by the local auditor's inspection of the accounts towards the close of the year. The Burdwan Division shows an advance of Rs. 6,018. In Berhampore the decline of Rs. 8,234 was due mainly to the exemption from the tax of shops with no latrines attached to them. The Bhagalpur, Rajshahi, and Dacca Divisions show an increase of Rs. 3,685, Rs. 3,512, and Rs. 3,270 respectively. The increase in the Rajshahi Division is due to the extension of Part IX of the Municipal Act to three more wards of the Nator Municipality, and to stricter supervision in Rangpur.

28. *Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.*—Of the 111 municipalities in which this tax is in force, 61 show an increase and 50 a falling off of income. The increase was most marked in the following municipalities:—

	Rs.
Katwa	1,507
Bansbaria	1,111
Kumarkhali	1,241
Rangpur	2,222
Sirajganj	1,037
Barisal	1,163
Bettiah	1,689
Puri	1,889

For the whole Province the receipts from this source declined by Rs. 13,682, which is more than accounted for by the substitution of the house tax for the personal tax in the Municipality of Baranagar.

29. *Other sources of revenue.*—Of the other sources of revenue the rate levied in the Maniktala, Cossipore-Chitpur, South Subarban and Howrah Municipalities for the maintenance of the Fire Brigade, yielded an income of Rs. 21,882 against Rs. 29,649 in the previous year. Revenue from pounds shows a falling off from Rs. 59,085 to Rs. 58,032, while the amount of fines rose from Rs. 39,092 to Rs. 39,908.

30. *Grants from Provincial and Local Funds.*—The contributions received by municipalities from Provincial and Local Funds and from other sources rose from Rs. 1,17,323 to Rs. 1,20,645. They are classified as follows:—

Purpose for which made.	Provincial.	District Fund.	Other funds and public charity.	Total.
	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Medical ...	2,494	35,911	34,129	72,534
Education ...	1,947	200	495	2,642
Public Works ...	10,534	.....	9,576	20,110
Other purposes ...	.....	1,633	23,726	25,359
Total ...	14,975	37,744	67,926	1,20,645

In the 24-Parganas the Jute and Paper Mills at Titaghar contributed Rs. 2,676 towards the construction of pucka surface drains, and advanced Rs. 600 to enable the municipality to be started. The zamindars of Gouripur in Mymensingh gave Rs. 1,300 for the construction of pucka drains in the Netrokona Bazar, and Rs. 9,700 was contributed by private persons towards the cost of a drainage project in the Muzaffarpur Municipality. The District Boards in the Patna Division made the following grants towards the maintenance of municipal dispensaries:—Patna Rs. 4,800; Gaya 1,500; Shahabad Rs. 3,470; Saran Rs. 2,700; Champaran Rs. 1,900; Muzaffarpur Rs. 2,590, and Darbhanga Rs. 1,500.

31. *Gifts by private individuals.*—Besides the contributions included in the statement above, the following instances of private liberality deserve mention:—A sum of Rs. 1,220 was subscribed by the Bepin Behari Dutt Memorial Committee for the purpose of laying out a public garden in Midnapore. In the town of Bhaddreswar a burning ghat, with a road leading to it, was constructed by Messrs. Kilburn and Company at a cost of Rs. 1,200. In Baranagar Rs. 3,500 was spent by Babu Madhusudan Roy on the construction of a bathing ghat on the river Hooghly. A tank belonging to a local zamindar in Barasat was re-excavated by the late Babu Baroda Charan Banerji, and the re-excavation of another tank in the same place was commenced by Rai Nanda Lal Bose; a small building was constructed at the burning ghat for the convenience of the public by the Chairman of the Jessore Municipality at his own expense. In the Patna Division the principal contributors were—Babu Rameshwar Pershad Mahtha Rs. 5,000, Babu Bishnath Persad Mahtha Rs. 2,500, and Mahant Deva Das Rs. 1,000. Babu Dirgopal Lal of Hisua paid Rs. 300 for the construction of a moribund ward in the Gaya Pilgrim Hospital, and Babu Ramnath Singh made a donation of Rs. 1,500 for the purchase of surgical instruments. A Municipal Commissioner of Tikari, Babu Shiva Golam Misra, completed the excavation of a tank at a cost of Rs. 4,000 and made it over to the municipality. In Arrah, the Maharani of Dumraon contributed Rs. 5,000 for converting a jheel into a tank, and Babu Mahabir Pershad constructed a dharmsala in Bettiah at a cost of Rs. 4,000.

EXPENDITURE.

32. The total expenditure in the municipalities of the province (excluding Calcutta) amounted during the year to Rs. 41,31,562 against Rs. 40,67,711 in 1894-95, being an increase of Rs. 63,851. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 4,71,117, against Rs. 4,86,669 of the preceding year. The statement in Appendix F shows the percentage that the expenditure in each Municipality under each of the principal heads bears to the total outlay (excluding debt and suspense heads). For the whole province the percentages for the two years are as follows:—

Year.	General establishment.	Lighting.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	Medical.	Vaccination.	Public Works.	Education.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1894-95 ...	8·8	4·2	21·8	7·2	23·4	8·7	·49	15·5	3·6
1895-96 ...	8·7	4·4	25·9	3·9	23·3	7·9	·51	13·1	3·5

33. The following statement shows the expenditure of 1895-96 under its main heads, and also shows how these totals have varied from those of the previous year:—

Heads of expenditure.	Total expenditure in 1895-96.	Comparison with 1894-95.		
		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
1. General Administration—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(a) Office establishment, &c. ...	1,89,995	3,730	...	2·0
(b) Collection of taxes, &c. ..	1,46,514	372	...	0·2
(c) „ of tolls ...	1,566	...	221	12·3
(d) Survey of land ...	9,422	6,044	...	178·9
(e) Refunds	3,683	1,538	...	71·7
(f) Pensions and gratuities ...	2,166	1,052	...	94·4
2. Public Safety—				
(a) Fire (establishment, &c.) ...	20,969	...	8,583	29·0
(b) Lighting	1,72,610	12,014	...	7·4
(c) Police	11,949	...	581	4·6
(d) Rewards for destruction of wild animals.	2,541	...	460	15·3
3. Public Health and Convenience—				
(a) Water-supply	9,96,441	1,99,138	...	24·9
(b) Drainage	1,49,559	...	1,24,182	45·3
(c) Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	8,94,066	9,205	...	1·0
(d) Hospitals and dispensaries ...	3,02,792	...	28,260	8·5
(e) Vaccination	19,737	1,093	...	5·8
(f) Markets and slaughter-houses	38,513	15,605	...	68·1
(g) Pounds	6,296	149	...	2·4
(h) Dák bungalows and serais ...	529	110	...	26·2
(i) Arboriculture, &c. ...	11,546	1,819	...	18·7
(j) Public Works—				
(i) Establishment ...	64,652	...	1,084	1·6
(ii) Buildings	49,960	...	10,498	17·3
(iii) Roads	3,86,529	...	65,568	14·5
(iv) Stores	2,600	...	5,356	67·3
4. Public Instruction	1,37,627	1,103	...	0·8
5. Contributions for general purposes ...	6,175	...	1,015	14·1
6. Miscellaneous	2,06,378	45,950	...	28·6
7. Extraordinary and Debt—				
(a) Investments (Government securities and Savings Banks).	12,251	1,517	...	14·1
(b) Payment to sinking funds ...	16,630	12,106	...	267·5
(c) Provident Fund withdrawals ...	1,310	842	...	179·9
(d) Repayment of loans ...	42,163	2,759	...	7·0
(e) Advances	1,33,588	...	13,138	8·9
(f) Deposits	90,805	6,651	...	7·9
Total ...	41,31,562	3,22,797	2,58,946	...
Net increase ...	...	63,851	...	1·5

34. *Office and collection establishment.*—The total expenditure on office establishment shows an increase of Rs. 3,730, and that on collecting establishment of Rs. 372. In six small municipalities, as compared with three in

1894-95, the cost of office and collecting establishment exceeded one quarter of the whole expenditure of the year. The system of paying the collecting staff by commission was introduced for the first time in the municipalities of Baranagore, Bhagalpur, Patna and in some of the municipalities in the Dacca Division. It seems to have worked well, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that it will be adopted wherever local circumstances permit.

35. *The prevention of fire.*—The expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 29,552 to Rs. 20,969, the decrease being mainly in Cossipur-Chitpur (Rs. 10,292), due to the fact that the charges of 1894-95 included arrear payments. It is reported that some parts of the Dacca and Nasirabad-towns and a greater part of the towns of Barisal and Jamalpur were destroyed by fire during the year. In Barisal the opportunity was taken to introduce building regulations, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes this will be done in similar cases. The suggestion of the Magistrate of Dacca that hand fire-engines should be purchased also deserves consideration.

36. *Lighting.*—The expenditure increased from Rs. 1,60,596 in 1894-95 to Rs. 1,72,610. The increase was shared by all the Divisions except Chittagong, and was due chiefly to the increase of lights. In 18 towns against 23 in 1894-95 there was no expenditure under this head, including North Barrackpore with a population of 20,980, Jamalpur (18,089) and Barh (12,363). In South Barrackpore the streets were not lighted, but Rs. 76 was spent on supplying oil to the patrolling police.

North Barrackpore.
Barh.
Jamalpur.

37. *Water-supply.*—Under this head Rs. 9,96,441 was spent against Rs. 7,97,303 in the previous year, of which Rs. 8,96,583 was applied to original works and Rs. 99,858 to maintenance. The increase in capital expenditure was due to the completion of the water-works in Howrah, which were opened by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 8th February 1896. Since then filtered water has been regularly supplied to the people of the town through 197 hydrants. There has been a decrease of expenditure under this head in all the Divisions except Burdwan, Dacca and Chittagong. In the Presidency Division it occurred principally in Cossipur-Chitpur (Rs. 5,228) and Maniktola (Rs. 7,630). In the former town, the main portion of the scheme for the supply of filtered water had been carried out and paid for in the previous year, while in Maniktola the fact that nothing was done to extend the provision of filtered water is ascribed by the Commissioner to want of energy on the part of the official Chairman. The decrease in the Rajshahi Division was shared by almost all the municipalities and was due to a smaller number of works having been taken in hand during the year. In the Patna Division the falling off is due to the large expenditure incurred on account of the construction of the Arrah water-works in 1894-95, and in the Bhagalpur Division to reductions of pay.

The negotiations between the Municipal Commissioners of Raniganj and the East Indian Railway Company regarding the supply of the town with water from the Damudar river have fallen through, since the Railway Company have selected Ondal as the place to draw their water from. No progress has been made in the scheme for supplying the town of Midnapore with water from a storage reservoir and an alternative project for pumping water from wells in the bed of the Kalganj river is now under the consideration of the Commissioners. A comprehensive scheme drawn up by Mr. Kimber, the Engineer to the Corporation of Calcutta, for supplying filtered water to the small municipalities on the left bank of the Hooghly north of Calcutta had to be abandoned, as the cost was found to be prohibitive. The South Dum-Dum Municipality are negotiating with the authorities of the Dum-Dum Cantonment to secure a supply of water from the cantonment supply. Attempts are also being made by both the South Suburban and the North Dum-Dum Municipality to obtain a similar supply from the Calcutta mains. The Titaghar Paper Mills Company have constructed a pucka well and put up hydrants for the supply of filtered water to the public. Similar hydrants have been provided by the jute factory at the same place. At Berhampore, the Maharani Sarnomoyi, C.I., has given the town more than two lakhs of rupees for the supply of filtered water. The supply of water in most of the municipalities in the Presidency Division is reported to be

inadequate, especially in North Barrackpore, Barasat, Naihati, Gobardanga, Basirhat, Taki, and Jessore. In all these places steps should be taken for the re-excavation of some of the existing tanks or for the excavation of new ones. The tank from which the people of Ranaghat receive their supply is reported to be contaminated by a number of filthy well privies situated close to it. The municipality have been directed to cause these to be filled up and to introduce a proper system of conservancy. In Darjeeling two large settling tanks were completed at Senchal, three new hydrants were erected, the dimensions of the existing pipes were altered, two pucka tanks were constructed, new lines of pipes were laid in some places and a piece of land was purchased for a second reservoir. A contract was also entered into for the introduction of the Pasteur filter. In Kurseong the laying of a new line of pipes was completed, thus making the supply of water sufficient throughout the year. The number of house connections has also been increased, and the tanks have been guarded against pollution. In the municipalities situated in the Dacca Division the water-supply in most cases is obtained either from tanks or from rivers. It is satisfactory to notice that in almost all of them the tanks have been or are about to be re-excavated or wells are being sunk to increase the supply. At Faridpur the experiment of constructing a large filter for the supply of filtered water from a tank is now being tried, and if it succeeds will no doubt be adopted in other places which cannot afford regular filter beds and pumps. The water-supply of the towns of Comilla, Brahmanbaria, and Noakhali is from tanks set apart for the purpose. The supply is sufficient except in Brahmanbaria, where the people also use the river Titas. In Chittagong the upper classes are said to use springs polluted by filtration from numerous cemeteries and fœcal matter deposited in the bhils and nalas, while poorer people have recourse to filthy tanks. A comprehensive water-supply scheme is now under consideration. Regarding the supply of water in the Patna Division, the Commissioner writes as follows:—

"Pure water, both for drinking and for flushing purposes, is the great and crying want of Patna, and the health of the city can never be good till this want is supplied. The deplorable outbreak of cholera, which has occurred since the year closed, has gone far to persuade the Municipal Commissioners that it is, after all, worth while to raise the rate of taxation, in order to obtain a sufficient supply of good water; and if it can be shown that the scheme sketched by Mr. Mills has a reasonable chance of success, I have little doubt that the necessary funds will be found, and that the municipality will apply for a loan. The bulk of the expenditure in Gaya was incurred in the Gaya Municipality, and this amount (Rs. 1,921) represents the salary of the surveyor and the cost of printing the report on the water-works experiments. As the scheme has now been approved, and it is hoped that the funds will soon be available, this money was well expended. In the Arrah Municipality the water-works supply pure and filtered water from the Sone river, but the cost of maintenance, with that of repayment of the loan, are a heavy drain on the municipality, which is not met by receipts from the water-rate. The water-works have been an expensive luxury in this town, and they may yet immerse the Municipal Commissioners in insolvency."

A pure water-supply is also badly needed in Darbhanga, and a scheme based on that which has been accepted for Gaya is about to be drawn up. A project suggested for Cuttack has been abandoned on the ground of expense, and an attempt is now being made to sink Norton's tube wells in the municipality. The state of things in Puri is thus described by the Chairman:—

"The inhabitants of the town generally take their water for drinking and culinary purposes from numerous wells situated in the municipality. Besides these, there are a few good wells in the sea-beach, from which the European population and a few others obtain their water-supply. Five wells in the compound of Gundicha Mandir were cleansed and two wells outside the compound were kept closed to prevent the people from using water from them during the last Rathjatra festival; 12 municipal wells were cleaned and 9 wells were disinfected on the Haukin's principle whenever cases of cholera cropped up. All private wells in the town were cleaned out by their respective owners. Raghab Das and Lakhinadra Math wells are still closed. Judging from the manner in which we escape epidemics except during pilgrim seasons, I think we may reasonably conclude that the water-supply is as good as can be expected until such time that proper coverings, pump, &c., are supplied."

In the Chota Nagpur Division the municipalities receive their supply of drinking water mostly from wells and tanks, which are fairly plentiful. The Elliott well constructed by three leading jagirdars of Palamau in honour of the late Lieutenant-Governor's visit to the place was made over to the Daltonganj Municipality during the year under review.

38. *Drainage.*—The expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 2,73,651 in 1894-95 to Rs. 1,49,559. The capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 75,569 and the cost of maintenance to Rs. 73,990. The decrease was most marked in the Patna Division, where the expenditure declined from Rs. 1,78,946 to Rs. 38,169. In the Patna town alone there was a falling off of Rs. 1,03,585, owing to the Patna drainage scheme having been completed in 1894-95. Muzaffarpur also shows a decrease of Rs. 43,110 on capital charges and an increase of Rs. 7,533 on maintenance. Capital expenditure rose in the Burdwan Division owing to the Serampur Municipality spending Rs. 9,467 against Rs. 857 in the previous year, and also in the Rajshahi Division by reason of the Jalpaiguri Municipality devoting Rs. 12,775 to the completion of a drainage scheme. Besides Serampur and Jalpaiguri, the municipalities noted in the margin incurred considerable expenditure on original works.

	Rs.
Cossipur-Chitpur ...	4,364
Titaghar ...	2,672
Bhagalpur ...	4,414

Attention is again invited to the instructions issued in paragraph 43 of last year's resolution in regard to the drainage scheme of the Burdwan Municipality. A report should be submitted to Government stating how the proposal has advanced. A scheme for the drainage of the town of Dainhat has been completed, but for want of funds nothing has yet been done. The Municipal Commissioners of Hooghly-Chinsura have rejected the drainage project which they had under consideration as being expensive, and desire first to provide themselves with a supply of filtered water. The Commissioners of Uttarpara have spent Rs. 1,064 on the preliminaries of a drainage scheme, and the Bhadreswar Municipality has laid by Rs. 800 for the same purpose.

In Howrah the question of drainage is one of considerable difficulty, and the scheme prepared by the Resident Engineer is now under the consideration of the Sanitary Board. In the neighbouring municipality of Bally nothing was done to carry out the project completed in 1894-95. The drainage of Cossipur-Chitpur is estimated to cost Rs. 15,000, and this the Municipal Commissioners intend to spend gradually. The municipalities of Maniktola, North Barrackpore, and Baranagore are reported to have drainage projects under consideration, but no action has been taken by the South Suburban Municipality where the drainage is said to be very defective. An excellent effect has been produced in Barasat by the clearing of part of the Sunti nadi. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice that the Municipal Commissioners of Krishnagar have done nothing to give effect to the Anjona drainage scheme. In the Darjeeling Municipality almost all the drains have been remodelled, and the owners of houses have been compelled to treat their drains in the same way. In the Dacca Division projects for the drainage of the towns of Nasirabad, Jamalpur, Sherpur, Kishorganj, Netrokona, and Tangail are now being discussed by the Municipal Commissioners, while the Muktagacha Municipality has completed its scheme. A scheme prepared for the drainage and sewerage of the town of Dacca has been found to be financially impracticable and undesirable on other grounds. The drainage system of Patna, which cost the municipality Rs. 2,68,000, is reported on as follows by the Magistrate:—

"Recent experience shows that the drains, as they at present stand, instead of being a source of comfort to the people, and conducive to the cleanliness of the town, have brought discomfort and sickness to the inhabitants. The result is, however, attributable more to the uncleanliness of the drains than to the drains themselves. Every house is connected with them, and they are constantly being fed with a supply of dirty water, which gradually dries up. The levels have not been carefully taken, and the fall in many parts of the town is slight. To keep them clean, without a water-supply to flush them, would require an army of coolies, which cannot be collected in Patna. We do what we can, but find, as a result, that a drain, which is thoroughly cleaned to-day, is as dirty as ever to-morrow."

The Sanitary Commissioner has been directed to report fully in consultation with the Sanitary Engineer on this and similar questions affecting the condition of Patna. A comprehensive scheme for draining the town of Gaya has been prepared, but has not yet been sanctioned. In Tikari, Motihari, and Bettiah schemes are in contemplation, and the necessary surveys have been made and levels taken. Arrah urgently needs a system of drainage, but this cannot be undertaken for want of funds. In Darbhanga the system is defective, and the Sanitary Commissioner suggests that it will be sufficient if the

levels of the existing drains are set right. The municipality of Monghyr is having a complete drainage scheme drawn up by an Engineer recommended by the Sanitary Board, and in connexion with this an attempt is being made to remove the existing encroachments on the municipal drains which render it impossible to clean them. As regards Bhagalpur, the Magistrate observes that "the drainage system of the town should be thoroughly overhauled as soon as the water-works are completed and funds are available."

39. *Conservancy (including road watering) and latrines.*—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 8,94,066 as compared with Rs. 8,84,861 in 1894-95. There was an increase of expenditure in all the Divisions except Burdwan, Presidency, Chittagong, and Bhagalpur, but the variation in each case was unimportant save for the decrease of Rs. 7,644 in the first-named Division, and an increase of Rs. 10,523 in that of Patna. In the following towns less than 10 per cent. of income has been devoted to this important purpose:—

	Rs.
Rajshahi	... 6,352
Dacca	... 2,557
Patna	... 10,523
Orissa	... 2,132
Chota Nagpur	31

Baruipur	...	... 7·5	Chakdaha	...	... 9·8
Goverdanga	...	... 9·9	Moheshpur	...	... 7·06
Baduria	...	... 7·9	Satkhira	...	... 8·2
Taki	...	... 3 5	Debhatta	...	... 4·3
Meherpur	...	... 8·6	Bazitpur	...	... 8·4
		Patuakhali ...	... 6·4		

The trenching ground at Burdwan which was converted into a garden brought an income of Rs. 400 to the Municipal Commissioners as rent, and Rs. 150 were realised by them from the owners of private lands for night-soil deposited thereon. Serious complaints have been received from the Magistrate of Midnapore of the neglect of conservancy on the part of all the municipalities in that district. Even in the town itself the arrangements are not good, and steps are being taken to acquire a new site for the trenching ground. In Howrah the greater portion of the night-soil is removed by a train of 12 trucks making three trips a day to the Belgachia trenching ground. Some portion of the night-soil is also carried in buckets and carts to the 13 trenching grounds in the possession of the Municipal Commissioners. Nothing has yet been done as regards the disposal of the contents of cesspools and drains. There are at present 80 carts employed for the removal of the sullage, and they make only three trips a day and can thus remove only a sixth of the whole quantity of sullage. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that the Municipal Commissioners have realised the gravity of the situation, and hopes that they will lose no time in remedying the present state of affairs. In Bally a portion of the trenching ground has been leased out for cultivation. In the South Suburban Municipality the conservancy arrangements are described by the Commissioner as disgraceful. In the Presidency Division, Part IX of the Municipal Act is in force wholly in 12 municipalities, partly in 4, and not at all in 21. It has been extended to one municipality since the close of the year, and another has applied for its extension. The conservancy arrangements are reported to be good in the Rajshahi Division, except in the Serajganj Municipality. The Commissioner of the Division says:—

"I have observed more improvement during the last three years in the trenching of night-soil than in any other sanitary matter. When inspecting I always visit the trenches. At first I had always much to find fault with, but now I generally find that the arrangements are satisfactory."

In Dacca itself the conservancy system is still most defective but the other municipalities in the Division show a great improvement. In Barisal the Commissioners have given effect to the suggestion of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner by raising a part of the trenching ground above the highest flood level by artificial means. In Chittagong the conservancy is said to

be grossly neglected and the condition of the public latrines extremely unsatisfactory. Comilla is the only municipality in the Chittagong Division where Part IX of the Act is in force.

40. *Hospitals and dispensaries.*—Rupees 3,02,792 were spent from municipal funds on hospitals and dispensaries, against Rs. 3,31,052 spent in 1894-95. The decrease was nominal and occurred mainly in the Chittagong Municipality, where the municipality had contributed the sum of Rs. 30,711 in 1894-95 towards the construction of a building for the new General Hospital. The towns noted in the margin show the most considerable fluctuations, as compared with the expenditure of the previous year. A new dispensary was opened at Nalchiti with the aid of the District Board, and the Municipal Commissioners of Jainagar have provided Rs. 300 in their budget for the current year for the maintenance of a dispensary in that town.

	Increase. Rs.
Midnapore ...	605
Uttarpara ...	1,049
Cossipur-Chitpur	1,696
Lalbagh ...	888
Jessore ...	1,297
Satkhira ...	621
Rampur Boalia ...	776
Barisal ...	1,003
Comilla ...	567
Brahmanbaria ...	649
Chapra ...	3,247
Balasore ...	794
Hazaribagh ...	508

	Decrease. Rs.
Santipur ...	944
Dinajpur ...	1,030
Patna ...	2,323
Arrah ...	1,089
Sitamarhi ...	2,149

A lady doctor was employed at the Burdwan Dispensary, and the District Board contributed Rs. 25 per mensem towards her pay. The Uttarpara Municipality granted Rs. 210 towards the pay of the female hospital assistant attached to the dispensary. The Rampur Boalia Municipality paid an allowance of Rs. 20 a month to the female doctor practising within its jurisdiction, and Darjeeling spent Rs. 240 on the education of two hill girls at the Sealdah school. In Jalpaiguri a passed midwife was employed on a salary of Rs. 30 a month with free quarters. The Barisal Municipality entertained a lady doctor, towards whose salary the Countess of Dufferin's Fund contributed Rs. 80 per mensem, and a midwife was employed by the Noakhali Municipality. Lady doctors were also employed at the cost of the municipality in the lying-in hospital attached to the Bankipur Dispensary and at the Behar Dispensary and in Arrah and Dumraon partly at the cost of the District Board.

41. *Vaccination.*—The statement in Appendix H gives full information in regard to vaccination. Two hundred and two vaccinators were entertained at a cost of Rs. 19,688. They performed 105,294 operations, of which 87,743 were primary and 17,551 revaccinations; of the primary operations, 86·3 per cent. are reported to have been successful, against 87·6 of the previous year. Each operator vaccinated on an average 521 persons, and the average cost of each operation was 3 annas 5 pies. The proportion of persons primarily vaccined reached 4·3 in the Orissa Division and exceeded 5 per cent. in the 14 towns named in the margin. The provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act are in force in all municipalities.

Sunamukhi	8·1	Arrah	5·5
Darjeeling	10·5	Bhabhua	5·8
Kurseong	14·5	Muzaffarpur	7·3
Jamalpur	6·3	Jamalpur	6·6
Madaripur	8·3	Cuttack	5·6
Barisal	5·6	Jajpur	6·3
Pirojpur	5·6	Lohardaga	5·4

42. *Public Works.*—The expenditure on Public Works decreased from Rs. 5,86,247 in 1894-95 to Rs. 5,03,741 in the year under review. The following table compares the expenditure under the several sub-heads during the two years

Year.	Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95 ...	65,736	60,458	4,52,097	7,956	5,86,247
1895-96 ...	64,652	49,960	3,86,529	2,600	5,03,741
Decrease ...	1,084	10,498	65,568	5,356	82,506

The reduction in expenditure on roads was most marked in the Burdwan Division (Rs. 20,822) and the Presidency (Rs. 27 632). The tendency to neglect this branch of municipal business requires to be carefully watched.

43. *Public Instruction.*—The total expenditure under this head as shown in Form III is Rs. 1,37,627, against Rs. 1,36,524 in 1894-95. The figures given in Appendix I amount to Rs. 1,37.685, the difference of Rs. 58 being probably due to fractions of a rupee being excluded from one account and included in the other. The expenditure on primary education rose from Rs. 57,337 in 1894-95 to Rs. 69,153, showing an increase of Rs. 11,816, or 20·6 per cent., on the previous year's expenditure. The following table shows that the increase was shared by every Division of Bengal:—

Name of Division.	Cost of teaching half the boys of a school-going age in each municipality at 10 annas per head.	Total expenditure on primary education.		Variation between columns 2 and 4.	Increase of expenditure as compared with previous year (column 4 on column 3).	Ratio of expenditure on primary education to total ordinary income.	
		1894-95.	1895-96.			1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Burdwan ...	12,015	9,171	11,389	—626	2,218	2·05	1·6
Presidency ...	14,084	14,128	14,734	+650	606	3·08	2·6
Rajshahi ...	3,610	4,143	5,891	+2,281	1,748	1 9	1 9
Dacca ...	6,752	4,864	5,558	—1,194	694	2·2	1·7
Chittagong ...	1,763	1,962	2,259	+496	297	3 04	2·9
Patna	18,776	12,656	17,381	—1,395	4,725	2·7	3·2
Bhagalpur ...	5,293	4,717	5,329	+36	612	2·9	2 6
Orissa	3,098	3,694	4,976	+1,278	682	4 6	4·6
Chota Nagpur	2,174	2,602	2,236	+62	234	3 5	3·6
Total ...	67,565	57,337	69,153	+1,588	11,816	2 6	3·2

The increase was highest in the Burdwan, Rajshahi, and Patna Divisions. The prescribed standard of expenditure; viz., 3·2 per cent. of the ordinary income of municipalities, was attained or exceeded only by the Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions. The Divisions where higher education has made most progress show the lowest proportionate expenditure on primary education. The suggestion made by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division that the unspent balances of municipal grants to education in any year should be made available for expenditure during the following year, instead of being merged in the municipal balance, will be dealt with separately.

44. *Loans.*—The Howrah Municipality drew Rs. 9,00,000, being the second instalment of the loan of Rs. 15,00,000, sanctioned for the construction of water-works in that town. The only new loan sanctioned during the year was Rs. 2,000 to the Debhata Municipality in Khulna for the improvement of water-supply. The Narainganj Municipality asked for a loan of Rs. 25,000 for the construction of a municipal market, and this has since been sanctioned by Government. The total loan liability of municipalities at the close of the year was Rs. 24,49,638.

45. *Accounts, audit, and embezzlements.*—Embezzlements of municipal funds occurred in Baidyabati, Bansberia, Midnapore, Santipur, Kushtia, Darbhanga, Roserah, and Daltonganj. The accounts of the Burdwan Municipality have been thoroughly overhauled by the special auditor, appointed under section 82 of the Act, and the defects and irregularities pointed out by him are receiving the careful attention of the Municipal Commissioners. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that now that the accounts have been set right at a considerable expense to the municipality, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman will not allow them to fall into confusion again.

46. *Working of the Porters and Dandiwallah's Act in Darjeeling.*—The Act is in force in the Darjeeling Municipality only. The number of porters and dandiwallahs registered was 726, against 1,203 in the previous year. The prosecutions under the Act numbered 29, and the fines amounted to Rs. 117, against Rs. 91-8 imposed in 1894-95. On the whole, the law is reported to have been worked carefully.

47. *Inspections.*—Most of the municipalities were inspected during the year either by the Commissioners of Divisions or by the District Magistrates. Special attention was paid to the arrangements for collecting taxes and the the state of the accounts, and many useful suggestions were made.

48. *General working of the Act during the year.*—Mr. C. E. Buckland, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, recorded the following remarks in the General Administration Report of the Division:—

"Burdwan stands next in importance to Howrah. The accounts of this municipality were in a most unsatisfactory condition, and a special auditor was appointed by Government for their due adjustment, the Municipal Commissioners having failed to set them in proper order within the time allowed. My predecessor discovered that the municipality had spent for other purposes Rs. 22,500 (corrected by the Accountant-General, Bengal, to Rs. 23,000), which should have been set aside as a sinking fund for the repayment of the three loans contracted for the execution and extension of water-works. In the opinion of Mr. Windsor the executive are not strong, and some of the Municipal Commissioners are more of a hindrance than a help in deliberations. Raniganj suffered somewhat from the transfer of the Subdivisional Officers, Mr. J. E. Webster and Mr. F. E. Jackson, who were also Chairmen of this municipality, and the work was almost at a standstill during the interregnum that followed the resignation of one Chairman and the appointment of his successor. Kalna with a non-official Chairman continued to be well managed, and Dainhat did tolerably well under the guidance of the Subdivisional Officer of Katwa as Chairman. On the other hand, the municipal administration of Katwa has been stagnating for want of energy on the part of the Municipal Commissioners, including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman."

49. Mr. E. V. Westmacott, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, observes:—

"I may say generally that municipal administration has not deteriorated during the year, and here and there improvements have been effected. Payment for collections by results, instead of by fixed salaries, will at least ensure that servants are not paid for work which they do not do, but no great improvement can be expected in collections while the executive officers of a municipality are too much afraid of the rate-payers to take proper measures against defaulters. I do not think that there is any wish for sanitation among the people, or the native Commissioners, in any municipality, and, in so far as it involves taxation, it is heartily disliked. Nothing is done in this direction except under pressure from controlling authorities. If the residents in a municipality all belonged to the same class as the Municipal Commissioners, the latter might be left more to their own guidance than they can be under existing circumstances, when the bulk of the people require the protection of Government officials. There is never any objection to taxation on carters or tradesmen or on the really poor, but when any tax touches the "bhadra lok" and especially the pleaders, there is at once furious opposition Municipal administration at present is distinctly not the Local Self-Government of the people by themselves, through their own representatives, but Government by a limited class, which has no sympathy with the bulk of the people."

50. Mr. Luttman-Johnson, Commissioner of the Dacca Division, says:—

I can only repeat what I have often said before, that our municipal administration weak and faulty as it doubtless is in many cases, is better than nothing; that when we have such an administration, roads are better, water is better, sanitation is more cared for than elsewhere. So much am I impressed with this fact that I have always been a strong advocate for extending municipal administration over the whole of the mufassal—a measure which now seems within measurable distance of accomplishment. Though I may seem to damn municipal administration generally with faint praise, there can be no doubt that in some cases, as, for instance, at Narayanganj, under an energetic and experienced Chairman, it is the blessing we are so often told it is.

Mr. Shirres reiterates the story of the shortcomings of the Dacca Municipal Board. The roads are still bad, the water-works incomplete. These defaults are largely due to want of funds. In the case of conservancy, however, I agree that it was not worth while spending money on the bucket system while the sewage drainage scheme held the field.

In the report for the year 1887-88, Mr. Commissioner Larminie remarked as follows about the fierce party struggle then existing between the Commissioners of the Dacca Municipality:—"A great deal might be written about the proceedings of the Dacca Municipality, but I think it is wise not to discuss, in a general report of this kind, matters which have given rise to considerable discussion, not to say ill-feeling, and which have interfered considerably with the proper conduct of public business."

A similar struggle is again agitating the Municipal Board. In February last, 14 of the Commissioners signed a requisition and asked the Chairman to call a special meeting to consider the question of his deposition without making charges against him. This the Chairman did not do until July, and then did not put the question to the vote because there were no definite charges against him. On this 12 of the opposing party have resigned. Mr. Shirres adds:—"It is, however, difficult to get any work out of the municipality at present, as their whole attention is taken up with a fierce party struggle."

51. Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, has recorded the following remarks:—

On the whole, I am satisfied that too great precipitancy has been employed in extending the Act, especially its provisions for electing Commissioners and officers in these parts. The elected Commissioners are mostly unfit by education and social position to stand forth as representatives of the population, and are equally deficient in moral courage and in public spirit. Hence the condition of the head-quarters of the Division is, in most respects, most unsatisfactory; and no permanent improvement can be effected while the composition of the municipal body remain as it is. The same remarks apply to other towns, except, perhaps, to Comilla, which is more enlightened than the rest.

52. Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, Commissioner of the Patna Division, makes the following remarks:—

"Out of the seven municipalities at the head-quarters of districts, four* are in an unsatisfactory condition, and demand close and continuous attention, before the restoration of order and good administration can be hoped for. Their faults are, hesitation to impose a rate of taxation adequate to the admitted needs of the town, slackness in collection, and an inability or unwillingness to grasp the details of administration, and these can only be cured by time and patience. To these remarks it is only fair, however, to add, that in the larger municipalities the public mind is awakening to the necessity of sanitary improvements, and this is a satisfactory symptom of improvement.

* Patna, Arrah, Chapra and Darbhanga.

53. Mr. W. B. Oldham, Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division, observes as follows:—

My observation, after only 3½ months' connection with these municipalities, are these. In Monghyr where the Magistrate is Chairman and the Vice-Chairman is a very competent and energetic young man, municipal matters receive adequate attention; but there is a strong conservative party in the Committee. The town is large, important and wealthy.

In the great Bhagalpur Municipality, it looks as if the efforts made to carry out such schemes on a grand scale, as the water-works, have left no strength for maintaining in efficiency the ordinary routine. The other municipalities are tiny institutions, and depend each on the energy of two or three individuals, or sometimes only one individual. In Malda, the debates are keen, and this part of the business is enjoyed. The most silent, and by far the most efficient Municipality is, no doubt, that of Jamalpur, where the discipline of the East Indian Railway pervades the whole administration. On the other hand, no municipality has been so unpunctual, and so little alive to its legal obligations as regards punctuality.

54. The Commissioner of the Orissa Division recorded the following remarks:—

On the whole, the Municipal Act seems to have worked smoothly and satisfactorily in all the municipalities of this Division. I am able to state from my own observation that the Municipal Commissioners of Cuttack and other towns take much interest in their work, and some of them devote much of their time to it. In Puri the Chairman makes specially favourable mention of Babu Harish Chandra Ghosh; but the majority of the members there are not yet sufficiently impressed with the urgent necessity of sanitary improvements. It is fortunate they have for their Chairman Dr. Banks, who is striving to improve the town with commendable zeal and energy amidst many difficulties. In Balasore the Municipal Commissioners seem to be performing their duty smoothly and well, but the collections were not satisfactory last year. The collections of Cuttack and Puri were good, and those at Kendrapara were remarkably good, being cent. per cent.

55. Mr. C. R. Marindin, Officiating Commissioner of the Chôta Nagpur Division, says:—

The Ranchi Municipality seems to have got into a groove of bad collections, bad roads and defective sanitation, out of which it requires lifting, and I think that, owing to the interest in it taken by my predecessor, Mr. Grimley, and to some changes in the *personnel* of the staff, it has received an impetus in the direction of improvement. Mr. Morshead remarks that the Municipal Commissioners in this district are as a rule inactive if left to themselves, but are generally ready to adopt suggestions. Out-door supervision is, he says, the weak point in the administration. Mr. Herald thinks Hazaribagh, considering its large area and moderate

income, is as well managed as any municipality in Bengal, and he gives the credit of this to the Vice-Chairman, Rai Jadu Nath Mukerjee Bahadur, and the excellent overseer, Sergeant Burns. Certainly this little town has a refreshingly bright and clean appearance, and the condition of its roads is almost unimpeachable, and points to a considerable amount of interest and care on the part of the executive. As remarked in last year's report by Mr. Grimley, the administration, good or otherwise of the municipalities in this Division, depends upon the energy and strength of their respective Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, and the interest of the Commissioners is mostly confined to routine matters.

56. The results of the past year have added no new features to municipal administration in Bengal. The difficulty of the work which has to be done consists, as has been often pointed out, in the mass of petty detail which must be controlled and the constant watchfulness which is needed to prevent indolence or corruption on the part of the subordinate staff. The assessment and collection of rates and taxes, the daily examination of accounts, the checking of work done and the maintenance of efficient conservancy make heavy demands on the time and energy of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman; and it is only the larger municipalities which can afford to employ a paid Secretary to give his whole time to the work of supervision. Municipal bodies must, however, realise that they must be judged by their success or failure in carrying on the ordinary business of the towns entrusted to their charge; not merely by their adoption of larger schemes of water supply or drainage; and it is for them to consider whether some means cannot be devised for enabling every Commissioner in his own quarter of the town to take a larger share in the work of practical administration than is now believed to be the case. If every Commissioner made himself responsible for looking after the management of all branches of work in a particular area, the burden of supervision would be lightened, and the condition of municipalities which cannot pay a whole-time executive officer would, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, in course of time be very greatly improved.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

FORM No. I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE MUNICIPALITIES IN BENGAL

DURING

1895-96.

1	2	3	4	5	6								7	8	9	10
					Number of Members of Committee.											
Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Act under which constituted.	Population within municipal limits.	(a) Ex-officio.	(b) Nominated.	(c) Elected.	(d) Total.	(e) Official.	(f) Non-official.	(g) European.	(h) Native.	Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings adjourned or at which no quorum was obtained.	Average percentage of attendance at each meeting.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Burdwan Division.																
Burdwan	1	Burdwan	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	34,477	1	6	15	22	2	20	2	20	29	4	53·1	
	2	Kalna		9,680	...	5	10	15	1	14	...	15	18	...	52·4	
	3	Katwa		6,699	...	4	8	12	2	10	...	12	23	2	47·3	
	4	Dainhat		5,144	1	4	8	13	1	12	...	13	15	...	78·1	
	5	Raniganj		13,772	...	5	8	13	1	12	4	9	22	1	46·9	
			Total	69,772	2	24	49	75	7	68	6	69	106	7	...	
Birbhum	6	Suri	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	7,481	...	5	11	16	3	13	1	15	19	6	44·73	
Bankura	7	Bankura	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	18,743	...	4	8	12	3	9	...	12	25	2	48·	
	8	Vishnupur		18,190	...	4	8	12	2	10	...	12	18	5	46·6	
	9	Sonamukhi		13,462	...	9	...	9	2	7	...	9	12	5	48·1	
			Total	50,395	...	17	16	33	7	26	...	33	55	12	...	
Midnapore	10	Midnapore	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	23,264	...	6	12	18	4	14	2	16	19	...	58·2	
	11	Tamluk		6,512	...	4	8	12	1	11	...	12	22	...	52·2	
	12	Ghatal		13,942	...	5	10	15	2	13	...	15	14	1	42·8	
	13	Chandrakona		11,309	...	4	8	12	2	10	...	12	23	3	50·0	
	14	Itamjibanpur		9,977	...	3	6	9	1	8	...	9	12	...	60·2	
	15	Khirpai		5,708	...	6	4	10	1	9	...	10	14	...	64·4	
	16	Kharar		10,083	...	8	8	16	1	15	...	16	16	1	58·5	
			Total	89,895	...	36	56	92	12	80	2	90	122	5	...	
Hooghly	17	Hooghly and Chinsura.	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	33,060	1	5	12	18	2	16	...	18	20	2	48·1	
	18	Serampore		25,953	...	6	12	18	2	16	4	14	20	3	56·9	
	19	Uttarpara		6,489	...	4	8	12	...	12	1	11	18	...	67·	
	20	Baidyabati		18,380	...	5	8	13	1	12	1	12	31	4	54·59	
	21	Bhadreswar		9,639	...	4	8	12	...	12	1	11	18	1	51·7	
	22	Kotrung		5,164	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	12	1	50·	
	23	Bansberia		6,783	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	11	...	49·49	
	24	Jahanabad		8,326	...	10	...	10	2	8	...	10	17	4	54·61	
			Total	123,793	1	40	60	101	7	94	7	94	147	15	...	
Howrah	25	Howrah	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	116,606	...	10	20	30	8	22	8	22	30	...	53·7	
	26	Bally		16,700	...	6	12	18	...	18	...	18	21	1	53·7	
			Total	133,306	..	16	32	48	8	40	8	40	51	1	...	

	28	Maniktola ...		28,161	...	4	8	12	5	7	1	11	19	...	3	46·6	
	29	Barnagore ...		34,278	...	7	14	21	2	19	3	18	14	...		63·1	
	30	South Suburban		69,642	...	8	16	24	4	20		24	18	...	1	49·04	
	31	Rajpur ...		10,940	...	6	12	18	3	15	...	18	16	...		70·7	
	32	Barnipur ...		3,922	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	15	...		57·9	
	33	Jainagar ...		8,333	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	20	...	1	59·2	
	34	South Dum-Dum		11,037	...	3	6	9	1	8	...	9	18	...		57·3	
24-Parganas ...	35	North Dum-Dum	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	5,354	...	3	6	9	2	7	...	9	16	...		58·3	
	36	South Barrackpore.		19,711	...	6	12	18	3	15	2	16	21	2		60·6	
	37	Titagar ...		6,000	...	9	...	9	...	9	5	4	18	...		72·2	
	38	North Barrackpore.		20,980	...	6	12	18	3	15	2	16	13	...		53·2	
	39	Barasat ...		9,754	...	8	13	21	5	16	...	21	15	1		47·9	
	40	Naihati ...		29,724	...	7	14	21	5	18	2	20	21	1		44·2	
	41	Goverdanga ...		6,704	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	11	...		42·3	
	42	Basirhat ...		15,109	...	6	9	15	2	13	...	15	25	6		44·2	
	43	Baduria ...		12,744	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	19	4		38·4	
	44	Taki ...		4,936	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	15	...		63·6	
			Total ...	328,652	...	94	164	258	37	221	17	241	316	19	...		
	45	Krishnagar ...		25,500	...	7	14	21	5	16	1	20	19	...		54·	
	46	Santipur ...		30,437	...	9	16	25	2	23	...	25	25	...		47·6	
	47	Ranaghat ...		8,506	...	6	12	18	3	15	...	18	24	2		30·04	
Nadia	48	Nadia ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	13,334	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	17	1		42·3	
	49	Kushtia ...		4,900	...	5	8	13	2	11	...	13	19	5		39·2	
	50	Kumarkhali ...		6,165	...	5	10	15	...	15	...	15	24	7		20·8	
	51	Meherpur ...		5,820	...	3	6	9	2	7	...	9	17	...		31·1	
	52	Birnagar ...		3,421	...	5	8	13	1	12	...	13	13	...		50·7	
	53	Chakdaha ...		8,618	...	13	...	13	1	12	...	13	16	2		31·2	
			Total ...	106,701	...	57	92	139	16	123	1	139	174	17	...		
	54	Berhampore ...		23,267	...	8	17	25	6	19	1	24	12	1		46·	
Murshidabad ...	55	Lalbagh ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	31,067	...	6	12	18	3	15	...	18	14	2		32·1	
	56	Jangipur ...		9,863	...	8	16	24	2	22	1	23	17	...		33·1	
	57	Kandi ...		11,089	...	4	7	11	3	8	...	11	20	4		45·4	
			Total ...	75,286	...	26	52	78	14	64	2	76	63	7	...		
Jessore	58	Jessore ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	8,306	...	6	12	18	6	12	...	18	19	2		45·7	
	59	Kotechandpur...		9,503	...	3	6	9	...	9	1	8	21	6		54·4	
	60	Moheshpur ...		4,451	...	8	10	16	2	14	...	16	26	...		53·8	
			Total ...	22,259	...	15	28	43	8	35	1	42	66	8	...		
Khulna	61	Khulna ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	8,667	...	15	...	15	3	12	...	15	29	9		33·8	
	62	Satkhira ...		8,550	...	4	8	12	1	11	...	12	21	1		42·8	
	63	Debhatta ...		5,384	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	23	2		58·5	
			Total ...	22,601	...	31	8	39	4	35	...	39	73	12	...		
			Divisional Total...	556,499	...	223	334	557	79	478	21	536	692	63	...		
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																	
Rajshahi	64	Rampur Boalia	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	21,407	...	7	14	21	11	10	3	18	19	...		50·1	
	65	Nator		9,185	...	6	12	18	...	18	...	18	29	7		46·1	
			Total ...	30,592	...	13	26	39	11	28	3	36	48	7	...		
Dinajpur	66	Dinajpur ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	12,204	...	5	10	15	6	9	1	14	23	4		38·84	
Jalpaiguri	67	Jalpaiguri ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	9,682	2	11	...	13	4	9	2	11	21	4		43·5	
Darjeeling	68	Darjeeling ...	Ditto ...	14,145	...	25	...	25	7	18	21	4	18	...		59·11	
	69	Kurseong ...		3,522	...	4	8	12	3	9	6	6	12	2		50·8	
			Total ...	17,667	...	29	8	37	10	27	27	10	30	2		55·78	

FORM I.—*Statement showing the constitution of the Municipalities in Bengal during the year ending* [illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6								7	8	9	10
					NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.											
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Act under which constituted.	Population within municipal limits.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings adjourned or at which no quorum was obtained.	Average percentage of attendance at each meeting.	REMARKS.
					Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
RAJSHAHI DIVISION—*continued.*																
Rangpur	70	Rangpur ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	14,216	...	6	12	18	1	17	1	17	28	11	33·1	
Bogra	71	Bogra	Ditto ...	6,605	...	5	10	15	3	12	2	13	14	...	52·5	
	72	Sherpur		3,965	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	19	1	44·1	
			Total ...	10,570	...	9	18	27	3	24	2	25	33	1	...	
Pabna...	73	Pabna	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	16,486	...	6	12	18	7	11	1	17	13	...	52·1	
	74	Sirajganj ...		23,188	...	6	12	18	2	16	1	17	21	1	59·2	
			Total ...	39,674	...	12	24	36	9	27	2	34	34	1	...	
			Divisional Total...	134,605	2	85	98	183	44	141	38	147	217	30	...	
DACCA DIVISION.																
Dacca	75	Dacca	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended by Act IV of 1894.	82,321	...	7	14	21	2	19	2	19	19	...	49·04	
	76	Narayanganj ...		17,715	...	4	8	12	2	10	3	9	16	1	51·5	
			Total ...	100,036	...	11	22	33	4	29	5	28	35	1	...	
Mymensingh	77	Nasirabad ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended by Act IV of 1894.	11,555	...	6	12	18	6	12	2	16	35	4	37·6	
	78	Muktagacha ...		4,923	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	15	...	51·1	
	79	Jamalpur ...		15,388	...	5	10	15	2	13	...	15	11	3	40·3	
	80	Sherpur ...		10,744	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	40	3	57·2	
	81	Kishorganj ...		13,988	...	5	10	15	2	13	...	15	17	2	46·6	
	82	Bazitpur ...		9,399	...	3	6	9	1	8	...	9	14	...	54·7	
	83	Netrokona ...		9,821	...	16	...	16	3	13	...	16	21	1	35·0	
	84	Tangail ...		17,973	...	7	8	15	2	13	...	15	33	3	42·0	
			Total ...	93,791	...	49	60	109	16	93	2	107	196	16	...	
Faridpur	85	Faridpur ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended by Act IV of 1894.	11,052	...	6	12	18	5	13	...	18	21	...	44·4	
	86	Madaripur ...		13,772	...	4	8	12	1	11	...	12	15	...	54·4	
			Total ...	24,824	...	10	20	30	6	24	...	30	36	...	...	
Backergunge ...	87	Barisal	Act III (B. C. of 1884 as) amended by Act IV of 1894.	15,462	1	4	10	15	1	14	1	14	26	5	55·3	
	88	Nalchitti ...		1,675	...	9	...	9	1	8	...	9	16	...	58·4	
	89	Jhalokati ...		2,365	...	9	...	9	1	8	...	9	22	1	51·	
	90	Pirojpur ...		12,246	...	11	...	11	3	8	...	11	24	8	45·8	
	91	Patuakhali ...		4,885	2	8	...	10	3	7	...	10	21	1	67·6	
											1	53	109	15	...	

Noakhali	94	Noakhali	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	5,423	1	3	8	12	2	10	...	13	16	1	58·3
Chittagong	92	Chittagong	Ditto	24,069	1	5	12	18	5	13	3	15	27	2	42·2
	93	Cox's Bazar		4,347	2	11	...	13	3	10	1	12	13	...	60·3
			Total	28,416	3	16	12	31	8	23	4	27	40	2	...
			Divisional Total...	66,530	6	27	40	73	15	58	8	66	97	6	...
PATNA DIVISION.																
Patna	97	Patna	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	167,523	4	7	20	31	4	27	4	27	16	...	36·3
	98	Sarh		12,363	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	14	...	38·3
	99	Bihar		47,723	...	4	8	12	1	11	...	12	3	5	60·5
	100	Dinapore		28,696	1	5	13	18	2	16	2	16	23	1	91·3
			Total	256,311	5	19	46	70	7	63	6	64	83	6	...
Gaya	101	Gaya	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	80,393	...	9	16	25	5	20	5	20	14	1	49·6
	102	Tikari		11,633	1	11	...	12	1	11	...	12	10	2	46·9
	103	Daudnagar		9,851	2	11	...	13	4	9	1	12	19	...	45·4
			Total	101,766	3	31	16	50	10	40	6	44	52	3	...
Shahabad	104	Arrah	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	46,903	...	6	12	18	4	14	2	16	16	4	46·7
	105	Jagdispur		12,475	...	3	6	9	1	8	1	8	11	...	12·6
	106	Buxar		15,506	...	4	9	13	3	10	2	11	14	...	60·3
	107	Dumraon		18,384	...	3	6	9	1	8	...	9	14	3	47·5
	108	Bhabhua		5,962	...	3	6	9	1	8	...	9	16	4	43·05
	109	Sasaram		22,713	...	8	14	22	3	19	1	21	11	1	45·45
			Total	1,21,946	...	27	53	80	13	67	6	74	85	12	...
Saran	110	Chapra	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended by Act IV of 1894	37,353	...	6	11	17	1	16	3	14	15	1	76·8
	111	Revelganj		13,473	...	4	8	12	3	9	2	10	11	3	42·3
	112	Siwan		17,709	...	3	6	9	2	7	1	8	13	1	50·2
			Total	68,534	...	13	25	38	6	32	6	32	41	4	...
Champaran	113	Motihari	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	13,108	1	4	8	13	5	8	4	9	14	8	48·4
	114	Bettiah		25,513	1	12	...	13	4	9	2	11	13	4	50·5
			Total	38,621	2	16	8	26	9	17	6	20	29	6	...
Muzaffarpur	115	Muzaffarpur	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	40,193	1	6	12	19	4	15	5	14	13	1	40·5
	116	Hajipur		21,487	...	4	9	13	1	12	1	12	14	1	48·35
	117	Lalganj		12,493	...	11	...	11	1	10	1	10	14	3	39·6
	118	Sitamarhi		8,715	...	12	...	12	2	10	1	11	17	...	66·6
			Total	91,887	1	33	21	55	8	47	8	47	58	5	...
Darbhanga	119	Darbhanga	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	73,561	2	6	14	22	5	17	4	18	17	1	53·8
	120	Madhubani		17,526	...	6	10	16	6	10	1	15	13	...	57·6
	121	Bossea		10,923	...	1	...	14	1	13	1	13	21	1	44·8
			Total	101,012	2	26	24	52	12	40	6	46	51	2	...
			Divisional Total...	831,053	13	165	193	372	65	306	44	327	389	33	...

FORM I.—*Statement showing the Constitution of the Municipalities in Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1896*—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6								7	8	9	10
					Number of Members of Committee.											
Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Act under which constituted.	Population within municipal limits.	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings adjourned or at which no quorum was obtained.	Average percentage of attendance at each meeting.	Remarks.
					Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bhagalpur Division.																
Monghyr	122	Monghyr	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	57,077	...	8	11	19	3	16	5	14	21	3	52·4	
	123	Jamalpur		18,069	...	6	12	18	...	18	8	10	8	...	52·7	
			Total	75,146	...	14	23	37	3	34	13	24	29	3	...	
Bhagalpur	124	Bhagalpur	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	69,106	...	7	14	21	2	19	2	19	11	1	41·9	
	125	Colgong		5,145	...	12	...	12	2	10	...	12	15	...	65·45	
			Total	74,251	...	19	14	33	4	29	2	31	26	1	...	
Purnea	126	Purnea	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	14,555	...	6	12	18	4	14	2	16	19	5	39·4	
	127	Kishanganj		8,466	...	5	8	13	2	11	1	13	24	6	40·38	
			Total	23,021	...	11	20	31	6	25	3	28	43	11	...	
Malda	128	English Bazar	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	13,818	1	5	12	18	5	13	1	17	21	5	67·93	
	129	Old Malda		4,178	1	3	6	12	5	7	...	12	12	3	41·2	
			Total	17,996	2	8	20	30	10	20	1	29	49	10	...	
Santhal Parganas	130	Deoghar	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	6,163	...	6	10	16	3	13	1	15	13	...	52·5	
	131	Sahibganj		11,297	...	3	6	9	...	9	3	6	9	...	51·0	
			Total	17,460	...	9	16	25	3	22	4	21	24	...	...	
			Divisional Total...	207,894	2	61	93	156	26	130	23	131	162	25	...	
Orissa Division.																
Cuttack	132	Cuttack	Act III (B.C.) of 1884, as amended	42,033	...	6	13	13	8	10	2	16	21	...	46·1	
	133	Jajpur		11,992	...	12	...	12	2	10	...	12	15	3	72·	
	134	Kendrapara		17,647	...	13	...	13	3	9	...	12	15	2	53·92	
			Total	71,672	...	31	13	42	13	29	2	40	51	5	...	
							12	18	5	13	2	16	14	2	39·68	

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.																	
Hazaribagh	137	Hazaribagh ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	16,672	2	3	10	15	4	11	4	11	19	...	51·7
	138	Chatra ...		10,783	1	5	10	16	4	13	1	15	19	3	43·1
			Total ...	27,445	3	8	20	31	8	23	5	26	38	3	...
Lohardaga	139	Ranchi ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	20,306	2	3	10	15	7	8	6	9	11	1	43·6
	140	Lohardaga ...		7,110	1	10	...	11	3	8	...	11	18	4	55·7
			Total ...	27,416	3	13	10	26	10	16	6	20	29	5	...
Palamau	141	Daltonganj ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	5,195	4	6	...	10	4	6	1	9	25	4	65·5
Manbhum	142	Purulia ...	Ditto ...	12,128	2	5	12	19	5	14	4	15	19	1	44·3
	143	Jhalda		4,810	...	9	...	9	1	8	...	9	16	...	56·3
	144	Raghunathpur...		3,965	1	9	...	10	1	9	1	9	13	...	51·5
			Total ...	20,903	3	23	12	38	7	31	5	33	48	1	...
Singhbhum	145	Chaibasa ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	6,850	2	11	...	13	5	8	3	10	13	...	43·5
			Divisional Total ...	87,549	15	61	42	119	34	84	23	98	153	13	...
			GRAND TOTAL ...	2,704,900	44	912	1,170	2,136	386	1,700	191	1,935	2,665	160	...
			GRAND TOTAL FOR 1894-95.	*2,725,424	3	166	1,171	2,149	346	1,752	195	1,945	2,663	2.5	...

FORM No. II.—*Statement showing the Income of the*

DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	By balance in hand at the close of last year.	MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES.									
				Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water-rate.	Lighting-rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	Other taxes (to be specified in detail, e.g., servant's tax, pilgrim tax, &c., in as many columns as may be necessary.) Tax on persons according to their circumstances.	Other taxes (to be specified in detail, e.g., servant's tax, pilgrim tax, &c., in as many columns as may be necessary.) Miscellaneous receipts, penalties.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BURDWAN DIVISION.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	1	Burdwan ...	10,017	36,180	4,502	1,237	5,300	17,154	...	16,336	...	151	80,920
	2	Kalna ...	2,871	...	1,787	137	...	...	...	1,781	5,157	110	8,181
	3	Katwa ...	504	...	200	56	...	...	...	1,618	4,888	9	6,815
	4	Dainhat ...	2,913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,398	31	2,119
	5	Raniganj ...	207	10,005	1,369	5.5	...	...	...	2,175	...	26	14,110
		Total ...	16,546	46,185	7,918	1,995	5,300	17,154	...	21,930	12,427	226	1,13,245
	6	Suri ...	1,104	...	844	23	...	...	...	2,102	4,210	37	7,216
	7	Bankura ...	2,082	...	423	63	...	...	...	1,068	6,109	79	8,471
	8	Vishnupur ...	401	...	500	25	...	...	...	...	4,214	1	4,740
	9	Sonamukhi ...	2,842	...	419	...	...	...	...	...	4,273	3	4,695
		Total ...	5,328	...	1,350	88	...	...	...	1,068	14,596	83	17,875
	10	Midnapore ...	3,643	16,458	3,201	282	...	...	...	12,039	...	307	33,277
	11	Tamluk ...	915	...	290	...	147	...	...	...	3,224	19	3,660
	12	Ghatal ...	86	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6,552	20	6,048
	13	Chandrakona ...	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,695	34	2,899
	14	Ramjibanpur ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,334	18	2,382
	15	Khirpai ...	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,564	9	1,879
	16	Kharar ...	998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,993	101	3,094
		Total ...	6,413	16,458	3,521	284	147	...	...	12,039	18,932	573	52,864
	17	Hooghly and Chinsura. ...	—153	24,502	3,914	1,024	2,964	...	...	11,579	...	150	44,199
	18	Serampore ...	3,248	24,510	1,809	867	4,400	...	...	13,465	...	586	48,637
	19	Uttarpara ...	2,630	6,502	1,315	523	700	...	...	2,682	...	78	11,800
	20	Baidyabati ...	556	...	4,130	1,210	300	...	...	3,612	6,062	...	15,304
	21	Bhadreswar ...	155	...	618	544	...	...	...	2,527	6,048	56	9,891
	22	Konnagar ...	701	...	83	734	...	...	...	...	3,109	29	3,958
	23	Baidyabati ...	494	...	212	1,474	...	...	...	...	3,680	...	5,216
	24	Jahanabad ...	31	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	2,939	9	3,128
		Total ...	7,722	55,574	12,469	6,390	8,464	...	...	33,865	21,737	914	1,39,403
	25	Howrah ...	7,450	1,20,876	41,954	2,331	...	...	35,807	84,149	...	114	2,55,233
	26	Ealty ...	713	11,079	643	813	845	...	...	1,475	...	170	15,025
		Total ...	8,163	1,31,957	12,597	3,144	845	...	35,807	85,624	...	284	2,70,258
		Divisional Total	45,276	2,50,174	38,719	11,914	14,746	17,154	35,807	1,58,118	71,092	2,227	6,00,851
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.													
	27	Cossipore-Chitpur.	56,327	57,974	2,242	1,390	...	17,855	...	21,526	...	534	1,02,130
	28	Maniktol'a ...	6,749	25,299	4,361	2,067	...	...	...	12,617	...	175	44,469
	29	Baranagar ...	2,721	17,502	2,319	1,322	1,045	...	...	12,985	3,704	45	39,903
	30	South Suburbs	263	24,415	5,292	1,735	...	...	...	4,578	...	65	36,088
	31	Rajpur ...	36	...	1,033	98	...	...	...	...	4,846	122	5,719
	32	Baruipur ...	82	...	863	...	...	...	...	...	2,277	10	3,156
	33	Jainagar ...	996	...	625	61	...	...	...	...	3,741	18	4,438
	34	South Dum-Dum	4,985	...	927	415	...	...	...	1,411	4,814	6	7,073
	35	North ditto	470	...	2,257	...	...	...	...	...	1,402	2	3,722
	36	South Barrackpore.	80	...	1,013	279	...	...	...	...	8,506	42	9,842
	37	Titaghar ...	...	...	208	46	...	...	...	1,196	3,025	11	4,482
	38	North Barrackpore.	416	...	644	440	890	...	...	2,290	7,048	9	11,437
	39	Barasat ...	1,091	...	3,757	...	...	...	...	...	3,437	107	7,391
	40	Naihati ...	815	...	1,460	1,045	1,976	...	...	2,407	9,774	39	17,497
	41	Goverdanga ...	285	...	286	98	...	...	...	...	3,937	4	3,329
	42	Basirhat ...	846	...	1,098	...	...	...	...	...	3,883	3	4,829
	43	Baduria ...	175	...	971	...	...	...	...	...	3,295	25	4,291
	44	Taki ...	91	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	1,878	4	1,921
		Total ...	76,144	1,25,190	29,310	9,928	3,911	17,855	...	60,206	64,404	1,337	3,10,23

6.							7						
Realizations under Special Acts.							Revenue derived from Municipal Property and powers apart from Taxation.						
		From other sources (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).											
From pounds.	From hackney carriages.	Vaccination fees.	Jute warehouse fees.	Petroleum fees.	Fees on musical processions.	Total.	Rents of lands, houses, serais, dák bungalows, &c.	Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenue from educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenue from tramways.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
696	400	29	...	...	...	1,125	3,119	...	876	4,495	23	1,439	...
332	...	9	...	...	...	341	47	...	13	...	...	...	...
160	...	9	...	...	...	169	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
369	...	5	...	...	...	365	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
383	68	50	...	...	...	501	138	...	33	...	...	30	...
1,931	468	102	...	...	...	2,501	3,457	...	922	4,495	23	1,529	...
422	174	...	...	...	...	596	256	...	221	...	...	435	...
170	...	12	...	...	...	182	8	...	...	...	...	143	...
111	...	1	...	...	...	112	1,114	...	3	...	5	...	...
186	...	...	...	...	...	186	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
467	...	13	...	...	...	480	1,146	...	3	...	5	1,149	...
404	...	15	...	...	...	419	...	599	...	11,567	217	421	...
115	...	23	...	...	...	138	64	126	...	...	20	1,574	...
68	...	5	...	...	...	73	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
119	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	63	...	...	13	...	...
72	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	...	2	...	...	...	59	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
138	...	6	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
973	...	51	...	...	...	1,024	115	804	...	11,567	250	1,995	...
421	456	112	...	...	...	989	112	...	46	...	...	52	...
547	296	85	...	...	...	928	561	...	...	...	1,352	1,853	...
54	302	15	...	...	...	371	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	16	18	...	...	...	135	175	...	...	...	...	46	...
114	43	9	...	...	...	166	90	1	...	...	...	...	...
80	...	10	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
359	2	...	...	...	...	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
194	11	...	...	...	...	205	36	385	...	...	...	...	...
1,879	1,120	249	...	...	...	3,254	1,014	386	45	...	1,352	1,956	...
463	603	94	4,818	...	...	6,033	2,543	1,000	1,556	33	...	6,782	...
118	14	16	...	...	...	148	304	...	...	...	...	...	...
577	676	110	4,818	...	...	6,181	2,847	1,000	1,556	33	...	6,782	...
6,249	2,444	532	4,818	...	...	14,038	8,835	2,190	2,747	16,095	1,630	13,846	...
561	1,070	54	15,324	...	...	17,009	243	...	1,961	...	...	...	...
406	283	14	1,170	...	...	1,853	70	156	1,613	...	...	...	...
283	105	13	...	...	...	398	682	19	...	...	...	77	...
391	490	85	570	...	...	1,536	...	...	2,313	...	...	...	...
101	170	27	...	...	...	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
226	103	6	...	...	...	335	27	5	...	...	...	...	...
224	...	15	...	...	...	239	96	57	...	...	...	...	...
176	60	...	...	...	...	232	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
253	49	2	...	...	...	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
517	186	...	...	...	...	703	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
60	...	...	...	...	...	60	124	...	...	...	...	25	...
267	...	5	...	...	...	272	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
205	...	...	...	...	...	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
620	...	37	...	...	...	657	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
149	...	...	...	...	...	149	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
236	...	19	...	...	...	255	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
218	...	8	...	...	...	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	...	43	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,916	2,500	328	17,064	...	...	24,808	1,362	248	5,877	...	...	237	...

7(a)							8									
Revenue derived from Municipal Property and Powers apart from Taxation—*concld.*							Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes).									
Other fees (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).			Interest of investments.				From Government.			From local fund.			From other sources.			
From burning ghats and burial grounds.	Other.	Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	Total.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	Total.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	1,479	...	...	628	12,119	1,100	475	1,052	...		900	...	...	40	2,467
...	...	266	...	...	...	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
175	...	36	...	...	...	268	...	...	13	...	...	300	...	...	...	313
...	...	60	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	264	...	...	...	465	...	...	5	...	..	...	...	...	132	137
175	...	2,105	...	...	628	13,334	1,100	475	1,070	...	...	1,200	...	...	172	4,017
...	...	322	...	...	...	1,234	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	185	185
...	...	266	...	...	...	1,423	...	...	...	...	...	756	...	...	...	756
...	...	59	...	...	...	1,181	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	144
...	...	59	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	434	...	...	...	2,687	...	...	...	..	...	900	...	...	...	900
242	...	275	...	1,849	1,004	16,174	...	2,683	...	...	...	180	...	322	767	3,952
...	...	70	...	...	...	1,854	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	205	205
...	...	71	...	...	...	422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	180
...	...	22	53	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	69	139
...	...	14	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	1	181
...	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
242	...	848	53	1,849	1,004	18,363	...	2,683	...	...	...	610	...	322	1,042	4,657
...	...	451	213	...	...	873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	315	...	...	...	4,086	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	96	...	...	51	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,964	1,964
...	...	131	...	...	...	352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	80
...	...	107	...	...	...	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
814	...	45	...	...	...	859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	23	...	...	...	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50
814	...	1,168	213	...	51	6,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,094	2,094
...	1,227	6,937	112	...	...	20,187	...	...	...	...	..	...	157	...	...	157
...	...	181	...	...	...	485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,227	7,115	112	...	...	20,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	...	157
1,231	1,227	11,578	378	1,849	1,083	63,289	1,100	3,158	1,070	...	...	2,710	157	322	3,403	12,016
578	592	1,142	...	...	...	4,506	...	...	...	...	...	...	570	...	...	570
...	...	873	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	28	309	105	...	...	1,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	...	...	212
...	...	257	...	...	...	2,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	241	...	...	...	241	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	96
...	...	150	...	...	...	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	83
90	...	113	...	...	...	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	105
...	...	159	...	...	...	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	156	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	200	...	...	...	225	...	...	...	18	...	...	140	...	...	158
...	36	4	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	350	...	...	3,272	...	...	3,622
24	302	228	...	...	...	586	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	25	...	...	25	50	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	120
...	11	164	...	...	...	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	..	50	...	...	...	50
...	...	86	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	120
...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
701	769	4,228	105	...	25	13,547	...	...	...	368	..	336	4,349	...	83	5,136

unicipalities in the Presidency Division during the year ending 31st March 1896

9			10							11	12	13	14	15
MISCELLANEOUS.			EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.											
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	Other items.	Total.	Sale proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from Savings Bank.	Loans. From Government.	Realizations of Sinking Fund for repayment of loans.	Advances. Permanent.	Advances. Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Total income of year, excluding opening balance.	Total income of year, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation (total of group 5) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column 11) per head of population.	REMARKS.
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	1,082	1,082	..	...	...	...	5,966	1,212	7,178	1,04,891	1,14,902	2 5 6	3 0 8	
...	42	42	...	...	...	...	1,410	184	1,594	12,384	15,355	0 14 10	1 4 5	
...	28	28	...	...	...	50	1,135	269	1,404	8,987	9,491	1 0 3	1 5 5	
...	40	40	...	...	...	...	1,134	254	1,388	4,568	7,521	0 7 6	0 13 7	
...	126	126	...	...	..	...	1,553	177	1,730	17,069	17,276	1 0 4	1 3 9	
...	1,318	1,318	...	...	...	50	11,198	2,036	13,284	1,47,699	1,64,245	1 9 11	2 1 10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	242	9,473	10,577	0 15 5	1 4 3	
...	296	296	...	...	...	...	34	590	624	11,712	13,794	0 7 2	0 9 11	
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	450	155	605	6,793	7,197	0 4 1	0 5 11	
...	58	58	...	...	...	...	...	92	92	5,114	7,956	0 5 6	0 6 0	
2	354	356	...	...	...	...	484	837	1,321	23,619	28,947	0 5 7	0 7 3	
...	430	430	...	...	...	...	1,146	1,551	2,697	56,949	60,794	1 0 5	1 13 3	
...	129	129	...	...	...	...	506	113	678	6,684	7,599	0 8 10	1 0 0	
...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,302	6,388	0 6 11	0 7 3	
...	11	11	...	...	...	25	...	31	56	3,155	3,327	0 3 9	0 4 5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	2,738	2,831	0 3 9	0 4 4	
...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	1,980	2,264	0 4 8	0 5 5	
...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,865	4,263	0 4 10	0 5 3	
...	606	606	...	...	...	25	1,812	1,712	3,549	81,053	87,466	0 9 3	0 14 5	
...	420	420	130	...	...	...	1,699	990	2,789	49,270	49,117	1 5 4	1 7 10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,702	217	9,919	61,757	65,005	1 4 3	1 11 5	
1	1,186	1,187	...	...	...	...	952	6	958	15,313	18,003	1 13 1	2 5 9	
12	21	33	...	...	...	...	2,250	133	2,383	18,344	18,900	0 13 4	0 15 11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	114	274	10,554	10,809	1 0 7	0 1 8	
...	25	25	...	...	...	...	322	...	322	4,393	5,096	0 12 3	0 13 7	
...	16	16	...	...	...	...	1,035	213	1,248	7,827	8,321	0 12 6	1 2 5	
...	63	63	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	3,848	3,879	0 6 3	0 7 4	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	1,732	1,745	130	...	...	...	16,120	1,663	17,013	1,71,408	1,79,130	1 2 0	4 1 6	
448	5,616	6,064	5,010	9,00,000	...	...	950	7,353	9,13,213	12,00,886	12,08,336	2 3 0	10 4 9	
300	...	300	...	...	...	...	555	34	589	16,547	17,260	0 14 5	0 15 10	
748	5,616	6,364	5,010	9,00,000	...	...	1,505	7,386	9,13,801	12,17,433	12,25,596	2 5 0	9 2 1	
763	9,686	10,389	5,140	9,00,000	...	75	31,119	13,776	9,50,110	16,80,665	16,95,901	1 4 3	3 7 7	
...	1,765	1,765	...	...	...	...	...	1,569	1,569	1,27,549	1,33,876	3 4 0	4 11 0	
2,643	1,217	3,860	...	...	...	125	216	299	640	53,494	60,043	1 9 3	1 14 4	
570	1,074	1,644	376	...	...	...	3,494	2,470	6,370	46,786	51,457	1 2 1	1 6 3	
...	34	34	187	...	...	...	75	491	753	40,978	41,241	0 8 3	0 9 4	
...	93	93	...	...	...	...	...	166	166	6,693	6,731	0 8 5	0 9 2	
...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,756	3,838	0 12 10	0 15 3	
...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	137	164	5,289	6,324	0 8 7	0 10 4	
...	214	214	...	...	...	...	...	220	220	7,961	12,986	0 10 3	0 11 6	
...	175	175	...	...	...	25	...	50	75	4,433	4,903	0 11 1	0 13 2	
...	184	184	...	...	...	...	...	30	130	11,268	11,342	0 6 1	0 7 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	618	868	9,695	9,008	0 11 11	1 5 8	
...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	52	52	12,969	12,779	0 8 8	0 9 5	
...	120	120	...	...	...	...	948	87	1,035	8,991	9,992	0 11 11	0 14 7	
...	168	168	...	...	...	...	321	305	626	19,338	20,148	0 9 6	0 10 4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	71	137	3,607	3,822	0 7 9	0 8 7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	67	5,444	6,390	0 5 1	0 5 9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	109	159	4,811	4,986	0 5 5	0 6 0	
...	93	93	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	2,039	2,065	0 6 3	0 6 7	
...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,213	3,987	8,500	90	...	...	150	5,390	6,838	12,968	3,75,787	4,51,931	0 14 10	1 1 11	

FORM No. II.—*Statement showing the Income of th*

1	2	3	4	5								
				MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES.								
OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	By balance in hand at the close of last year.	Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water-rate.	Lighting-rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	Other taxes (to be specified in detail, *e.g.*, servant's tax, pilgrim tax, &c., in as many columns as may be necessary.) Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.	Other taxes (to be specified in detail, *e.g.*, servant's tax, pilgrim tax, &c., in as many columns as may be necessary.) Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
RESIDENCY DIVISION—*concluded.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R
	45	Krishnagar ...	265	13,660	2,453	285	...	...	...	8,151	...	67	24,8
	46	Santipur ...	496	12,552	2,900	679	...	...	...	...	...	64	16,5
	47	Ranaghat ...	802	4,872	316	212	...	...	...	...	...	40	5,4
	48	Nadia ...	576	...	107	87	...	...	...	...	3,701	38	3,5
...	49	Kushtia ...	169	...	513	...	...	...	...	1,300	3,155	55	5,0
	50	Kumarkhali ...	13	...	159	...	...	...	...	2,020	3,856	59	6,0
	51	Meherpur ...	550	...	90	23	...	...	...	...	2,167	9	2,8
	52	Birnagar ...	2,074	...	231	...	...	...	...	...	2,327	18	2,2
	53	Chakdaha ...	232	...	672	...	...	...	...	...	2,506	6	3,1
		Total ...	5,117	31,293	7,501	1,286	...	...	...	12,071	17,712	305	70,5
	54	Berhampore ...	3,801	...	2,217	446	771	...	...	9,614	17,427	47	30,4
ıldabad ...	55	Lalbagh ...	7,313	...	2,586	...	4,459	...	...	...	15,290	22	22,6
	56	Jangipur ...	1,251	...	55	31	3,960	...	...	...	3,600	1	7,8
	57	Kandi ...	997	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	4,745	...	5,2
		Total ...	13,362	...	5,304	477	9,181	...	...	9,614	41,092	70	65,7
	58	Jessore ...	820	8,934	1,239	82	...	...	...	3,605	...	9	13,6
re ...	59	Kotechandpur ...	1,752	...	2,097	...	380	...	...	...	2,716	62	5,0
	60	Moheshpur ...	385	...	120	...	53	...	...	118	2,312	4	2,9
		Total ...	2,957	8,934	3,455	82	433	...	...	3,723	5,028	75	21,7
	61	Khulna ...	21,500	...	62	109	...	...	...	3,714	6,738	16	10,1
ına ...	62	Satkhira ...	571	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	2,815	20	3,6
	63	Debhatta ...	30	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	1,787	19	1,8
		Total ...	22,101	...	282	109	48	...	...	3,714	11,340	55	15,5
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,19,741	1,65,327	45,922	10,877	13,073	17,855	...	89,420	139,576	2,092	4,84
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.													
ıhahi	64	Rampur Boalia ...	2,759	...	4,758	84	1,343	...	...	5,220	13,830	16	28
	65	Nator ...	2,588	...	2,465	...	...	...	...	2,888	5,375	21	16
		Total ...	5,347	...	7,223	84	1,343	...	...	8,108	19,214	37	36
ajpur	66	Dinajpur ...	12,023	...	3,698	504	2,180	...	...	7,223	11,741	532	28
paiguri	67	Jalpaiguri ...	21,502	...	528	590	...	...	...	6,593	6,344	21	1
jeeling	68	Darjeeling ...	45,481	33,776	1,493	1,236	...	17,668	...	15,557	...	8	6
	69	Kurseong ...	1,692	5,465	...	157	...	...	...	2,030	...	...	
		Total ...	47,173	39,241	1,493	1,393	...	17,668	...	17,587	...	8	7
ngpur	70	Rangpur ...	32	...	4,701	130	...	...	...	8,624	9,796	129	1
gra	71	Bogra ...	631	...	1,226	...	1,288	...	...	3,017	4,850	150	1
	72	Sherpur ...	719	...	764	...	103	...	...	1,931	2,828	34	
		Total ...	1,350	...	1,990	...	1,391	...	...	4,948	7,678	184	1
bna	73	Pabna ...	317	...	1,063	99	2,114	...	...	4,945	9,122	283	1
	74	Sirajganj ...	791	...	1,229	...	661	...	...	6,688	9,613	4	
		Total ...	1,108	...	2,292	99	2,775	...	...	11,633	18,735	287	
		Divisional Total	88,535	30,241	21,925	2,790	7,689	17,668	...	64,716	73,508	1,189	2,
DACCA DIVISION.													
acca	75	Dacca ...	691	56,449	5,639	1,939	11,806	...	...	35,316	...	404	1,
	76	Narainganj ...	8,039	26,191	...	625	...	...	...	15,300	...	28	
		Total ...	8,730	83,640	5,639	2,564	11,806	...	...	50,616	...	432	1,

6						7							
Realizations under Special Acts.						Revenue derived from Municipal Property and Powers apart from Taxation.							
From pounds.	From hackney carriages.	From other sources (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary). Vaccination fees (Act V of 1880).	Jute warehouse fees.	Petroleum fees.	Fees on musical processions.	Total.	Rents of lands, houses, serais, dák bungalows, &c.	Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenue from educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenues from tramways.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
,119	416	20	...	...	...	1,555	1,346	...	...	...	...	...	...
619	114	63	...	...	...	796	...	...	...	4,332	...	...	...
217	15	43	...	...	...	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
562	...	4	...	...	...	566	...	...	...	...	...	33	...
197	...	...	...	...	...	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	55	...	...	...	...	...
634	...	...	...	...	...	634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
226	...	...	...	...	...	226	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
300	...	1	...	...	...	301	4	33	...	...	...	...	...
,999	545	131	...	...	...	4,675	1,350	118	...	4,332	...	33	...
475	295	...	...	...	...	770	1,070	219	397	...	...	...	...
,771	...	40	...	...	...	2,811	350	58	...	...	...	531	...
455	...	5	...	...	...	460	48	...	...	...	54	...	...
188	...	10	...	...	...	198	...	...	...	170	...	...	...
,889	295	55	...	...	...	4,239	1,468	277	397	170	54	531	...
846	...	39	...	...	...	885	111	62	...	...	...	...	...
287	18	5	...	...	...	310	98	...	...	...	...	...	...
187	...	...	...	...	...	187	...	74	...	...	...	...	...
,320	18	44	...	...	...	1,382	209	136	...	...	...	...	...
534	...	12	...	...	...	546	255	1	...	18	...	...	...
314	...	2	...	...	...	316	123	37	...	...	...	...	...
45	...	6	...	...	...	51	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
893	...	20	...	...	...	913	378	40	...	18	...	...	...
,017	3,358	578	17,064	...	...	36,017	4,707	814	6,274	4,520	54	801	...
975	600	42	...	...	...	1,707	99	10	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	16	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	1,952	...	...	...
,475	600	58	...	...	...	2,223	99	10	...	1,952	...	...	...
,001	...	11	...	...	...	1,012	...	9	108	1,241	...	61	...
650	...	...	...	...	...	650	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
132	...	16	...	...	...	148	40,720	1,553	390	...	1,065	8,133	...
110	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	147	...	728	...	...
242	...	16	...	...	...	258	40,720	1,553	537	...	1,793	8,133	...
684	157	...	...	...	...	841	1,233	...	...	...	...	...	...
326	...	6	...	...	...	332	...	...	...	1,547	366	...	...
593	...	11	...	...	...	604	...	5	...	65	...	...	...
919	...	17	...	...	...	936	...	5	...	1,612	366	...	...
322	...	5	...	...	...	327	...	14	...	...	250	...	...
397	...	9	...	...	...	406	...	...	...	...	...	73	...
719	...	14	...	...	...	733	...	14	...	...	250	73	...
,600	847	116	...	...	...	6,653	42,061	1,591	645	4,806	2,409	8,282	...
,326	...	274	...	...	...	1,600	3,462	70	...	...	...	...	...
511	...	...	...	...	...	511	273	48	...	...	16	85	...
,837	...	274	...	...	...	2,111	3,735	118	...	...	16	85	...

7(c)							8								
Revenue derived from Municipal Property and Powers apart from Taxation—*concld.*							Grants and Contributions (for General and Special purposes).								
Other fees (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).		Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	Interest of investments.			Total.	From Government.			From local funds.			From other sources.		
From burning ghats and burial grounds.	Others.		For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.		For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	24	547	...	...	...	1,917	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	192
...	...	398	...	...	...	4,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	103	...	...	...	103	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	38	62	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	128	...	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	420
...	...	103	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	72
...	...	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	50
...	...	33	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	35	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	70
...	62	1,361	...	...	...	7,256	500	...	...	...		1,070	...	...	735
...	...	311	...	...	1,571	3,568	...	...	...	...	...	584	...	...	775
...	...	283	...	...	...	1,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	...	557
105	...	82	...	...	55	344	...	...	...	...	...	571	...	...	...
...	...	32	...	...	...	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...
105	...	708	...	...	1,626	5,336	...	...	...	...	...	1,155	3,750	...	1,332
51	...	387	52	...	63	720	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	1,279
11	...	124	...	...	...	253	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	100
...	...	53	...	...	...	127	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...
62	...	564	52	...	63	1,086	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	1,379
...	...	32	...	...	...	306	1,000	...	...	...	...	324	...	...	396
...	...	4	...	...	107	271	...	...	...	...	...	680	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	36	...	...	107	579	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,004	...	...	396
808	831	6,897	157	...	1,821	27,804	1,500	...	...	368	...	4,315	8,099	...	3,925
68	...	446	...	...	...	623	...	...	...	200	...	500	...	...	1,493
...	...	128	...	...	...	2,080	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	173	63
68	...	574	...	...	...	2,703	...	...	...	200	...	1,100	...	173	1,556
...	...	173	...	...	74	1,665	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	288
...	...	191	...	...	...	206	...	...	47	...	...	380	...	...	808
...	...	1,224	...	...	...	52,094	6,484	...	...	1,340	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	145	...	...	...	1,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,369	...	...	...	54,114	6,484	...	...	1,340	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	73	...	...	489	1,795	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	156
...	...	83	...	...	87	2,063	...	...	...	...	...	443	...	...	...
...	...	37	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	110	...	...	87	2,160	...	...	...	...	...	443	...	...	...
...	...	60	...	...	...	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	596	...	...	...	669	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	924
...	...	656	...	...	...	993	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	924
68	...	3,145	...	...	650	62,656	6,484	...	83	1,540	...	3,123	...	173	3,725
3,240	...	707	1,746	...	6,126	15,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224
...	...	756	...	...	...	1,178	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,450	...	...
3,240	...	1,463	1,746	...	6,126	16,579	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,450	...	22

ahi Division during the year ending 31st March 1896.

9		10							11	12	13	14	
CELLANEOUS.		EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.											
Other items.	Total.	Sale-proceeds of Government securities, and withdrawals from Savings Banks.	Loans. From Government.	Realizations of Sinking Fund for repayment of loans.	Advances. Permanent.	Advances. Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Total income of year, excluding opening balance.	Total income of year, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation (total of group 5) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column 11) per head of population.	REMARKS.
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	545	3,108	3,653	32,743	33,007	0 15 6	1 4 6	
195	195	...	...	...	...	849	204	1,053	22,959	23,305	0 7 5	0 12 6	
623	629	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	6,901	7,763	0 10 2	0 13 1	
10	10	...	...	...	...	34	171	205	4,847	5,123	0 4 8	0 5 7	
93	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,011	6,180	1 0 4	1 3 7	
132	132	...	...	...	40	...	55	95	7,317	7,320	1 1 4	1 2 11	
63	63	...	...	...	50	598	337	985	4,153	4,703	0 6 3	0 11 5	
66	66	...	...	...	50	1,617	91	1,758	4,689	6,763	0 12 0	1 5 11	
179	179	...	...	...	...	...	282	282	4,178	4,410	0 5 10	0 7 9	
1,357	1,357	...	...	...	140	3,643	4,253	8,036	93,837	98,074	0 10 6	0 14 0	
60	60	104	...	...	...	1,950	4,241	6,295	43,574	46,375	1 4 11	1 13 3	
33	33	722	...	...	...	275	2,904	3,901	34,413	41,725	0 11 3	1 1 4	
...	19	...	...	...	50	50	778	878	10,000	11,350	0 12 0	1 0 2	
...	34	...	...	...	25	...	83	108	5,943	6,940	0 7 6	0 8 6	
93	53	826	...	...	75	2,275	8,006	11,182	99,930	1,06,340	0 13 3	1 3 7	
33	302	335	...	...	...	80	370	450	17,033	18,773	1 10 8	2 2 6	
...	84	84	...	...	33	...	123	156	6,188	7,940	0 8 10	0 10 5	
...	211	211	...	...	...	1,610	75	1,715	5,150	5,541	0 9 4	1 2 6	
33	597	630	...	...	33	...	1,729	508	2,330	29,297	32,254	0 15 7	1 5 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	27	381	13,302	35,1 2	1 3 7	1 9 1
...	68	68	...	...	...	...	...	131	131	4,521	5,092	0 5 8	0 8 5
...	247	247	...	2,000	...	...	...	33	2,033	4,187	4,217	0 5 6	0 12 5
...	315	315	...	2,000	...	...	354	191	2,545	22,300	44,461	0 11 0	0 15 9
3,393	7,600	10,993	1,416	2,000	33	365	13,301	19,826	37,061	6,14,179	7,33,920	0 13 9	1 1 5
274	283	557	...	...	...	20	4,983	244	5,247	35,503	34,352	1 2 10	1 10 6
...	172	172	...	...	...	50	96	182	328	14,075	17,283	1 2 8	1 9 6
274	465	729	...	...	...	70	5,079	426	5,575	50,268	53,635	1 2 10	1 10 3
563	504	1,067	...	...	...	...	1,516	615	1,931	32,841	44,864	2 1 11	2 11 0
10	1,507	1,517	55	...	...	...	606	410	1,161	18,785	40,287	1 7 3	1 15 0
2,005	2,021	4,026	...	...	...	50	30,336	2,078	32,464	1,67,884	2,03,305	4 14 10	11 2 7
96	202	298	...	...	...	...	...	130	130	9,210	10,302	2 2 9	2 9 10
2,101	2,523	4,624	...	...	...	50	30,336	2,208	32,594	1,67,094	2,14,207	4 6 0	9 7 3
...	326	326	...	...	...	...	1,325	555	1,880	28,405	28,437	1 10 3	1 15 11
...	306	306	...	...	...	...	25	102	127	13,822	14,453	1 9 6	2 1 5
...	258	258	...	...	...	...	..	316	316	6 955	7,654	1 6 10	1 11 12
...	564	504	...	...	...	...	25	418	443	20,757	22,107	1 8 6	1 15 5
...	67	47	...	...	...	...	440	927	1,367	19,691	20,008	1 1 1	1 3 1
...	336	336	...	...	...	100	154	407	661	21,891	22,182	0 12 6	0 14 8
...	383	383	...	...	...	100	594	1,334	2,028	41,082	42,190	0 14 5	1 0 6
2,948	6,503	9,510	55	...	...	220	29,881	5,996	35,552	3,59,252	4,47,707	1 11. 2	2 10 2
1,392	10,037	11,389	...	...	...	280	2,380	6,070	8,739	1,50,862	1,51,553	1 6 8	1 13 3
52	535	587	...	...	...	...	163	867	1,032	46,902	53,041	3 5 1	3 9 5
1,374	10,572	11,946	...	...	...	280	2,554	6,037	9,771	1,96,764	2,05,194	1 8 8	1 15 5

FORM No. II.—*Statement showing the Income of*

1	2	3	4	5								
				Municipal Rates and Taxes.								
Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	By balance in hand at the close of last year.	Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water-rate.	Lighting-rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	Other taxes (to be specified in detail e.g., servants' tax pilgrim tax, &c., in as many columns as may be necessary.) Tax on persons according to their circumstances.	Other taxes (to be specified in detail e.g., servants' tax pilgrim tax, &c., in as many columns as may be necessary.) Miscellaneous receipts, penalties.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DACCA DIVISION—*concluded.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mymensingh ...	77	Nasirabad ...	7,055	...	1,483	138	...	5,796	...	7,111	9,779	92
	78	Muktagacha ...	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,901	8
	79	Jamalpur ...	1,446	...	401	...	...	...	...	2,843	4,840	200
	80	Sherpur ...	26	...	703	...	...	...	...	...	4,422	64
	81	Kishorganj ...	338	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	4,192	15
	82	Bazitpur ...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,304	38
	83	Netrokona ...	3,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,589	92
	84	Tangail ...	251	...	147	30	700	...	...	967	3,974	13
		Total ...	13,286	...	2,844	168	700	5,796	...	10,921	37,702	527
Faridpur	85	Faridpur ...	666	...	96	96	102	...	...	3,575	6,772	40
	86	Madaripur ...	941	...	...	462	1,198	...	...	1,883	4,399	26
		Total ...	1,607	...	96	558	1,300	...	...	5,458	11,171	75
Backergunge ...	87	Barisal ...	(*a*)1,115	...	338	110	1,430	...	...	9,350	11,555	197
	88	Nalchitti ...	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,842	1
	89	Jhalokati ...	887	...	...	238	301	...	...	...	3,181	(*b*)183
	90	Pirojpur ...	879	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,019	3,052	142
	91	Patuakhali ...	258	...	...	...	165	...	...	...	2,261	96
		Total ...	2,830	...	338	348	1,896	...	...	10,378	22,491	549
		Divisional Total	20,453	83,040	8,907	3,633	15,702	5,796	...	77,873	71,364	1,883
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.												
Tippera	92	Comilla ...	2,669	...	1,302	23	1,709	...	...	5,202	10,019	23
	93	Brahmanbaria ...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,474	2
		Total ...	2,843	...	1,302	23	1,709	...	...	5,202	15,493	24
Noakhali	94	Noakhali ...	88	...	582	202	...	...	...	...	4,085	1
Chittagong ...	95	Chittagong ...	14,571	13,822	3,543	359	7,046	...	...	...	...	213
	96	Cox's Bazar ...	1,520	...	...	...	1,701	...	...	...	1,977	12
		Total ...	16,091	14,822	3,543	359	8,747	...	...	...	1,977	225
		Divisional Total	19,022	14,822	5,427	644	10,456	...	...	5,202	21,555	250
PATNA DIVISION.												
Patna	97	Patna ...	20,560	72,026	10,699	5,703	32,103	...	...	18,352	...	842
	98	Barh ...	702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,523	30
	99	Bihar ...	1,344	...	879	...	...	...	...	3,014	11,096	280
	100	Dinapore ...	1,553	9,124	1,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	205
		Total ...	24,250	81,150	12,914	5,703	32,103	...	...	21,366	15,619	1,357
Gaya	101	Gaya ...	16,296	41,471	10,010	1,191	...	...	...	...	...	439
	102	Tikari ...	336	4,976	854	187	...	...	...	...	...	43
	103	Daudnagar ...	1	...	214	8	830	...	...	...	2,412	36
		Total ...	16,633	46,447	11,078	1,386	830	...	...	...	2,412	518
Shahabad	104	Arrah ...	1,371	...	3,222	204	...	9,465	...	1,469	17,880	213
	105	Jagdispur ...	250	...	305	...	...	...	...	...	2,792	36
	106	Buxar ...	104	...	377	...	...	...	...	...	6,332	...
	107	Dumraon ...	680	...	428	...	...	...	...	...	5,007	30
	108	Bhabhua ...	33	...	56	...	...	...	...	2	1,078	23
	109	Sasaram ...	113	...	285	...	...	...	...	...	7,219	199
		Total ...	2,450	...	4,673	204	...	9,465	...	1,471	41,214	506

6							7						
Realizations under Special Acts.							Revenue derived from Municipal Property and Powers apart from Taxation.						
From pounds.	From hackney carriages.	From other sources (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary). Vaccination fees.	Jute warehouse fees.	Petroleum fees.	Fees on musical processions.	Total.	Rents of lands, houses, serais, dák bungalows, &c.	Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenue from educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenue from tramways.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,190	281	62	...	...	...	1,533	79	700	304	...	...	...	...
501	...	22	...	...	...	523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
891	...	27	...	...	...	918	...	34	5	...	...	...	...
795	...	16	...	...	...	811	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
325	...	39	...	...	...	364	...	13	23	...	...	...	...
239	...	60	...	...	...	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
350	...	22	...	...	...	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
477	...	10	...	...	...	487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,758	281	264	...	...	...	5,303	79	747	332	9	...	...	...
276	...	13	...	...	...	289	2	123	...	...	...	25	...
202	...	...	...	...	...	202	...	...	...	...	...	860	...
478	...	13	...	...	...	491	2	123	...	...	...	885	...
202	...	14	...	...	...	216	306	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	...	5	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
412	...	19	...	...	...	431	306	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,485	281	570	...	...	...	8,336	4,122	988	332	9	16	970	...
926	...	19	...	...	...	945	20	...	...	...	...	48	...
290	...	25	...	...	...	315	102	57	...	...	...	...	...
1,216	...	44	...	...	...	1,260	122	57	...	...	...	48	...
205	...	19	...	...	...	224	23	...	...	...	...	47	...
1,018	272	1	...	...	...	1,291	2,040	...	...	4,858	742	2,017	...
301	...	...	...	...	...	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,319	272	1	...	...	...	1,592	2,040	...	...	4,858	742	2,017	...
2,740	272	64	...	...	...	3,076	2,185	57	...	4,858	742	2,712	...
393	655	114	...	...	1,749	2,911	1,228	1,071	23	...	101	955	2,500
125	...	18	...	...	...	143	144	...	...	...	...	...	...
505	...	36	...	...	...	541	311	1	2	3	1,850	271	...
...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,023	655	175	...	...	1,749	3,602	1,683	1,072	25	3	1,951	1,224	2,500
511	1,133	72	...	...	...	1,716	...	...	42	...	188	5,144	...
...	312	11	...	...	...	323	65	...	3	...	...	75	...
...	323	11	...	...	...	334	...	20	...	25	...	...	...
511	1,768	94	...	...	...	2,373	65	20	45	25	188	5,219	...
413	90	...	...	...	...	503	111	47	133	...	...	2,312	...
138	...	4	...	...	...	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
230	15	6	...	...	...	271	52	13	80	...	...	4	...
292	...	16	...	...	...	308	...	...	21	...	...	...	...
358	...	6	...	...	...	364	45	...	43	...	...	55	...
963	...	...	...	...	...	963	235	...	52	...	...	4,363	...
2,414	105	32	...	...	...	2,551	443	60	329	...	...	6,734	...

7(a							8									
Revenue derived from Municipal Property and Powers apart from Taxation—*concld.*							Grants and Contributions (for general and special purposes).									
Other fees (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).			Interest of investments.				From Government.			From local funds.			From other sources.			
Burning ghats and burial grounds.	Others	Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	Total.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	Total.
29	3	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	253	...	...	524	1,800	...	...	1,000	...		600	1,900	...	581	4,081
...	...	151	...	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	324	...	...	...	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,439	1,439
...	...	278	...	...	...	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	327
...	...	123	...	..	...	159	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	104	504
...	...	119	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
...	...	82	...	...	...	82	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	1,300
...	...	59	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,369	...	...	524	3,080	...	...	1,000	...	..	1,100	3,200	...	2,451	7,751
...	..	87	...	...	...	237	...	...	...	...	...	580	1,200	...	72	1,852
...	...	40	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	221
...	...	127	...	.	...	1,137	...	...	...	...	...	580	1,200	...	293	2,073
...	...	213	...	...	991	1,512	...	...	...	...	...	850	...	...	4,061	4,911
...	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	..	...	150
...	...	48	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	213	...	...	60	273
	...	73	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	144	544
..	...	39	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	465	...	...	...	...	...	465
...	...	390	...	...	991	1,687	...	...	...	465	...	1,613	...	...	4,265	6,343
3,240	...	3,309	1,746	...	7,691	22,483	...	...	1,000	465	..	3,293	5,850	...	7,229	17,837
...	...	71	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	600	1,200
...	...	34	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	300
...	...	105	...	...	...	332	..	...	...	...	..	900	...	...	600	1,500
...	...	196	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	379	...	...	...	10,036	...	589	...	...	...	...	1,330	...	...	1,919
...	...		...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	388	...	...	...	10,645	...	589	...	...		...	1,330	...	...	1,919
...	...	689	...	...	...	11,243	...	589	..	...	...	900	1,330	...	600	3,419
...	...	2,915	...	...	786	9,577	400	...	...	...	..	4,400	2,400	...	...	7,206
...	...	89	...	...	...	233	...	...	...	...	..	400	...	...	48	448
...	...	126	...	...	...	2,564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	309	...	...	...	309	1,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	1,940
...	...	3,439	...	...	786	12,683	2,250	...	..	...	...	4,800	2,400	...	138	9,594
...	...	2,625	...	...	210	8,209	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	1,800	4,800
...	...	86	...	...	...	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	80
...	1	45	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	180
...	1	2,756	...	...	210	8,538	...	...	...	...	...	3,180	80	...	1,800	5,060
...	...	312	...	...	262	3,177	...	...	...	...	...	1,020	...	...	132	1,152
...	...	41	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	540	..	...	...	540
...	48	49	...	...	...	245	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	300
...	...	134	...	...	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	50	...	...	..	1 2	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	300
...	...	37	...	...	...	4,677	...	...	...	...	...	1,310	...	...	...	1,310
...	48	613	...	...	262	8,488	...	...	...	...	...	3,470	...	...	132	3,602

nicipalities in the Dacca Division during the year 1895-96.

9			10							11	12	13	14	15
Miscellaneous.			Extraordinary and Debt.											
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	Other items.	Total.	Sale-proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from savings bank.	Loans. From Government.	Realizations of Sinking Fund for repayment of loans.	Advances. Permanent.	Advances. Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Total income of year, excluding opening balance.	Total income of year, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation (total of group 5) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column 11) per head of population.	Remarks.
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
139	699	838	...	...	...	...	576	1,156	1,732	34,429	41,484	2 1 9	2 15 8	
...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	137	137	5,426	5,955	0 14 11	1 1 7	
...	355	355	...	...	...	...	278	1,157	1,435	12,800	14,246	0 8 7	0 13 3	
...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	308	308	7,052	7,078	0 7 10	0 10 6	
...	118	118	...	...	...	...	33	170	203	5,575	5,918	0 4 10	0 6 4	
...	23	23	...	...	...	...	310	...	310	3,189	3,349	0 3 11	0 5 5	
...	254	254	...	...	...	...	200	229	429	6,118	7,599	0 5 11	0 9 11	
...	125	125	...	...	...	20	100	285	405	6,906	7,157	0 5 2	0 6 1	
139	1,610	1,749	...	...	...	20	1,497	3,442	4,959	81,496	94,781	0 10 0	0 13 10	
50	928	887	104	...	...	...	36	338	538	14,493	15,159	0 15 10	1 5 6	
...	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	262	262	9,606	10,547	0 9 3	0 11 1	
50	881	940	104	...	...	...	36	600	800	24,099	25,706	0 13 1	0 15 8	
77	920	997	...	...	...	...	413	504	917	31,442	32,557	1 7 7	2 0 5	
...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,029	2,220	1 1 7	1 3 4	
6	36	42	...	...	...	...	50	110	160	4,511	5,398	1 10 4	1 14 6	
...	20	20	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	6,192	6,571	0 7 0	0 8 1	
...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,043	3,301	0 8 0	0 9 11	
83	998	1,079	...	...	...	...	563	614	1,177	47,217	50,047	0 15 11	1 4 7	
1,055	14,059	15,714	104	...	...	300	4,650	11,653	16,707	3,40,575	3,76,028	1 0 10	1 5 11	
70	1,007	1,077	...	...	...	...	757	575	1,332	23,060	25,728	1 4 0	1 9 2	
...	108	108	...	...	...	...	650	95	745	7,137	7,312	0 4 10	0 6 4	
70	1,115	1,185	...	...	...	...	1,407	670	2,077	30,197	33,040	0 11 8	0 14 9	
...	20	20	...	...	...	50	50	158	258	5,698	5,786	0 14 6	1 0 10	
1,415	1,520	2,935	...	...	2,310	...	851	3,029	6,190	48,954	63,525	1 1 3	2 0 7	
...	46	46	...	...	...	...	707	501	1,208	5,354	6,774	0 13 7	1 3 4	
1,415	1,566	2,981	...	...	2,310	...	1,558	3,530	7,398	54,308	70,299	1 0 3	1 14 6	
1,485	2,701	4,186	...	...	2,310	50	3,915	4,358	9,733	90,103	1,09,125	0 14 0	1 5 8	
67	3,531	3,598	...	...	...	...	10,998	4,247	15,245	1,78,962	2,58,822	0 13 4	1 1 0	
...	200	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,577	6,279	0 5 5	0 6 1	
...	43	43	...	...	...	...	124	284	408	18,325	19,669	0 4 11	0 6 6	
...	109	109	...	...	...	...	2,966	363	3,329	16,759	18,412	0 0 2	0 9 4	
67	3,883	3,950	...	...	...	...	14,088	4,894	18,982	2,18,923	3,03,182	0 10 7	0 13 8	
1,083	2,026	3,059	...	...	...	...	2,144	2,878	5,022	75,917	92,213	0 10 6	0 15 1	
...	66	66	...	...	...	...	1,920	162	2,082	8,840	9,156	0 8 4	0 12 3	
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,116	4,117	0 5 8	0 6 8	
1,085	2,092	3,127	...	...	...	...	4,064	3,040	7,104	88,873	1,05,486	0 9 10	0 13 11	
402	5,368	5,770	...	...	...	...	2,450	...	2,450	45,451	46,822	0 11 0	0 15 6	
...	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,898	4,828	0 4 0	0 5 0	
...	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,503	7,666	0 6 11	0 7 9	
...	26	26	...	...	...	25	1,020	...	1,115	7,069	7,949	0 5 8	0 6 1	
...	348	348	...	...	...	...	535	253	788	4,055	4,088	0 5 6	0 10 10	
...	140	140	...	...	...	...	1,398	1,250	2,648	17,443	17,555	0 5 5	0 12 3	
402	5,960	6,362	...	...	...	25	5,473	1,503	7,001	85,473	88,906	0 7 8	0 11 2	

FORM No. II.—*Statement showing the Income of th*

1	2	3	4	5								
				Municipal Rates and Taxes.								
OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	By balance in hand at the close of last year.	Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water-rate.	Lighting-rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	Other taxes (to be specified in detail, *e.g.*, servants' tax, pilgrim tax, &c., in as many columns as may be necessary). Tax on person.	Other taxes (to be specified in detail, *e.g.*, servants' tax, pilgrim tax, &c., in as many columns as may be necessary). Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PATNA DIVISION—*concluded.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R
... ...	110	Chapra ...	81	21,098	3,492	137	1,755	...	...	...	...	293	26,
	111	Revelganj ...	706	3,861	588	13	4,200	...	...	...	...	20	8,
	112	Siwan ...	1,772	500	580	269	...	...	...	...	5,087	58	6,
		Total ...	2,559	25,519	4,609	419	5,955	..	...	...	5,087	371	42,
pparan	113	Motihari ...	131	...	572	53	...	...	...	...	5,014	54	6
	114	Bettiah ...	1,371	...	1,669	225	...	...	...	...	10,993	47	19
		Total ...	1,502	...	2,241	277	...	...	...	...	16,007	101	16
affarpur ...	115	Muzaffarpur ...	13,091	31,647	2,906	299	16,100	...	...	...	...	206	57
	116	Hajipur ...	2,118	6,442	287	48	...	...	...	...	...	90	6
	117	Lalganj ...	178	4,329	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	4
	118	Sitamarhi ...	3,586	...	341	...	...	...	...	...	5,456	130	9
		Total ...	18,973	42,418	3,870	347	16,100	...	...	...	5,456	604	68
bhanga	119	Darbhanga ...	12,035	...	2,911	35	...	...	...	...	19,716	188	2
	120	Madhubani ...	3,460	...	1,318	78	...	...	...	...	5,226	10	
	121	Rosera ...	868	...	310	...	...	...	...	...	2,847	33	
		Total ...	16,363	...	4,539	113	...	...	...	...	27,789	237	3
		Divisional Total	1,43,719	1,95,534	43,985	8,449	54,988	9,405	...	23,837	1,14,464	3,594	4,5
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.													
nghyr	122	Monghyr ...	4,206	19,042	3,531	676	14,000	...	...	8,597	...	92	
	123	Jamalpur ...	3,943	13,191	715	198	...	...	...	4,532	...	13	
		Total ...	8,209	33,133	4,246	874	14,000	...	...	13,129	...	105	
agalpur	124	Bhagalpur ...	7,500	24,157	7,989	738	16,930	6,611	...	8,925	...	7	
	125	Colgong ...	1,917	109	1,216	156	...	...	...	...	2,549	35	
		Total ...	9,417	24,266	9,205	894	16,930	6,611	...	8,925	2,549	42	
rnea	126	Purnea ...	3,160	9,732	2,493	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	
	127	Kishonganj ...	609	230	485	...	...	...	...	...	3,009	120	
		Total ...	3,769	9,962	2,978	...	...	...	...	...	3,009	177	
lalda	128	English Bazar...	5	556	448	...	625	...	...	3,967	4,925	248	
	129	Old Malda ...	2,403	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,352	2	
		Total ...	2,408	578	448	...	625	...	...	3,967	7,277	250	
Santhal Parganas...	130	Deoghur ...	1,568	52	275	...	...	...	...	1,876	3,291	46	
	131	Sahebganj ...	844	5,336	862	615	...	...	...	1,661	...	51	
		Total ...	2,412	5,388	1,137	615	...	...	...	3,539	3,291	97	
		Divisional Total	26,215	73,299	18,014	2,383	25,555	6,611	...	28,560	16,119	671	
ORISSA DIVISION.													
Cuttack	132	Cuttack ...	480	1,469	2,612	678	9,189	...	...	7,309	13,497	26	
	133	Jajpur ...	97	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	3,735	29	
	134	Kendrapara ...	648	...	627	127	213	...	...	...	6,046	75	
		Total ...	1,225	1,469	3,355	805	9,382	...	...	7,309	23,288	131	
Balasore	135	Balasore ...	84	...	1,476	...	...	...	...	1,294	8,280	455	
Puri	136	Puri	2,754	10,754	992	9	...	...	...	8,476	1,889	1,097	
			9,065	12,223	5,723	814	9,382	...	...	17,078	33,441	1,673	

	Realizations under Special Acts.						Revenue derived from Municipal Property and Powers apart from Taxation.							
		From other sources (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).												
	From hackney carriages.	Vaccination fees, Act V of 1880.	Jute warehouse fees.	Petroleum fees.	Music fees.	Total.	Rents of lands, houses, serais, dák bungalows, &c.	Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenue from educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenue from tramways.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
396	4	70	...	...	...	380	20	...	100	...	...	914	...
76	...	1	...	...	...	77	...	25	64	...	...	...	...
119	...	10	...	...	...	129	157	...	26	...	...	...	...
591	4	81	...	...	...	586	177	25	190	...	...	914	...
370	...	5	...	...	...	375	40	...	...	...	...	2,695	...
675	...	4	...	...	...	679	...	...	...	...	...	170	...
045	...	9	...	...	...	1,054	40	...	...	...	...	2,865	...
382	242	152	...	...	...	776	611	402	...	...	60	803	...
100	...	36	...	...	...	136	110	43	...	...	...	262	...
98	...	16	...	...	...	114	...	5	...	...	...	56	...
243	...	21	...	...	...	264	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
823	242	225	...	...	...	1,290	721	450	...	...	60	1,341	...
461	...	19	...	...	...	480	23	...	18	...	...	1,070	...
263	...	25	...	...	...	288	146	...	12	...	...	3,024	...
136	...	19	...	...	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	112	...
800	...	63	...	...	...	863	169	...	30	...	...	4,206	...
,117	2,774	679	...	...	1,749	12,319	3,208	1,635	619	28	2,208	22,503	2,500
845	328	101	...	...	...	1,274	...	...	340	...	66	855	...
428	...	24	...	...	...	452	...	15	36	66	...	57	...
,273	328	125	...	...	...	1,726	...	15	376	66	66	912	...
,267	478	15	...	...	...	1,760	31	92	17	...	902	330	...
392	...	12	...	...	...	404	26	3	1	...	...	...	...
,659	478	27	...	...	...	2,164	57	95	18	...	902	330	...
,037	...	5	...	...	...	1,042	...	...	...	...	508	612	...
,366	...	...	...	...	...	1,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,403	...	5	...	...	...	2,408	...	...	...	...	508	612	...
830	...	...	...	...	...	830	...	200	...	...	...	1,900	...
557	...	3	...	...	...	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,387	...	3	...	...	...	1,390	...	200	...	...	...	1,900	...
252	...	8	...	...	...	260	...	1,500	...	...	810	...	...
494	...	4	...	...	...	498	14	...	...	...	...	1,870	...
746	...	12	...	...	...	758	14	1,500	...	...	810	1,870	...
7,366	809	179	...	...	...	8,446	71	1,810	394	66	2,286	5,633	...
978	211	32	...	...	...	1,221	826	1,282	...	69	...	863	...
468	...	...	...	...	...	483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
234	...	29	...	...	...	277	65	22	...	...	...	...	...
1,679	211	61	...	...	...	1,980	891	1,304	...	69	...	863	...
809	...	...	...	...	...	809	18	160	...	...	...	218	...
579	...	...	...	...	...	579	3,016	...	202	...	513	822	...
3,068	211	61	...	...	...	3,368	3,925	1,464	202	69	513	1,903	...

Carried

REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION—*concld.*							GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES).									
Other fees.			Interest of investments.				From Government.			From local funds.			From other sources.			
From burning ghát and burial-grounds.	Others.	Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	Total.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R
...	...	709	4,050	87	464	6,344	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	1,259	3
...	...	77	...	...	...	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	
...	...	105	...	...	...	288	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	
...	...	891	4,050	87	464	6,798	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	...	...	1,451	4
...	...	93	...	...	35	2,863	...	..	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	619	1
...	...	120	...	...	...	290	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	1,311	1
...	...	213	...	...	35	3,153	...	...	...	...	...	1,900	...	...	1,923	3
...	420	340	...	...	1,103	3,748	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	9,700	...	...	11
...	27	366	...	...	...	828	...	...	...	...	...	290	...	...	395	
...	...	185	...	...	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	250	...	...	70	520	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	1,268	1
...	447	1,141	...	...	1,173	5,342	...	...	...	...	...	2,590	9,700	...	1,663	13
..	...	412	...	...	...	1,523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	48	...	...	...	3,230	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	926	2
...	...	41	...	...	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	590	
...	...	501	...	...	...	4,916	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,516	3
...	496	9,554	4,050	87	2,930	49,908	2,250	...	...	...	...	20,140	12,186	...	8,623	43
...	...	902	...	...	2,723	4,836	300	...	...	...	...	2,060	...	...	747	3
...	...	285	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1,187	...	...	2,723	5,345	300	...	...	...	...	2,060	...	...	747	3
...	...	341	...	...	170	1,901	...	...	36	...	...	600	4,100	...	300	5
...	...	112	...	...	...	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	
...	...	453	...	...	170	2,043	...	...	36	...	...	600	4,100	...	406	5
...	...	63	...	...	...	1,163	...	...	...	...	200	500	...	...	100	
...	...	57	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	818	
...	...	120	...	...	...	1,240	...	...	...	...	200	500	...	...	918	1
...	...	58	...	...	...	2,158	...	...	105	...	...	550	...	...	265	
...	...	20	...	...	18	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	
...	...	78	...	...	18	2,196	...	...	105	...	...	550	...	...	345	1
...	...	407	...	...	105	2,822	...	...	...	600	...	...	240	...	...	
...	...	183	...	...	...	2,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	
...	...	590	...	...	105	4,829	...	...	...	600	...	...	240	...	52	
...	...	2,428	...	...	3,025	15,713	300	...	141	600	200	3,710	4,340	...	2,468	11
...	...	319	...	...	...	3,353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	160	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	156	
...	...	94	...	...	...	181	...	...	163	...	...	...	20	...	198	
...	...	573	...	...	...	3,694	...	...	163	150	...	...	20	...	354	
...	..	317	...	...	...	710	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	...	1,975	2
...	...	236	...	...	...	4,789	...	...	...	2,500	...	1,000	360	...	...	3
...	...	1,126	...	...	...	9,193	...	...	163	2,650	...	1,000	948	...	2,329	7

Municipalities in the Bhagalpur Division during the year ending 31st March 1896.

9			10							11	12	13	14	15
Miscellaneous.			Extraordinary and Debt.											
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	Other items.	Total.	Sale-proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from savings banks.	Loans. From Government.	Realizations of Sinking Fund for repayment of loans.	Advances. Permanent.	Advances. Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Total income of year, excluding opening balance.	Total income of year, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation (total of group 5) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column 11) per head of population.	Remarks.
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	666	666	...	...	...	...	2,425	60	2,485	40,390	40,390	0 7 5	0 11 2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	9,217	9,923	0 10 3	0 10 11	
...	689	689	...	...	...	...	95	55	150	8,119	9,891	0 5 11	0 7 4	
...	1,355	1,355	...	...	...	...	2,620	115	2,735	57,645	60,204	0 7 7	0 10 5	
...	270	270	...	...	...	20	817	610	1,447	13,459	13,590	0 8 0	1 0 5	
...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,822	17,193	0 8 1	0 0 11	
...	278	278	...	...	...	20	817	610	1,447	29,281	30,783	0 8 1	0 12 1	
...	2,367	2,367	47	...	...	...	4,022	7,551	12,220	82,029	95,120	1 0 7	1 10 8	
23	66	89	...	...	...	...	1,566	73	1,639	10,244	12,362	0 5 1	0 7 7	
14	25	39	...	...	...	...	85	55	140	5,322	5,590	0 6 1	0 6 9	
...	516	516	...	...	...	...	99	267	366	9,161	12,747	0 10 10	1 0 9	
37	2,974	3,011	47	...	...	...	6,372	7,946	14,365	1,06,756	1,25,729	0 11 11	1 2 7	
...	94	94	...	...	...	...	932	2,100	3,098	28,045	40,080	0 4 11	0 6 1	
...	57	57	...	...	...	...	4,513	251	4,764	17,043	20,523	0 6 0	0 15 6	
...	13	13	...	...	...	...	500	46	546	4,947	5,815	0 4 8	0 7 3	
...	164	164	...	...	...	...	5,945	2,463	8,408	50,035	66,418	0 5 1	0 7 10	
1,541	16,706	18,247	47	...	...	45	30,379	20,571	50,042	6,36,991	7,80,710	0 9 0	0 12 8	
543	683	1,226	...	...	...	...	...	292	292	57,023	61,589	0 13 1	1 0 2	
...	935	935	...	...	...	...	1,370	112	1,482	21,077	25,926	1 0 5	1 3 5	
543	1,618	2,161	...	...	...	...	1,370	404	1,774	79,600	87,960	0 13 11	1 0 11	
2,499	3,204	5,703	594	...	...	...	8,890	1,393	10,877	84,024	91,524	0 13 6	1 3 5	
...	189	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,856	6,773	0 12 7	0 15 1	
2,499	3,393	5,892	594	...	...	...	8,890	1,393	10,877	88,880	98,297	0 13 6	1 3 1	
...	221	221	...	...	...	...	2,309	1,239	3,548	19,076	22,236	0 13 6	1 6 0	
...	407	407	...	...	...	...	251	456	707	7,122	7,801	0 7 3	0 13 7	
...	628	628	...	...	...	...	2,560	1,695	4,255	26,208	30,037	0 11 2	1 2 6	
...	236	236	...	...	...	...	...	375	375	15,308	15,313	0 12 5	1 1 8	
...	45	45	...	...	...	...	18	213	231	3,330	5,733	0 9 1	0 12 9	
...	281	281	...	...	...	...	18	588	606	18,638	21,046	0 11 8	1 0 7	
...	45	45	...	...	...	30	...	54	84	9,503	11,161	0 14 4	1 8 10	
...	141	141	...	...	...	50	1,333	804	2,187	13,442	14,286	0 12 0	1 3 0	
...	186	186	...	...	...	70	1,333	808	2,271	23,035	25,447	0 12 10	1 5 1	
3,042	6,140	9,188	594	...	...	70	14,171	4,048	19,783	2,30,421	2,02,636	0 13 2	1 2 2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,405	2,088	8,393	47,725	48,205	0 13 2	1 2 2	
...	13	13	...	...	...	...	85	141	226	5,046	5,143	0 5 2	0 6 3	
...	64	64	...	...	...	40	...	20	60	8,047	8,695	0 6 5	0 7 4	
...	77	77	...	...	...	40	5,490	3,149	8,679	60,818	62,042	...	...	
...	416	416	...	...	...	...	1,000	155	1,155	17,118	17,302	0 8 11	0 13 2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	1,172	268	1,490	33,815	36,569	0 10	1 2 9	
...	493	493	...	...	...	90	7,662	3,572	11,324	1,11,751	1,15,814	0	0 14 9	

FORM No. II.—*Statement showing the Income of the Municipa*

	3	4	5										
			MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES.										
T OF DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	By balance in hand at the close of last year.	Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions or trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water-rate.	Lighting-rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	Other taxes (to be specified in detail *e.g.*, servants' tax, pilgrim tax, &c., in as many columns as may be necessary). Tax on persons according to circumstances and property.	Other taxes (to be specified in detail *e.g.*, servants' tax, pilgrim tax, &c., in as many columns as may be necessary). Miscellaneous receipts, penalties.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
aribagh	137 Hazaribagh ...	247	...	1,334	443	...	...	...	...	4,586	38	
	138 Chatra ...	320	...	233	...	...	...	...	...	3,823	40	
	Total ...	567	...	1,567	443	...	...	...	...	8,409	78	1
ardaga	139 Ranchi ...	18	...	588	51	...	...	...	3,336	7,606	2	11
	140 Lohardaga ...	27	...	622	...	...	...	...	...	2,335	40	2
	Total ...	45	...	1,210	51	...	...	...	3,336	9,941	42	14
	141 Daltonganj ...	1,425	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	2,328	114	2
bhum	142 Purulia ...	7,278	...	602	136	...	...	...	...	6,204	4	6,
	143 Jhalda ...	2,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,205	28	2,
	144 Raghunathpur ...	453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,179	58	2,
	Total ...	9,915	...	602	136	...	...	...	...	10,588	90	11,
bhum ...	145 Chaibassa ...	848	...	172	...	...	...	...	.....	2,392	11	2,
	Divisional Total ...	13,800	...	3,797	630	...	...	...	3,336	33,688	335	41,
	Grand total ...	4,85,824	8,34,269	1,92,419	42,134	1,61,561	74,489	35,807	4,67,610	5,75,697	13,614	23,87,
	Grand Total for 1894-95.	5,00,035	8,16,912	1,86,365	36,517	1,38,887	44,920	34,093	4,50,747	5,59,879	13,069	23,13,

6							7						
Realizations under Special Acts.							Revenue derived from Municipal Property and Powers apart from Taxation.						
		From other sources (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).											
From pounds.	From hackney carriages.	Vaccination fees.	Jute warehouse fees.	Petroleum fees.	Fees on musical processions.	Total.	Rents of lands, houses, serais, dák bungalows, &c.	Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenue from educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenue from tramways.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
422	...	...	...	...	...	422	1,033	60	24	...	...	1,001	...
336	...	...	...	...	...	336	...	14	4	...	...	301	...
758	...	...	...	...	...	758	1,033	74	28	..	..	1,302	...
519	...	56	...	...	...	575	305	...	44	...	...	3,873	...
192	...	15	...	...	...	207	109	...	538	...	...	...	...
711	...	71	...	...	...	782	504	...	582	...	...	3,873	...
570	...	11	...	...	...	581	16	...	...	...	..	625	...
435	...	5	...	...	...	440	1,317	...	...	...	230	3,560	...
184	...	...	...	...	...	184	287	...	...	...	...	...	...
311	...	...	...	...	...	311	111	...	...	...	...	245	...
930	...	5	...	...	...	935	1,705	...	...	...	230	3,805	...
231	...	...	...	...	...	231	...	118	...	...	...	...	...
1,200	...	87	...	...	...	3,287	3,348	192	610	...	299	9,605	...
1,032	10,993	2,852	21,882	...	1,749	95,508	72,009	10,741	11,821	30,444	10,157	66,255	2,560
1,085	9,280	1,867	29,649	...	1,589	1,01,470	70,406	18,003	21,809	31,870	14,050	60,902	3,284

7(a)							8								
Revenue derived from Municipal Property and Powers apart from Taxation—*concld.*							Grants and Contributions (for General and Special purposes).								
Other fees (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).		Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	Interest of investments.			Total.	From Government.			From local funds.			From other sources.		
From burning ghats and burial grounds.	Other.		For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.		For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	25	100	...	...	...	2,243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	439
...	...	132	...	...	...	451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
...	25	232	...	...	...	2,694	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	592
...	...	221	...	...	...	4,533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460
...	...	80	...	...	...	727	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
...	...	301	...	...	...	5,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650
...	...	18	...	...	...	659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	232	...	...	...	5,488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
...	...	119	...	...	...	406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	93	...	...	...	449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	444	...	...	...	6,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
...	...	127	...	...	105	350	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	512
...	25	1,122	...	...	105	15,306	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	1,780
5,407	2,579	39,908	6,331	1,936	17905	2,78,595	11,634	3,747	2,657	5,623	200	39,191	32,910	496	34,179
1,908	7,293	39,092	5,614	2,314	20,910	2,98,145	20,624	4,105	3,491	9,378	...	27,598	21,810	2,194	33,439

in the Chota Nagpur Division during the year 1895-96.

9			10							11	12	13	14	15
Miscellaneous.			Extraordinary and Debt.											
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	Other items.	Total.	Sale-proceeds of Government securities, &c.	Loans. From Government.	Realizations of Sinking Fund for repayment of loans.	Advances. Permanent.	Advances. Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Total income of year, excluding opening balance.	Total income of year, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation (total of group 5) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column 11) per head of population.	Remarks.
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	30	30	...	...	...	...	290	522	812	10,347	10,594	0 6 1	0 9 11	
...	49	49	...	...	...	...	...	212	212	5,297	5,647	0 6 0	0 7 10	
...	79	79	...	...	...	...	290	734	1,024	15,644	16,211	0 6 1	0 9 1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	844	1,079	18,250	18,265	0 9 2	0 14	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	63	317	4,378	4,405	0 6 9	0 9 10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	489	907	1,396	22,628	22,673	0 8 6	0 13 2	
7	69	76	...	...	...	...	175	472	647	4,651	6,070	0 8 3	0 14 3	
...	458	458	...	...	...	...	200	376	576	14,034	21,312	0 9 2	1 3 6	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	96	96	2,919	5,103	0 7 10	1 1 11	
...	23	23	...	...	43	...	...	175	218	3,238	3,691	0 9 0	0 13 0	
...	481	481	...	...	43	...	200	647	890	20,191	30,106	0 8 10	0 15 7	
...	833	833	...	...	...	...	40	64	104	4,804	5,652	0 6 0	0 11 2	
7	1,461	1,468	...	...	43	...	1,194	2,824	4,061	67,918	80,718	0 7 7	0 12 4	
14,780	65,363	80,143	7,356	9,02,000	2,386	1,215	1,43,862	87,554	11,41,373	41,16,855	46,02,679	0 14 1	1 8 4	
13,002	48,545	61,547	8,859	8,55,000	8,310	2,298	1,55,269	1,18,034	11,47,770	40,46,345	45,54,380	0 13 7	1 7 8	

FORM No. III.—*Statement showing the Expenditure*

1	2	3	4							5							
			General Administration and Collection Charges.							Public Safety.							
Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	General administration—(a) office establishment, inspections, Honorary Magistrates' establishment, &c.	Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses (establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money-boxes, repairs to outposts, &c.).	Collection of tolls on roads and ferries.	Survey of lands.	Refunds.	Pension and gratuities.	Total.	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, &c.).	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.).	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts).	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	Total.	Water-supply.		Dra
															Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.	Capital outlay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		BURDWAN DIVISION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	1	Burdwan	6,352	2,410	...	...	...	...	8,762	47	2,894	...	31	2,972	...	10,080	60
	2	Kalna	427	712	...	...	...	...	1,139	...	547	...	5	552	...	...	210
	3	Katwa	249	461	...	...	...	...	710	...	186	...	...	186	...	...	1,050
	4	Dainhat	353	241	...	...	...	...	594	..	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	304
	5	Raniganj	692	656	...	...	...	...	1,348	...	1,409	...	23	1,432	1,544	146	1,506
		Total	8,073	4,480	...	...	...	...	12,553	47	5,036	...	59	5,142	2,544	10,226	3,208
Birbhum	6	Suri	580	460	...	...	...	...	1,040	...	198	...	...	598	...	96	...
Bankura	7	Bankura	1,146	393	...	...	...	...	1,539	...	645	...	12	655	...	...	94
	8	Vishnupur	450	336	...	101	...	...	936	...	286	...	...	286	...	...	401
	9	Sonamukhi	553	383	...	...	...	...	936	3	217	...	...	220	..	...	276
		Total	2,150	1,151	...	101	...	...	3,411	3	1,146	...	12	1,161	...	...	865
Midnapore	10	Midnapore	2,031	2,280	...	181	20	...	4,521	10	1,438	...	21	1,469	...	987	...
	11	Tamluk	488	414	...	...	...	...	902	67	378	...	9	454	10	151	...
	12	Ghatal	527	322	...	...	...	...	849	...	87	...	8	95	...	7	...
	13	Chandrakona	328	325	...	...	..	...	653	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	14	Ramjibanpur	197	311	...	...	...	...	508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15	Khirpai	162	228	...	...	...	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16	Kharar	132	297	...	...	...	...	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	3,865	4,186	...	181	20	...	8,252	77	1,933	...	39	2,040	10	1,145	...
Hooghly	17	Hooghly and Chinsura	2,879	1,921	...	352	21	538	5,711	...	5,217	...	47	5,264	1,215	...	...
	18	Serampore	2,841	2,454	...	...	...	...	5,295	84	2,630	...	2	2,716	...	...	9,152
	19	Uttarpara	954	864	47	...	...	...	1,865	...	926	...	13	939	...	...	1,064
	20	Baidyabati	1,781	1,503	...	...	...	...	3,284	...	961	...	...	961	...	...	...
	21	Bhadreswar	940	802	...	...	...	...	1,742	...	663	...	20	683	...	...	...
	22	Kotrang	452	322	...	...	...	...	774	...	157	...	...	157	...	...	...
	23	Bansbaria	615	310	...	...	...	...	925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24	Jahanabad	309	239	...	...	...	...	548	...	277	...	...	277	...	...	...
		Total	10,771	8,415	47	352	21	538	20,146	84	10,771	...	82	10,937	1,215	...	10,216
Howrah	25	Howrah	17,724	11,270	...	...	532	223	29,749	4,777	38,709	11,345	300	55,221	8,25,421	20,626	...
	26	Bally	1,256	1,014	...	41	...	...	2,311	...	798	...	5	713	...	...	442
		Total	18,980	12,284	...	41	532	223	32,060	4,777	39,507	11,345	305	55,934	8,25,421	20,626	442
		Divisional Total	44,428	30,976	47	675	573	761	77,460	4,998	58,991	11,345	497	75,831	8,29,190	32,293	14,731
		PRESIDENCY DIVISION.															
24-Parganas	27	Cossipore-Chitpur	5,490	4,121	...	...	12	...	9,631	13,811	11,500	...	...	25,311	30,037	10,891	4,980
	28	Maniktolla	2,761	3,191	...	250	49	...	6,251	720	3,296	...	26	4,042	...	3,624	...
	29	Barnagore	1,594	2,880	...	155	...	...	4,629	...	4,247	...	19	4,266	...	...	...
	30	South Suburbs	3,171	2,726	...	...	...	...	5,897	...	5,478	...	...	5,478	...	...	887
	31	Rajpur	528	356	...	...	...	...	884	...	352	...	1	353	...	...	...
	32	Baruipur	557	307	...	...	18	...	882	...	150	...	1	151	223	...	...
	33	Jainagar	523	204	...	...	...	9	736	...	377	...	15	392	...	...	...
	34	South Dum-Dum	800	491	...	...	...	...	1,291	...	270	...	2	272	...	55	...
	35	North Dum-Dum	569	545	...	...	...	...	1,114	...	8	...	1	9	...	...	...
	36	South Barrackpore	1,135	1,084	...	...	...	...	2,219	...	76	...	...	76	...	167	...
	37	Titaghur	614	335	...	...	...	...	979	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	2,672
	38	North Barrackpore	1,175	934	...	...	...	...	2,109	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	39	Barasat	642	905	...	...	...	...	1,547	...	120	...	...	120	613	...	300
	40	Naihati	1,316	1,400	...	70	...	...	2,825	20	932	...	24	976	...	238	60
	41	Goverdanga	309	301	...	243	...	...	943	...	13	...	1	14	...	...	...
	42	Basirhat	462	578	...	75	1	...	1,106	...	71	...	4	75	...	...	...
	43	Baduria	440	415	...	...	...	...	855	...	...	18	8	26	...	...	...
	44	Taki	371	143	...	4	...	...	518	...	8	...	10	18	...	...	...
		Total	22,606	20,915	...	797	79	9	44,405	14,551	26,898	18	116	41,583	30,873	14,975	8,899

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE.

Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Pounds.	Dak bungalows and serais.	Arboriculture, public gardens, and experimental cultivation.	Public works.				Total.
							Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25,575	8,231*	181	100	88	...	...	1,648	997	12,984	...	61,394
3,536	..	82	...	20	...	...	360	4	3,009	7	7,530
2,091	1,149	60	...	3	...	...	...	6	1,630	...	5,989
599	...	63	...	40	...	...	168	150	666	...	2,960
4,442	1,918	161	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,843	...	12,032
36,243	11,298	547	100	151	...	...	2,176	1,171	20,072	7	89,895
3,716	1,204	58	...	...	...	...	...	430	317	...	6,412
2,928	1,070	136	7	35	...	...	298	1,632	1,644	...	8,503
1,862	947	93	...	12	...	...	132	57	729	...	4,328
1,417	507	119	...	...	...	9	163	147	1,129	...	3,767
6,207	3,124	348	7	47	...	9	593	1,836	3,022	...	16,593
14,864	6,893	206	70	36	...	65	654	141	4,024	...	29,626
918	1,022	53	358	...	...	26	...	35	546	...	3,359
875	1,284	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,014	726	3,976
327	878	61	...	1	...	11	...	24	267	...	1,569
269	684	40	...	...	...	...	...	99	287	...	1,433
204	667	32	...	...		10	...	20	250	...	1,297
832	4	44	...	...	...	...	36	...	1,171	...	2,014
18,389	11,432	504	428	37	...	112	690	319	7,461	726	43,284
23,165	170	282	...	48	...	...	635	166	6,175	...	32,616
23,446	4,510	196	1,627	111	...	...	...	33	4,328	...	45,718
4,807	2,916	53	...	14	...	...	...	...	1,160	...	10,014
5,161	698	54	...	60	...	...	...	3,050	2,473	46	11,642
2,395	781	76	...	28	...	...	204	571	753	3	4,811
1,083	197	44	...	12	...	...	...	632	790	...	2,758
716	185	87	339	...	...	...	258	...	3,351	...	5,452
391	857	38	...	...	...	...	155	...	874	...	2,373
61,164	10,314	830	1,966	273	...	...	1,452	4,452	19,904	49	1,13,484
1,19,354	3,377	921	2,427	49	...	331	5,547	...	13,966	...	9,98,069
4,650	850	120	...	38	...	...	...	100	1,484	...	7,838
1,24,004	4,227	1,041	2,427	87	...	331	5,547	100	15,452	...	10,05,927
2,49,713	41,599	3,328	4,928	595	...	452	10,488	8,308	66,408	782	12,75,596
28,812	4,839	818	...	138	...	...	4,730	...	8,688	110	94,933
15,032	927	404	...	28	...	...	738	...	13,467	49	37,866
21,359	325	297	1,309	3	...	50	271	...	9,036	...	33,993
11,423	1,628	678	...	...	...	...	2,770	...	7,062	...	25,418
1,135	936	72	...	34	...	...	...	420	1,844	...	4,353
283	811	40	...	...	...	...	...	63	348	...	1,948
296	33	50	...	...	...	50	120	50	438	3	1,050
2,474	713	52	...	44	...	...	284	...	2,606	...	6,873
636	649	30	...	2	...	...	286	50	691	1	2,313
1,781	648	134	...	33	...	...	...	520	2,123	...	6,471
2,398	26	44	...	28	...	...	...	...	1,000	20	6,384
5,286	997	108	15	...	...	...	...	...	2,305	...	9,004
1,464	1,155	102	...	...	...	...	...	160	2,253	...	6,047
3,488	2,026	239	...	11	...	...	332	...	1,916	...	13,227
384	5	40	...	6	...	70	...	200	1,150	...	2,273
609	694	74	...	20	...	162	...	23	1,000	...	3,109
575	769	50	...	...	...	...	...	200	1,479	...	3,161
72	180	36	...	...	140	...	...	29	641	...	1,251
1,08,949	17,351	2,360	1,324	397	140	332	10,523	1,714	57,997	173	2,59,054

7				8	9							
Public Instruction.				Contributions.	Miscellaneous.							
					Interest on loans.			Other items (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).				
Schools and colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, museums, menageries, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest due on account of current year.	Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	Printing charges, &c.	Law charges.	Provident Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
33	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,656	...	...	6,656	...	550	4,098	...	1,480	...	422	1,003	7,(
...	201	60	351	...	...	...	...	175	13	28	283	
...	500	...	500	...	...	...	...	100	...	18	40	
...	516	...	516	...	...	...	...	60	...	6	35	
...	644	...	644	...	...	...	...	100	43	6	74	
6,656	1,951	60	8,667	...	550	4,098	...	1,915	56	480	1,534	8,(
...	400	...	400	...	...	...	...	90	...	30	462	
806	...	...	806	...	...	...	...	49	37	43	103	
680	...	...	680	...	...	...	...	174	31	15	139	
685	...	...	685	...	...	...	...	78	...	7	100	
2,171	...	...	2,171	...	...	...	...	301	68	65	342	
16,985	935	...	17,920	...	...	...	...	333	521	90	673	1
...	501	...	501	...	...	...	...	93	1	15	22	
...	1,060	...	1,060	...	...	...	...	153	...	...	236	
...	624	...	624	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	30	
...	477	...	477	...	...	...	...	100	99	...	...	
...	228	12	240	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	41	
...	210	...	240	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	10	
16,985	4,065	12	21,062	...	...	...	...	906	621	114	1,018	2
...	1,119	...	1,119	...	...	...	...	448	251	139	779	
2,929	...	...	2,929	30	1,235	...	...	971	206	...	...	
514	79	...	593	275	...	...	...	156	37	...	300	
...	740	...	740	...	...	...	...	394	62	...	432	
...	650	...	650	...	...	...	...	126	...	39	239	
...	106	...	106	...	...	...	...	90	104	...	55	
...	326	...	326	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	235	
...	440	...	440	...	...	...	...	80	...	54	20	
3,443	3,460	...	6,903	305	1,235	...	...	2,938	660	232	2,120	
1,109	1,800	...	2,909	...	...	27,800	930	...	1,079	740	13,476	
2,356	...	...	2,356	...	...	209	...	265	412	...	76	
3,465	1,800	...	5,265	...	...	28,009	930	265	1,491	740	13,552	
32,720	11,275	72	44,567	305	1,785	32,107	930	5,845	2,996	1,631	19,018	
...	624	...	624	...	...	...	...	1,072	226	189	2,061	
900	...	...	900	...	...	962	2,980	661	402	41	536	
...	995	...	995	...	...	...	1,506	443	610	75	783	
...	1,407	...	1,407	1,000	...	...	...	684	383	62	78	
...	384	...	384	...	...	...	...	84	170	14	64	
...	330	...	330	250	...	...	...	47	...	...	126	
...	362	...	362	200	...	...	...	94	36	...	...	
...	389	...	389	...	...	...	...	432	27	16	12	
...	40	...	40	500	...	...	...	...	...	16	24	
...	650	...	650	500	...	...	...	286	116	26	826	
...	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	100	28	16	1	
771	...	...	771	400	...	...	...	100	118	46	95	
...	403	...	403	500	...	...	...	140	...	...	271	
...	235	...	235	1,000	...	...	...	200	151	43	50	
...	184	...	184	...	...	...	...	82	41	10	...	
...	699	...	699	...	...	...	...	68	29	13	268	
...	389	...	389	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	252	
174	...	...	174	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	41	
1,845	7,323	...	9,068	2,250	...	962	4,486	4,124	2,412	677	5,369	

Municipalities in the Dacca Division during the year 1895-96.

9a.	10									11	12	13
	Extraordinary and Debt.											
	Investments.					Advances.						
Total Expenditure.	In securities other than sinking funds.	In Savings Banks.	Payments to sinking funds.	Provident Fund withdrawal.	Repayments of loans.	Permanent.	Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Closing balance.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
57,417	...	...	12,000	...	...	...	5,695	1,463	19,168	8,317	1,14,902	
10,471	...	85	...	...	...	...	808	106	999	4,155	15,255	
7,229	...	55	...	...	...	50	1,135	219	1,459	480	9,491	
4,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,130	154	1,284	1,806	7,331	
15,679	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,510	60	1,570	27	17,276	
1,94,290	...	140	12,000	...	...	50	10,268	2,022	24,480	14,875	1,64,245	
9,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	329	259	1,207	10,577	
11,735	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	555	589	1,476	13,794	
6,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	105	555	58	7,197	
5,793	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	92	2,071	7,956	
24,119	...	...	...	...	...	...	484	752	1,236	3,599	23,947	
55,199	...	...	...	...	...	...	931	410	1,341	4,261	60,794	
5,357	...	45	...	...	...	...	566	67	678	1,554	7,590	
6,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	6,388	
2,577	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	325	2,927	
2,617	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	114	2,831	
2,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	2,344	
3,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,493	4,263	
77,306	...	45	...	...	...	25	1,597	477	2,144	8,016	87,466	
46,527	...	...	120	...	...	...	727	816	1,673	917	49,117	
47,100	...	...	...	...	1,071	...	3,717	285	5,073	2,832	55,005	
14,939	...	...	...	...	...	...	852	10	862	2,902	18,003	
17,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	457	907	578	18,900	
8,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	114	274	2,305	10,809	
4,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	105	947	5,006	
7,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,020	140	1,160	120	8,321	
5,799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	5,879	
1,56,382	...	...	120	...	1,071	...	7,031	1,822	10,054	10,688	1,79,150	
11,99,993	...	5,010	2,500	...	5,716	...	1,619	20,067	34,953	43,291	12,08,336	
14,180	...	...	...	...	500	...	955	34	1,489	1,591	17,260	
11,44,173	...	5,010	2,500	...	6,216	...	2,594	20,121	36,441	44983	12,25,596	
15,37,980	...	5,195	14,650	...	7,287	75	22,004	25,483	74,614	83,367	16,95,961	
1,34,047	...	367	...	...	...	...	...	1,218	1,780	48,049	1,83,876	
52,733	...	216	...	...	2,171	...	30	899	2,836	2,474	57,043	
46,569	...	358	...	...	...	...	1,235	3,151	4,739	849	51,457	
40,347	...	187	...	...	...	...	425	100	712	282	41,341	
6,596	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	26	6,731	
3,742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	3,838	
2,576	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	221	249	3,199	6,324	
2,951	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	252	331	3,014	12,126	
4,079	...	46	...	...	...	25	...	100	171	710	4,905	
10,909	...	...	...	...	...	75	20	250	345	95	11,349	
7,690	...	...	...	...	...	75	250	618	943	535	9,098	
12,647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	32	12,779	
2,903	...	...	...	...	...	...	936	...	936	66	9,903	
22,347	...	139	...	...	...	...	700	126	963	338	20,148	
2,547	...	39	...	...	...	...	60	48	137	208	2,892	
5,457	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	62	101	702	6,290	
4,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	52	189	64	4,986	
2,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	40	2,065	
3,76,389	...	1,700	...	...	2,171	175	3,819	6,703	14,568	60,881	4,51,931	

7				8	9						
Public Instruction.				Contributions. d)	Miscellaneous.						
					Interest on loans.		Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	Other items (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).			
Schools and colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, museums, menageries, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest on account of current year.		Printing charges, &c.	Law charges.	Provident fund.	Miscellaneous.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	572	...	572	...	...	...	...	249	259	129	42
4,675	1,213	141	5,929	...	...	...	...	362	430	35	...
...	346	...	346	...	...	...	...	118	...	43	195
...	385	...	385	...	...	...	...	37	...	15	8
...	340	...	340	...	...	...	...	88	26	3	70
...	193	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	197
...	169	...	169	...	...	...	...	69	...	11	12
...	172	...	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	42
...	246	...	246	...	...	...	...	71	6	20	8
4,675	3,636	141	8,352	...	...	...	...	994	721	276	574
...	1,602	...	1,602	...	...	...	...	260	91	63	44
...	1,813	...	1,813	...	...	...	...	343	321	97	...
670	...	...	670	...	...	...	...	130	20	30	293
878	...	...	878	...	...	...	...	60	...	13	..
1,548	3,475	...	5,023	...	...	...	...	783	432	203	337
...	286	...	286	...	...	...	...	210	...	30	3
...	326	...	326	...	...	...	...	84	51	7	...
203	...	...	203	...	...	...	...	41	...	5	14
203	612	...	815	...	...	...	...	335	51	42	17
...	454	...	454	...	...	...	...	131	...	9	6,38
...	235	...	235	...	...	...	...	170	9	...	
...	120	...	120	...	...	...	...	40	240	...	
...	809	...	809	...	...	...	...	342	249	9	6,38
8,171	15,755	141	24,067	4,350	...	962	4,468	6,578	2,865	1,107	13,88
...	827	...	827	...	224	207	3	211	...	72	1,08
3,054	346	...	3,400	...	...	...	...	121	...	127	9
3,054	1,173	...	4,227	...	224	207	3	332	...	199	1,19
2,288	65	...	2,353	...	208	193	513	229	...	...	8
...	597	...	597	...	...	804	...	297	...	46	4
...	1,970	...	1,970	...	...	4,268	1,960	...	...	1,372	2,2
...	268	...	268	...	...	80	...	134	...	...	8
...	2,138	...	2,138	...	...	4,468	1,960	134	...	1,372	2,2
...	869	...	869	...	...	...	...	515	...	...	6
1,736	172	1,287	3,195	...	...	...	...	114	...	3	1
150	562	...	712	...	...	...	...	55	...	23	4
1,886	734	1,287	3,907	...	...	...	...	169	...	26	6
...	520	85	605	...	...	...	...	568	...	26	0
...	1,186	...	1,186	...	...	...	...	269	...	39	9
...	1,706	85	1,791	...	...	...	...	837	...	65	9
7,228	7,228	1,372	15,828	...	432	2,666	2,476	2,513	...	1,728	7,4
...	2,119	...	2,119	300	...	5,281	50	697	1,616	439	2,5
...	840	...	840	...	...	...	13	226	757	69	1
...	2,959	...	2,959	300	...	5,281	63	923	2,373	498	2,5

Municipalities in the Rajshahi Division during the year ending 31st March 1895-96.

9a.	10									11	12	13
	Extraordinary and Debt.											
	Investments.					Advances.						
Total Expenditure.	In securities other than for sinking fund.	In Savings Banks.	Payments to sinking funds.	Provident fund withdrawals.	Repayment of loans.	Permanent.	Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Closing balance.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
23,877	...	...	...	...	...	20	545	3,267	3,832	296	33,007	
21,696	...	61	...	...	...	....	830	140	1,031	668	23,395	
7,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	558	7,763	
5,857	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	175	218	1,548	5,423	
5,630	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	510	6,180	
6,696	...	24	...	...	...	40	...	31	95	659	7,330	
3,794	...	35	...	...	...	50	595	187	837	972	4,703	
3,479	...	35	...	...	...	50	1,630	55	1,770	1,554	6,763	
3,801	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	234	293	326	4,410	
83,539	6	259	...	...	..	200	3,600	4,099	8,111	7,043	98,974	
29,986	...	188	...	104	...	...	1,950	98	2,338	4,054	46,378	
31,358	...	203	...	722	...	...	155	1,670	2,840	7,527	41,725	
9,718	...	...	...	55	...	50	50	1,155	1,310	232	11,260	
5,694	...	...	...	30	...	25	...	44	106	1,208	6,940	
86,856	...	491	...	930	...	75	2,155	2,968	6,598	13,021	1,06,300	
12,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	280	391	12,773	
6,921	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	195	228	2,491	7,940	
3,036	...	15	...	...	...	...	1,650	86	1,735	730	5,541	
27,400	...	48	...	...	...	...	1,650	561	2,243	3,613	33,284	
19,013	...	27	...	...	...	...	737	197	971	15,268	35,152	
5,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	87	31	5,092	
2,188	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	2,020	4,217	
26,905	...	27	...	...	...	...	746	184	937	17,319	44,461	
6,60,503	...	2,606	...	930	2,171	450	11,970	14,468	33,541	1,00,376	7,33,930	
29,825	...	...	...	...	1,447	30	4,756	344	6,477	2,650	38,952	
14,90[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	50	20	100	170	2,191	17,263	
43,937	...	...	...	...	1,447	80	4,776	444	6,647	5,041	56,615	
28,660	...	156	...	...	1,220	...	1,566	256	3,099	12,145	44,904	
29,145	...	220	...	...	671	...	548	777	1,996	6,616	40,257	
1,84,306	...	...	...	...	6,765	75	17,075	283	24,538	14,822	2,03,365	
2,267	...	120	...	...	371	...	...	...	501	2,034	10,902	
2,72,573	...	120	...	...	7,136	75	17,075	281	25,037	16,857	3,14,267	
26,909	...	228	...	...	...	...	1,559	...	1,781	647	28,437	
13,476	...	...	...	...	...	60	25	108	193	726	14,469	
6,544	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	121	191	919	7,654	
20,020	...	70	...	...	...	60	25	229	384	1,705	22,107	
12,433	...	107	...	...	...	50	350	556	1,106	469	20,008	
15,778	...	67	...	...	...	100	430	2[illegible]	949	2,461	23,188	
58,211	...	194	...	...	...	150	780	2[illegible]	2,049	3,630	43,190	
5,62,625	...	1,004	...	...	19,[illegible]	[illegible]	26,129	6,[illegible]	41,[illegible]	44,[illegible]	4,47,767	
1,50,123	...	1,[illegible]	...	117	2,[illegible]	200	3,404	4,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	8[illegible]	1,61,[illegible]	
44,[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	
1,94,[illegible]	...	1,[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

FORM No. III *Statement showing the Expenditure of*

1	2	3	4							5							
			General Administration and Collection Charges.							Public Safety.							
Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	General administration—(a) office establishment, inspections, honorary magistrates' establishment, &c.	Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses (establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money-boxes, repairs to outposts, &c.).	Collection of tolls on roads and ferries.	Survey of land.	Refunds.	Pensions and gratuities.	Total.	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, &c.).	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.).	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts).	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	Total.	Water-supply.		Drainage.	
															Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.	Capital outlay.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
DACCA DIVISION—*concluded*.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	77	Nasirabad	1,456	583	...	...	...	...	2,039	...	1,164	34	5	1,203	512	6,221	...	1,
	78	Muktagacha ...	521	405	...	496	25	...	1,489	...	435	25	...	480	101	...	200	
	79	Jamalpur	432	550	...	35	...	...	1,017	...	240	57	13	319	...	81	168	
	80	Sherpur	450	347	...	113	...	...	910	4	477		35	516	...	73	...	
ymensingh	81	Kishorganj	444	247	...	80	...	...	771	...	200	...	2	202	302	...	111	
	82	Bazitpur	291	188	...	...	...	...	479	...	...	...	...	...	438	...	50	
	83	Netrokona	442	285	...	406	1	...	1,134	...	62	...	28	90	108	...	...	
	84	Tangail	423	304	499	25	...	...	1,317	...	544	...	1	545	...	770	156	
		Total ...	4,462	3,059	499	1,095	26	...	9,141	4	3,151	116	84	3,355	1,621	7,145	685	1,
ridpur ...	85	Faridpur	732	410	...	15	...	...	1,157	...	870	...	13	883	2,771	...	...	
	86	Madarjpur	430	302	...	97	100	...	919	...	937	...	9	1,005	53	...	200	
		Total ...	1,162	712	...	112	100	...	2,076	...	1,807	...	22	1,889	2,814	...	200	
	87	Barisal	1,384	1,489	...	...	419	...	3,293	...	1,109	...	5	1,114	...	3,273	459	
	88	Nalchitti	103	277	...	...	...	...	380	...	233	...	4	239	...	...	139	
kergunge	89	Jhalokati	314	336	...	...	...	...	650	...	494	...	24	518	415	...	...	
	90	Pirojpur	307	200	...	...	...	...	666	...	761	...	5	766	...	207	...	
	91	Patuakhali	438	...	...	...	...	...	438	...	343	...	6	349	...	565	...	
		Total ...	2,636	2,702	...	...	419	...	5,817	...	2,942	...	44	2,986	415	4,105	598	
		Divisional Total ...	16,636	12,328	561	2,281	545	...	32,854	4	16,897	116	299	17,316	5,028	27,606	1,483	9,
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																		
pera ...	92	Comilla	752	755	...	...	33	...	1,520	...	1,088	...	42	1,130	...	...	553	
	93	Brahmanbaria ...	641	401	...	...	...	...	1,042	4	321	...	6	331	...	13	312	
		Total ...	1,373	1,156	...	...	33	...	2,562	4	1,409	...	48	1,461	...	13	865	
akhali ...	94	Noakhali	430	448	...	...	...	...	878	...	436	...	13	449	...	465	...	
ittagong ...	95	Chittagong ...	2,772	2,279	744	...	82	...	5,877	...	1,108	...	1	1,109	807	...	460	
	96	Cox's Bazar ...	330	381	...	...	...	...	711	...	...	...	30	30	7	...	282	
		Total ...	3,102	2,660	744	...	82	...	6,588	...	1,108	...	31	1,139	814	...	742	
		Divisional Total ...	4,905	4,264	744	...	115	...	10,028	4	2,953	...	93	3,049	814	477	1,607	1,
PATNA DIVISION.																		
	97	Patna	9,513	7,461	...	...	84	...	17,058	25	5,612	...	10	5,647	...	...	4,374	3,
ma ...	98	Bank	550	332	...	...	...	...	882	...	...	72	...	72	...	55	...	
	99	Bihar	912	1,662	...	...	...	...	2,574	...	706	...	...	706	...	...	...	
	100	Dinapore	1,093	813	...	...	3	...	1,909	...	1,379	...	36	1,415	...	...	...	
		Total ...	12,068	10,278	...	...	87	...	22,433	25	10,097	72	46	10,833	...	55	4,374	3,
ya ...	101	Gaya	6,062	4,207	...	...	9	...	10,278	...	4,274	...	...	4,274	1,931	...	965	
	102	Tikari	595	515	...	733	2	...	2,151	...	397	...	2	399	...	...	...	
	103	Daudnagar ...	574	327	...	...	...	...	901	...	1	...	...	1	80	...	...	
		Total ...	7,231	5,129	...	733	11	...	13,420	...	4,722	...	2	4,724	2,011	...	965	
	104	Arrah	1,794	2,105	...	...	10	...	3,909	...	965	20	43	1,028	...	5,213	...	
	105	Jagdispur	329	383	...	...	...	...	712	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	617	
	106	Buxar	400	438	...	...	...	...	838	...	317	...	...	317	356	...	294	
ahabad ...	107	Dumraon	294	568	...	...	17	...	817	...	490	...	...	490	99	...	565	
	108	Bhabhua	321	390	...	31	...	...	650	...	26	...	25	51	...	35	...	
	109	Sasaram	543	547	...	111	...	...	1,201	...	1,199	...	31	1,230	...	...	...	2,
		Total ...	3,682	4,230	...	162	27	...	8,130	...	2,997	20	99	3,116	544	5,248	1,476	2,

Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Markets, slaughter-houses and ferries.	Pounds.	Dak bungalows and ferais.	Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation.	Public works.				Total.
							Establishment (b).	Buildings (c).	Roads.	Stores.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,527	5,788	92	1,634	36	...	...	940	...	4,711	...	29,075
709	123	30	...	...	...	...	497	...	871	...	2,531
2,925	1,509	85	...	...	...	2	178	...	2,375	...	7,597
719	1,132	58	...	...	...	...	113	...	2,421	...	4,667
1,078	1,591	60	23	56	...	39	...	3	683	...	4,006
257	506	60	...	58	...	...	...	...	830	...	2,205
506	150	78	46	283	...	...	...	341	704	...	2,264
1,439	...	60	61	...	...	...	127	...	1,647	...	4,280
15,160	10,019	523	1,784	489	...	41	1,855	344	14,248	...	56,715
3,768	1,636	60	...	2	...	...	299	...	1,490	...	10,093
1,728	1,017	125	765	...	...	...	...	1,23	2,774	...	7,804
5,496	2,653	176	785	2	...	...	299	1,231	4,264	...	17,986
10,391	5,784	124	...	168	...	...	588	...	2,379	...	21,464
214	270	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	471	...	1,123
643	697	12	...	20	...	...	...	418	875	...	3,357
1,815	927	70	...	...	...	...	...	159	1,401	...	4,664
208	150	24	...	...	...	...	20	72	881	...	2,212
13,271	7,828	240	...	188	...	...	608	649	6,010	...	34,819
1,02,176	42,068	2,077	4,224	796	...	214	8,881	2,234	46,207	...	2,53,055
7,234	3,245	65	122	13	...	...	1,221	658	2,107	...	16,019
1,353	1,500	50	...	...	...	14	420	286	378	...	4,334
8,587	4,785	115	122	13	...	14	1,641	944	2,485	...	20,353
1,175	480	74	...	...	...	...	299	...	293	3	3,159
7,658	5,032	188	120	...	...	83	934	725	5,689	1,058	22,754
291	408	60	193	...	...	10	...	10	296	...	1,557
7,949	5,440	248	313	...	...	93	934	735	5,985	1,058	24,311
17,711	10,685	437	435	13	...	107	2,874	1,679	8,763	1,061	47,833
44,690	15,624	904	135	7	...	872	2,155	574	23,890	...	96,740
972	2,122	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,068	...	4,303
4,276	3,105	130	13	...	...	...	399	730	3,056	...	12,152
4,556	1,813	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,089	...	10,506
54,494	22,664	8,332	148	7	...	872	2,554	1,313	31,603	...	1,23,797
21,738	10,966	360	...	...	...	51	750	2,123	8,159	...	47,899
2,140	...	47	...	...	...	80	129	965	140	...	3,461
960	833	65	...	...	...	...	138	102	123	...	2,312
24,838	11,799	472	...	...	...	131	1,017	3,190	8,382	...	53,662
13,667	8,587	264	29	163	...	53	641	947	3,898	...	28,370
856	725	120	...	76	...	...	...	...	313	...	2,611
1,440	1,173	96	...	...	...	...	240	179	1,809	...	5,831
1,416	409	114	...	...	...	...	189	91	264	...	3,849
485	878	63	...	...	...	...	...	202	268	...	2,122
3,705	2,349	94	...	...	...	...	186	1,979	1,488	...	10,806
20,559	9,127	761	29	231	...	53	1,256	3,398	8,595	...	58,269

7				8	9							
Public Instruction.				Contributions (*d*).	Miscellaneous.							
					Interest on loans.			Other items (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).				
Schools and colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, museums, menageries, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest due on account of current year.	Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	Printing charges.	Law charges.	Provident fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	4
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R
...	276	...	276	...	...	...	...	200	56	65	1,593	
...	109	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*a*)1,140	
...	440	...	440	...	...	...	...	146	...	25	547	
...	304	...	304	...	...	...	...	184	153	...	(*b*)62	
...	423	...	423	...	...	...	...	152	...	9	(*c*)70	
...	90	...	90	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	(*d*)105	
...	181	...	181	...	...	...	...	93	...	12	(*e*)5	
...	238	...	238	...	...	...	...	144	...	...	18	
...	2,070	...	2,070	...	...	...	...	988	209	111	3,540	
...	231	...	231	...	...	160	68	200	...	35	277	
...	450	...	450	...	...	...	...	120	...	18	40	
...	681	...	681	...	...	160	68	320	...	53	317	
...	628	...	628	...	...	...	95	...	277	...	(*f*)370	
...	240	...	240	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	50	
...	250	...	250	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	184	
...	200	...	200	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	24	
...	151	...	151	...	...	...	...	50	6	...	25	
...	1,469	...	1,469	...	...	...	95	230	283	...	653	
...	7,179	...	7,179	800	...	5,447	225	2,461	2,805	602	7,240	1
...	457	...	457	...	...	13	...	206	...	28	433	
...	450	...	450	...	...	...	...	122	...	21	3	
...	907	...	907	...	...	13	...	328	...	49	436	
...	154	...	154	...	...	...	...	132	...	18	98	
5,393	815	...	6,208	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	899	
...	503	...	503	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	5	
5,393	1,318	...	6,711	...	...	...	...	35	...	206	904	
5,393	2,379	...	7,772	...	...	13	...	495	...	273	1,488	
...	3,586	360	3,946	400	7,097	7,039	49	953	1,886	...	14,021	2
157	...	...	157	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	201	
...	1,077	...	1,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	
...	337	...	337	...	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	
157	5,000	360	5,517	400	7,097	7,039	49	1,150	1,886	...	14,286	2
...	2,081	...	2,081	...	...	...	...	1,208	25	...	1,288	
...	210	...	210	...	...	...	...	368	143	19	...	
...	515	...	515	...	...	...	...	206	...	...	...	
...	2,806	...	2,806	...	...	...	...	1,782	168	19	1,288	
...	692	...	692	...	...	...	...	1,088	...	...	977	
...	157	...	157	...	...	...	...	93	...	14	52	
...	709	...	709	...	...	...	...	190	...	...	23	
...	450	...	450	...	...	...	...	136	...	16	...	
...	252	...	252	...	...	...	...	76	...	14	77	
...	739	...	739	...	...	...	...	305	...	33	397	
...	3,009	...	3,009	...	...	...	...	2,490	...	67	1,526	

Municipalities in the Presidency Division during the year ending 31st March 1896.

9 (a)	10									11	12	
	Extraordinary and Debts.											
	Investments.					Advances.						
Total Expenditure.	In securities other than for sinking funds.	In Savings Banks.	Payment to sinking funds.	Provident Fund withdrawals.	Repayment of loans.	Permanent.	Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Closing balance.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
34,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	510	1,025	5,952	41,484	
5,740	...	...	..	...	...	40	...	137	177	38	5,955	
10,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,197	254	3,451	695	14,246	
6,796	...	...	...	...	...	...		140	140	142	7,078	
5,633	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	156	164	116	5,913	
3,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	3,349	
3,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	115	915	4,605	9,599	
6,536	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	288	308	313	7,157	
76,129	...	...	...	...	...	60	4,520	1,600	6,180	12,472	94,781	
13,103	...	105	...	...	472	...	2	205	807	1,249	15,159	
10,447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	10,547	
23,550	...	105	...	...	472	...	25	205	807	1,349	25,706	
29,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	472	804	2,122	32,557	
2,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	2,220	
4,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	65	146	256	5,398	
6,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	100	41	6,571	
3,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	3,301	
46,372	...	...	...	...	...	...	513	537	1,050	2,645	50,047	
3,30,098	...	1,393	...	117	2,846	340	8,627	6,952	20,275	23,655	3,76,028	
19,806	...	...	...	...	297	...	766	747	1,810	(*a*)4,112	25,728	
6,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	908	67	975	(*b*)34	7,312	
26,109	...	...	...	...	297	...	1,674	814	2,785	4,146	33,040	
4,888	...	53	...	41	...	50	50	44	238	(*c*)660	5,786	
37,053	...	...	...	...	4,158	...	681	2,736	7,575	(*d*)16,897	63,525	
2,841	...	...	...	...	...	...	707	500	1,207	(*e*)2,726	6,774	
39,894	...	...	...	...	4,158	...	1,388	3,236	8,782	21,623	70,299	
70,891	..	53	...	41	4,455	50	3,112	4,094	11,805	26,429	1,09,125	
1,57,841	...	...	...	...	5,285	...	10,202	11,360	26,847	74,134	2,58,822	
5,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	505	6,279	
16,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	800	1,020	2,076	19,669	
14,301	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,066	675	3,041	467	18,412	
1,94,492	...	...	...	...	5,285	...	13,388	12,835	31,508	77,182	3,03,182	
67,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,935	2,879	4,814	20,056	92,213	
6,891	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,877	112	1,989	546	9,156	
3,861	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	156	4,117	
77,895	...	...	...	...	..	...	3,912	2,991	6,903	20,758	1,05,486	
36,864	...	..	...	...	4,812	...	2,002	537	7,351	2,807	46,822	
3,669	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,159	4,828	
7,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	7,666	
5,760	...	...	...	...	...	25	1,280	...	1,315	874	7,949	
3,932	...	...	...	...	...	25	535	232	792	64	4,088	
14,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,358	...	1,358	1,358	17,555	
71,747	...	...	...	...	4,812	50	5,225	769	10,856	6,305	88,908	

FORM No. III.—*Statement showing the Expenditure of the Municipalities*

1	2	3	4							5								
			GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND COLLECTION CHARGE.							PUBLIC SAFETY.					Water-supply.		Drainage	
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	General administration—(a) office establishment, inspection, honorary magistrates' establishment, &c.	Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses (establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money-boxes, repairs to outposts, &c.).	Collection of tolls on roads and ferries.	Survey of land.	Refunds.	Pensions and gratuities.	Total.	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, &c.).	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.).	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts).	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	Total.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.	Capital outlay.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
		PATNA DIVISION—*concluded.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
ran	110	Chapra	2,424	1,549	...	...	79	40	4,092	...	2,209	...	18	2,227	...	187	...	
	111	Revelganj	692	750	16	...	...	...	1,458	...	439	...	...	439	...	...	...	
	112	Siwan	382	573	...	...	...	...	955	...	642	...	16	658	72	...	411	
		Total	3,498	2,872	16	...	79	40	6,505	...	3,290	...	34	3,324	72	187	411	
mparan	113	Motihari	581	719	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	601	...	10	611	...	...	...	
	114	Bettiah	475	908	...	100	...	...	1,483	...	784	...	...	784	49	...	...	1
		Total	1,056	1,627	...	100	...	...	2,783	...	1,385	...	10	1,395	49	...	...	1
uzaffarpur	115	Muzaffarpur	2,390	1,787	...	2,485	321	18	7,001	...	2,523	...	85	2,608	...	25	10,815	8
	116	Hajipur	762	702	...	500	7	...	1,911	...	549	...	...	549	...	...	...	
	117	Lalganj	488	412	...	101	...	...	1,001	...	210	50	9	269	...	107	...	
	118	Sitamarhi	512	345	...	300	20	...	1,172	...	177	...	...	177	...	312	...	
		Total	4,052	3,241	...	3,386	348	18	11,085	...	3,459	50	94	3,603	...	444	10,815	8
ibhanga	119	Darbhanga	1,796	1,552	60	...	...	...	3,408	...	1,711	...	35	1,746	...	92	...	
	120	Madhubani	688	444	...	165	...	...	1,297	...	19	...	2	21	...	...	1,709	
	121	Rosera	452	240	...	...	...	...	692	...	15	...	6	21	...	57	...	
		Total	2,936	2,236	60	165	...	...	5,397	...	1,745	...	43	1,788	...	149	1,709	
		Divisional Total	35,003	29,632	76	4,550	532	58	69,871	25	28,305	142	326	28,798	2,676	6,083	20,199	17
		BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																
onghyr	122	Monghyr	4,420	2,658	...	...	...	...	7,078	...	1,262	...	276	1,538	...	...	...	
	123	Jamalpur	1,500	1,432	...	62	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	133	133	...	765	...	
		Total	5,920	4,090	...	62	...	...	10,078	...	1,262	...	409	1,671	...	765	...	
hagalpur	124	Bhagalpur	2,080	2,757	...	...	...	...	5,427	...	944	...	3	947	4,254	11,567	5,583	
	125	Colgong	540	275	...	50	...	...	874	...	205	...	3	208	...	...	502	
		Total	3,229	3,032	...	50	...	...	6,311	...	1,149	...	6	1,155	4,254	11,567	6,085	
urnea	126	Purnea	1,402	1,078	...	117	...	...	2,597	...	759	...	63	822	...	441	210	
	127	Kishanganj	596	470	...	...	...	...	1,066	...	507	...	6	513	189	...	179	
		Total	1,998	1,548	...	117	...	...	3,663	...	1,266	...	69	1,335	189	441	389	
alda	128	English Bazar	714	856	...	...	...	...	1,570	223	292	...	43	557	...	100	...	
	129	Old Malda	364	210	...	...	...	...	574	...	122	...	10	132	...	...	...	
		Total	1,078	1,066	...	...	...	...	2,144	223	414	...	52	689	...	100	...	
onthal Parganas.	130	Deoghur	550	570	...	182	6	...	1,323	...	734	...	6	740	...	...	288	
	131	Sahibganj	1,247	660	...	...	...	...	1,916	...	793	...	24	817	226	...	157	
		Total	1,803	1,248	...	182	6	...	3,239	...	1,527	...	30	1,557	226	...	445	
		Divisional Total	14,031	10,984	...	411	6	...	25,435	223	5,618	...	566	6,407	4,669	12,873	6,919	
		ORISSA DIVISION.																
Cuttack	132	Cuttack	1,823	2,680	86	...	31	...	4,560	95	2,769	...	100	2,964	...	370	...	
	133	Jajpur	376	523	...	...	...	...	899	...	12	...	27	39	...	10	...	
	134	Kendrapara	630	801	...	...	...	...	1,331	2	...	24	10	36	...	49	...	
		Total	2,029	4,034	86	...	31	...	6,790	97	2,781	24	137	3,039	...	429	...	1
Balasore	135	Balasore	696	1,208	...	113	307	...	2,324	...	1,316	...	13	1,329	783	...	105	
Puri	136	Puri	1,496	1,938	...	...	...	...	3,434	...	1,683	...	29	1,712	...	...	766	
		GRAND TOTAL	4,821	7,180	86	113	338	...	12,588	97	5,780	24	179	6,080	783	629	961	

Public Health and Convenience.

Conservancy (including road-cleaning, watering and latrines).	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Pounds.	Dák bungalows and serais.	Arboriculture, public gardens, and experimental cultivation.	Public works (a).				Total.
							Establishment (b).	Buildings (c).	Roads (d.)	Stores (e).	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,804	9,367	382	499	3	...	...	...	619	1,683	...	22,032
2,894	1,443	108	...	16	...	339	42	399	1,076	...	6,035
1,517	1,678	120	938	...	60	...	134	463	960	...	6,353
14,215	12,488	610	1,437	19	60	339	176	1,481	3,719	...	35,980
2,534	2,800	89	97	73	...	196	...	1,080	985	...	7,907
3,645	3,849	122	96	200	...	414	240	215	2,129	...	12,109
6,179	6,649	211	193	273	...	610	240	1,295	3,114	...	20,016
14,331	5,427	257	61	173	...	621	...	729	12,817	...	53,365
1,729	1,395	65	52	...	...	...	332	331	2,146	...	6,098
419	110	65	7	...	...	...	150	115	1,140	...	2,121
1,523	1,751	50	213	...	...	...	60	1,307	2,538	...	7,734
18,002	8,683	437	333	173	...	621	542	2,482	18,641	...	69,318
8,742	2,765	310	48	370	...	...	1,413	414	3,165	..	17,445
1,577	2,133	96	482	...	...	...	6	52	3,607	...	9,685
933	1,536	60	80	2	..	...	318	...	439	...	3,276
11,252	6,234	466	560	372	...	...	1,737	466	7,211	...	30,406
1,49,339	77,624	4,240	2,079	1,065	60	2,625	7,548	13,105	81,175	...	3,86,408
20,362	9,702	579	2,137	...	...	1,122	1,272	177	5,765	...	42,413
8,039	349	406	...	8	...	...	747	...	5,653	...	17,245
28,401	10,051	985	2,137	8	...	1,122	2,019	177	11,418	...	59,658
16,980	4,715	354	212	35	...	554	854	7	5,741	7	51,244
933	1,170	23	...	3	226	18	126	...	208	...	3,269
17,913	5,885	377	212	38	226	572	980	7	6,009	7	54,513
2,525	3,471	64	1	5	...	...	1,109	239	2,121	...	11,115
944	1,102	141	...	...	...	...	252	150	1,161	...	4,118
3,469	4,573	205	1	5	...	...	1,361	389	3,282	...	15,233
5,129	3,124	162	235	...	...	...	310	...	1,718	...	11,391
442	679	33	...	...	...	...	...	154	67	...	1,616
5,571	3,803	195	235	...	...	...	310	154	1,785	...	12,907
3,554	1,602	29	...	...	...	...	...	367	230	...	6,327
5,146	1,086	101	...	29	...	...	...	984	879	...	8,034
8,700	2,748	130	...	29	...	...	...	1,351	1,115	...	14,961
64,054	27,060	1,802	2,585	80	226	1,694	4,670	2,078	23,609	7	1,57,272
15,224	1,951	440	583	747	...	160	1,075	...	7,002	...	28,848
915	651	24	..	15		49	...	...	916	...	2,618
1,389	895	57	306	11	...	90	5	45	2,234	91	5,253
17,528	3,497	521	889	773	...	299	1,080	45	10,152	91	36,698
4,423	1,850	121	565	272	...	178	577	...	1,258	312	10,919
14,731	4,727	128	419	294	...	72	403	258	1,391	...	23,243
36,682	10,074	770	1,873	1,339	...	549	2,060	303	12,801	403	70,860

				8	9							
Public Instruction.				Contributions.	Miscellaneous.							
					Interest on loans.		Actual cost of work done for private individuals.	Other items (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).				
Schools and colleges	Contributions.	Libraries, museums, menageries, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest due on account of current year.		Printing charges.	Law charges.	Provident fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
...	1,221	...	1,221	...	...	98	...	638	...	...	4,331	5,0
313	264	...	577	...	...	...	...	125	...	23	147	2
405	75	...	480	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	57	1
718	1,560	...	2,278	...	...	98	...	858	...	23	4,535	5,5
...	484	...	484	200	...	...	...	239	...	24	337	6
...	595	...	595	...	...	...	...	226	9	...	...	2
...	1,079	...	1,079	200	...	...	...	465	9	24	337	8
1,427	...	...	1,427	60	...	2,689	...	500	...	109	205	3,5
...	457	...	457	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	244	3
...	322	...	322	...	...	...	...	128	...	...	59	1
5	205	...	210	...	...	...	...	97	...	14	181	2
1,432	984	...	2,416	60	...	2,689	...	814	...	123	779	4,4
...	2,107	...	2,107	...	...	...	...	673	7	105	237	1,0
...	224	...	224	...	...	...	...	120	5	14	48	1
...	303	...	303	...	...	...	...	169	...	...	124	2
...	2,634	...	2,634	...	...	...	...	962	12	119	409	1,1
2,307	17,072	360	19,739	960	7,097	9,826	49	8,467	2,075	375	23,160	51,0
2,917	do.	...	2,917	...	...	...	...	910	...	...	1,476	2,3
...	573	...	573	...	...	...	...	299	...	...	1,539	1,1
2,917	573	...	3,490	...	...	...	...	1,209	...	...	3,015	4,5
1,648	617	...	2,265	...	...	2,700	1,639	499	320	98	455	5,
384	...	...	384	...	...	...	...	73	54	...	119	
2,032	617	...	2,649	...	...	2,700	1,639	572	374	98	574	8,
...	358	...	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	16	
...	574	...	574	...	...	...	...	77	...	24	56	
...	932	...	932	...	...	...	...	77	...	67	72	
...	849	...	849	...	...	...	...	302	...	...	460	
...	396	...	396	...	...	...	...	46	30	19	71	
...	1,245	...	1,245	...	...	...	...	348	30	19	531	
...	553	...	553	...	...	...	...	...	14	21	521	
...	320	...	320	...	...	...	...	32	...	56	23	
..	873	...	873	...	...	...	...	32	14	77	544	
4,949	4,240	...	9,189	...	...	2,700	1,639	2,738	418	201	4,736	11
...	2,100	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	696	...	52	2,743	
...	532	...	532	60	...	...	...	101	...	...	12	
...	836	...	836	...	...	...	...	137	...	...	19	
...	3,468	...	3,468	60	...	...	...	936	...	52	2,774	
...	998	...	998	...	...	...	27	...	...	52	242	
...	950	...	950	...	...	808	...	708	40	88	...	
...	5,416	...	5,416	60	...	808	27	1,644	40	192	3,016	

the Bhagalpur Division during the year ending 31st March 1896.

9(a)	10									11	12	
	Investment.		Extraordinary and Debt.									
						Advances.						
	In securities other than for Sinking Funds.	In Savings Bank.	Payments to sinking funds.	Provident Fund withdrawals.	Repayment of loans.	Permanent.	Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Closing balance.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
35,539	...	...	...	...	2,230	20	1,373	1,140	4,733	118	4,6390	
2,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	110	469	9,923	
8,598	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	95	191	1,102	9,891	
53,541	...	...		...	2,200	20	1,579	1,235	5,034	1,629	60,204	
11,102	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,235	657	1,912	576	13,590	
15,206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,987	17,193	
26,308	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,235	657	1,912	2,563	30,783	
68,054	...	239	...	47	975	...	4,491	4,434	10,240	16,826	95,120	
9,348	...	..	...	...	...	..	1,020	131	1,761	1,253	12,362	
3,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	73	183	1,417	5,500	
9,585	...	41	..	...	...	...	199	333	573	2,589	12,747	
90,887	...	330	...	47	975	...	6,410	4,965	12,757	22,085	1,25,729	
25,728	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	5,190	6,086	8,266	40,080	
11,412	...	...	...	..	..	...	5,232	306	5,538	3,553	20,523	
4,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	44	544	686	5,815	
41,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,628	5,540	12,168	12,505	66,418	
5,56,525	...	330	...	47	13,272	90	38,407	28,992	81,138	1,43,047	7,80,710	
56,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	202	5,355	61,889	
22,789	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,500	281	1,781	1,350	25,920	
79,121	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,500	483	1,983	6,705	87,809	
65,601	...	202	2,000	84	...	100	9,676	674	12,826	13,094	91,524	
4,981	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	39	1,753	6 773	
70,585	...	292	2,000	84	...	100	9,715	674	12,865	14,847	98,297	
14,951	...	129	...	59	...	...	2,485	643	3,316	3,989	22,256	
6,428	...	78	...	42	...	...	251	336	707	666	7,801	
21,379	...	207	...	101	...	...	2,736	979	4,023	4,655	3 ,057	
15,129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	111	73	15,313	
2,784	...	60	...	...	...	...	18	120	198	2,751	5,733	
17,913	...	60	...	...	...	...	18	231	309	2,824	21,046	
9,499	...	64	...	...	...	20	...	...	84	1,578	11,161	
11,798	...	172	...	...	...	50	1,403	573	2,198	290	14,286	
21,297	...	236	...	...	...	70	1,403	573	2,282	1,868	25,447	
2,10,295	...	795	2,000	185	...	170	15,372	2,940	21,462	30,879	2,62,636	
41,965	...	250	...	...	...	...	2,704	2,421	5,384	856	48,205	
4,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	138	223	659	5,143	
7,581	...	...	...	...	...	... 40	100	22	162	952	8,695	
53,807	..	259	...	...	...	40	2,889	2,581	5,769	2,467	62,043	
15,891	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,000	155	1,155	156	17,202	
30,983	...	268	...	...	1,698	50	1,184	100	3,300	2,986	36,569	
1,00,681	...	527	...	...	1,698	90	5,073	2,836	10,224	4,009	1,15,814	

FORM No. III.—*Statement showing the Expenditure of Municipalities of*

	2	3	4							5								
			GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND COLLECTION CHARGES.							PUBLIC SAFETY.					Water-supply.		Drainage.	
R OF RICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	General administration—(a) office establishment, inspection, honorary magistrates' establishment, &c.	Collection of taxes, including purchase of stamps, establishment, wages, bonds, certificates, &c., (b) general books and paper, money-boxes, repairs to cart posts, &c.).	Collection of tolls on roads and ferries.	Survey of land.	Refunds.	Investments and securities.	Total.	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, &c.).	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.).	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts).	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	Total.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.	Capital outlay.	Establishment repairs, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
·lbech...	137	Hazaribagh ..	529	847	...	...	1	..	1,377	...	91	75	37	203	100	96	224	222
	138	Chatra	525	486	...	...	...	..	1,011	...	60	...	18	78	...	140	251	...
		Total ...	1,054	1,333	...	...	1	...	2,388	...	151	75	55	281	100	236	485	222
rdaga	139	Ranchi	774	1,156	...	...	...	...	1,930	...	770	...	32	802	130	33	...	45
	140	Lohardaga ...	599	344	...	...	...	...	943	...	80	...	..	80	...	...	...	16
		Total ...	1,373	1,500	...	...	...	...	2,873	...	850	...	32	882	130	33	...	62
man ...	141	Daltonganj ...	565	172	...	...	...	...	737	...	57	...	15	72	601	...	94	7
bhum ...	142	Purulia	1,262	688	...		1,008	...	2,958	...	1,000	150	32	1,191	1,415	...	1,035	...
	143	Jhalda	384	265	...	...	...	...	649	...	30	...	30	60	...	...	...	1
	144	Raghunathpur ...	220	252	...	...	...	...	472	17	40	...	2	59	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,866	1,205	...	...	1,008	..	4,079	17	1,070	150	64	1,310	1,415	...	1,035	1
;hbhum ...	145	Chaibassa ...	512	338	...	...	...	...	850	...	200	...	20	319	...	139	...	3
		Divisional Total	5,370	4,548	...	...	1,009	...	10,927	17	2,427	225	105	2,884	2,246	407	1,614	1,4
		Grand Total ...	1,89,935	1,46,514	4,566	9,422	3,083	2,106	3,53,346	20,969	1,72,610	11,949	2,511	2,08,039	8,06,583	99,858	75,569	73,9
		Grand Total for 1894-95.	1,86,265	1,46,142	1,787	5,378	2,11[illegible]	1,[illegible]11	3,40,831	29,552	1,60,536	12,530	3,001	2,05,679	7,56,231	61,072	2,02,913	71,[illegible]

Public Health and Convenience.

Conservancy (including road cleansing and watering and latrines).	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Pounds.	Dák bungalows and serais.	Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation.	Public works (*a*).				Total.
							Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.	
20	24	25	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,684	2,607	96	165	...	...	17	...	25	931	...	6,577
1,404	911	79	47	6	...	60	117	43	242	...	3,300
4,088	2,918	175	212	6	...	77	117	68	1,173	...	9,877
7,625	2,500	118	...	207	52	16	141	...	2,477	...	13,788
628	426	62	...	...	...	...	120	...	580	...	2,058
8,253	2,926	180	...	207	52	16	261	...	3,056	...	15,816
1,032	120	96	42	258	...	...	52	442	568	...	3,977
3,146	1,830	133	608	125	...	...	...	976	1,257	...	10,525
480	744	...	...	...	40	...	...	300	299	...	2,010
349	668	...	62	...	11	...	...	...	300	...	1,390
3,975	3,242	133	670	125	51	...	..	1,276	1,856	...	13,925
809	1,399	26	...	98	...	...	191	...	296	...	3,369
18,157	10,675	680	924	694	103	93	661	1,786	6,959	...	46,304
8,94,966	3,02,792	19,737	38,513	6,296	529	11,646	61,653	49,960	3,86,529	2,600	29,23,230
8,84,861	3,31,052	18,644	22,908	6,147	419	9,737	65,736	60,458	4,52,097	7,956	29,31,049

Public Instruction.				Contributions.	Miscellaneous.						
					Interest on loans.			Other items (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).			
Schools and colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, museums, menageries, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest due on account of current year.	Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	Printing charges.	Law charges.	Provident Fund.	Miscellaneous.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	622	...	622	...	...	...	...	231	...	19	...
...	532	...	532	...	...	...	...	120	...	19	18
...	1,154	...	1,154	...	...	...		351	...	38	18
...	602	...	602	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	167
134	300	...	434	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	56
134	902	...	1,036	...	...	...	...	98	...	61	223
...	140	...	140	...	...	...	...	85	...	13	109
...	648	...	648	...	...	...	...	218	...	112	410
...	330	...	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	35
...	268	...	268	...	...	...	...	49	24	14	2
...	1,246	...	1,246	...	...	...	...	267	24	150	447
...	240	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	72
134	3,682	...	3,816	...	...	...	...	801	24	274	920
60,902	74,780	1,945	1,37,627	6,175	9,314	57,523	9,834	31,042	12,183	6,523	79,959
7,091	77,547	1,186	1,36,524	7,190	7,548	32,214	6,051	20,667	10,073	6,604	68,321

Chota Nagpur Division during the year 1895-96.

EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.

Total expenditure.	Investments.		Payments to Sinking Funds.	Provident Fund withdrawals.	Repayment of loans.	Advances.		Deposits.	Total.	Closing balance.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
	In securities other than for Sinking funds.	In Savings Banks.				Permanent.	Other.					
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	
Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
2,029	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	465	755	810	10,594	
5,078	...	58	...	...	...	...	50	162	270	269	5,617	
14,107	...	58	...	...	...	...	340	627	1,025	1,079	16,211	
17,320	...	184	...	...	...	...	235	336	755	193	18,268	
3,669	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	68	472	264	4,405	
20,989	...	184	...	...	...	...	639	404	1,227	457	22,673	
4,593	...	25	...	...	...	...	175	416	616	867	6,076	
16,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	376	446	4,804	21,312	
3,108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,995	5,103	
2,278	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	144	187	1,226	3,691	
21,448	...	43	...	...	...	...	70	520	633	8,025	30,106	
4,269	...	30	...	...	...	...	40	25	104	686	5,652	
65,499	...	349	...	...	...	...	1,264	1,992	3,606	11,134	80,718	
3,34,815	...	13,251	16,690	1,310	42,163	1,630	1,31,958	90,805	2,96,747	4,71,117	46,02,679	
7,81,701	...	10,734	4,324	468	30,404	2,705	1,44,021	84,154	2,86,010	4,86,669	45,54,380	

SCARCITY IN THE PATNA AND OTHER DIVISIONS OF BENGAL.

No. 5389Agri., the 22nd December 1896.—The following papers are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 5259Agri., dated Calcutta, the 16th December 1896.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Department,
To—The Secretary to the Govt. of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

IN continuation of this office letter No. 4549Agri., dated the 18th November 1896, submitting, with the remarks of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the report drawn up by the Commissioner of Patna under section 9 of the Famine Code, and of this office letter No. 4868Agri, dated 30th November 1896, submitting Mr. Bourdillon's report under section 13 of the Famine Code for the first fortnight of November, I am now directed to lay before the Government of India Mr. Bourdillon's report for the second fortnight of November, together with the reports of the District Officers, upon which the Commissioner's fortnightly reports are based, as well as a memorandum prepared by Mr. Bourdillon, in which he estimates the numbers likely to need relief and the probable expenditure upon relief works in the Patna Division. I am also to submit the following general report upon the prospects of the crops and the probability of distress, and the measures which are being taken to combat distress, both in that division and in the rest of Bengal.

2. Since the report of the 18th November was submitted, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has taken the opportunity afforded by the assemblage of non-official and official gentlemen at the Sonepore Fair to hold a conference, at which the outlook in Bihar was discussed; the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane has more recently been on tour in North Bihar, and was present at an official conference at Muzaffarpur. His Honour has recorded a Resolution upon the notes of the tour and of both conferences; and these documents have been submitted to the Government of India with the communications noted on the margin. Further, the orders of the Government of India on certain financial and other matters have been asked for in my letter No. 5183Agri., dated the 11th December.

1. Letter No. 4748Agri., dated the 26th November 1896.
2. Letter No. 5131Agri., dated the 10th December 1896.

3. In paragraph 15 of my letter of the 18th November, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed the hope that the outturn of this year's crops and the amount of the stocks in hand had at first been under-estimated and the area likely to be affected over-estimated by Mr. Bourdillon and the District Officers. The number of persons likely to require relief had also, it was thought, been under-estimated. The reports now before His Honour show that, taking the Division as a whole, this surmise was a correct one; but as regards the estimates of numbers who will require relief, Mr. Bourdillon explains that the number (174,000) previously given by him was intended to cover only those who will require relief during the few months following the date of his report, namely, December, January and February, and not the much greater numbers who will need relief from March to September. The rain which fell in the districts of South Bihar (Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad) on the 22nd and 23rd November made the *rabi* crops in those districts practically safe; and assuming that the similarity between the meteorological phenomena of the present year and those of 1873-74, to which Mr. Bourdillon directed attention

each district may expect to receive in the months of December, January, February, and March from 1·44 to 1·80 inches of rain, the Commissioner now estimates the outturn at 16 annas in all three districts. With regard to the districts of North Bihar, he adheres to his original estimate of a 10-anna *rabi* crop in Muzaffarpur and an 8-anna *rabi* crop in Champaran, Saran and Darbhanga.

The rainfall has had little or no effect in lowering the prices of food-grains, which are still at famine rates in the whole of Bihar, and indeed throughout Bengal.

4. Besides rendering the *rabi* crop practically safe in South Bihar, the rain to some extent benefited the rice crop in that part of the Division; and the irrigation operations of the Sone Canals have been unprecedentedly successful, the area irrigated having exceeded the previous maximum by 11 per cent., so that for Shahabad Mr. Bourdillon is now able to estimate an outturn of 50,35,000 maunds in place of the 24,06,000 maunds estimated in his report of the 11th November. These facts have, it may be said, practically removed from the danger of distress the whole of the Patna Division south of the Ganges, excepting only an area of 229 square miles in the Patna district, with a population (including that of three towns) of 420,092, and possibly an area in the Bhabhua subdivision, which is now being visited by Mr. Bourdillon. In North Bihar the rainfall was very slight, except only in those tracts lying along the left bank of the Ganges, in which the *rabi* crop was already practically safe. The Lieutenant-Governor considers, however, that the whole district of Saran, with the exception of a rice-growing tract of 766 square miles in the Siwan and Gopalganj subdivisions, may be excluded from the area likely to be seriously affected by distress; and that it is very doubtful whether relief works will be required in the rest of the district. It is also possible to exclude from the area likely to be affected large portions of the Hajipur subdivision of Muzaffarpur and the Samastipur subdivision of Darbhanga, or 700 square miles in the former district and 414 square miles in the latter. On the other hand, in the zone which runs along the Nepal frontier throughout the Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, and Champaran districts which is mainly a rice-growing tract, the failure of the rice crop is now found to be even greater than was at first supposed. The general condition of this tract causes the gravest anxiety.

5. I am now to summarise the information available with regard to the particular tracts in which distress is anticipated, both in the Patna and other divisions.

Patna district.—An area of 229 square miles with a population of 420,092 is all that is now reported as affected in this district. This includes the towns of Patna, Dinapore and Bihar with an aggregate population of 257,331; and the whole of the Islampur thana, and two-thirds of the Dinapore and Maner thanas. These are rural tracts, having a population of 162,758 and an area of 210 square miles. They have been described as "affected" because of the failure to a large extent of the rice crop; but the prospects of this crop were to a certain extent improved by the rainfall of 22nd November, which also facilitated further sowings of *rabi*. The outturn of the rice crop is estimated at 6 annas in thana Islampur. Test relief works were opened at six places in this rural area. None of them was largely attended, although the wages given appear to have been higher than is allowed by the Famine Code, and they have therefore been closed. Altogether it is very doubtful whether relief measures on a considerable scale will be required in this district; and certainly they will not be required until May or June. The Collector is convinced that the stocks of food-grain are sufficient, and the communications in the district which is served throughout its length by the main line of the East Indian Railway leave nothing to be desired.

6. *Saran district.*—The area affected in this district may now be reduced to a tract of about 766 square miles in the north-east, with a population of 665,830, namely, the whole of the Gopalganj subdivision, excluding the *diara* lands on the Gandak river, and the almost adjacent pargana Chowbar in the Siwan subdivision. This is a rice-growing country, and it is owing to the failure of that crop that distress is apprehended. The outturn is estimated at 2 to 3 annas. Taking 8 per cent. of the population of this tract as being likely to require

harvest is reaped; that cannot be until the September of next year, and nine months may therefore be taken as the period during which the above number will require relief.

Test relief works have been opened at two places in the Gopalganj subdivision, but they have not been conducted in strict accordance with the provisions of the Famine Code, the task exacted being much too low, and they have consequently little value as a test of future requirements Loans and advances are being freely given both by the district authorities and the Hatwa Raj, on behalf of which the Court of Wards has recently sanctioned the purchase of 50,000 maunds of grain. Information as to the stocks of grain is not at present available, but imports are increasing, and as Saran is a district which imports largely in ordinary years, it should be better able than other districts to provide for its own requirements in the present year.

7. *Champaran district.*—The condition of this district is at present most serious. The three tracts noted in the margin which are now reported as requiring immediate relief have an aggregate area of 570 square miles and an aggregate population of 271,415. They grow almost nothing but rice, and in the Ramnagar tract the soil is for the most part hard clay and unsuited for *rabi* cultivation, unless heavily irrigated. Both the *bhadoi* and *aghani* rice crops have proved an almost entire failure, and the Collector forecasts that distress will continue in all three tracts until the next *bhadoi* harvest is gathered, but will be mitigated in the Araraj and Madhuban tracts if there are fair cold-weather rains to help on the *rabi* crop. Unfortunately these latter tracts together extend over 165 square miles only, considerably less than one-third of the entire area that is acutely distressed. In the Ramnagar tract there is no hope of improvement until the next *bhadoi* harvest; special endeavours have, however, been made to encourage cultivators in sowing *rabi*. Besides these tracts, an area of 2,022 square miles—practically the whole district, except hills and jungles—has to be placed in the "less seriously affected" class; and the Collector considers that a large portion of it will require relief within a very few weeks. The Commissioner calculates that only 5 per cent. of the whole population of the 2,592 square miles is likely to be affected, and that the following numbers will require relief—13,570 persons for 10 months (in the three acutely distressed tracts), and in addition 39,466 for nine months, 13,082 for eight months, and 7,345 for six months. The information regarding food-stocks is still incomplete; importation has indeed begun, but on a very trifling scale. The communications of the district are fairly adequate, except in the north-east of the Ramnagar tract, which is 50 miles removed from the Bettiah Railway terminus.

The Ramnagar, Araraj, and Madhuban tracts.

The scarcity has as yet had no decided effect upon the public health, but the north of Bettiah subdivision (the Ramnagar tract) is always unhealthy, and here the physique of the poorer classes is beginning to deteriorate. A further indication of scarcity is found in the increase of thefts and burglaries reported during the month of November, when 209 cases were reported against 144 in November 1895.

Eight test relief works have been opened, and all but one (the site of which was ill-chosen) have been continued as permanent relief works. During the second fortnight of November a daily average of 1,330 male units was employed on these works; the wage given was not at first calculated according to the provisions of the Famine Code, but the mistake has now been corrected. A number of works have been undertaken specially to provide employment for the needy by leading indigo-planters and by the Bettiah Raj. Advances have been made for the digging of wells, in order, as already stated, to facilitate the sowing of the *rabi* crop and to secure the *rabi* crops already sown.

8. *Muzaffarpur district.*—The area of this district is 3,005 square miles; and of this only 700 square miles can be regarded as quite safe. Of the remainder, an area of 1,851 square miles with a population of 1,660,000 is considered to require relief works from 1st January, and an area of 454 square miles with a population of 352,857 is expected to require them from the 1st April. The portion of the district that is held to be safe consists of the Hajipur thana (the very fertile tract which lies along the bank of the united Ganges and Gandak) and of scattered areas mostly in the neighbourhood of the lesser rivers.

Thana of the Sadar subdivision. These are mainly, the Sitamarhi subdivision almost entirely, rice-producing tracts, and it is to the failure of this crop that distress is due. *Alua* (yams) have been cultivated in the Sitamarhi subdivision to a far greater extent than is usual, and a commendable effort made with much success by Mr. Russell, C.S., the Subdivisional Officer, to encourage the cultivation of *rabi* by means of temporary wells. The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned for this purpose a reward of Re. 1 to be paid by Government for each well that is made. No considerable improvement in the condition of the district can, however, be expected before the next *bhadoi* harvest; and taking 8 per cent. of the population in the tracts affected, Mr. Bourdillon estimates that 132,800 persons will require relief for nine months, and 28,228 persons more for six months. Two test relief works were opened in November; but the numbers which attended them were very small, as employment was at the time to be found in cutting the rice crop and in preparing indigo lands, but these openings for employment have either been already closed or will be closed very soon. Scarcity does not appear as yet to have had any appreciable effect on the death-rate; and the condition of the people in this district is clearly better than in those of Champaran and Darbhanga which adjoin it on either side. It has not yet been found possible to estimate the amount of the food-stocks, but the railway statistics show that as regards such slight external traffic as exists, the imports exceed the exports.

9. *Darbhanga district.*—The crops of this district present characteristics similar to those of the adjoining district of Muzaffarpur. The northern portion, including the Madhubani subdivision, is a purely rice-producing tract, the south is a fertile *rabi* country, and the central portion unites both conditions. As in Muzaffarpur, the *rabi* crop has been benefited by the recent rain to some extent, and Mr. Carlyle, the Collector, now sees no reason why an average *rabi* crop should not be expected over the whole district south of Darbhanga town. Even in the north, the *rabi* crop is germinating better than was expected. Acute distress is expected in an area of 2,044 square miles at the end of December; this tract has a population of 1,720,000 approximately and covers generally the purely rice-growing country in the centre and north of the district. In an area of 674 square miles with a population of 545,000, relief works will not probably be required before the 1st March, and in an area of 203 square miles before the 1st May; but in portions of the former area, and throughout the latter, there has been a good rice crop, and possibly there may be no distress. The outturn of rice of the whole district is not estimated at more than five annas, and the failure has been most complete in the tracts in which rice is the principal crop. Distress cannot therefore be expected to diminish until the next rice harvest. Taking 8 per cent. of the population as requiring relief from the dates above given until the next *bhadoi* harvest, the Commissioner estimates that 37,600 persons may be expected to require relief for nine months, 48,600 more for seven months, and 14,800 for five months. Three test works only have been opened so far, but relief works are now being actively organized.

A considerable excess of exports over imports still continues from the Darbhanga district, and it is feared that the people have been induced to part with much of their reserves from the *bhadoi* harvest. The information available regarding the food-stocks generally is very scanty. An indication of distress is afforded by the jail observations of the physique of convicts admitted during the month of November; 56 per cent. of the whole number were admitted in bad health, against 43 per cent. in November of 1895.

10. The three districts in which distress is most serious border on Nepal; and the tracts of those districts most acutely affected immediately adjoin the boundary. The Nepal authorities have recently forbidden exports of grain and prohibited British subjects from crossing the frontier, whether to reap the rice harvest or to cut and sell jungle produce; and it is feared that grazing may be forbidden also. If this should be so, the consequences cannot fail to be serious; for it is reported that 60 per cent. of the cattle from the northern thanas of Muzaffarpur are taken across the frontier to graze even in ordinary years; and the custom in North Darbhanga in this respect is much the same. The Lieutenant-Governor would invite the attention of the Government of

11. In the foregoing paragraphs Mr. Bourdillon's estimates of the relief required in each district have been given. Sir Alexander Mackenzie has accepted them in their entirety, and considers that, far from being in any way exaggerated, they have been prepared with great care and moderation. The estimated cost has been calculated, by taking what, according to the Famine Commissioners, is a very moderate percentage of the population in the areas affected, as being likely to require relief by reducing all the figures of persons employed on relief works and on receipt of charitable relief to terms of one day and by calculating that one anna will cover the expenses of relief for one unit per one day. This rate of wage and of relief ration has been calculated at even less than the present prices of grain, but it must be remembered that if these prices rise instead of falling (as it is far from unlikely that they may do), the average daily cost will be considerably more than one anna. It was much higher in 1873-74, as the subjoined table shows, and was also higher in all scarcities that have occurred since that time. This table shows the estimated expenditure to be incurred on famine relief in the Patna Division up to the end of September next (the period of the *bhadoi* harvest) calculated on the principle above described. The cost of the relief works which may possibly be required in parts of the Patna and Shahabad districts has been left out of account.

District.	Number to be relieved for one day.		Cost.		Rate per head per diem.	
	1873-74.	1896-97.	1873-74.	1896-97.	1873-74.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	A. P.
Saran	35,647,284	14,381,820	31,58,939	8,98,863	1 5	1 0
Champaran	17,187,600	19,188,600	16,30,966	11,99,287	1 6	1 0
Muzaffarpur	38,970,772	40,937,040	26,81,372	25,58,565	1 1½	1 0
Darbhanga	78,743,304	48,528,000	61,64,319	30,33,000	1 3	1 0
Total ...	170,548,960	123,035,460	1,36,30,596	76,89,715	.....	.....

It will be noticed that with similar meteorological conditions and similar reported crop outturns, the estimated expenditure is only about half of what was incurred in 1873-74, and does not take into consideration the loss sustained by sale of grain imported by Government in that year.

12. The following statement shows that the expenditure which it is anticipated by the Commissioner will have to be incurred on famine relief before the close of the present financial year amounts to about twenty-two lakhs of rupees:—

District.	Number of persons to be relieved for one day during the first year, 1896-97.	Cost during 1896-97.	Rate per head per diem.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	A. P.
Saran	4,793,940	2,99,621	1 0
Champaran	5,965,260	3,72,825	1 0
Muzaffarpur	11,952,000	7,47,000	1 0
Darbhanga	13,692,000	8,55,750	1 0
Total ...	36,403,200	22,75,196	1 0

These estimates do not include cost of establishment, tents, implements, and various other items of famine relief administration, but on the other hand they take no account of assistance which it is expected will be rendered by zamindars, substantial village headmen, and other private individuals in opening up relief works in their estates and villages, thus reducing the numbers to be maintained at the expense of the State.

The Lieutenant-Governor has received assurance of help of this kind, on a large scale, from the Maharaja of Darbhanga and other great landed proprietors in Bihar. His Honour has no doubt that such aid will be forthcoming, but with every desire to avoid unfounded alarm and unnecessary expenditure, Sir Alexander Mackenzie still feels that it would not be safe to say that the total amount estimated for by the Commissioner may not have to be incurred. As has been already pointed out in the Resolution referred to in paragraph 2 above, the failure of the rice crop in purely rice-growing tracts entails more severe and protracted distress than the failure of any other single harvest can do in areas which largely grow *rabi* and *bhadoi* crops. Though this Government will make every possible effort to avoid, and has taken every precaution to guard against, waste, His Honour cannot feel assured that the Commissioner's estimates, high as they are, may not have to be exceeded.

13. I am now briefly to notice the prospects in the other divisions.

Orissa Division.—As in the Patna Division, there was some slight rain in parts of Orissa on the 24th and 25th November 1896, but not enough to do any good to the standing crops. There is, however, an easier feeling in the rice market now than before, owing to the new rice coming in, and labourers are finding employment in the fields and on railway and District Board works. Although there is no actual distress, yet in Orissa the outlook in parts of the division, like Deogan in Cuttack and Mallood in Puri, is reported to be gloomy, and it is, according to the Commissioner, certain that relief works on an extensive scale will have to be provided in the months of March, April, and May. The budgets of the District Boards for this and the next year will be revised accordingly, but it is of great importance that the earthwork on the railway in Cuttack, Puri, and Balasore should, if possible, be continued till the beginning of the next rains.

14. *Rajshahi, Chittagong, and Dacca Divisions.*—In the Rajshahi Division certain parts of the districts of Rajshahi and Pabna are giving anxiety. The Commissioner is now on a visit to these tracts, and His Honour awaits a full report from him under section 9 of the Famine Code. The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division anticipates a high range of prices till the next autumn crop comes into the market, which may cause some distress among the landless labourers, but no actual scarcity is apprehended in any of the districts in that Division. As regards the Dacca Division, the position remains practically unchanged since the date of my last report.

15. *Presidency Division.*—The worst tract in the Presidency Division is an area of 477 square miles with a population of 262,000, in the Satkhira subdivision of the district of Khulna. Winter rice is the only crop grown in this area, and owing to an influx of salt water in the preceding year and shortness of rainfall in this, the outturn of the crop during the current year is estimated at only two annas, while last year there was not more than a six-anna crop. It is reported that rice is being imported from Calcutta by small local dealers, and the Commissioner, who was directed to visit the tract, found the selling price of rice to be Rs. 4-8 a maund, or about 9 seers the rupee. Sanction has been accorded to test works being opened in strict accordance with the provisions of the Famine Code, but the local officers have been directed to make a further careful enquiry, the results of which have not yet been reported to the Lieutenant-Governor. Certain areas, aggregating 379 square miles, with a total population of 168,571 persons, in the Sadar and Meherpur subdivisions of the Nadia district, are also reported to have a very short rice crop. The outturn of the *aus* or autumn rice crop is reported to have been not more than 6 annas, and that of winter rice is said to be only one anna. These estimates appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor to be too low, and the local officers have been asked to make further enquiries and to submit fuller informa-

tion. In Jessore also the outturn of the winter rice crop has been very poor,

section 9 of the Famine Code has yet been received, and this Government is not now in a position to furnish more precise information.

16. *Bhagalpur Division.*—There is at present no distress in any part of the Bhagalpur Division, but the Commissioner writes that although the agricultural position of the Division is infinitely better than it was at a corresponding period in 1873-74, and although there is no reason to despair of the *rabi* harvest, and money and work are still plentiful, it cannot be hoped that it will escape the distress which is impending over so many other parts of India, because of the drain on its resources and the high prices prevailing.

17. *Chota Nagpur Division.*—The outturn of the winter rice crop in the district of Hazaribagh, previously reported at from 5 to 6 annas, is now estimated at 7 annas. Prices still continue to be very high, although they are reported to be slightly easier. Some distress is, however, apprehended, and orders have been issued for test works to be opened and charitable relief to be given where necessary. Of the other districts in the Chota Nagpur Division, Manbhum and Palamau give cause for anxiety, and as a means of relief, the reserved and protected forests in the Chota Nagpur Division, and also in the Sonthal Parganas and in Puri and Angul, have been thrown open to the public to collect *mahua* and other edible forest produce free of charge.

18. The tabular statements required under section 29 of the Code are herewith submitted.

A map of the affected areas in the Patna Division is also annexed.

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 28th November 1896.

District.	Area of the district.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	Numbers on relief works on last day of month.					Numbers on gratuitous relief.	Prices of principal food-grains.						Monthly death-rate—		Deaths to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Common rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Gram.	Marua.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Patna Division.	Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.								Srs.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.			
Patna	2,082	1,772	229	420	49	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	8½ to 11 0	.....	.....	11½ to 14 0	10 to 12 8	.....	2·41	2·85	Nil.
Shahabad	1,801	2,063	400	115	479	441	.....	.....	920	.....	8 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not known	.....	.....
Saran	2,651	2,466	766	665	24	14	.....	.....	38	17	9 6	.....	.....	12 0	.....	13 10	2·4	2·73	Nil.
Muzaffarpur	3,605	2,712	1,851	1,660	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	8 8	.....	.....	12 8	...	15 8	2·68	2·68	Nil.
Champaran	3,531	1,860	570	271	620	1,639	61	85	2,405	.....	9 0	9 0	9 8	12 0	11 6	.....	2·91	2·95	Nil.
Darbhanga	3,335	2,801	2,044	1,720	287	...	.....	.....	287	12	10 0	.....	.....	13 0	.....	15 0	2·01	1·92	Nil.
Total ...	16,905	13,674	5,860	4,851	1,465	2,094	61	85	3,705	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

N. B.—The statement for Gaya is blank.

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 28th November 1896.

District.	Maximum number for whom employment on works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	Number for whom relief was provided in last programme of relief works.		Number for whom relief can be provided by works remaining on programme on date of report.		Expenditure since 1st April 1896.			Advances since 1st April 1896 up to end of the month under—		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Patna Division.		For 90 days.	For 90 days.	For 90 days.	For 90 days.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Patna ...	177,030	3,240	15,123	3,240	15,123	30th November 1896	638 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shahabad ...	* 39,609	28,081	11,528	28,081	(Not reported.)	28th " "	1,988 2 0	(Not known.)	3,150 0 0	14,574 0 0	Nil.
Saran ...	32,220	42,591	7,677	42,091	7,351	28th " "	22 5 9	5 9 2	2,154 4 0	18,712 4 0	Nil.
Muzaffarpur ...	86,086	7,159	79,761	7,159	79,761	Accounts not yet made up.	About 125 0 0	.....	300 0 0	3,238 0 0	Nil.
Champaran ...	253,000*	41,315*	140,054	41,315*	139,407	28th November 1896	2,262 5 8	Nil	Nil	3,274 0 0	Nil.
Darbhanga ...	351,964	138,478	213,486	138,478	213,306	28th " "	537 5 9	3 10 0	Nil	Nil	Nil.
Total ...	936,979	261,164	467,620	260,364	.....		5,573 14 2	9 3 2	5,604 4 0	40,097 4 0	.....

N. B.—The statement for Gaya is blank.
* Including railways.

No. 671G., dated Bankipore, the 8th December 1896.

From—J. A. BOURDILLON, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honour, in accordance with section 13 of the Famine Code, to forward herewith my scarcity report for the two weeks ending the 21st and 28th November 1896.

PART I.—INTRODUCTION.

2. This report was due to Government on the 5th instant, but is unavoidably a few days late, as three of my Collectors (those of Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga) and myself were engaged on the 4th and 5th instant at a Conference at Muzaffarpur at which you also were present. Moreover, Mr. Macpherson of Champaran had been so busy touring through his district with yourself that he found no time to write his report till the Conference was over.

3. In accordance with the permission conveyed in your letter No. 4866, of the 28th ultimo, the district narratives are now sent in original with their enclosures, and with the following brief comments upon them.

4. Before turning to them, however, I desire to notice a point referred to in paragraph 12 of your letter to the Government of India, No. 4549, of the 18th ultimo. It was therein stated that my estimate of the population to be affected was 3,400,000, and the forecast was pronounced extremely sanguine. I regret much that I did not make my meaning more clear. The figures I gave were merely those of persons dwelling in the tracts which I supposed would require relief within a short time, and they were in no way intended to be an estimate covering the whole operations. This was pointed out in the previous paragraphs which dealt with district statistics, but I unfortunately did not repeat the qualification when reproducing the figures in paragraph 104 of my report.

5. Most District Officers have now supplied me with fuller and more reliable information, both as to the outturn of the harvests, the area and population likely to be affected at different times during the next nine months, the means proposed to combat scarcity, and the probable cost of the operations. I propose in a separate letter to submit a revised estimate on these points in a few days, but I do not delay this report in order to include these statistics, as it is already overdue.

6. I hope also before long to submit a full report on the stocks in hand, the exports and imports, the food demand of the people in ordinary years and in 1896-97, as well as on the amount required to supply the local deficiency. But some of these statistics cannot be easily or quickly collected, and in particular the utmost difficulty is being felt in obtaining reliable information as to stocks in hand. The subject has my constant and assiduous attention.

PART II.—DISTRICT REPORTS.

7. *Patna.*—The Collector's report is satisfactory and reassuring. The rain which fell on the 22nd ultimo has been of some benefit to the rice, and has benefited the *rabi* still more. The area affected by the scarcity is said to be 229 square miles with a population of 420,092, including that of the towns, against 250 square miles and 715,263 persons previously reported, for the Collector has eliminated altogether a tract along the north of the district, where the rice crop has been much better than he at first thought. It is calculated that with a fair *rabi* there will be no want of employment, and that the people will do well enough till the end of April, so that relief works will only be required in May and June, if at all. For the present none are necessary, and the test works opened are patronised only by professional earthworkers: they will be closed until there are clearer signs that they are required. A very significant indication of the comparatively prosperous condition of the cultivators is the fact that they were able to buy bullocks at the Sonpore Fair.

8. Mr. Inglis' information as to food-stocks is not complete, and enquiries are progressing. To enable Government to judge of the value of the estimates which he gives, it is essential to know how they were prepared, and this I will

ascertain. But it is satisfactory to learn that from enquiries made the Collector is able to repeat his conviction that sufficient stocks exist.

9. I make no comments on the imports and exports, because I propose to submit a separate report on the subject as soon as my materials are fairly complete. A comparison of the statistics of one fortnight with those of another during the present season is not so instructive as a comparison between the figures of the present and the past year. It will be enough to say that exports largely exceeded imports (by 85,033 maunds), but that the figures are not so high as in the previous month.

10. The necessary statements are appended as well as a map of the district which I have obtained from the Collector. According to his present report the tract coloured blue should be eliminated. Some of the statements are up to the 30th November instead of being confined to the fortnight ending the 28th idem. This will be pointed out to Mr. Inglis.

11. *Gaya.*—After the rainfall of the 22nd and after making further enquiries into the condition of the district, the Collector considers that no part of his district is affected. He believes that, barring accidents, the district is certain of a 12-anna *rabi* crop, and suitable rain during the remainder of the cold weather will secure a 16-anna, or even a bumper, crop.

12. Of the three tracts reported previously as likely to be affected, the Collector strikes out the Sherghati tract as quite safe, and, with rather less confidence, he eliminates, for the present, the remaining two in the vicinity of Jahanabad and Rafiganj.

13. Mr. Savage reports that stocks are everywhere sufficient. His reply to the Government Circular of the 3rd November on the subject will doubtless explain further the grounds on which this conviction is founded.

14. Prices still rule high, and this circumstance must cause distress among those who have no reserves and are obliged to purchase grain for their daily consumption. In noting the comparative prosperity of the agriculturists, Mr. Savage is in danger, I think, of overlooking the wants of the artisans and the poor middle class, and his attention will again be invited to the necessity of remaining on the alert for distress among them.

15. *Shahabad.*—This district perhaps benefited from the rainfall of the 22nd and 23rd November to a greater degree than any other in Bihar, because in the first place the rain was more plentiful here than elsewhere, and, secondly, because the district required rain more than other district of South Bihar. Moreover, the rain fell most plentifully exactly where it was most required. Every inch of available land is being sown with *rabi*, and the *rabi* already sown has greatly improved.

16. Of the test relief works two are to be closed at once, but a new one has been opened to the south-east of Bhabua. The services of the Circle Officer will shortly be dispensed with. As a proof of the prosperity of the relief workers Mr. Egerton reports that after getting their wage for Sunday, the 22nd November, the recipients stayed away for Monday also.

17. Enquiries into food-stocks are not yet complete.

18. The Collector has omitted to give the comparative statement of prices required by section 26 (IV) of the Code, but from the weekly reports and paragraph 2 of his present report it appears that there is little or no change, the tendency, if any, being towards easier rates.

19. The number of persons on daily wages, irrespective of task work, is again very large, especially for the week ending the 21st November, but the Collector has explained the cause. The same explanation applies to the similar phenomenon noticed in my last report.

20. Exports still greatly exceed imports, the figures being 28,520 maunds to 6,753. Buxar was the largest exporting station, the grain being chiefly millets, and the destination almost exclusively stations in the North-Western Provinces. Arrah comes second with similar details. The character of the grain exported would seem to suggest a better *bhadoi* crop than the Collector has estimated, and the magnitude of the operations implies considerable confidence in the outturn of the rice and the *rabi*.

21. I am disposed to think that the Collector's estimate of 4 annas for the rice crop which now holds the field is too low. The figures given in the memorandum recorded by the Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle, on the

kharif operations of 1896, dated the 6th November last, justify an estimate of 6 annas for the whole district, which means an outturn of 50,35,000 maunds against that of 24,06,000 maunds published in Appendix D of my report of the 11th November. The efforts of Mr. Buckley and his subordinates have been unremitting and have been crowned with unexampled success: they have practically secured a full crop over more than one-fifth of the rice area of the district, and have gone far to protect three of its subdivisions from scarcity.

22. *Saran.*—Little change in the position of affairs is disclosed by the Collector's report, but he is able to give a somewhat better report of the crops, and he has slightly altered the limits of the area in which he anticipates that relief will be wanted at an early date. Mr. Earle and his Subdivisional Officers have been revising their estimates, and the following figures represent their present expectations in regard to early relief:—

Subdivision.	Area.	Population.
Sadar	Nil.	Nil.
Siwan	93	87,000
Gopalganj	673	578,830
Total ...	766	665,830

23. The rest of the district is coloured blue in the Collector's map, as he still considers that it is "affected;" but, as I have already stated in previous reports, though this is technically correct owing to the high prices of food-grains, yet relief works are certainly not required there at present, and I am very doubtful whether they will be. I do not comment further on this subject, nor upon Mr. Earle's proposals for charges and circles for reasons stated in paragraph 5 of this letter.

24. Prices show little variation. In Chapra they are practically stationary: in Siwan they are a little easier, and in Gopalganj a little higher than in the previous fortnight.

25. Imports continue to exceed exports, but their volume was a little less than in the preceding fortnight: the exports were a good deal less. The net figures are these:—Imports 95,199 maunds against 1,10,039 maunds, and exports 8,703 maunds against 19,593 maunds; the total gain of the district during the fortnight being thus 86,796 maunds against 90,446 maunds, but the earlier figures include traffic within the district. It is hardly necessary to repeat that Saran always imports even in ordinary years. The registration of boat traffic at Revilganj shows that this mart is practically a mere changing depôt, but it is remarkable that whereas in ordinary years most of its grain comes from the west down the Gogra and Ganges, most of it now comes up-stream from the eastward.

26. In this district as in others of North Bihar the rainfall of the 22nd November was extremely slight, and fell only in the tracts which were already practically safe. However, even there it will materially improve the outturn of the *rabi* crop.

27. The opening of test relief works appears to have been attended with some confusion and misunderstanding of orders, but this has now been set right. The task exacted was much too low: there was also some laxity in the distribution of charitable relief.

28. Loans and advances are being vigorously pushed by the district authorities and the Hutwa Raj, and though the Collector does not refer to it, the Court of Wards have lately sanctioned the purchase, on behalf of the Hutwa Raj, of 50,000 maunds of grain for the relief of the raiyats of the estate and others, should occasion arise.

29. Meetings have been held, and arranged for, to consider the question of charitable relief. At the Chapra meeting it was decided that the labouring classes at present required no help, but that a sub-committee should be appointed to consider the needs of the indigent gentry, widows and other dependants. No orders will be passed on this point till I have learned the mind of the Lieutenant-Governor and heard what, if anything, is to be done in Calcutta.

30. The required statements and a map are appended. It will be noticed that the railway figures in forms 8 and 9 are for the half-month ending 15th

November, and not up to the 28th idem, as they should be. An explanation will be called for.

31. *Champaran.*—The Collector submits his report with commendable punctuality considering that up till the afternoon of the 5th he was engaged at the Muzaffarpur Conference after having spent the previous week in travelling through his district with Mr. Finucane.

32. The tracts now reported as requiring immediate relief are three in number with a total area of 570 square miles and a population of 271,115.

33. The rain of the 22nd November was extremely light in Champaran, nowhere exceeding two-tenths of an inch except in a tract near the foot hills which has already been classed as safe. Practically the rainfall has been of no benefit to the crops of the district.

34. Mr. Macpherson reports that his enquiries as to food-stocks are incomplete. It is to be observed that exportation still remains very small—only 6,330 maunds in all, while imports have begun, but only aggregated 1,217 maunds. Much is hoped from the heavy rice crops in the irrigated tracts and a broad belt of country along the north of the district which is protected by hill streams.

35. Prices are about the same as they were at the time of my last report and about twice as high as the normal rate.

36. The reported death-rate so far does not indicate any deterioration of the public health, but the Collector's personal observations in the north of Bettiah (always an unhealthy tract) lead him to believe that the physique of the people is beginning to deteriorate.

37. Six new relief works were started during the period under report, of which only one was closed. The average number of male units per diem for the whole fortnight was 1,429 as against 625 in the preceding fortnight. The outturn of work is very low (56 cubic feet) and the earnings and rate per 1,000 cubic feet small also. Several mistakes were made at first, but the Collector has corrected these, and I trust they will not recur. The number of persons relieved without task work is only 7·4 of the workers, but the proportion of B and C class labourers is much larger here than in other districts. All these facts point to the conclusion that Champaran is more in want of immediate assistance than the other districts of Bihar.

38. Preparations for the distribution of charitable relief are well in train.

39. The required statements and a map are appended.

40. *Muzaffarpur.*—The rainfall of the 22nd November hardly extended to this district, and Mr. Hare's estimate of the crops remains the same. Hajipur, which is the most prosperous subdivision in the district, was the only one which had an appreciable rainfall. The Collector now estimates that the affected area of his district is 1,851 square miles and the population 1,660,000. One circumstance which he reports is very regrettable, namely, that the Nepalese authorities have prohibited the immigration of residents in British territory, whether to reap the rice harvest, or to cut and sell jungle produce: it is feared that grazing may be forbidden also, and if this is the case, the consequence to the cattle of the northern thanas all along the frontier will be serious. I fear that no representation to the Darbar would be successful, but it is for the Lieutenant-Governor to consider whether the attempt should be made. I have spoken to the Resident, Colonel Wylie, on the subject, and he agrees with me.

41. Railway traffic in food-grains is in favour of the district, the imports being 14,979 maunds as against 6,579 maunds of exports. The chief imports are "Other food-grains," for they represent more than 50 per cent. of the total. Out of exports rice contributes the largest proportion, namely, 3,697 maunds out of 6,579.

42. Prices are a little easier at all three subdivisions.

43. The numbers on relief works in two places are very small, as shown by Statements D and E (Forms 5 and 6), and the outturn is low. These are admittedly only test works, and the statistics prove that they are not yet required.

44. The statement of reported deaths shows that the scarcity has not yet had any appreciable effect on the death-rate of the district and the people are clearly better off than in Darbhanga and Champaran.

45. Mr. Hare's report is accompanied by a careful note on the probable *extent of distress in his district* and on its requirements which I withhold for *the present till I can* obtain similar statistics from other districts and submit them together. The usual statements are appended, but there is no map. This will be called for and submitted later.

46. *Darbhanga.*—The Collector's report is slightly more favourable. He announces that in spite of the small quantity of rain which fell on the 22nd November, viz., three or four-tenths in the centre and south of the district and only a tenth or so in the north, yet it has done much to freshen up the *rabi*, and with favourable weather he expects an average crop over the southern half of the district.

47. The excess of exports which still continues is remarkable, and unless much more is surreptitiously imported from Nepal than we know of, the figures show that, as in Shahabad, the people have been encouraged by the better prospects of the *rabi* to part with some more of their reserves from the *bhadoi* harvest. It will be seen that out of a total export of 43,964 maunds, as much as 35,812 were "Other grains," *i.e.*, millets, and 970 Indian-corn, the imports of those cereals being 17,905 and 5,378, so that the amount drawn from reserves was apparently 13,499 maunds.

48. No relief works have yet been opened, but the comparatively poor condition of the persons admitted to jail is a sign that relief is wanted without delay. Many moot points were cleared up at the Muzaffarpur Conference on the 4th and 5th, including the distribution of circles, and Mr. Carlyle hastened back to Darbhanga to open relief works at once.

49. I trust that the alleged death from starvation may prove to be incorrect. At any rate it is clear that house-to-house enquiries by Circle Officers should be pushed on. Mr. Carlyle's 19th paragraph explains what has already been done in this direction.

50. The prescribed map is appended as well as the required statements of the Famine Code.

Part III.—Conclusion.

51. The foregoing paragraphs show that there has not been much change in the situation in North Bihar during the past fortnight, but that the condition of the districts in South Bihar is a good deal better.

52. The rain which fell on the 22nd November was most plentiful in Shahabad where it was most needed, and it has, I believe, made the *rabi* crop in that district fairly secure. In Patna the Collector has excluded his diara lands from the category of affected areas, and from Gaya the Collector has reported that no tract can now be considered distressed. In North Bihar the rain was appreciable in amount only along the bank of the Ganges, and over the greater part of the distressed area it has done but little good. With the ordinary rains which usually fall during the cold season in Bihar, and which average about 1½ inches in the four months, December to March, and with the aid of the incessant irrigation which is going on almost everywhere, I believe that we shall secure very nearly an average crop of *rabi*, and certainly not less than the outturn of 1873-74.

53. Distress is reported from no quarter, but, both in Bettiah and in Madhubani, there is no doubt that the physique of the people is deteriorating. The figures supplied by the Civil Surgeon of Darbhanga are instructive, and similar statistics will be called for from other districts.

54. Charitable relief has not yet been completely organised anywhere, as some uncertainty was felt as to the agency by which it was to be administered, and also as to the necessity for it at this stage. The preparation of lists of dependants and other persons likely to require charitable relief has been in hand for some time, and at the Muzaffarpur Conference on the 4th instant, where the partition of the three districts first to be affected into suitable relief areas was settled, it was decided that in several circles in each district Circle Officers were to be appointed forthwith, whose first duty would be the examination of these lists, and the institution of further enquiries in the villages. The high prices prevailing cause this operation to be necessary at a much earlier stage than in previous times of scarcity.

55. Relief works are in full working order only in Shahabad and Champaran, and in Shahabad two have been closed as unnecessary. In Gaya none have been attempted even as test works. In Patna they were commenced and closed, and in Saran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, although there was some confusion about their first inception, it was made clear enough that they were not yet a necessity. The average number of male units employed on relief work during each day of the two weeks under report is exhibited in the margin.

District.	1st week.	2nd week.
1	2	3
Patna ..	123	123
Gaya ..	.....	.....
Shahabad ...	223	329
Saran ...	.....	79
Champaran ...	1,236	1,423
Muzaffarpur ...	243	218
Darbhanga ...	66	312
Total ...	1,897	2,484

56. No reliable information has yet been obtained as to stocks in hand, but, except in Champaran, District Officers are still confident that the supply is sufficient for the present.

57. The movement of food-grains during the fortnight as shown by the statistics of railway traffic is summarised as follows:—

District.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess.
1	2	3	4
Patna	11,836	96,869	E. 85,033
Gaya	6,153	2,641	I. 3,512
Shahabad	6,753	28,520	E. 21,767
Saran	95,499	8,703	I. 86,796
Champaran	1,270	6,330	E. 5,113
Muzaffarpur	15,034	6,579	I. 8,455
Darbhanga	19,212	43,954	E. 24,742

58. Prices are practically stationary. The marginal abstract will show the price of common rice at each district head-quarters on the 14th and 28th November. It is reported that at inland stations prices show a tendency to fall with the incoming of the new rice crop.

District.	November 14th.	November 28th.
1	2	3
Patna ...	10	9
Gaya ...	9	9¼
Shahabad ...	9	9
Saran ...	9	9
Champaran ...	9	9
Muzaffarpur ...	8½	8½
Darbhanga ...	10	10

59. The public health remains good, there is no wandering, the cattle are in unusually good condition, and water for men and cattle is still sufficient.

60. A prominent event of the fortnight under report was the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to Sonepur and the Famine Conference held there on the 20th ultimo. The proceedings of that Conference have already been published and need no further notice here. I need only say that it is a matter of extreme satisfaction to myself, and all the District Officers of this Division, to learn that the Lieutenant-Governor, after personal consultation, was able to say that he accepted our appraisement of the situation, and was satisfied that proper steps were being taken to meet the approaching scarcity. The fall of rain which immediately succeeded the Lieutenant-Governor's visit has created a profound impression upon the minds of the superstitious.

61. Another important incident to be noted is your tour through the districts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Champaran with the Collector of the district in each case. Starting from Sonepur on the 23rd November, you completed your circuit, and reached Muzaffarpur on the 4th December in time to take part in the Conference on that and the following day. It is understood

that the result of your tour has been to satisfy you that the estimates of the Collectors are sound and judicious, and that they have correctly appreciated the position. It is a matter of great regret to me that an injury to my foot prevented me from accompanying you.

62. The proceedings of the Conference have already been submitted to Government with my letter No. 6650., of the 6th instant, and they, with the orders of Government upon them, will be noted in my next fortnightly report. It is enough to say here that the gentlemen named in the margin were present and that they were of opinion that the condition of parts of Champaran was at the present time the most critical, but that eventually Darbhanga would require the greatest amount of help.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane.
The Hon'ble Mr. Glass, C.I.E.
Bourdillon, Officiating Commissioner.
Hare, Collector of Muzaffarpur.
Macpherson, Collector of Champaran.
Carlyle, Collector of Darbhanga.
Stevenson-Moore, Settlement Officer.
Mills, Inspector of Works, Bihar Division.
„ Sealy, District Engineer, Champaran.

63. I have to report in conclusion that, as you have lately visited the worst tracts in the three northernmost districts in the Division, I now propose to make a short tour in the remaining two in which some distress has been, or is, anticipated. I have arranged to visit Sasaram and Bhabua between the 11th and the 18th instant, and shall proceed to Saran after my return, probably about the 21st or 22nd December after submitting my next report.

Memorandum on the numbers likely to need relief and the probable expenditure in each district of Bihar.

It is clear from the reports received up to date and from the information laid before the Conference at Muzaffarpur on the 4th and 5th instant that District Officers are now in possession of materials sufficient for the formation of some sort of estimate of the numbers to be relieved, and the expense of relieving them between the present time and the end of September when the *bhadoi* crops of 1897 will be in the market, and all relief may be expected to cease. In the following paragraphs, I shall attempt to set down, as clearly as may be, the requirements of each district, but it is first necessary to state a few general principles which will apply to all districts.

2. In the first place, it is necessary to say that I proceed on the assumption that the meteorological phenomena of 1873-74 will be repeated to the end of the scarcity, as they have been repeated hitherto. I have already in my report to Government of the 11th November shown how closely the features of the two years resembled each other up to that date, and I fully believe that this correspondence will be maintained. I give below for each district the rainfall during the four months (December to March) in 1873-74 and the normal rainfall:—

District.	December.		January.			ary.	March.		Total.	
	Normal.	1873-74.	Normal.	1873-74.		1873-74.	Normal.	1873-74.	Norm	
1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	
Patna	0·16	0·7	0·57	0·41	0·41	0·87	0·30	0·61	1·44	2·06
Gaya	0·26	0·11	0·66	0·78	0·42	1·04	0·39	0·28	1·73	2·21
Shahabad	0·33	0·00	0·66	0·48	0·40	0·99	0·41	0·38	1·80	1·91
Saran	0·17	0·04	0·75	0·12	0·45	0·82	0·21	0·40	1·58	1·38
Champaran	0·21	0·22	0·67	0·05	0·38	1·05	0·37	0·15	1·63	1·47
Muzaffarpur	0·12	0·24	0·66	0·18	0·39	0·71	0·48	0·21	1·65	1·32
Darbhanga	0·11	0·15	0·64	0·29	0·40	0·74	0·30	0·15	1·45	1·33

3. These figures show that every district may expect to receive, during the four months in question, from 1·44 to 1·80 inches of rain. They also show that in 1873-74, while the districts of South Bihar received more than their normal rainfall, those north of the Ganges suffered from some deficiency. As the experience of them all as regards the autumn rains in 1873 was about the same, the above differences go far to explain why it was that the *rabi* outturn was as follows in 1874, viz., Patna, 12 annas; Gaya and Shahabad, 16 annas; Saran, 7 annas; Champaran, 8 annas; Muzaffarpur, 10 annas; and Darbhanga, 8¾ annas. If we assume that we shall everywhere receive the normal fall, we shall get crops a little better than those of 1873-74; but if we only estimate rain such as fell in that year, we shall still hardly fail to obtain a fair outturn. But the rain which fell in November has already improved the estimate of the crops in South Bihar, and therefore in modification of the estimates given in paragraph 102 of my report of the 11th November, I propound the following forecast of the *rabi* which is based on what has happened up to date and on what is likely to occur during the next four months:—Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad, 16 annas; Saran, Champaran and Darbhanga, 8 annas each; and Muzaffarpur, 10 annas. This estimate, added to the ascertained outturn in annas of the *bhadoi* and *aghani* crops, is the basis of the calculations which follow, and will so remain unless and until a failure of the winter rains necessitates a review of the situation.

4. Next as to the proportion of the population to be relieved, it is stated in the Famine Commission's Report (Part I, paragraph 75) that in times of famine about 7 or 8 per cent. of the population may be expected to require relief for a long period, but that in particular places, and for a short period, the proportion may run up to 15 per cent. In the same passage it is stated that in 1873-74 the proportion of the population on relief works in Bihar was about 10 per cent. for nine months, and as high as 20 per cent. for a short time; but I do not propose to accept the administration of that famine as a perfect example, since it is well known that expenditure was very lavish, and that relief was not always judiciously given. I believe that the people started on the present scarcity in better condition than they did in 1873-74; but, on the other hand, prices have risen to famine rates at a much earlier date. After full consideration, I am disposed to think that we shall get a fair estimate of the number to be relieved if we take 8 per cent. as the general average proportion of the population to be maintained, and bear in mind that charitable relief will be wanted a little earlier than usual.

5. This conclusion leads to my next point, which is that it is important to remember that there are two ways in which relief is given, viz., (*a*) by relief works, and (*b*) in charitable relief. Relief works are already open in Champaran; they have been tried as test works elsewhere, and they will be wanted in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga (and to a smaller extent in Saran) from the 1st January. It was the experience of 1873-74 that relief works were

needed long before charitable relief; but the high prices this year led to the conclusion that charitable relief works have to be given much earlier, and that it will last longer. In 1873-74 charitable relief was first distributed in Saran at the end of February, in Gaya and Shahabad during the first week in March, and in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga from the 25th of the same month. No information is available for Champaran. I am disposed to think that in that district and Darbhanga charitable relief will be required to some extent from the 1st January and in Saran and Muzaffarpur from the 1st February. I hope that in other districts it may perhaps not be necessary to give charitable relief on an extended scale till May.

6. All the District Officers of the northern districts have divided their districts into zones of distress the population on which will require relief in instalments or stages. This greatly facilitates the work of computation.

7. Lastly, I propose to reduce all the figures to terms of one day, and to calculate that one anna a day will cover all the expenses of relief, excluding of course the charge for ordinary establishment, which, under article 194 of the Famine Code, is not debitable to famine relief. This is the rate accepted for purposes of calculation in the Report of the Famine Commission, and paragraph 24 of the Resolution of the Government of the North-Western Provinces on the Bundelkhund relief operations at the beginning of the present ear shows that the average cost per head per diem of the people relieved was 11¼ pies. But the prices of grain are now extraordinarily high, and I think that a rate of one anna (or 12 pies) per head is most suitable. The average cost was much higher than this in 1873-74.

Saran District.

8. The Collector estimates that the whole of his district, which measures 2,651 square miles and has a population of 2,466,065 persons, will be affected; but he considers that an area will be at once affected, of which the area is 766 square miles and the population 665,830. I greatly doubt whether any other part of the district will require relief, and I therefore for the present assume that it will not. This leaves for consideration only the figures above. Eight per cent. of 665,830 gives 53,266 persons to be relieved for 9 months, *i.e.*, 53,266 × 270 = 14,381,820 for one day: at one anna a day, the cost of relief would be Rs. 8,98,863.

9. In 1873-74 the number of persons employed on relief works amounted to 34,633,950 for one day, and those charitably relieved were the equivalent of 1,013,334, total 35,647,284, the cost of relieving whom at one anna a day would have been Rs. 22,27,955. As a fact, the cost was as follows for wages and charitable relief:—Cash, Rs. 17,99,075; grain (at 4 a maund), Rs. 13,54,864; total, Rs. 31,53,939; This total gives an average rate of nearly 1 anna 5 pies per head.

Champaran District.

10. Excluding the hilly and jungly areas in his district and those tracts which are in his opinion practically safe from distress, the Collector, Mr. Macpherson, divides the affected area of his district into four grades, as follows:—

	Area. Sq. miles.	Population.	Date when relief will be required.
Class A	570	271,415	1st December.
„ B	1,282	789,334	1st January.
„ C	436	261,655	1st February.
„ D	304	146,904	1st April.
	2,592	1,469,308	

11. If we take 8 per cent. of the above population, we get the following figures:— 21,713 for ten months, 63,146 for nine months, 20,932 for eight months and 11,752 for six months. If these figures are reduced to terms of one day, we get the results in the margin. The cost of relieving this multitude at one anna a head comes to Rs. 19,18,897.

21,713 × 300	=	6,513,900
63,146 × 270	=	17,049,420
20,932 × 240	=	5,023,680
11,752 × 180	=	2,115,360
Total for one day	=	30,702,360

12. The figures are enormous in themselves, and in respect of numbers are nearly double those of 1873-74. The statistics given in the memoranda circulated by Government show that the attendance on relief works in that year comes to 14,871,030 persons for one day: adding those who received charitable relief according to Sir A. P. MacDonnell's estimate, viz, 2,316,570 for one day, we get a total of 17,187,600 persons relieved for one day, against the Collector's present estimate of 30,702,360. Turning next to cost, I find that cash was spent to the extent of Rs. 6,80,758, besides grain to the value of Rs 9,50,208 (*i.e.*, 8,484 tons at Rs. 4 a maund).

The total expenditure thus amounted to Rs. 16,30,966, or more than 1 anna 6 pie per head per diem

13. In paragraph 94 of my report of the 11th November, I compared the crop estimates of 1895-96 and 1872-73, and showed that so far as the *bhadoi* and *aghani* go, the aggregate outturn was exactly the same in both years, being 12 annas out of 32. I have already

therefore are identical. I am thus driven to the conclusion that Mr. Macpherson's estimates are too gloomy, because under exactly the same condition as existed in 1873-74 he now expects to have to assist 30 million persons instead of 17 millions. The shortest way to correct the overestimate is to reduce the percentage of persons to be relieved, and therefore instead of 8 per cent. of the population of the affected area I propound a percentage of 5.

13,570 × 300	=	4,071,000
39,466 × 270	=	10,655,820
13,082 × 240	=	3,139,680
7,345 × 180	=	1,322,100
		19,188,600

14. This percentage will give the figures in the margin as the number to be relieved for one day, and the cost at one anna ahead will be Rs. 11,99, 287, say, 12 lakhs.

Muzaffarpur District.

15. For the Muzaffarpur district the Collector has unfortunately not divided his area into zones, as has been done in Darbhanga and Champaran. But I understand that out of the whole area and population of his district, which are respectively 3,005 square miles and 2,712,857 persons, he estimates that about 700 square miles and a population of 700,000 persons are quite safe. The remainder I believe may be divided into two classes as far as he can at present say.

	Area. Sq. miles.	Population.	Date when relief works will be required.
Class A	1,851	1,660,000	1st January.
„ B	454	352,857	1st April
	2,305	2,012,857	

16. Treating these figures in the usual way and taking 8 per cent. of the population as likely to require relief, we get the figures in the margin. a total of 40,937,040 persons to be relieved for one day; and taking the cost of doing so at one anna per head, the result is Rs. 25,58,565.

152,800 × 270	=	25,856,000
28,228 × 180	=	5,081,040
For one day	...	40,937,040

17. Comparing these figures with those for 1873-74, I am inclined to think that they are on the side of moderation. In that year the number of persons on relief works gives a total for one day of 33,709,050, and the number of receipt of charitable relief works amount to 5,261,722; the grand total is, therefore, 38,970,772. The actual expenditure on relief works and charitable relief appears to have been as follows:—Cash, Rs. 12,42,396; grain (at Rs. 4 the maund), Rs. 14,38,976; total, Rs. 26,81,372. These figures come to a daily rate of about 1 anna $1\frac{1}{5}$ pies per head.

18. But I fear that the crops in 1896 have been a good deal worse than they were in 1873-74. I have explained in my report of the 11th November that the proportion of the various crops in Muzaffarpur is as follows, taking 100 as the full crop of the district: *bhadoi* 24·11, *aghani* 45·65 and *rabi* 30·21. I assume that the *rabi* will be the same in both years; but whereas in 1873-74 the *bhadoi* was 12 annas in 1896, it was only 5 annas, and *aghani* has now been only 3 annas instead of 5 as in the earlier year. Working these figures together, we find that, instead of the figure 100 which three good crops ought to yield, the harvest of Muzaffarpur in the two years under comparison are as in the margin. In other words, whereas in 1873-74 the district after all got a little more than half a full crop, we cannot now expect much more than one-third of a full crop, and the people are by so much the worse off

	1873-74.	1896-97.
Bhadoi ...	18·08	7·53
Aghani ...	14·26	8·56
Rabi ...	18·88	18·88
	51·22	34·97

19. Looking at these facts, I am disposed to think that 8 per cent. of the population is too small a number to take, and that a safer estimate would be 12 per cent., which would give a day's total of 61,405,560 and an expenditure of Rs. 38,37,847. However, I let the Collector's estimate stand for the present.

Darbhanga District.

20. The Collector has divided those parts of his district which are likely to be affected into three classes, of which the area and population are as follows:—

		Area. Sq miles.	Population.	Date when relief will be required.
Class A	...	2,044	1,720,000	1st January.
„ B	...	674	545,000	1st March.
„ C	...	203	185,000	1st May.

If we take 8 per cent. of the above population as likely to need relief, we get the following figures:—137,600 for nine months, 43,600 more for seven months, and 14,800 more for five months. In other words, to reduce them all to terms of one day, we obtain the results given in the margin. To feed 48,528,000 persons for one day at 1 anna a head will cost Rs. 30,33,000 in all.

137,600 × 270	= 37,152,000
43,600 × 210	= 9,156,000
14,800 × 150	= 2,220,000
	48,528,000

21. In 1873-74, the figures reduced as before to terms of one day were as follows:—

		Rs.
Persons on relief work	...	... 55,365,600
Do. charitable relief	...	... 23,377,704
Total		... 78,743,304

to feed whom would, at one anna a day, cost Rs. 49,21,456. As a matter of fact, the expenditure in cash and grain (taking the latter at Rs. 4 a maund) was Rs. 33,62,079 and Rs. 28,02,240; total Rs. 61,64,319. The result is a little more than one anna three pies her head.

22 It will be observed that the estimate of persons likely to need relief is much below that of those actually relieved in 1873-74; but it is well known that in Darbhanga, as in other districts of North Bihar, relief was given on a very lavish scale and often without much discrimination.

23. I do not think that any relief will be required in South Bihar, and I have now to give an abstract of the foregoing paragraphs which I do in the following form:—

District.	Number to be relieved for one day.		Cost.		Rate per head per diem.	
	1873-74.	1896-97.	1873-74.	1896-97.	1873-74.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	A. P.
Saran	35,647,284	14,381,820	31,53,939	8,98,862	1 5	1 0
Champaran	17,187,600	19,188,600	16,30,966	11,99,287	1 6	1 0
Muzaffarpur	38,970,772	40,937,040	26,84,372	25,58,565	1 1⅓	1 0
Dharbhanga	78,743,304	48,528,000	61,64,319	30,32,000	1 3	1 0
Total ...	170,548,960	1,23,035,460	1,36,30,595	76,89,715	...a.	.....

24. In conclusion, I would add two remarks. The first is that these figures are confessedly only approximate, because they are based on estimates. Moreover, in order to get the number of persons for one day, I have always multiplied by multiples of 30. In the next place, with grain at the rates it has now reached, one anna a day will perhaps prove too small an allowance. However such as they are, I present the above figures as a first estimate of the magnitude of our impending operations.

J. A. BOURDILLON,

Commissioner of the Patna Division.

The 9th December 1896.

APPREHENDED DISTRESS IN THE DISTRICT OF HAZARIBAGH.

No. 327T.—M.R., dated Camp Purulia, the 7th December 1896.

From—C. R. MARINDIN, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

IN continuation of my letter No. 6[illegible]6M.R., dated the 12th November 1896, I have the honour to forward the enclosed copy of a note and instructions issued to the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh. The Deputy Commissioner is utilizing a great many sources of information, and, so far, has received no really alarming reports of the condition of the people, and does not himself consider that any necessity has yet arisen for opening test relief works; but for the reasons given in my note, I am of opinion that it will be safer to open some at once in selected tracts, to enable the Deputy Commissioner to determine with more precision whether scarcity should be declared in his district, than he can do with merely the information afforded him by the reports of the zamindars, police, and others. I think that the movement of people in search of work, and the increased number of wanderers on the roads and in the town of Hazaribagh, indicates that the pinch of high prices is beginning to be severely felt by those who have no grain of their own and are not regular agricultural labourers, and that relief works may become necessary sooner than was anticipated. I have also thought it desirable that small sums of money should be given to the police to relieve destitute travellers on the Grand Trunk Road and other pilgrim routes, as the number of such persons is said to be unusually large, and also to relieve stray cases of distress in villages; and to put in motion the sources of private charity in the town of Hazaribagh for the relief of destitute wanderers who are said to be gathering there. If the test relief works show that scarcity prevails, the Deputy Commissioner has been instructed to submit the required report under section 10, chapter II of the Famine Code. I am also writing to the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum to take similar measures for the relief of destitute travellers on that portion of the Grand Trunk Road that passes through his district.

MEMORANDUM.

I RECEIVED a further demi-official report, dated the 26th November, from Mr. Herald, the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh, on the prospects of his district, in which in some respects he takes a more hopeful view of affairs than in his former report.

He has found some villages where the outturn of rice will not be less than 12 or 14 annas, and on the whole he expects a 7-annas outturn for the entire district. The late rain has improved the prospects of the *rabi* crops, and though these are not an important item in the food-supply of the district, still they will, if further rain falls and the yield is fair, have a considerable effect in enabling people to tide over till next September. Much help is also expected from the mahua crop, though it is too early to say what this will be like. Altogether, Mr. Herald says that there is undoubtedly enough food in the district to give full rations until March or April, which, if supplemented by a good crop of pulses and mahua, will suffice the people till September and October. The Deputy Commissioner is collecting information about stocks of grain, and until he has obtained all the statistics, it would be premature to say whether there will be sufficient food-supply to carry on the people through the hot weather and rains, but no doubt the estimate may be so far accepted as showing that there is no want of food-supplies in the district at present. Mr. Herald thinks that under these circumstances he will be quite safe in refraining from active measures for another three or four weeks.

In some other respects his report is not so re-assuring. Prices, though slightly easier, continue very high. Rice is selling at 9 and 10 seers at the sadar and 8 and 9 seers at Giridih. The cultivators are holding their stocks, which of course contributes to send up prices and is an indication that they themselves anticipate distress.

Though some villages will have a fair outturn of rice, others will have little or none, and, as Mr. Herald says, owing to the general holding up of stocks, the bad villages will get little or no advantage from the better crops reaped in neighbouring ones. The movements of the population, moreover, are indicative of some present symptoms of distress. Many people, Mr. Herald says, are leaving for the Giridih and Jheria mines.

2. On the whole, I considered it best to come at once to Giridih and meet Mr. Herald and confer with him personally as to the state of things, and this morning have discussed matters with him and the Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Martin. Besides the movements of the population referred to above, I have learnt from Mr. Herald that many of the people who

went to the Jheria mines have returned from there, failing apparently to get employment. On the Grand Trunk Road there is an unusual number of indigent travellers, some of whom, in a more or less destitute condition, have been sent into the head-quarters dispensary by the Sub-Inspector of Burhi.

Dr. Nott, the Civil Surgeon, in a demi-official letter just received by Mr. Herald, says that the number of wanderers in the town of Hazaribagh is perceptibly increasing, that these show unmistakeable signs of want, and that some of the coolies he has examined for emigration are much emaciated. Dr. Nott adds that he is keeping patients in the dispensary who have practically recovered from their sickness, because, if he turned them out, they would starve. Mr. Martin, the Subdivisional Officer of Giridih, informed us that the police had reported six cases of families destitute of any means of subsistence, whom they had had to relieve through the assistance of the local zamindars. In my opinion these signs of distress are rather ominous and should not be neglected, and show that though there may be plenty of grain in the district, the poorest classes, including labourers who are not Kamias or regular agricultural servants, are beginning to feel the pinch of high prices and to suffer from want of food, especially as the rice harvest in many places is over, and therefore, though Mr. Herald thinks that no action is yet required, I consider that the time has come when test relief works should be started in certain areas to gauge the extent to which distress exists, and that some measures must be taken to relieve wandering and destitute people on the main roads and in the town of Hazaribagh.

3. The following measures have therefore been agreed upon:—

Mr. Herald has produced a map in which he has marked off the outturn of the present crop as he estimates it. The worst portion of the district, according to this map, is the thana of Kasmar, but this thana contains a good many large villages with well-to-do cultivators where the labouring classes are probably for the most part Kamias who will be supported at present by their employers. Dr. Nott is shortly to visit this thana on vaccination work, and it will be safe to defer any action there till Mr. Herald gets reliable information from him of the actual state of things.

The next bad area is a strip of country running across the district from north to south, between the Hazaribagh and Giridih plateau. This is high land: there are no *bundhs* for irrigation, and the outturn will not be more than five annas. This tract is traversed by the Grand Trunk Road. It comprises the following thanas:—

	Area.	Population.
Koderma	442	77,686, 176 per square mile.
Burhi	353	51,693, 146 „ „
Bagodar	442	64,722, 146 „ „
Dhumri	509	80,277, 158 „ „

Only the Sadar thana of Dhumri is included in this tract, and not its outposts. Test relief works will be started at once in the above area under section 11 of the Famine Code, and the Deputy Commissioner will be strictly guided by the provisions of the Code in fixing and regulating the rates of wages, quantity of work, &c. As the labouring classes are in the habit of consuming the coarser food-grains, the standard for the wage rate will be makai, which is said to be easily procurable and cheaper than rice. The calculation of the wage should be by a grain equivalent under section 104 at the current price of makai in the neighbourhood of the work. Daily rates of wage are not to be given. One test work will be opened on a road which it is proposed to open out from Utka to Maskucha, which is about the middle of the above tract of country. There is a track at present, and no difficulty is anticipated about the land required for the road. In the north of the tract about Burhi and Koderma and in the south in the Dhumri thana, villages will be selected and *bundhs* started on the same principles as regards wages.

The services of Mr. Gantzer and his staff will be utilised in opening and supervising these works, and I have asked the Deputy Commissioner to depute Babu Suresh Chundra Das, the Excise and Income-tax Deputy Collector, who is now on tour about the neighbourhood of Koderma, to select the sites for the *bundhs* in that part and to watch the opening and progress of the works, and to deputy Mr. Martin, the Subdivisional Officer of Giridih, to do the same in the Dumri thana. The District Road Committee will supply the necessary funds for these test works, and those started in the Koderma Government estate can be paid for from the money in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner for works of improvement in Government estates. The above test works seem likely to suffice for the present, but it might be advisable now or a little later to start some in the Hazaribagh thana, where the outturn is estimated at six annas, and where wanderers seem to be coming into the sadar station.

4. The next point considered was the relief of travellers. The roads which are said to demand attention are the Grand Trunk Road, which runs for about 80 miles through the district, the Deoghar-Gaya Road, a pilgrim route across the north-east corner of it, and the Lohardaga-Shergotti Road, another pilgrim route on the north-west corner. On the Grand Trunk Road there are the following thanas and outposts:—

Thana Chauparan.
„ Burhi.
Outpost Barkatta.
Thana Bagodar.
Thana Dumri.

These are about from 8 to 17 miles apart. A small sum, say Rs. 10, should be advanced to the police officer in charge of each of these stations, with instructions that he is to spend it in relieving any really destitute travellers by a meal of cooked food, and he should also be ordered to direct persons travelling in search of employment to the nearest relief work.

At Burhi thana the Deputy Commissioner proposes to put this relief in the hands of the Rural Sub-Registrar, who has already, it is believed, started a fund for the purpose. There is no objection to this. Similar arrangements with the police should be made on the Lohardaga-Shergutti Road and at all thanas to relieve stray cases of want. The Deputy Commissioner informs me that he has already called upon zamindars to relieve any cases of destitution that come to light in their estates. On the Gaya-Deoghar Road, a route for Baidyanath, help is said to be given already at two places by the Tikait of Gawan and the zamindars of Satgaon. This covers about the first 20 miles of the road. The Subdivisional Officer of Giridih should enquire and report if any other arrangements are wanted to meet the case of travellers on the further length of road to be covered before the borders of the Monghyr district are reached.

5. The case of wanderers in the town of Hazaribagh remains to be considered. Judging from Dr. Nott's information, I certainly think that the sources of private charity should now be indented on to relieve these cases, and the Deputy Commissioner is requested to arrange for this. As it is important that he should continue his present tour, and this will not allow of his returning to Hazaribagh to initiate this measure of relief, it would be best for him to ask the Civil Surgeon or senior Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Wardo-Jones, to act on his behalf in communication with Rai Bahadur Jadu Nath Mukerjee and other leading inhabitants of the town. A supply of cooked food will be the form of relief most applicable to this case, and the Committee should be guided by the rules* of the Famine Code in the distribution of this relief.

* A fund is being raised in Giridih town, but Mr. Martin assures us that no help is wanted at present by the beggars who still get their alms in the ordinary way.

6. Mr. Herald is requested to report the result of the test relief works to be undertaken in due course. I hope that his anticipations that they are not yet wanted may be fulfilled, but by opening them we shall be able to diagnose the situation more accurately than it is possible to do at present. The Deputy Commissioner is also requested to map out relief circles for his district, so as to be ready for more extended relief measures if they are wanted. If the test works show that distress exists in consequence of the scarcity and high prices, a report under section 10, chapter II of the Famine Code, should be submitted.

C. R. MARINDIN,

Offg. Commissioner of Chota Nagpur.

CAMP GIRIDIH,
The 3rd December 1896.

ROADS AND PUBLIC WORKS CESS OPERATIONS, 1895-96.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—R. & P. W. CESS.

Calcutta, the 21st December 1896.

RESOLUTION—No 624 P.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Road and Public Works Cess Operations for the year 1895-96.

The delay of two months and-a-half in submitting the report is stated by the Board to be due to the difficulty which many collectorate establishments experienced in understanding correctly the details of the new tauzi procedure, in consequence of which the returns had to be referred back more than once for revision. Even now the statistics attached to the report are not absolutely correct, as only approximate figures have been furnished by the Collector of Patna.

2. The Road and Public Works Cesses were levied at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee during the year under review in all the districts where the Bengal Cess Act, IX of 1880, is in force. The following statement shows the main results of the working of the Act during the past two years:—

		1894-95.	1895-96.
(1)	Current demand	Rs. 83,21,993	Rs. 84,88,612
(2)	Arrear „	„ 14,85,984	„ 11,80,123
(3)	Total „	„ 98,07,977	„ 99,68,735
(4)	Total collections	„ 82,58,755	„ 82,58,761
(5)	Remissions	„ 27,571	„ 84,859
(6)	Net balance	„ 15,17,286	„ 17,27,671
(7)	Percentage of total collections on current demand	99·2	97·3
(8)	Percentage of current collections on current demand	84·8	82·1
(9)	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand	77·9	78·0
(10)	Number of revenue paying estates assessed ...	222,130	230,637
(11)	Number of revenue-free estates and rent-free tenures assessed ...	158,042	129,373
(12)	Number of tenures assessed ...	1,548,052	1,451,837
(13)	Number of recorded share-holders in estates	1,394,559	1,410,487
(14)	Number of recorded share holders in tenures	2,417,364	2,535,943
(15)	Current demand of land revenue ...	Rs. 3,81,98,931	Rs. 3,82,73,908

The total collections in the two years remained almost the same; but owing to the enhanced demand in the year under review, the balance outstanding at the end of 1895-96 was greater by Rs. 2,10,385.

3. The following districts succeeded in attaining the accepted standard of cess administration for the first class, and showed a percentage of current collections above 90, and of arrear collections above 80, during the year:—

District.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.			Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.		
	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jalpaiguri ...	99·7	99·3	91·6	88·2	100·	99·
Singhbhum ...	99·6	99·14	98·	83·3	11·8	97·1
Malda ...	97·3	94·8	97·4	99·5	99·3	99·7
Puri ...	97·3	98·	97·9	90·6	90·4	93·1
Dinajpur ...	95·3	92·6	92·3	99·6	99·7	99·6
Bogra ...	93·9	94·74	91·9	98·	100·	100·
Hazaribagh ...	93 4	97·44	96·	99·8	100·	99·7
Rajshahi ...	93 2	87 1	84·2	90·2	97·	89·1
Mymensingh ...	93·2	93·5	93·1	95·7	96·8	95·6
Birbhum ...	93·1	92 7	95·	96·8	89·3	95·1
Noakhali ...	92·5	95·27	90·8	91·7	92·4	84·8
Khulna ...	91·7	91·2	90·5	90·8	90·2	85·5
Darjeeling ...	91·	99·6	99·9	100·	100·	100·
Dacca ...	90·9	90·6	87·3	80·2	92·4	[illegible]

Rangpur

All of these, except Singhbhum, Rajshahi and Pabna, showed equally good results in the previous year. In arrear collections the standard has been attained by all the districts mentioned in the foregoing list, except Singhbhum, during each of the past three years, but in current collections Rajshahi and Pabna failed to attain the standard in two years, and Dacca in one year. The results are creditable to the officers concerned.

4. Burdwan and Balasore are the only two districts which fall into the second class, *i.e.*, collected more than 90 per cent. of the current demand and less than 80 per cent. of the arrear* demand. The short collections in Burdwan are ascribed to the heavy arrears due from rent-free tenures and revenue-free estates, but it is not explained why these large arrears were allowed to accumulate. The Board report that certificates have since issued for the realization of these sums. The explanation of the local officers that the falling off in arrear collections in Balasore was entirely due to the amalgamation of the Land Revenue and Cess tauzis from the beginning of the year, and to the introduction of many changes in the accounts of the Tauzi Department, has not been accepted by the Board.

* Burdwan	... 49·9
Balasore	... 73·1

5. In the districts of the third class mentioned below, the current collections fell short of 90 per cent., but the arrear collections rose above 80 per cent.:—

District.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.			Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.		
	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manbhum... 78·3	59·6	68·	92·4	99·9	98·6	99·5
Lohardaga 100·0	68·9	84 5	82 3	100·	100·	100·
Muzaffarpur *	69·7	68·5	72·1	84 9	78·5	76·4
Champaran 96·6	77·7	81·5	86·6	97·3	97 6	98·6
Midnapore... 82·4	79·8	83·1	76·4	87·4	91·9	89·
Faridpur ... 91·1	79·3	74·5	76·	92·6	94·1	86·2
Backergunge 91 5	80·7	85·3	84·5	98·5	99·5	99·6
Cuttack †	80·	84·8	61 3	81·5	75·37	83·2
Jessore ... 85·4	81·6	84 5	77·5	93·6	93·2	89·
Chittagong †	83 9	92·3	91 5	95·7	98·8	96·5
Nadia ... 88·4	84·8	93·4	90·	97·8	97·1	91·7
24-Parganas 88·9	85·4	84·	86·4	83·5	91 5	91·5
Palamau ... 98·3	85·3	88 3	92·4	99 8	100·	99 8
Bhagalpur... 92·7	86·3	92·	89 2	93·5	89·5	80 7
Tippera ... 89·4	87·5	88·6	83·4	91·1	90·5	87·8
Purnea ... 96·8	88·1	88·7	86·4	83·1	73 2	99·1

* Figures not submitted by the Collector.
† There is no March kist.

The figures in the first column of the above statement represent the percentages of collections on the net current demand of the districts against which they are noted, after eliminating the sums affected by the period of grace which ended after the close of the year, and for the realization of which no coercive measures could be taken within the year. The balance thus arrived at is the true arrear for the collection of which the District Officer is held responsible. Muzaffarpur, Cuttack, and Purnea are the only districts which have not invariably reached the standard for arrear collections in the three years; but in current collections all the districts show short percentages, except Chittagong and Nadia for two years and Manbhum, Palamau and Bhagalpur for one year. Eliminating, however, the amounts affected by the 15 days' grace, Lohardaga, Champaran, Faridpur, Backergunge, Palamau, Bhagalpur, and Purnea reached the prescribed standard in the case of current collections during the year under review. The short collections in Manbhum are ascribed to the fact that the Pachete Estate, which was lately brought under the Encumbered Estates Act, was unable to pay up its dues within the year, and in Lohardaga and Palamau to the fact that the last kist fell due on the 30th March and

whereby estates sold can be redeemed by the tender of the purchase money within 30 days, are the causes assigned for the bad results in Muzaffarpur. In Champaran collections were retarded by the default of some of the principal landholders and zamindars, and by delay in the filing of certificates, due to the difficulty experienced in making out the arrear lists under the new tauzi procedure. The latter cause also contributed to the short collections in Midnapore, Chittagong, and several other districts. In Faridpur, the explanation given is that most of the estates are petty and contain numerous share-holders, each of whom tries to evade payment and throw the burden of payment on his co-sharers till final steps are taken under the certificate procedure. In Backergunge the increase in the demand, the reduction of the rate of interest on arrears and the low price of rice throughout the year are put forward in explanation of the short collections. In Cuttack and Purnea certain proprietors deliberately withheld payment. The difficulty in realizing cesses from holders of rent free tenures in Jessore is said still to continue, though to a less extent. In Nadia a larger number of cess-payers than in previous years took advantage of the statutory allowance of 15 days' grace. In the 24-Parganas the poor results are attributed to failure of crops, and in Tippera to the introduction of the system of post-card warnings in lieu of notices under the certificate procedure, to delays in the preparation of arrear lists in consequence of the new tauzi system, and to the failure of certain of the chief zamindars to pay in time. The last two causes also operated in Bhagalpur, where the bad outturn of the *rabi* crops further affected the collections.

6. The districts of the fourth or lowest class, in which both the current and arrear collections fell short of the standards prescribed, were—

District.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.			Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.		
	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gaya ... *	62·6	77·4	75·7	60·4	54·8	53·
Saran ... 75·5	65·2	62·5	70·7	78·8	71·8	82·9
Hooghly ... 71·5	65·6	65·6	70·5	50·0	72·6	83·6
Patna ... *	74·4	79·5	78 9	79·7	89·8	94·
Monghyr ... 48·5	79·7	82·1	81·8	70·1	8?·6	87·1
Darbhanga 89·2	79·8	87·3	86·7	76·3	76 6	78·2
Shahabad ... 91·5	81·6	89·5	89·2	70·1	52·1	67·6
Murshidabad 83·3	83·1	86·5	85·3	59·6	60·6	53·9
Bankura ... 91·8	88·2	82·5	78·2	51 1	54·4	48·4

* Figures not submitted by the Collector.

The figures in the first column give the same information as those in the statement for third-class districts. Except for two years in Patna and Monghyr, and one year in Saran and Hooghly in the case of arrear collections, all these districts have, during the three years, failed to collect up to the standards fixed. At the same time, if the amounts affected by the 15 days' grace are eliminated, Shahabad and Bankura reached the prescribed standard in the case of current collections. The short current collections in Gaya are said to be entirely due to the failure of the 7-anna share of the Tikari estate to pay within the year; and in Saran to the contumacy of the petty share-holders, the general indebtedness of the zamindars, and the heavy arrear balance which had to be collected during the year. The reasons assigned in Hooghly are the inability of the cess office to issue notices in due time, the inclusion of rent-free holdings in estates to which they did not belong, and the failure of the certificate procedure, for various reasons. No explanation is given of the short collections in Patna. The falling off in Monghyr is attributed to the introduction of the new tauzi system, which is said to have increased the

Darbhanga the reasons given are the disinclination of the proprietors to pay cesses until they are forced to do so, and the bad working of the nizarat staff in not realizing promptly arrears covered by warrants. The collections suffered in Shahabad in consequence of the non-payment of cesses by the chief zamindars of the district, especially those of Dumraon and Surajpura, while the bad results in Murshidabad appear to have been due mainly to the difficulty of tracing rent-free holdings and to family dissensions between two leading zamindars. Heavy arrears due from rent-free tenures, many of which cannot be traced, account for the poor collections in Bankura.

7. Arrears amounting to Rs. 11,149 became barred by limitation in thirteen districts, Monghyr heading the list with Rs. 4,506, followed by Gaya with Rs. 2,615. In Monghyr Rs. 1,617 have since been realized, and it is explained that in the case of revenue-paying estates the certificates could not be enforced owing to the defective nature of the records, while many revenue-free estates were not traceable. In regard to Gaya it is stated that the defaulting jagirdars are either dead or have transferred their jagirs to others whom it is difficult to trace.

8. The following statement illustrates the working of the certificate procedure in the realization of the cesses during the last two years :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Certificates pending from the previous year ...	36,672	40,960
Filed during the year	85,914	66,571
Total for disposal	1,22,586	1,07,531
Cancelled on objection	1,042	1,258
Struck off	6,406	4,943
Fully discharged	74,521	65,318
Pending at close of year	40,960	36,022
Sales effected	1,105	1,526
Sales set aside	32	29

As compared with 1894-95, the decrease in the number of pending cases is satisfactory, but it is still 54 per cent. of the number of cases instituted during the year. The largest number of certificates was filed in the districts of Saran (9,095), Muzaffarpur (5,271), Hooghly (4,362), Darbhanga (4,083), Shahabad (3,959), Midnapore (3,770), Cuttack (3,740), Gaya (3,334), and Patna (3,280).

9. The complete revaluation of the district of Darbhanga, which was sanctioned in September 1890 and commenced in April 1891, was brought to a close during the year. The work occupied a Deputy Collector four years and nine months, and resulted in an addition of 21·4 per cent. to the valuation of the district and an increase of the cess demand from Rs. 4,13,326 to Rs. 5,07,729. The net cost after deducting fines and stamp receipts was Rs. 11,173, or less than 12 per cent. of the increase in the yearly demand. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice the good work done by the Cess Deputy Collector, Babu Heera Lall Sen, who was in charge from the 31st of July 1893 up to its completion on the 31st of December 1895. Partial valuations and revaluations were completed in the districts of Bankura, 24-Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Dacca, Faridpur, Backergunge, Noakhali, Chittagong, Monghyr, and Manbhum. In Darjeeling and Chittagong the revaluation resulted in a slight decrease. Valuation and revaluation work was in progress in 17 districts when the year closed.

10. Statement VI, appended to the report, compares the gross rental in each district for 1895-96, calculated from the returns under the Cess Act, with the gross rental ascertained on the same basis when the road-cess was first introduced, and the gross rental of the preceding year. The results for the Province are as follow :—

	Rs.
Gross rental at first assessment	13,11,68,432
Ditto ditto in 1894-95	15,36,83,959
Ditto ditto in 1895-96	15,63,28,446

The increase up to date amounts to Rs. 2,51,60,014, or 19·1 per cent. on the rental when the road cess was introduced. Only five districts show a decrease of gross rental in 1895-96, as compared with the gross rental at the first assessment, the decrease being due in four cases to the transfer of portions of these districts to others, and in one case to diluvion.

11. The names of the Deputy Collectors whose work is favourably noticed by the Board will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due to the Board for their careful administration of the Department during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 15th December 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 4119.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1895-96.

Preliminary.

Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., was in charge of the Education Department, as Director of Public Instruction, throughout the year, but the report was submitted on the 10th October 1896 by Dr. C. A. Martin, who officiated for him during his illness. In accordance with the orders of Government, directing that details should be entered into in alternate years, the present report is somewhat longer than its predecessor.

Number under instruction.

2. In the course of the last ten years there was an annual average increase of 1,332 schools and 31,897 pupils. In 1895-96 the number of pupils in public institutions rose by 36,651, *i.e.*, from 1,501,159 to 1,537,810, but the number of pupils in private institutions decreased by 1,168, *i.e.*, from 140,360 to 139,192, the net increase in the number of pupils under instruction thus being 35,483 pupils. There was an increase in the number of public institutions from 55,800 to 57,109, and a decrease in that of private or indigenous schools from 13,941 to 13,744, the net increase in the number of institutions being 1,112. All classes of public institutions, except Middle English and Special schools, gained in number and strength. The number of Middle English schools declined by 3, and their pupils by 509; while in special schools, in spite of a loss of 59 institutions, owing to the closing of a number of guru-training classes, the number of pupils increased by 125. Private institutions not conforming to departmental standards show a loss of 197 schools, chiefly confined to the class of small elementary schools with less than 10 pupils each; while the number of "Advanced schools teaching Arabic or Persian" shows a fair increase of 42. The number of pupils receiving University and secondary education increased from 216,527 to 217,169. The number of pupils attending primary schools rose from 1,206,285 to 1,240,679, the development having taken place in both upper and lower primaries, but more particularly in the latter. The figures for the lower primary schools are given below for the last five years—

	Schools.	Pupils.
1891-92	44,920	987,948
1892-93	43,829	983,271
1893-94	44,020	988,745
1894-95	45,897	1,055,253
1895-96	47,054	1,087,356

Ratio to population.

3. The population of Bengal, excluding Cooch Behar, Hill Tippera and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, of which the schools are not included in the educational returns, is 73,043,697, of whom 36,412,749 are males and 36,630,948 females. This gives, at the usual rate of 15 per cent., 5,461,912 male children and 5,494,642 female children of school-going age. Of the pupils on the educational returns, 1,562,748 are boys and 114,254 are girls. Thus of all boys of a school-going age, 28·6 per cent., and of all girls of a school-going age 2·0 per cent., are at school. The percentages in the previous year were 27·9 and 2·0 respectively. While it thus appears that one boy in every four of a school-going age throughout these Provinces is receiving instruction of some kind in schools, public or private, the table given in paragraph 13 of the Director's report shows that there is still a great disparity in educational progress between district and district and between division and division. Noakhali heads the list, as it did last year, with as many as 67·5 per cent. of the boys at school; while the adjoining district of Chittagong has 59·6 per cent. at school. But Chittagong, which was second in the list last year,

this year occupies the third place, having been surpassed by Calcutta, where 60·7 per cent. of the boys are at school. Purnea is in this respect the most backward of the more populous districts, and is little better than the Orissa Tributary Mahals and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the percentages in these three areas being 12·1, 12·0, and 11·2 respectively. Palamau, Mazaffarpur, Darbhanga, Shahabad, and Bhagalpur return percentages of between 14 and 15.

The differences between the first and the last in this list are very great, and difficult to understand. It is not apparent why districts usually regarded as advanced, such as Jessore, Nadia and Khulna, which are close to the metropolis, should, as the statement shows, be more backward in education than remote districts, such as Noakhali, Balasore and Cuttack. It is clear that great and prolonged efforts will be required before the backward districts can be brought into line with the more advanced.

The following statement, taken from the Commissioners' Annual Administration Reports, shows the percentage of boys at school to the total number of boys of school-going age, division by division:—

Division.	Percentage of boys at school to total number of boys of school-going age.
Burdwan	53·4
Presidency	31·1
Rajshahi	18·4
Dacca	35·2
Chittagong	46·1
Patna	15·3
Bhagalpur	14·7
Orissa	37·3
Chota Nagpur	22·3

Some explanation of the great disparity in educational progress between different districts and divisions should be sought for and given in future reports.

Financial results.

4. The total expenditure on education in Bengal, including receipts from fees and all other sources, amounted to Rs. 1,06,81,267 during 1895-96, as compared with Rs. 98,29,572 in the preceding year, there being thus an increase of Rs. 8,51,695. The net expenditure, excluding fees, from Provincial revenues increased from Rs. 22,76,285 to Rs. 26,35,572, or by Rs. 3,59,287—fully accounted for by large expenditure on educational buildings; that from District Funds by Rs. 76,979, and that from Municipal Funds by Rs. 4,343; the net result being an increase of Rs. 4,40,609 in the expenditure from public sources. In the previous year there had been a similar increase of Rs. 74,223 in the expenditure from District Funds, and of Rs. 4,023 in that from Municipal Funds; while the Provincial expenditure of that year showed a decrease of Rs. 56,893. In both years the District Funds were assisted by large subventions from Provincial revenues for the extension of primary education; the grants amounting to Rs. 62,000 in the former year and Rs. 31,759 in the latter. The expenditure from private sources in 1895-96 increased from Rs. 63,38,552 to Rs. 67,49,638, or by Rs. 4,11,086, including an increase of Rs. 2,78,518 in the receipts from fees.

The total expenditure on colleges increased by Rs. 17,951, though there was a decrease of Rs. 8,632 in the Government expenditure. Secondary education cost more than in the previous year by Rs. 1,42,713, primary education by Rs. 1,59,001, and female education by Rs. 11,264. Under primary education, District Boards contributed Rs. 39,250 more than in 1894-95, and for the inspection of primary schools Rs. 26,267 more. Under female education they contributed Rs. 4,484 more than in the previous year. Municipal funds contributed under these heads Rs. 3,977 more than in the preceding year.

The amount spent on education by the Calcutta Municipality was only Rs. 4,334. Dr. Martin supplies a table showing that the Bombay Municipality spent in the same year for the same purpose Rs. 67,103, chiefly on primary, girls' and technical schools. Trifling as the amount contributed by the Calcutta Municipality on primary education is, the Lieutenant-Governor is not, at present, inclined to recommend any increase of it, in view of the more pressing need for

Inspection tours.

5. The Director of Public Instruction was on tour for 32 days outside Calcutta, and visited the districts of Jalpaiguri, Patna, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Rajshahi (twice) and Dacca. The time spent on inspections by the inspecting staff of the Province throughout the year is exhibited in the following statement and compared with last year:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Number of officers.	Average number of days.	Number of officers.	Average number of days.
1	2	3	4	5
Inspectors	5	158	5	171
Assistant and Joint-Inspectors ...	9	191	9	182
Inspector, European Schools ...	1	68	1	63
Deputy Inspectors	44	172	46	187
Sub-Inspectors	204	198	202	213

Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukerjea Bahadur spent 146 days on tour and visited 237 schools; Dr. Martin as Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle, spent 193 days and visited 237 schools; Mr. Stack, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle, spent 151 days and visited 182 schools. Among Assistant Inspectors, Mr. E. A. LeFeuvre in the Rajshahi Division spent 217 days on tour; and Mr. J. A. Reuther spent 198 days as Assistant Inspector, besides 29 days when officiating as Inspector. Among the Deputy Inspectors, the prescribed minimum period of 150 days' touring in the year was attained in all the districts. The Sub-Inspectors have exceeded the prescribed minimum of 200 days' touring in all divisions but Orissa, where the average number of days during which the Sub-Inspectors were on tour was 196. The former standard of 400 visits to schools was attained only in the Burdwan, Presidency, Patna and Orissa Divisions. The reduced standard of 350 visits was, as in the previous year, exceeded in all the divisions, except Rajshahi and the Orissa Tributary Mahals. Some of the Sub-Inspectors, especially in the Patna Division, such as Babu Chandi Lal of Shahabad, Babu Jeut Lal of Saran, Babu Krishna Jiban Lal of Muzaffarpur, Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim and Babu Hira Lal of Darbhanga, visited an excessive number of schools during the year; and their inspections must have been hurried and superficial. But the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to recognise the fact that in the last few years there has been, on the whole, a steady improvement in the amount and quality of the work done by inspecing officers of all classes. Under the orders of Government, all the departmental Sub-Inspectors of the districts in which there are District Boards were lately transferred to those bodies, provision being at the same time made that any assistance required by the Inspector or Deputy Inspector in compiling the returns should be furnished by the Sub-Inspectors under the Board.

There was an increase in the number of inspecting pandits from 483 to 486. The average number of visits paid by these officers rose from 499 in 1894-95 to 512 in 1895-96, the highest average of visits (684) having been attained by the inspecting pandits of the Patna Division. The average number of visits decreased in the Burdwan, Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions, and increased in the other divisions.

District Boards.

6. Sir Alexander Mackenzie is glad to observe that the District Boards and the Education Department continued to work together without friction. With a few exceptions, the District Boards were guided by the advice of the Deputy Inspectors in all educational matters, the disposal of which required the knowledge and

experience of a specialist. In Malda the Deputy Inspector continued to be Vice-Chairman of the District Board. In Cuttack the Deputy Inspector continued to be the President of the Educational Sub-Committee of the District Board. Revised rules under clauses (*j*) and (*q*) of section 138 of the Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, were issued in September 1895. These rules were generally acted upon by the District Boards, but complaints have been made that a few District Boards either failed altogether to send to the Inspectors the required periodical statements and the annual reports, or did not send them in proper time. These and other complaints against District Boards are gradually disappearing.

University education.

7. The number of colleges increased during the year from 37 to 39. Of these, 11 are supported by Government, 1 (at Midnapore) by Municipal funds, 8 are aided and 19 are unaided. Two new unaided colleges in the town of Calcutta were affiliated to the University up to the First Arts standard, and have been included in the departmental returns. They are the Arya Mission Institution and the Calcutta Boys' School, College Department. The total number of college students increased from 6,122 to 6,193. The Government and aided colleges gained 37 and 80 pupils respectively, while municipal and unaided colleges lost 10 and 36. The variation in the number of successful candidates at the University examinations during the last five years is shown in the following statement:—

		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Entrance	Number of successful candidates.	1,643	2,915	1,863	2,194	2,308
	Percentage on whole number of candidates.	40	67	44	47	53
First Arts	Number of successful candidates.	1,011	830	826	1,162	1,015
	Percentage on whole number of candidates.	44	37	38	41	39
Bachelor of Arts	Number of successful candidates.	280	301	484	416	294
	Percentage on whole number of candidates.	24	25	36	32	23
Bachelor of Law	Number of successful candidates.	48	148	99	71	140
	Percentage on whole number of candidates.	27	47	32	24	40
Master of Arts	Number of successful candidates.	54	57	52	83	*
	Percentage on whole number of candidates.	46	44	86	47	*

* The examination is held in November.

Success at University examinations.

8. Two thousand five hundred and twenty-three candidates appeared at the First Arts examination held in February 1896, as compared with 2,727 in 1894-95. The percentage of successful candidates decreased from 41 to 39. In Government colleges the percentage was 46, in aided colleges 44, and

in unaided colleges 36. All Government colleges, with the exception of Hooghly, Patna, Ravenshaw, Rajshahi and the Calcutta Madrasa, passed more than half their candidates, the Presidency, Bethune, and Sanskrit colleges standing highest with 57 per cent. each. Among colleges under private management, the most successful, judged by the percentages of the candidates who passed the First Arts examination on the total number sent up, were Bishop's College (10 passed out of 11 or 91 per cent.), St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (5 passed out of 7 candidates or 72 per cent.), Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal (39 out of 72 or 54 per cent.), and the Free Church Institution (38 passed out of 72 or 52 per cent.). But these percentages cannot be accepted as the only test of efficiency. The actual number of candidates who passed must also be taken into consideration. Looked at from this point of view, the most successful private institutions, aided and unaided, were—(aided) the General Assembly's Institution, from which 70 passed, the Free Church Institution (38), St. Xavier's College (37); (unaided) the Jaggarnath College, Dacca (78), City College (76), Ripon College (55), and Metropolitan Institution (54). One candidate appeared from La Martiniére College for girls, and was successful.

Among the candidates for the B.A. degree, the percentage of successful candidates in both courses together declined from 30 to 23 per cent. The number of candidates for the A and B courses fell from 905 to 865 and 447 to 412 respectively, and their percentages of success from 27 to 26 and from 40 to 25. Comparing the groups of colleges, the ratio of success was as follows:—

	A Course.	B Course.	Total percentage.
Government	... 34	34	34
Aided	... 27	25	26
Unaided	... 15	21	18

In the previous year greater success was achieved in the B course, and in the year before that in the A course. In the year under review the figures show that candidates taking the A course had again some advantage. These alternations are doubtless due to many causes, and do not necessarily imply fluctuations in the standard of examination. Indeed, the exact correspondence of the results for the two courses in Government colleges appears to show that practical equality in the two standards was attained in the year under report. Sir Alexander Mackenzie agrees, however, with Sir Charles Elliott that it is most desirable, in the interests of education, that the University should ensure, so far as possible, equal success to equal proficiency in successive years.

Of the 177 candidates for the M.A. degree, 83 passed, *i.e.*, 46 per cent., as compared with 36 per cent. last year. The number of candidates rose from 144 to 177, and that of successful candidates from 52 to 83.

Cost of education.

9. The total expenditure on collegiate education increased from Rs. 7,20,875 to Rs. 7,38,826, or by Rs. 17,951. This increase was mostly in unaided colleges, that under the department showing a decrease of Rs. 12,020. The expenditure from Provincial revenues declined from Rs. 2,90,872 to Rs. 2,82,240, while the receipts from fees and subscriptions respectively advanced from Rs. 3,10,498 and Rs. 1,19,505 to Rs. 3,22,671 and Rs. 1,33,915. The increased fee receipts are explained by the increase in the average monthly students in the colleges, which rose from 6,338 to 6,572. In Government colleges the expenditure from Provincial revenues declined from Rs. 2,64,028 to Rs. 2,55,647, owing chiefly to large reductions in the Patna and Sanskrit Colleges and the Calcutta Madrasah. The expenditure from Provincial revenues in aided colleges remained much the same as in the previous year, the small reduction being due to the payment of no grant to the La Martiniére College for girls in 1895-96, to which a grant was made in 1894-95. The cost per student of collegiate education declined from Rs. 113-11-9 to Rs. 112-6-8, and the Government share from Rs. 45-14-3 to Rs. 42-15-2. The cost per head of the whole number of collegiate students for the past five years may be

exhibited as follows, showing that a small but steady reduction in the scale of expenditure has been effected:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Average cost of each student in a college in Bengal	127	124	114	114	112
The Government share thereof ...	52	50	46	46	43

The following table shows the cost of collegiate, high, middle, and primary education on the aggregate and per head:—

Cost of Education.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls.	Cost.					
			Provincial.	District Board.	Municipalities.	Fees.	Other.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate	37	6,147	2,82,240	.....	.....	3,22,771	1,33,915	7,38,826
High	387	79,307	2,85,992	5,359	11,420	11,41,609	2,19,293	17,63,163
Middle	2,067	136,123	1,03,786	2,24,792	16,509	4,72,328	3,03,338	12,00,813
Primary	54,122	1,344,512	2,09,939	5,73,091	63,167	17,50,409	5,05,646	32,02,202
Special	201	8,131	2,15,303	10,376	2,600	75,758	1,10,765	4,20,802

Average cost of each pupil incurred by—

			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate	.....	.....	45·	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....
High	.....	.....	3·6	·07	·14	.....	.....	.....
Middle	.....	.....	·79	1·7	·12	.....	.....	.....
Primary	.....	.....	·16	·44	·09	.....	.....	.....
Special	.....	.....	20·4	2·01	·32	.....	.....	.....

The outlay by Government on the collegiate education of 6,147 students amounts in the aggregate to Rs. 2,82,240, or Rs. 45 per student. This leaves only Rs. 2,09,939* available as the Government subsidy for the primary education of over a million and a quarter of pupils. Much has been done to render high education more self-supporting, and the sum spent on it by Government is not perhaps very great in itself. The Government would, however, be glad to do more and see more done for primary education: and Sir Alexander Mackenzie had hoped to raise considerably the grant on this account. It is to be regretted that the resources of Government will for some time to come be seriously hampered by the expenditure necessary to relieve famine.

Auxiliary societies.

10. In the Resolution on the Education Report for 1894-95 Sir Charles Elliott placed on record his sense of the valuable aid afforded to Government in the education of the rising generation by two societies, viz., "The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science" and "The Society for the Higher Training of Young Men." The Lieutenant-Governor desires to repeat the commendation bestowed upon these Associations, the latter of which has recently changed its name to the less ambitious one of the—"The Calcutta University Institute." Both of these institutions have done good work by lectures and discussions, by bringing the students into friendly intercourse with men of character and culture, and by the general encouragement afforded to independent study, in carrying on the education of young men outside the University curriculum and the class-teaching of the colleges. They are based on sound principles, and deserve cordial encouragement from Government and the public.

* This is exclusive of Rs. 5,73,174 spent on primary schools by District Boards, chiefly derived from funds transferred to them by Government.

Secondary education.

11. The main statistics relating to secondary schools for the last five years are contained in the following statement:—

	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure.		
			Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ...	2,285	194,178	5,94,846	20,87,904	26,82,750
1892-93 ...	2,326	198,270	5,90,493	20,92,642	26,83,135
1893-94 ...	2,373	198,736	5,94,328	21,33,751	27,28,079
1894-95 ..	2,397	206,989	6,09,740	21,85,658	27,95,398
1895-96 ...	2,422	207,542	6,07,983	22,61,106	28,69,089

Secondary schools of all classes taken together increased in the last year from 2,397 to 2,422, or by a little above 1 per cent., and the pupils attending them from 206,989 to 207,542, or by 2·7 per thousand. The total expenditure rose by Rs. 73,691. The expenditure from public funds decreased by Rs. 1,757, while that from private funds increased by Rs. 75,448.

High schools.

12. The number of High schools maintained by the department and by Municipal Boards and Joint-Committees, respectively, remained the same as in the previous year. District Boards have no High schools under their exclusive control. The number of aided schools increased by 4, and that of unaided schools by 6. The number of pupils rose from 78,227 to 78,813—an increase of 586. At the University Entrance Examination 2,228 boys passed out of 4,131 candidates, or 53·9 per cent., against 2,194 out of 4,633 candidates, or 47·3 per cent., in 1894-95.

Middle Class schools.

13. The Middle English schools decreased from 896 with 64,649 pupils to 893 with 64,132 pupils. In the Middle Scholarship Examination, the standard required is the full Middle Vernacular test, together with English language and composition taught in the middle classes of High English schools for those who aim at the Middle English certificate. 1,785 out of 3,109 candidates from Middle English schools were successful at this examination, the percentage of success being 57 against 63 last year. 1,029 gained the English and 756 the Vernacular certificate. The result is not so favourable as in the preceding year, and the decline is chiefly ascribed to the difficult paper set in Arithmetic at the last examination. The examination for all the Bengali-speaking districts was again held with the same set of question papers for the whole Province, but the Boards of Examiners for the different circles continued to examine the answer papers under the supervision of the Circle Inspectors. In the Hindi-speaking districts the practice of having one set of question papers for all districts has also been adopted. The Middle Vernacular schools have increased from 1,129 to 1,147, and the pupils from 64,113 to 64,597. In the examination, which was the same as in the preceding year, save for the omission of the papers in the English language, the percentage of success was 48·6 against 54·2 in the preceding year, 1,851 candidates out of 3,809 being successful. As to this apparent decline Dr. Martin writes:—

"If different sets of questions on the same subjects are given to the same set of boys it is unreasonable to conclude that the two examinations would produce like results; and so also it is when different sets of boys are being examined in different years. The records are valuable as showing that no startling differences are observable."

Drawing.

14. In consequence of the orders of Government, that the marks gained at the Entrance Examination, in drawing, by candidates in 1897 and subsequent years should be taken into consideration in the award of junior scholarships, drawing-masters were appointed during the year for such of the Government schools (except Rangamati) as had been without them during the preceding year. Many schools

under private management are also reported to have engaged drawing-masters. Last year 72 pupils from 23 Government High schools took up drawing as a subject at the University Entrance Examination, and 11 passed. This year, out of 94 candidates, 26 from 17 Government schools passed. As remarked by the Director, the result, though meagre, is not discouraging. 122 candidates from private schools also were examined in drawing, of whom 23 were successful. The Lieutenant Governor approves of the practice adopted by Dr. Martin in the Burdwan and Rajshahi Division of appointing students of training schools to work both as drawing-masters and second pandits, and thinks it might be generally adopted with advantage.

Discipline and moral training.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor has perused with much regret the account given by Dr. Martin of the lack of discipline among the pupils in some of the schools and colleges. Instances of flagrant breaches of discipline or gross immorality on the part of students were not perhaps very numerous, if the total number of schools and pupils is considered, but none of the divisions has been able to show a clean record in this respect. The behaviour of some of the boys of the Raniganj High School, of the Rajshahi College and Collegiate School, and of the Noakhali Zilla School was exceptionally bad. At the Raniganj School, a false telegram was sent to the head master's father, stating that his son had been attacked with cholera, and that his presence at Raniganj was needed at once. The offence was traced to the boys, and Dr. Martin inflicted on four of the culprits a fine of Rs. 50 each, from which a fund has been created for the establishment of an annual prize for good conduct. The students of the Rajshahi College and Collegiate School were implicated in a riot case in which a mob threw brickbats at a passenger steamer and its officers. This disgraceful incident occurred in September 1895. Two of the students of the second-year class and two of the Collegiate School were found guilty, and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for one day and a fine of Rs. 50 each, and another student of the school department was punished by a day's imprisonment. The Noakhali Zilla School, which has been noted for misbehaviour for some years past, broke out afresh in lawlessness of a serious nature. Some of the boys of the third class were punished for immoral conduct; two of them afterwards attempted violence on a boy who had helped the head-master to bring the offence home to them. They were publicly flogged in presence of the District Magistrate by order of the Inspector of Schools. This was followed by the burning down of the head master's house. Other scandalous instances of lawless and riotous conduct are given in the report. Equally serious and discreditable were the frauds in connection with the annual examinations noticed by the Officiating Director. Sir Alexander Mackenzie has already publicly expressed the strongest condemnation of the insubordinate and disorderly conduct and want of reverence which are displayed by a certain section of students of the present day. The Lieutenant-Governor fully acknowledges that such instances of misbehaviour are exceptional, and he believes that the masters in Government schools generally do their best to discourage and repress them; but he desires to repeat that he would rather see high schools and colleges closed altogether than permit them to discredit the Government and themselves by continuing to turn out a body of undisciplined and disorderly young men, entirely wanting in that courtesy and politeness for which their ancestors were deservedly celebrated. Meanwhile he earnestly trusts that the teachers of every grade, recognising the serious responsibilities of their position, will devote themselves to raising the moral tone and improving the discipline of their classes, and to impressing on those of their pupils who manifest a disorderly spirit the injustice and dishonesty of involving their well-conducted fellow-students in the discredit which the misconduct of some necessarily brings on the whole school. The Officiating Director suggests that the real remedy for the state of things described in paragraph 99 of his report is to be sought for in some kind of moral or religious instruction. This question is too large a one to be discussed in this place, but the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to agree with Dr. Martin that if any system of moral instruction could be devised which would be acceptable to the native community, the effect would be beneficial to the rising generation of students. Sir Alexander Mackenzie fears, however, that it is Utopian to expect that any system of moral text books can be devised which would

be acceptable to all sections of the community, and he can only look for a remedy for the defects so strongly described in Dr. Martin's report to the extension of boarding-houses under Superintendents of high moral character, the encouragement of manly exercises, the strict enforcement of discipline by infliction of adequate punishment for violation of it, and to the influence and example of the teachers themselves. The frequent falsification of age in the case of Entrance candidates, to which Dr. Martin refers in paragraph 100 of the report, is under the separate consideration of Government.

Boarding-houses.

16. Boarding-houses are, the Lieutenant Governor is glad to observe, growing gradually more popular throughout the country. The total present number of these excellent aids to discipline is 166, with 4,757 resident students. They are thus distributed among the different Divisions:—Burdwan 20, Presidency 27, Calcutta 13, Rajshahi 12, Dacca 11, Chittagong 9, Patna 5, Bhagalpur 6, Orissa 28, the Tributary Mahals 1, and Chota Nagpur 34. The best are for the most part attached to schools and colleges managed by Government or by Missionary bodies; while a good many, especially those in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, are, properly speaking, students' messes under little or no control of the teachers. A boarding-house for the students of the Calcutta Madrasah has been erected mainly at Government expense. Hopes were held out to Sir Charles Elliott that private subscriptions, equal in amount to the Government contribution, would be forthcoming, and it was on that understanding that the grant was made by Government. These hopes have not yet been fulfilled. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Muhammadan community will show their practical interest in the education of their co-religionists by now making good the deficit. The views of the Officiating Director, contained in paragraph 101 of his report, as to the advantages of boarding-houses and the means of promoting the extension of them, appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to be sound.

Physical training.

17. With regard to physical training, the Lieutenant-Governor has little to add to what has already been declared to be the policy of Government, that all manly games should be encouraged, and that a reasonable amount of financial assistance will be afforded to provide gymnastic appliances and in aid of athletic clubs. The Marcus Square play-ground for the northern quarter of the town of Calcutta was opened by Sir Charles Elliott on the eve of his departure from this country. Sir Alexander Mackenzie notices with satisfaction that the popularity of cricket and football continues unabated. Peripatetic gymnastic teachers have been entertained by the Puri and Balasore District Boards to impart physical instruction in the Middle and Primary schools under their control, and gymnastic apparatus has also been supplied for their use. The example of Orissa might well be followed in other Divisions. Special teachers of gymnastics have also been appointed for the Cuttack and some other training schools.

Primary education.

18. The number of primary schools for native boys during the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

	Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.	
	Number of schools.	Pupils.	Number of schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
1891-92	3,661	135,371	44,918	987,876
1892-93	3,697	139,726	43,828	983,204
1893-94	3,763	141 483	44,020	988,745
1894-95	3,901	150,878	45,897	1,055,253
1895-96	3,944	153,070	47,054	1,087,356

The number of schools of both classes increased by 1,200 and their pupils by 34,295, or 2·8 per cent. The average strength of a pathsala therefore increased very slightly, being 24·3 against 24·2 in the preceding year, namely

39 in an upper primary and 26 in a lower primary school. Upper primary schools and their pupils continued to exhibit a constant increase; the lower primary schools, in which there had been some fluctuations, seem to have taken a decided step in advance. There was a gain of schools in all Divisions, except the Presidency, Burdwan, Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions. The variations depend on local causes, and the agricultural prosperity of the country with the improved state of public health are said to have been favourable to the growth of schools.

Cost of primary schools to Government.

19. The expenditure incurred by the Department and by District Boards together, on account of primary schools for native boys and girls, and of the subsidiary and subordinate inspecting agency, is compared for the last two years in the following statement:—

Description of Schools and Expenditure.	From Provincial Revenues.		From District Funds.		Total.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stipendiary schools	1,66,260	1,19,901	1,70,079	1,79,675	2,76,348	2,99,576
Non-stipendiary schools	27,518	28,021	3,57,194	3,87,515	3,85,012	4,15,536
Subordinate inspecting agency	12,130	13,550	86,058	89,518	98,194	1,03,077
Lower primary scholarships	2,183	2,465	22,256	22,302	24,431	24,757
Buildings and furniture	5,722	5,385	2,337	2,387	8,059	7,772
Charges for abolished schools	3,028	2,792	11,340	8,468	14,374	11,260
Examinations, prizes and rewards	6,399	7,760	35,100	36,633	41,499	44,393
Stipends to gurus under training	51	11	1,595	500	1,646	511
Miscellaneous	11,131	9,531	21,495	30,406	32,626	39,937
Total ...	1,74,437	1,89,425	7,07,760	7,57,304	8,82,197	9,46,819
Allotments	1,85,664	1,93,620	7,29,956	7,83,116	9,15,520	9,76,736
Savings	11,227	4,195	22,096	25,722	33,323	29,917

The above table does not include the expenditure on primary schools which are aided from the grant-in-aid and circle funds. The ordinary departmental budget grant for primary education was Rs. 2,15,920. This was supplemented by an additional grant of Rs. 11,000, the savings of the preceding year, so that the total amount at the Director's disposal was Rs. 2,26,920. Of this, Rs. 1,31,340 was assigned to the non-Board districts, Rs. 15,273 to municipalities and cantonments, Rs. 800 for schools for miners' children in the district of Burdwan, Rs. 500 for contribution to circle schools in Bankura and Midnapore, Rs. 1,020 for schools in the Sundarban tracts of the 24-Parganas, Rs. 44,743 for schools in Government estates, and Rs. 31,750 to 16 District Boards (including a temporary grant of Rs. 750 to Dinajpur) to enable them to meet the increased demand for primary education in the areas under their charge. There was thus a small balance of Rs. 1,494 unallotted at the close of the year. The additional grant of Rs. 31,000 a year to the 16 District Boards has now been made permanent, the departmental provision for primary schools being reduced by an equal amount.

Comparison of cost of upper and lower primary schools.

20. The expenditure on Upper and Lower Primary schools and the relative cost of both classes are shown in the following table, Division by Division:—

Division.	Allotment	Expenditure.		Number of schools.		Number of pupils.		Cost per school in rupees.		Cost per pupil in annas.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Burdwan	1,70,475	27,651	83,780	726	7,638	26,169	191,840	38·1	10·9	16·9	6·7
Presidency	1,30,789	17,779	59,978	390	3,925	15,966	114,500	45·5	15·2	17·8	8·3
Calcutta	11,000	1,374	5,970	17	179	1,149	7,808	80·8	33·3	19·1	12·9
Rajshahi	1,43,211	20,066	81,007	419	2,439	15,219	647,188	62·2	33·3	27·2	20·9
Dacca	1,40,827	29,337	63,578	752	4,376	26,805	106,787	39·	15·	18·	10·
Chittagong	1,00,306	20,287	44,042	436	2,843	18,042	78,870	46·5	15·4	17·9	8·9
Patna	1,75,290	16,915	68,558	178	4,843	8,889	118,289	95·02	14·1	30·4	9·2
Bhagalpur	1,13,742	15,6·9	47,722	228	2,497	9,505	55,861	68·8	19·1	26·4	13·6
Orissa	85,759	14,959	33,188	231	3,709	7,498	59,459	64·7	8·9	32·4	8·9
Chota Nagpur	77,817	8,547	24,303	123	2,111	5,532	54,276	69·7	25·7	24·9	15·
Total for 1895-96 ...	11,67,686	1,78,655	5,42,135	3,500	34,550	134,774	852,447	51·	15·7	22·2	10·2
Total for 1894-95 ...	8,98,967	1,70,771	4,93,019	3,448	34,996	132,611	817,842	49·5	14·1	20·8	9·3

The annual cost of each pupil in an Upper Primary school has advanced from annas 20·8 to 22·2, and in a Lower Primary school from annas 9·3 to 10·2. The wide variation in cost in the different Divisions is attributed mainly to differences in the comparative advancement of different districts, and in Calcutta to charges for house-rent; but it also appears that there is considerable room for the exercise of economy in some district. It is difficult to understand, for example, why the cost per pupil in Lower Primary schools should be 28·8 annas in Rangpur against 9·1 in the neighbouring district of Bogra and 13·6 annas in Muzaffarpur against 4·1 in Darbhanga. The Director is requested to examine this question minutely and explain the variations in future reports.

Relative position of districts.

21. In paragraph 115 of his report, the Director has given a table showing the number of pupils in each district and Division in the different stages of primary instruction, and comparing the relative positions with reference to the progress made in this respect. The principle of the table is that a merit-mark is given on each school by assigning values of 5, 3 and 1, respectively, to pupils in three stages—(1) upper primary, (2) lower primary, reading printed books, (3) lower primary, not reading printed books. The divisional figures showing the percentage of merit-marks to the male population of school-going age are reproduced in the margin. The order of the Divisions arranged by this standard remains the same as last year, except that Orissa now shows better results than the Presidency and Dacca. The Burdwan Division has had the advantage of an indigenous system of education from early days, and still occupies the first place. As in former years, the results are least satisfactory in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions. The increase in the percentage of pupils in proportion to the population of school-going age from 12·9 to 13·2 is satisfactory. Similarly, the increase in merit-marks, amounting to 3·1 per cent. for the year, though not yet equal to the increase of 7 per cent. in the cost of primary schools, nevertheless shows that the progress of primary education is chiefly a question of money. The difference between one district and another in these respects, is, according to the Director, attributable to two main causes viz., (1) the pre-existence of an indigenous system of mass education in tracts like Burdwan, Presidency, Dacca, Chittagong and Orissa Divisions, in which consequently the Department had its field of operation already prepared, and (2) the more or less economical way in which the primary grant is administered, some District Boards preferring quality to quantity.

Divisions.	Boys only.
Burdwan ...	126·7
Chittagong ...	110·4
Orissa ...	79 4
Presidency ...	78·2
Dacca ...	77 9
Rajshahi ...	48 5
Chota Nagpur ...	45·5
Patna ...	32·7
Bhagalpur ...	32·

Primary scholarships.

22. The results of the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination for boys, including candidates from Upper Primary schools and private students, for the last five years, are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Number of competing schools.	Number of successful schools.	Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates.	Percentage of successful schools.	Percentage of successful candidates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891-92 ...	2,381	1,493	5,681	2,491	62·7	43·8
1892-93 ...	2,460	1,694	5,615	2,895	68·8	51·5
1893-94 ...	2,532	1,858	6,068	3,297	73·3	54·3
1894-95 ...	2,484	1,613	5,868	2,751	65·	46·8
1895-96 ...	2,637	1,942	6,162	3,466	73·	56·2

More schools and candidates competed and were successful in 1895-96 than in any of the previous years. The temporary falling off during 1894-95, owing to exceptional circumstances, has now been retrieved.

The results of the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination show that the number of competing schools rose by 1,150, or 10·2 per cent.; of successful schools by 591, or 7·4 per cent.; of examinees by 3,915, or 10·9 per cent.; and of those who passed the examination by 2,109, or 10·7 per cent. The number of successful Muhammadan candidates has advanced from 3,611 to 3,947, or by 9·3 per cent. The aboriginal races have also shared in the general advancement of the year. The number of night-schools returned is 811, most of these being taught by the teachers of neighbouring day-schools.

School Post-offices.

23. The Lieutenant-Governor has perused with much interest Dr. Martin's remarks on the system, introduced at the end of 1893, of giving a further extension to the village postal system by starting small post-offices at villages where lower primary and other schools were situated. Much success has attended this measure, and the number of post-offices under village school-masters in different parts of the Province is now 596, the great majority of them being attached to middle and primary schools, the school-master receiving from the Postal Department a few rupees monthly for his additional duties. As is not unnatural, difficulties have been encountered here and there at the outset, chiefly arising from complaints that school duties have sometimes been subordinated to postal work. But His Honour notes with satisfaction that the authorities of both departments have cordially co-operated in the promotion of this useful work; and he thoroughly commends the spirit in which the following remarks have, in a recent circular, been penned by Mr. Stewart-Wilson, Postmaster-General of Bengal:—

"The Educational and Postal Departments are very closely allied. While the progress of the post-office depends on the spread of education, on the other hand the various facilities which the post-office brings to the door of educated men and women are among the best illustrations of the value of education, and form not the least of incentives to parents to educate their children. The Heads of the Educational Department have both directly and indirectly cordially assisted in the development of the post office. Without their aid such progress as has been made would, in large measure, have been impossible. This constant and valued co-operation must be reciprocated by all postal officers. Each Superintendent and Inspector is bound to do all in his power to smooth over any little difficulties which may arise in connection with the combination of postal and school duties. There is need of much tact and judgment in dealing with the school teachers themselves, as well as in correspondence and interviews with educational officers of every grade. Care must be taken to subordinate postal duties to educational work, to avoid anything at all like bullying, to be liberal in permitting school teachers when going on leave to make their own arrangements as regards their postal *locum tenens*, and to avoid asking for school teachers to be transferred from one place to another for purely postal reasons."

Training Schools.

24. The number of training schools for teachers of both sexes was 24 against 26 in the previous year, and the pupils decreased from 1,006 to 966. The Government training schools for masters declined from 15 to 13, owing to the closing of the schools at Purnea and Puri. The number of guru-training classes attached to middle schools and taught by the Head Pandit fell off from 149 to 90; these classes being now maintained in the Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions only. The expenditure from Provincial revenues on all these institutions decreased from Rs. 84,068 to Rs. 80,345, and the total expenditure from all sources from Rs. 1,19,572 to Rs. 1,09,185. The average cost to Government of each pupil in the Government training schools increased from Rs. 125·4 to Rs. 130·9, owing to the decrease in the average number on the rolls monthly during the year. The results of the Vernacular Mastership Examination for pupils of first grade training schools, excluding private candidates (of whom 8 were successful), show 248 as having passed out of 407 candidates; in the previous year 256 (excluding 8 successful private candidates) passed out of 424. Drawing being compulsory for these examinees, all the 248 who obtained certificates as masters, passed in that subject, and five candidates obtained special certificates as teachers of drawing. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that no efforts will be spared to make the teaching of this subject in training schools thoroughly effective. Those who obtain special certificates as teachers of drawing can be and are very usefully employed in high schools, where they can be entertained at a much lower rate of salary than is given to the more highly qualified candidates trained in the Calcutta school of Art—a class of which the supply is much lower than the demand.

Qualifications of professors and teachers in different classes of schools.

25. The academical qualifications and certificates of previous training possessed by 96 professors in the Government colleges, the 4,084 teachers in the 387 High English schools, and the 12,662 employed in Middle English, Middle Vernacular and Primary schools are shown in the tables appended to paragraphs 73, 91, and 137 of the Director's report. Of the 96 professors, all but 11 possess University degrees, or titles conferred in the Sanskrit or Persian and Arabic Examinations. Of the 4,084 teachers in High schools, 1,411 hold University degrees (including the F.A.), and 1,108 hold no certificates; the rest have passed qualifying examinations of different kinds. In 893 English Middle schools, out of 3,683 teachers, 942 had passed the Entrance or some higher standard of the University, 802 the Vernacular Mastership Examination, 346 the Middle English, and 539 the Middle Vernacular test. Out of 3,264 teachers in Middle Vernacular schools, 155 had passed the University Entrance or higher examination, 1,081 the Vernacular Mastership test, and 1,133 the Middle Vernacular. In 4,120 Upper Primary schools, there are 5,715 teachers, of whom 2,587 had passed the Middle Vernacular test, and 1,343 had passed no test at all. These statistical tables should be continued from year to year, and will, it is hoped, show a regular advance in the number of those who possess University degrees, or have passed other examinations of a qualifying nature.

Other schools of special instruction.

26. The statistics of the numbers and cost of all institutions, and departments of institutions, teaching law, medicine, or engineering, the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools, and other schools of a special character, are exhibited in the following table:—

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1896.	Average monthly roll.	Expenditure— From public funds. From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From private funds. From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Law.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
nment Law Colleges	7	187	181	−1,504	.....	.....	9,410	698	8,604	.....	47 8 6
ipal ditto	1	10	8	.....	.....	.....	672	.....	672	.....	81 0 0
ed ditto	7	917	885	.....	.....	.....	15,028	543	15,571	.....	17 9 6
Total Law Colleges ...	15	1,114	1,074	−1,504	.....	.....	25,110	1,241	24,847	.....	23 2 1
II.—Medicine.											
al College, Calcutta	1	375	442	1,93,805	.....	.....	28,048	.....	2,21,853	439 13 3	501 14 10
nment Medical Schools	4	762	811	75,800	100	.....	21,238	15,354	1,12,492	93 9 4	138 11 4
ed ditto	7	717	661	.....	.....	.....	19,006	910	20,816	.....	31 7 10
Total Medical Schools ..	12	1,854	1,914	2,69,605	100	.....	69,192	16,264	3,55,161	.....	185 8 11
III.—Engineering.											
Engineering College, Sibpur	1	334	309	81,313	.....	.....	12,186	.....	93,499	263 2 5	302 9 4
nment Survey Schools	3	606	621	7,264	.....	.....	10,811	125	18,200	11 11 2	29 4 11
ed ditto	1	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	280	.....	40 0 0
Total Engineering Schools ...	5	944	937	88,577	.....	.....	22,997	405	1,11,979	94 8 6	119 8 2
IV.—Art and Industry.											
nment School of Art	1	273	255	19,603	.....	.....	6,255	.....	25,858	76 14 0	101 6 6
ed School of Art in Calcutta ...	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	13	187	200	.....	18 2 11
nment Industrial Schools	2	33	31	1,362	.....	.....	.....	1,572	2,934	44 2 1	94 13 5
Industrial Schools	7	269	260	1,787	12,010	.....	1,098	7,719	• 22,614	53 1 1	86 15 8
ditto	14	221	234	2,031	2,847	627	16	6,328	11,849	23 8 5	50 10 2
ed ditto	6	292	279	.....	.....	.....	140	9,441	9,581	.....	34 5 5
Total Art and Industrial Schools ...	31	1,096	1,070	24,789	14,857	627	7,522	25,247	73,042	37 10 3	68 4 3
Other Schools of Special Instruction.											
"Other Schools"	8	278	274	597	236	1,650	836	7,112	10,431	9 1 0	38 1 1
ed ditto	4	144	132	.....	.....	.....	25	724	749	.....	5 10 9
Total of Other Schools ...	12	422	406	597	236	1,650	861	7,836	11,180	6 1 10	27 8 7
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1895-96 ...	75	5,430	5,401	3,82,064	15,193	2,277	1,25,082	50,903	5,76,209	73 15 7	106 10 11
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1894-95 ...	76	5,114	5,071	3,75,951	14,529	1,009	1,57,472 •	56,910	6,06,471	77 4 9	119 8 0

The variations in the numbers of the students of the learned professions and others are as follows:—

Year.	Law.	Medicine.	Engineering.	Arts and Industry.	Other special schools.	Total.
					6	
1891-92	563	1,290	661	853	559	3,926
1892-93	488	1,545	764	915	447	4,159
1893-94	509	1,747	933	1,034	586	4,809
1894-95	642	1,784	922	1,065	701	5,114
1895-96	1,114	1,854	944	1,096	442	5,430

The number of Law schools increased by one, owing to the pleadership classes at Chittagong having furnished returns. The pupils increased by 472, which was due to the inclusion for the first time in the returns of students reading for the Pleadership Examination; these returns having formerly been limited to candidates for University degrees in law. The increase was shared by all the colleges, except Hooghly and Berhampore. The increase in the number of students of Medicine, Engineering and Arts and Industry though comparatively small is steady and satisfactory. Of the 348 candidates who appeared at the last examination for the degree of Bachelor of Law, 140 passed, viz., 1 in the first and 139 in the second division. The number of successful candidates was 19, or 38 per cent., from Government colleges, and 121, or 40 per cent., from unaided colleges.

Medical Schools.

27. The total number of medical institutions increased from 9 to 12, owing to the inclusion in the returns of three new schools in Calcutta. The total number of medical students rose from 1,784 to 1,854. The total strength of the Medical College at the beginning of the session was 511, against 484, 419, 401, and 322 of the four preceding years; and at the end of the session (after the successful students had passed out after finishing their course) 375, against 311, 317, 285 and 255 of the said periods. Under the new rules passed in 1895, 20 students were referred back to the first year, 36 to the second year, 98 to the third year, and 27 to the fifth year.

The numbers attending the Campbell Medical School at Sealdah on the 31st March last were 273 pupils on the rolls, of whom 29 were females. A new lying-in ward having lately been constructed in this hospital, the necessity for female students to attend the Eden Hospital has ceased. The Lady Elliott Hostel for female students was built during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,07,830, on a site adjoining the hospital compound. The management of the hostel has been undertaken by the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. The attendance at the beginning of the session in the Dacca Medical School was 211; but there remained only 197 at its close, of whom 4 were females. There is no dwelling-house or hostel for female students, who live with their relatives in the town. The number of students in the Licentiate class in the Temple Medical School at Patna was 159 at the opening of the session, and 146, including 8 females, at the close. The purchase of a house to serve the purpose of a hostel for the female students of the school was sanctioned during the year. The number of students in the Cuttack Medical School at the opening of the session was 163, and 135 at its close.

Sibpur College.

28. The Sibpur College consists of three departments, viz., the Engineer Department affiliated to the University, with 106 students, all Hindus except 3 Europeans and 3 Muhammadans; the Apprentice, or Foreman Mechanic Department, with 215 students, of whom 173 were Hindus, 39 Europeans, 3 Muhammadans; and the Artisan Class, with 13 students, 1 being Hindu, 7 Muhammadans and 5 Native Christians. The total strength of the college on the 31st

March last, excluding the Artisan Class and two special students sent by the East Indian Railway Company to learn the chemistry of iron and steel, was 321, against 304 (97 engineers and 207 apprentices) in the previous year. The year under review is the first year since the transfer of the practical training of the students from the Public Works to the Education Department. The transfer has been effected without any break of continuity in the instruction. It appears from the Director's report that the workshops are self-supporting. The Mining and Electrical Classes were opened in the year under review. Government has sanctioned Rs. 80,000 for a complete electric installation, including various types of engines, dynamos, cells, &c., for the lighting of the college, and for the thorough training of the students in electrical engineering. The installation will shortly be completed and in working order.

The Lieutenant-Governor attaches the highest value to the maintenance of the Sibpur College in a thorough state of efficiency. The College affords a practical training, which not only puts its students in the way of obtaining profitable employment, but will be of the utmost use in the industrial development of the country. It appears from the Director's report that the work done was of a very varied kind. The manufacture of machine-tools, such as lathes, drilling machines, &c., was continued, and several machines were constructed at the cost of the raw material and the coal. There were also manufactured moulding boxes, moulder's tools, and a cupola for the foundry, a saw-bench, and two boats. The apprentices did a great portion of the carpenter's work involved in the furnishing of the new chemical and physical laboratories. An experimental engine is being fitted up for the sole purpose of valve-setting, which will be compulsory on all students. Experimental electric work was also carried on, and the use and management of dynamos and motors were taught. Instruction was further given in pattern-making, in testing cast-iron bars, in bending and fitting pipes for the gas and water-supply of the College, and in plumber's and other work of minor importance. A practical training of this order, combined with appropriate instruction in the class-room, is a very valuable possession to its recipients. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that all the trained apprentices, whether native or European, find employment without difficulty in engineering firms, in steam companies, in railways and in tea-gardens; and he is not surprised to hear that two out of the last batch of European apprentices, after refusing the appointments guaranteed to the College as third grade overseers in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department on Rs. 60 a month, subsequently gained employment in private engineering firms in Calcutta on Rs. 150 and Rs. 200 a month, respectively. It is to this College, and to the training therein given, that Sir Alexander Mackenzie looks with confidence as affording one practicable solution, at any rate, to the problem of European education in Bengal, and of providing employment for youths of European extraction. Their inherited aptitude for manual labour makes them peculiarly fitted for such a training as the Sibpur College gives; and Sir Alexander Mackenzie trusts that the false and injurious views, too commonly prevalent among that class, of the superior dignity of clerical over manual labour, will gradually disappear as it is found in which direction their true interests lie. It is satisfactory to learn that the applications for admission to the College, both in the Engineer and in the Apprentice Department, are steadily increasing, though unfortunately about half the number have to be refused for want of accommodation.

An agricultural class will soon be attached to the College. Six technical schools have already been affiliated to it and more will, it is hoped, as time goes on, be added, which will be able to act as feeders to it. Sir Alexander Mackenzie hopes that this is only the beginning of a great movement in favour of technical and scientific education which he will do all that lies in his power to foster and promote.

Survey Schools.

29. At the three Government Survey Schools at Dacca, Patna and Cuttack the total cost for 621 pupils (average monthly roll number) is Rs. 18,200, of which Rs. 10,811 are recovered from fees and fines, so that each pupil costs Rs. 29 on an average, of which Rs. 11 were debited to public funds. Practical training receives much attention at the Dacca Survey School, especially in cadastral survey with

plane-tables. Cadastral survey maps were prepared by the pupils for the whole tract of about 100 square miles surveyed. Captain Crichton, Superintendent of Settlement Surveys, inspected the work of the pupils in camp and expressed a high opinion of its thoroughness and accuracy.

The question of extending the usefulness of the different survey schools, and of the more direct attachment of these schools to Government offices, which was referred to in paragraph 29 of the last year's report, was settled after the close of the year under report.

School of Art.

30. The number of students on the rolls in the Government School of Art was 273, against 270 in the preceding year. The fee receipts came to Rs. 6,255 against Rs. 6,375; the total expenditure fell from Rs. 31,785 to Rs. 25,858, of which Rs. 6,255 were defrayed by fees and fines; and the average cost of each pupil was Rs. 101, of which Rs. 76 were paid from public funds. The character of the work done at the school is the same as the last year. The school appears to have obtained a worthy successor to the late Superintendent in Mr. E. B. Havell, formerly of the Madras School of Art.

Industrial Schools.

31. The number of industrial schools remained nearly the same as in the last year. Those under public management decreased by two. The Board industrial schools declined from 8 to 7, while the aided schools increased from 11 to 14. The number of unaided industrial schools (6) remained the same as in the preceding year.

Female Education.

32. The following table gives the main statistics of female education:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1896.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From public funds. Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	2	251	240	179	22,712	...	...	3,200	395	26,307
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	3	139	134	76	...	...	835	18	...	853
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	2,805	57,389	53,498	40,363	67,799	41,604	10,990	28,446	1,80,908	3,29,747
Unaided	516	8,195	7,572	5,832	...	...	...	1,938	16,557	18,495
Total for 1895-96 ...	3,326	65,974	61,444	46,450	90,511	41,604	11,825	33,602	1,97,860	3,75,402
					1,43,940			2,31,462		
Total for 1894-95 ...	3,216	64,567	59,603	45,098	97,931	37,120	11,631	34,905	2,23,891	4,05,478
					1,46,682			2,58,796		
Total for 1893-94 ...	...	...	...	...	1,39,786			2,46,703		3,86,489
Total for 1892-93 ...	...	...	...	...	1,35,708			2,16,027		3,51,735
Total for 1891-92 ...	...	...	...	...	1,31,093			2,23,976		3,55,069

Besides the girls shown in this table, there are also 36,616 girls in boys' schools, against 37,553 in 1894-95, being a decrease of 937. The net result of the year is a gain of 140 schools and of 470 pupils, including the girls in boys' schools. The expenditure from public funds decreased from Rs. 1,46,682 to Rs. 143,940, while there was an increase in the expenditure under both District and Municipal funds. The decrease in the expenditure from Provincial revenues took place mainly in Calcutta and its neighbourhood; most of the girls' schools in these localities came under the operation of the revised rules for grants-in-aid, the effect of which was a saving of Rs. 9,530. The Bethune School sent up and passed three girls at the last Entrance Examination, one in the first division and two in the second. Mrs. Wheeler examined 154 schools (76 in Calcutta, 78 out of Calcutta), with 3,442 pupils, of whom 2,786 passed the examination. Regarding the question of unifying the standards

for girls' examinations over the whole Province referred to in paragraph 32 of the Government Resolution for 1894-95, Dr. Martin writes as follows:—

"On this subject I may be permitted to state that for many years to come it will be impossible to have *uniform* standards for the whole Province, since the lack of female teachers in the mufassal will act as an effectual bar to the introduction of the Calcutta or similar standards into the district schools. All that can be done at present is to attempt as far as possible to *approach* the standards which are regarded as best suited for girls' schools. In the Burdwan Division I have arranged that the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha shall give up their former courses of study, and conform, as nearly as circumstances will permit, to the Calcutta standards. It must also be remembered that a large number of the girls at school are reading in boys' schools, and that if they are to read any departmental standards, these must be the standards fixed for boys' schools, except in such places where facilities for teaching the alternative subjects may be procurable. The Calcutta standards will be regarded as the model standards, and attempts will be made year by year to approach to them more and more nearly. As regards 'a special system of scholarships,' I am personally in favour of a system of *prizes* to be given to the most successful girls, as it is so often the case that, owing to the customs of the country, scholarships earned are very frequently not taken up. A Rs 20 prize would, I believe, be in most cases preferred to a scholarship of Re. 1-8 a month tenable for two years, since in the majority of instances female scholarship-holders are taken away from school long before the tenure of the scholarship has ceased, and the greater portion of the stipend is thus forfeited."

With regard to the unification of different standards, the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the above provisional solution of an admitted difficulty. With regard to the establishment of prizes instead of scholarships, definite proposals are awaited.

Education of Europeans.

33. The total number of schools rose from 76 in 1894-95 to 78 in 1895-96. The total number of scholars attending these schools rose from 7,640 to 7,721. The following table for the decennial period is of interest:—

Year.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of pupils	6,391	6,541	6,682	6,710	6,820	7,093	7,444	7,777	7,640	7,721

The Government Boarding School at Kurseong had 101 students on 31st March 1896, against 96 on 31st March 1895. The cost to Government for the maintenance of this school was Rs. 15,055, giving an average of Rs. 149 for each scholar. The corresponding figures for 1894-95 were Rs. 13,088 and Rs. 131. The new building at Kurseong, designed to accommodate 200 pupils, is on the point of completion. The 31 schools under Roman Catholic management afforded education to 4,083, and the 16 Church of England schools to 1,692 scholars, out of the 7,721 above mentioned, the remainder belonging to other denominations. The total cost of European education was Rs. 11,00,452, of which Government paid Rs. 1,97,152. The number of candidates from European schools for the University Entrance Examination was 119 against 117 in the previous year, and the number of successful candidates was 69 against 79. Of this number, 4 pupils gained scholarships against 3 last year. The percentage of successful candidates was 57·9 against 67·5 the year before. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with regret that there was a falling off in the number of efficient volunteer cadets, and hopes that there will be improvement in this respect during the present year.

The new Code for European Schools was revised in March 1895 by a Committee appointed for that purpose by the Government of India. A Resolution on the report has been issued by the Government of India since the close of the year under review.

Mr. H. A. Bamford was Inspector of European Schools throughout the year. He was on tour for 63 days, travelled 1,344 miles, and paid 152 visits to schools.

Muhammadan Education.

34. The total number of Muhammadan pupils varied during the last five years as follows:—

1891-92	448,847
1892-93	447,485
1893-94	446,130
1894-95	489,333
1895-96	494,294

The above shows an increase of 4,961 Muhammadans attending all classes of schools. The number of Muhammadan pupils in public institutions advanced from 397,879 to 404,652, or by 6,773, while in private institutions it fell from 91,454 to 89,642, or by 1,812, but the percentage of Muhammadan pupils on the total number at school fell slightly from 29·8 to 29·5. It is, however, gratifying to find that this community is represented by a greater number and a greater percentage of the whole number of students in the Arts colleges and High English schools than last year. An increase in this respect was observable in the previous year also. The number of Muhammadan candidates successful at the University examinations for the last five years is compared in the following statement:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Entrance	85	172	134	153	141
First Arts	47	35	31	59	51
Bachelor of Arts	14	23	26	17	18
Master of Arts	2	2	...	5	4

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to find that the improvement at the University Examinations does not as yet keep pace with the increase in the number of Muhammadan students attending colleges and high schools. The fluctuations in the success in other examinations hardly require special notice. It may, however, be mentioned that the number of successful Upper Primary candidates has advanced from 685 to 1,035, or by over 50 per cent.

In the general results of the common examination of Madrassas for the last two years (for which the papers were set by a Central Board), 186 candidates out of 281 passed this year, as compared with 169 out of 252 last year. These figures show that satisfactory progress was made during the year under report. The number of pupils in the Arabic Department of the Calcutta Madrassa advanced from 373 to 435. There were also 48 students in the College Department who attended lectures in the Presidency College, 311 in the Anglo-Persian Department, and 228 in the Collinga Branch School; 1,022 in all against 957 in the preceding year. The attendance in the English classes of the Arabic Department is voluntary, and only 77 students, against 163 in the previous year, availed themselves of the English instruction thus given. The Dacca Madrassa had on its rolls on the 31st March 1896, 429 pupils against 439 in the previous year; the Chittagong Madrassa, which is the largest of the Madrassas outside Calcutta, had on its rolls 669 against 624 in the previous year. There was little change in the number attending the Hooghly, Rajshahi and Nawab of Murshidabad's Madrassas. The Cox's Bazar Madrasa was amalgamated with the local Middle English School. The total number of pupils in the Madrassas under Government management was 1,695 in 1896 against 1,617 in 1895. The total receipts and expenditure were Rs. 26,189 and Rs. 54,638, respectively, against Rs. 30,881 and Rs. 62,772, respectively, in 1895.

Education of Aborigines.

35. The number of pupils of aboriginal races was 38,971 in the year under report against 35,084 in 1895, showing an increase of 3,887 pupils, of whom 886 were Christians and 3,001 non-Christians. This increase is shared, more or less, by all classes of schools,

except Middle English and Middle Vernacular schools, where there was a loss of 218 and 43 pupils, respectively. Of the 38,971 pupils shown under instruction, 3,963 came from the Burdwan Division, 130 from the Presidency Division, 193 from Calcutta, 674 from Rajshahi, 1,095 from Dacca, 685 from Chittagong, 379 from Patna, 6,514 from Bhagalpur, 896 from Orissa, 1,429 from the Orissa Tributary Mahals, and 23,013 from Chota Nagpur. The five Missions in Chota Nagpur maintained 188 schools against 182 in 1894-95, with 5 [illegible] expenditure on these schools was [illegible] preceding year. The elementary near Giridih for the children of miners advanced from 33 to 34, but the pupils declined from 1,404 to 1,355. This loss is attributed to the migration of workmen to new collieries in search of higher wages. The schools are supervised by a Committee, and the cost of these schools during the year was Rs. 2,769, of which the share borne by the State was Rs. 1,359. Two aboriginal pupils passed the Entrance Examination in 1896 against 3 in the previous year, and 508 pupils of these races passed other departmental examinations, as compared with 518 in the previous year.

Indigenous Education.

36. This section of the Report treats of private institutions, namely, institutions which do not conform to any particular departmental standard, but adhere to the indigenous modes of teaching. They include elementary schools for reading and writing, Sanskrit *tóls*, and maktabs for teaching the Koran or Arabic and Persian. The figures for the last five years are as follows:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	2	3	4	5	6
Schools	13,868	13,473	13,602	13,941	13,744
Pupils	139,564	134,989	135,530	140,360	139,192

The above table shows a decline of 197 schools and 1,168 pupils.

Sanskrit.

37. The Sanskrit *tóls* decreased by 23, but their pupils increased by 16. The total outlay during the year from Provincial revenues for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning in *tóls* amounted to Rs. 24,913 against Rs. 17,998 in the previous year; the Government grant for the encouragement and improvement of these institutions having been increased from Rs 18,000 to Rs. 25,000. At the Sanskrit first examination 408 passed in 1895 and 413 in 1896: at the second examination 196 passed in 1895, and 207 in the year under report.

The Central Text-Book Committee.

38. The Central Text Book Committee now consists of 20 members, with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Guru Das Bannerjee as President, and the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, as *ex-officio* member and Secretary. All the members, with two exceptions, are Fellows of the University of Calcutta. The Committee received for examination during the year 256 books on different subjects. Of these, 99 were approved for various purposes, 98 were rejected, and upon the rest judgment had not been pronounced. The Committee undertook during the year the work of revising the authorised list of text-books, which is reported to have made good progress. Their task is, the Director reports, an arduous and thankless one, and is performed with assiduity and care. Besides the Central Committee sitting at Calcutta, there are Branch Committees for Bihar and Orissa. The Patna Branch Committee consists of 35 members, official and non-official, and received 70 books for examination. The Orissa Branch Committee consists of 16 members, of whom 5 belong to the Education Department. Nine books were sent to them for examination; of these, 3 were rejected, 1 was approved, 1 was returned for revision, and 4 were still under examination at the close of the year.

Conclusion.

29. Sir Alfred Croft has for many years been Head of the very important Department of Public Instruction in Bengal, and has managed it with great and conspicuous success, which was fully maintained during the year under report. His eminent services to the cause of education have been frequently acknowledged by successive Lieutenant-Governors, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie will, on the present occasion, only say that he cordially endorses the encomiums bestowed on the Director by previous Governments, and regrets greatly that Bengal is so soon to lose him. The thanks of Government are due to Dr. C. A. Martin for the excellent report submitted by him, and to the Principals, Professors, Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, and other officers specially mentioned in the report.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 1029Stats.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during December 1896.

NAMES OF MARTS.	Stock in hand as compiled on— 1st week of Dec. 1895.	1st week of Nov. 1896.	4th week of Nov 1896.	5th week of Nov. 1896.	1st week of Dec. 1896.	2nd week of Dec. 1896.	3rd week of Dec 1896.
	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghatta	2,57,000	1,70,000	1,52,000	1,48,000	1,47,000	66,000	65.500
Ultadanga	70,600	44,300	26,300	26,200	26,500	2,300	3,200
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat	5,38,000	4,06,600	3,53,500	3,39,400	3,26,800	1,45,600	1,71,400
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan ...	1,500	500	2,000	1,000	500	500	1,900
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	1,66,900	90,200	72,950	53,400	56,600	40,700	46,100
Minor bazars (estimated)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (estimated)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur	.....	.....	80,900	74,600	71,100	70,780	66,100
Baidyabati, Nowabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore	7,362	4,365	15,022	37,784	14,494	18,078	9,666
Total ...	15,31,362	12,05,965	11,92,672	11,70,384	11,32,994	8,33,958	8,53,866
On Railway premises on both sides of the river	16,459 (on 3rd Dec. 1895).	3,253 (on 3rd Nov. 1896).	4,257 (on 21st Nov. 1896).	6,848 (on 28th Nov. 1896).	3,160 (on 7th Dec. 1896).	5,401 (on 12th Dec. 1896.)	13,365 (on 19th Dec. 1896.)
On boats unloaded—							
By Port Commissioners' returns ...	38,121 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1895).	37,423 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1896).	11,164 (21st to 23rd Nov. 1896).	12,454 (28th to 30th Nov. 1896).	13,301 (5th to 7th Dec. 1896).	17,823 (on 12th to 14th Dec. 1896.)	40,153 (on 19th to 21st Dec. 1896.)
By Canal returns	20,431 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1895).	10,355 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1896).	6,744 (21st to 23rd Nov. 1896).	9,769 (28th to 30th Nov. 1896).	22,884 (5th to 7th Dec. 1896).	40,456 (on 12th to 14th Dec. 1896.)	51,141 (on 19th to 21st Dec. 1896.)
Grand Total of Stocks ...	16,06,373	12,56,996	12,14,837	11,99,455	11,72,339	8,97,638	9,58,525

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 21st December 1896.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 1028 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 21st December 1896.

Memorandum.

In the following statement the food-grain traffic of Calcutta carried by sea during the week ending the 7th December 1896 is compared with figures of the corresponding period of 1895:—

	1st to 7th December			
	1895.		1896.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Imports.				
From Foreign Ports ...	3	4	... ...	.....
„ Indian „ ...	3,326	4,527	31,279	42,574
Total ...	3,329	4,531	31,279	42,574
Exports.				
To Foreign Ports	177,731	2,41,911	71,969	97,958
„ Indian „	30,685	41,766	14,282	19,439
Total ...	208,416	2,83,677	86,251	1,17,397

Imports.—The foregoing figures show a considerable advance of 839·59 per cent in the import trade, due chiefly to heavy consignments of rice, as the following statement will show:—

	1st to 7th December			
	1895.		1896.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Food-grains.				
Rice	2,400	3,267	24,247	33,003
Paddy	929	1,264	4,069	5,538
Wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulses	.....	.....	2,963	4,033
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	3,329	4,531	31,279	42,574

The ports of Chandbali and Balasore continued to be the largest contributors. The total quantity of rice received from these ports jointly amounted to 18,219 cwts, against 2,397 cwts. in 1895, and that of paddy to 4,069 cwts. as compared with only 929 cwts. in the preceding year. Burma contributed 6,027 cwts. of rice; in 1895 nothing was received from there. Gram and pulses were for the most part obtained from Madras and Chandbali, against nil in the preceding year.

Exports.—During the week under report, the falling off in the exports to foreign ports was 59·51 per cent., and to Indian ports 53·45 per cent. The total traffic under each kind of grain is shown below and compared with the figures for the previous year.

	1st to 7th December			
	1895.		1896.	
1	2	3	4	5
Food grains	Cwts	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	169,837	2,31,167	72,678	98,923
Paddy	.....	.....	22	30
Wheat	3,163	4,305	371	505
Gram and pulses	30,586	41,631	8,983	12,227
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	4,830	6,574	4,197	5,712
Total ...	208,416	2,83,677	86,251	1,17,397

In the case of rice, the largest decrease is shown against Ceylon, which received 5,225 cwts., against 100,071 cwts. in the previous year, and then the United Kingdom which received 6,030 cwts. against 25,158 cwts. in the preceding year. Among other importing ports, Reunion is credited with 17,782 cwts., against nil in the preceding year, while shipments to Cape Town showed an advance of 4,565 cwts. Of the Indian ports, the largest increase is shown under Bombay, and the largest decrease under Calicut. As regards gram and pulses, the falling off to foreign ports is attributed to short shipments to Mauritius (6,592 cwts.) and the United Kingdom (2,730 cwts.), while to Madras shipments fell off from 13,088 cwts. to only 681 cwts.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement No. I showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports from the 1st to 7th December, 1895 and 1896 (both days inclusive).

Ports.		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
From Indian Ports.		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Madras ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	1,210	.....	1,210
Rangoon ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896 ...	6,027	.....	.....	171	.....	6,198
Balasore ...	1895 ...	2,397	929	.....	.....	.....	3,326
	1896 ...	7,002	2,828	.....	.....	.....	9,830
Chandbali ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896 ...	11,218	1,241	.....	1,582	.....	14,041
Total Indian Ports ...	1895 ...	2,397	929	.....	.....	.....	3,326
	1896 ...	24,247	4,069	.....	2,963	.....	31,279
From Foreign Ports.							
Hong Kong ...	1895 ...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
	1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Foreign Ports...	1895 ...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
	1896 ...						

Statement No. II showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the w ending 7th December, 1895 and 1896, (both days inclusive).

Ports.		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Tot
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
To Foreign Ports.		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cw
United Kingdom	1895 ...	25,158	.....	1,001	2,790	.....	28,(
	1896 ...	6,030	.....	.....	60	.....	6,(
Cape Town	1895 ...	6,967	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,(
	1896 ...	11,532	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,(
Port Elizabeth	1895 ...	1,613	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,(
	1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
East London	1895 ...	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896 ...	367	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Algoa Bay	1895 ...	404	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896 ...	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mossel Bay	1895 ...	1,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,
	1896 ...	443	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Delagoa Bay	1895 ...	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Mauritius	1895 ...	19,075	.....	.....	10,815	3,087	32,
	1896 ...	18,503	.....	.....	4,223	2,983	25,
Reunion	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	1896 ...	17,782	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,
Aden	1895 ...	4,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,
	1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Maskat	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	1896 ...	2,690	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,
Ceylon	1895 ...	1,00,071	.....	.....	685	.....	100,
	1896 ...	5,225	.....	.....	150	.....	5
China—Hongkong	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	
	1896 ...	22	.....	.....	15	.....	
Persia—Linga	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	1896 ...	474	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Straits Settlements	1895 ...	7	.....	110	147	44	
	1896 ...	7	.....	30	484	44	
Fiji Islands	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	1896 ...	550	.....	.....	178	.....	
Total Foreign Ports ...	1895 ...	1,59,046	.....	1,111	14,443	3,131	177
	1896 ...	63,802	.....	30	5,110	3,027	71

Ports.		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
To Indian Ports.		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
bay	1895	3,760	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,760
	1896	7,947	22	.....	44	.....	8,013
—Kurrachee	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	.....	.....	.....	440	.....	440
Madras	1895	.....	.....	.....	12,699	1,687	14,386
	1896	.....	.....	.....	498	.....	498
Badagara ...	1895	499	.....	.....	.....	.....	499
	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calicut	1895	3,364	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,364
	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cochin	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	.....	.....	.....	183	.....	183
ras ... Negapatam ...	1895	.....	.....	.....	287	.....	287
	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Punani	1895	499	.....	.....	.....	.....	499
	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tellichery ...	1895	998	.....	.....	.....	.....	998
	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuticorin ...	1895	499	.....	.....	.....	.....	499
	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vizagapatam ...	1895	1	.....	.....	102	.....	103
	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangoon ...	1895	501	.....	2,052	2,405	.....	4,958
	1896	836	.....	319	2,283	1,162	4,600
Akyab	1895	24	.....	.....	169	12	205
	1896	8	.....	.....	93	6	107
na ... Moulmein ...	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	3	.....	7	107	2	119
Sandoway ...	1895	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
tagong	1895	.....	.....	.....	132	.....	132
	1896	.....	.....	15	140	.....	155
Balasore ...	1895	.....	.....	.....	227	.....	227
	1896	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50
sore ... Chandbali ...	1895	.....	.....	.....	112	.....	112
	1896	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	34
ack	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1896	9	.....	.....	1	.....	10
ancore—Allepey ...	1895	646	.....	.....	.....	.....	646
	1896	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
Total Indian Ports ...	1895	10,791	.....	2,052	16,143	1,699	30,685
	1896	8,876	22	341	3,873	1,170	14,282
Grand Total of Foreign and Indian Ports.	1895	169,837	.....	3,163	30,586	4,830	208,416
	1896	72,678	22	371	8,983	4,197	86,251

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of November and the first fortnight of December 1896, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1895, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are also published.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *the 21st December 1896.*

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

DISTRICTS.	1896.			1895.		
	15th November.	30th November.	15th December.	15th November.	30th November	15th December.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
COMMON RICE—						
Burdwan	9 12	10 8	10 8	15 8	16 0	16 8
Birbhum	9 12	9 12	9 12	17 4	17 4	17 4
Bankura	12 0	11 8	12 0	18 12	19 0	19 0
Midnapore	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	18 12	18 12
Hooghly	8 8	8 8	8 8	12 14	13 2	13 8
Howrah	9 2	9 11	10 0	15 8	15 8	15 8
24-Parganas	9 0	8 12	9 8	13 4	14 0	13 0
Calcutta	8 6	8 0	8 0	11 13	12 4	12 4
Nadia	8 14	9 6	9 6	14 3	13 6	13 8
Murshidabad	10 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 8	16 0
Jessore	9 2	10 0	10 12	16 0	17 0	16 0
Khulna	8 10	9 0	11 8	18 0	18 0	16 0
Rajshahi	9 6	9 0	9 6	16 8	16 8	16 2
Dinajpur	9 14	9 4	10 3	15 0	15 0	18 0
Jalpaiguri	9 0	9 0	9 8	16 0	16 0	16 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	14 0
Rangpur	9 0	8 4	10 0	14 8	16 0	13 0
Begra	9 12 (new rice).	12 0 (new rice).	9 12	15 12	18 0	17 4
Pabna	9 8	9 6	9 3	16 8	17 4	16 8
Dacca	9 0	10 4	10 0	15 8	14 0	14 8
Mymensingh	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Faridpur	8 0	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	16 0
Backergungo	8 0	7 8	old 7 8 new 10 0	15 8	13 8	13 8
Tipperah	7 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 7	14 8
Noakhali	9 8	10 0	10 8	17 0	16 0	15 0
Chittagong	9 0	....	9 0	14 8	14 8	13 4
Patna	10 0	10 8	10 12	18 8	18 8	19 8
Gaya	8 0	8 4	10 8	15 0	18 0	17 0
Shahabad ...	8 8 and 9 8	9 0	8 8	18 0	18 0	19 0
Saran	9 0	9 0	9 8	18 0	18 0	18 0
Champaran	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 12	19 0	20 0
Muzaffarpur	7 8	8 8	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 8
Darbhanga	10 0	10 4	9 0	16 6	16 6	16 6
Monghyr	8 8	8 10	9 13	15 8	15 0	16 8
Bhagalpur	10 2	10 2	10 12	17 10	17 10	18 15
Purnea	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Malda	11 0	9 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0
Sonthal Parganas ...	10 8	10 12	10 12	18 0	18 0	19 0
Cuttack	11 13	13 2	12 8	23 10	23 10	23 10
Balasore	11 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	22 0
Puri	13 2	13 2	13 2	24 15	22 0	23 10
Hazaribagh	9 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	16 8	15 0
Lohardaga ...	9 0 to 10 0	10 0	10 0 to 11 0	18 0	17 0	15 0
Palamau	8 11 Old	8 7 11 8	9 9	13 8	14 1	14 1
Manbhum ...	10 8 New 12 0	to 12 0 (new rice).	12 0	18 8 to 19 0	14 8 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0
Singhbhum	12 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	16 0

Districts.	1896			1895.		
	15th November.	30th November.	15th December.	15th November.	30th November	15th December.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
Wheat—						
Patna	9 0	9 12	9 12	15 0	15 0	15 0
Gaya	8 4	8 4	8 10	11 0	12 0	12 0
Shahabad ...	8 8 and 9 0	8 8 and 9 0	8 8	11 0 and 13 0	11 0 and 13 0	11 0 and 13 0
Saran	8 8	8 8	8 8	15 0	14 0	14 0
Champaran	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 12	17 0	13 8
Muzaffarpur	8 0	8 8	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0
Darbhanga	8 0	8 0	7 8	13 6	13 2	14 4
Monghyr	8 12	8 9	9 0	15 0	15 4	14 8
Bhagalpur	9 0	8 14	8 14	15 2	14 3	13 14
Purnea	10 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Indian-corn or Maize—						
Patna	13 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	27 0
Gaya	11 2	11 8	11 10	22 12	22 12	23 4
Shahabad	12 0	12 0	12 4	23 0	23 0	24 0
Saran	12 8	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	26 0
Champaran	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 4	25 4	26 0
Muzaffarpur	12 0	12 8	11 8	25 0	25 0	23 8
Darbhanga	12 0	11 12	11 0	28 3	29 8	28 0
Monghyr	13 4	12 10	13 4	27 0	26 0	26 0
Bhagalpur	13 0	13 5	12 10	25 4	26 8	26 8
Purnea	13 0	16 0	13 0	24 0	.....	25 0
Sonthal Parganas ...	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	31 0	31 0
Hazaribagh	11 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	20 0
Lohardaga	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	.....	18 0
Palamau	11 13	11 13	11 13	16 14	18 9	19 2
Manbhum	.....	12 0	13 0	24 0	20 0	20 0
Singhbhum	10 0	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	.....

North-Western Provinces.

Common Rice—						
Jaunpur	6 10	8 6	8 6	11 0	10 0	10 0
Gorakpur	8 9	9 0	8 9	15 5	15 5	15 5
Mirzapur	.....	.....	7 12	12 0	13 0	13 0
Benares	9 1	9 11	7 9	12 1½	13 2½	13 4½
Ghazipur	.....	8 0	8 12	14 4	12 8	13 8
Ballia	9 0	8 4	.....	15 0	15 9	11 0
Wheat—						
Jaunpur	7 10	7 11	7 9	13 0	12 0	11 8
Gorakpur	7 3	7 3	7 3	11 11	11 11	11 4
Mirzapur	.....	.....	7 12	12 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	7 11	7 11	7 9	12 7	11 15	11 14½
Ghazipur	.....	6 14	7 0	12 4	11 8	11 8
Ballia	8 4	8 4	.....	13 0	13 9	13 8

Assam.

Prices of common rice for the week ending 3rd December 1896 :—

	Week of report.	Previous week.	Corresponding week of 1895.
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
Cachar—			
Janiganj Bazar ..	9 9	7 11½	12 1
Hailakandi ...	8 8	6 6	12 12
Sylhet—			
Kazi Bazar ...	10 0	10 0	15 0
Chhatak Bazar ...	10 0	10 0	13 0
Sunamganj	10 0	9 0	13 0
Habiganj	12 0	9 0	14 0
Karimganj	9 0	8 0	12 0
Maulvi	10 0	10 0	16 0

LIBERALITY OF CERTAIN LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF PABNA.

No. 4963M., dated Calcutta, the 21st December 1896.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 125P.W., dated the 8th December 1896, bringing to notice the liberality of the ladies and gentlemen of the district of Pabna named in the margin, who have made donations for beneficent objects and works of improvement in that district with the object of commemorating His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's visit in July last.

1. Rai Bonomali Roy Bahadur, Rs. 1,000 to the Lady Dufferin Fund and Rs. 4,000 for excavation of tanks.
2. Babu Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, of Parsadanga, Rs 15,000, for a tank.
3. Srimati Krishna Kumari Chowdhurani, of Taras, Rs. 6,000, for founding a scholarship.
4. Srimati Sasi Mukhi Chowdhurani, of Poyda, Rs. 4,000, for re-excavation of a large tank.
5. Chowdhuri Fasi Uddin and brothers, of Pabna, Rs. 2,000, for construction of a Muhammadan boarding-house in connection with the zilla school.
6. Raphikonnessa and Fakarennessa Chowdhuranis, of Pabna, Rs. 2,000, for a new tank
7. Babu Tarak Nath Pramanik, Rs. 2,000, for the re-excavation of a large tank.
8. Babu Hara Sundar Mazumdar, of Pengua, Rs. 2,000, for the excavation of a tank at Pengua.
9. Babu Jogesh Prasanna Bhaduri, of Porjana, Rs. 1,000, for excavation of a tank and the opening of a dispensary.
10. Babu Durga Sundar Roy, of Haturia, Rs. 1,500, for the excavation of a tank in his village.
11. Babu Rebindra Nath Tagore, of Shazadpur, Rs. 1,000, for the excavation of masonry wells in his zamindari.
12. Babu Sri Gobinda Chowdhuri, Rs. 1,000, for a Natmandir and Rs 300 to the Public Library.
13. Babu Bholani Charan Chowdhuri, of Haripur, Rs. 1,000, for the re-excavation of a tank.
14. A. Chowdhuri Esq., of Haripur, Rs. 800, for a Sanskrit tol-house.
15. Babu Durga Kanta Chakrabarti, of Saidabad, Rs. 500, for the re-excavation of a tank in his village.
16. Babu Jhanoda Gobinda Chowdhuri, Rs. 200, to the Public Library.
17. Babu Bijoy Chandra Banerjee, of Shazadpur, Rs. 500, for masonry wells.

2. In reply, I am desired to request that you will be so good as to convey to the donors an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks for their liberality and public spirit. His Honour hopes that in this season of high prices and impending distress the example set by these ladies and gentlemen of Pabna will be largely followed.

3. The correspondence will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 125P.W., dated Jalpaiguri, the 8th December 1896.

From—P. NOLAN, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

AT the suggestion of the Collector of Pabna, I have the honour to report that the following subscriptions have been made and works undertaken in that district with the object of commemorating His Honour's visit in July last:—

I.—Rai Bonomali Roy Bahadur, Rs. 1,000 to the Lady Dufferin Fund, and Rs. 4,000 for the excavation of four tanks in Ullapara and Raiganj thanas Rupees 1,000 have already been sent to the Lady Dufferin Fund, and sites have been fixed for the excavation of the tanks.

II.—Babu Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, of Parsadanga, Rs. 15,000, for a tank in Pabna bazar. Rupees 5,000 have already been deposited for land acquisition proceedings, which are in hand.

III.—Srimati Krishna Kumari Chowdhurani, of Taras, Rs. 6,000, for founding a scholarship.

IV.—Srimati Sasi Mukhi Chowdhurani, of Poyda, Rs. 4,000, for the re-excavation of a large tank at Poyda. This work will soon be commenced.

V.—Chowdhuri Fasi Uddin and brothers, of Pabna, Rs. 2,000, for the construction of a Muhammadan boarding-house in connection with the Pabna zilla school. This sum has already been deposited.

VI.—Raphikonnessa and Fakarennessa Chowdhuranis, of Pabna, Rs. 2,000, for a new tank in north-west of Pabna town. Land acquisition proceedings are in progress for this.

VII.—Babu Tarak Nath Pramanik, Rs. 2,000, for the re-excavation of a large tank in the Pabna bazar, known as Amir Khan's tank.

VIII.—Babu Hara Sundar Mazumdar, of Pengua, Rs. 2,000, for excavation of a tank at Pengua. Land acquisition proceedings have commenced.

IX.—Babu Jogesh Prasanna Bhaduri, of Porjana, Rs. 1,000, for the excavation of a tank and the opening of a dispensary at Porjana. The site of the tank has been fixed.

X.—Babu Durga Sundar Roy, of Haturia, Rs. 1,500, for the excavation of a tank in his village.

XI.—Babu Robindra Nath Tagore, of Shazadpur, Rs. 1,000, for the excavation of masonry wells in his zamindari.

XII.—Babu Sri Gobinda Chowdhuri, Rs. 1,000, for completion of a Nat-mandir of the Pabna Kalibari, and Rs. 300 to the Public Library.

XIII.—Babu Bhobani Charan Chowdhuri, of Haripur, Rs. 1,000, for the re-excavation of a tank.

XIV.—A. Chowdhuri, Esq., of Haripur, Rs. 800, for a Sanskrit tol-house.

XV.—Babu Durga Kanta Chakrabarti, of Saidabad, Rs. 500, for the re-excavation of a tank in his village.

XVI.—Babu Jnanoda Gobinda Chowdhuri, Rs. 200, to the Public Library.

XVII.—Babu Bijoy Chandra Banerjee, of Shazadpur. Rs. 500, for masonry wells.

2. I request that the charitable gifts may be suitably acknowledged. It is desirable at the present season of scarcity to offer every encouragement to the liberality of the zamindars.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 21st December, 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil. Weather clear and cool. *Aman* harvest finished in parts of the district. Prospects of *rabi* crops fair except in Raniganj, where rain is required. Fodder and water sufficient at present. A few cases of cattle-disease reported. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs. c.	Srs. c.	
Sadar	10 0	to 12 0	per rupee.
Kalna	9 8	to 10 0	
Katwa	11 2	to 12 3	
Raniganj ...		10 8	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather fine and cold. Rice selling at 9¾ to 12 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather seasonably cold. Harvesting of *aman* still in progress. Prospects of *rabi* crops gloomy. Fodder and water sufficient except in portions of thanas Gangajalghati and Onda. Sporadic cases of cow-pox continue in Gangajalghati and Onda. Rice selling at Bankura 12 seers and Vishnupur 11½ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues. Prospects of *rabi* linseed, pulses, &c., are moderate, and of sugarcane and indigo good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Naraingarh, Keshpur, and Garhbeta. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	9 to 10	per rupee.
Contai	12 to 15	
Tamluk	9 to 10½	
Ghatal	11½ to 12¾	

Hooghly.—No rain. *Rabi* crops and sugarcane are suffering for want of rain. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Harvesting of *aman* paddy progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 8 to 10½ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Cold weather has set in. Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues. It is estimated to yield 10½ annas. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain; prospects unfavourable. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice (now) sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	9 to 12	per rupee.
Barasat	10	
Basirhat	10	
Diamond Harbour	11	

Nadia.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. Prospects of *til*, sugarcane, and *kalai* are good in the Kushtia subdivision. *Mug*, *kalai*, and *arhar* are still being gathered in the Meherpur subdivision. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 11 seers per rupee. Numbers attending test-works are as follows:—

13th December	... ...	402
14th „	... ...	485
15th „	... ...	577
16th „	... ...	695
17th „	... ...	751
18th „	... ...	777

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather cold. Harvesting of *aman* continues. State of *rabi* crops not good; that of sugarcane, indigo, and mulberry appears to be good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. c.	
Sadar	10 0	per rupee.
Jangipur	11 0	
Kandi	11 8	

Jessore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Rain is urgently needed for *rabi* crops. Fodder and water available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	c.	
Jessore	9 to 10	0	per rupee.
Jhenida	9	0	
Magura	9 to 10	0	
Narail	11	6	
Bongaon	10	0	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine. *Aman* paddy is being harvested; the crop is considerably below the average. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Khulna	8 to 10	per rupee.
Bagerhat	12	
Satkhira	8	

Wages calculated at 9½ seers for staple food-grain. Numbers on test relief-works in the Satkhira subdivision—

9th December	176
10th „	118
11th „	117
12th „	129
13th	75
14th	71
15th	66
16th	90
17th	103
18th	129

Rajshahi.—No rain. Harvesting of winter rice in full progress. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of common rice ranges from 7 to 11⅓ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Mustard is in flower in some places. Harvesting of winter rice still going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Harvesting of *haimanti* paddy going on. Sowing of *rabi* crops finished and standing *rabi* crops are doing well. No complaint of want of fodder and water. Average price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Hills—*Bira marua* and *kalai* are being harvested; wheat, barley, and mustard are progressing favourably; *phaphur* ripening. Terai—Harvesting of *aghani* paddy going on; mustard in flower; *kalai* and tobacco doing well. Coarse rice selling :—

	Srs.	
Hills	8	per rupee.
Terai	10	

Bhutta sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* progressing. Mustard in flower. Prospects fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 8 to 10½ seers per rupee.

Bogra.—Rainfall nil. Weather clear and cold. Winter rice being harvested in the *pali* tracts. Ploughing for *aus* and jute cultivation in progress. Oilseeds and pulses doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at head-quarters 10 seers 4 chitaks, and in the interior from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Prospects of *rabi* crops very fair except wheat, barley, gram and peas. Sugarcane, *arhar*, and *til* are good. Water-supply very deficient. Fodder plentiful. Price of common rice 8 to 9¼ seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished. Prospects continue unchanged. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather fairly cold. Harvesting of *aman* progressing. *Rabi* crops doing well. Scarcity of water felt in some places. Common rice sells at 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects slightly improved. Rain badly wanted for the *rabi* crops. Fodder and water available. Common rice selling from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather clear. *Aman* harvest going on. Prospects of standing crops very fair. No cattle-disease. Prices of common rice—new *aman* 10 to 12 seers, old rice 7½ to 9 seers 3 chitaks, *aus* rice 9 to 13 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* and sowing of *rabi* nearly completed. Transplanting of *boro* going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sold at from 8 to 12 seers a rupee.

Noakhali.—No rain. Reaping of *aman* continues. Prospects not favourable. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of rice ranges from 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. *Aman* being reaped. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. Prospects poor. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Paddy is being reaped. *Rabi* crops doing well. *Arhar*, gram, *khesari*, peas, mustard and wheat in flower. Sugarcane pressing continues. Poppy prospects favourable. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Green fodder scarce in Bihar. Prices stationary. Common rice (new) selling in Patna to-day (21st) at 10½ seers per rupee. Only two test-works are now open.

Gaya.—Harvesting of *aghani* paddy nearly finished; outturn 8 annas. *Rabi* prospects good. Price of common rice 10 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. *Aghani* harvest still in progress. *Rabi* sowings nearly over. Prospects so far good. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices are—common rice 9½ seers, pea 11 seers, *kerao* 13 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 19th—men 287, women 270, and children 153.

Saran.—*Rabi* doing well in irrigated tracts. Poppy growing fairly. Sugarcane drying up fast in parts of the Siwan subdivision. Price of *makai* 11 seers 10 chitaks per rupee. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 19th—men 464, women 700, and children 688—total 1,852; gratuitous relief—men 77, women 170, and children 43—total 290.

Champaran.—No rain. Winter rice harvest approaching completion. *Rabi* and poppy sowings about over and coming on fairly well. Prices again risen. Common rice sells at 9¾ seers, against average of 17⅝ seers per rupee. Staple food (maize) sells at 10¾ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief-works on 19th—men 8,757, women 7,125, and children 4,763—total 20,645; gratuitously relieved—men 277, women 602, and children 299—total 1,178.

Muzaffarpur.—Prospects so far fair. Prices are—common rice 8 seers, wheat 8 seers, *makai* 11 seers, barley 11 seers, *arhar* 12 seers. *Makai* and *arhar* fix the relief price.

Darbhanga.—Harvesting of paddy approaches completion. Threshing in progress. Rain wanted for *rabi*. *Rahar* and mustard flourishing. Common rice selling at 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 19th—men 2,430, women 1,708, and children 1,090—total 5,228; gratuitous relief—men 971, women 1,547, and children 790—total 3,308.

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather cold. Standing crops doing well. Paddy harvesting continues. *Rabi* crops want rain. Weeding of *rabi* commenced. Sugarcane doing well and pressing going on. Cattle-disease reported from Begusarai. Sufficient fodder and water. Prices fallen slightly. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	8 to 10	per rupee.
Begusarai	10	
Jamui	10 to 11	

Bhagalpur.—Weather cold and bracing with westerly wind. Harvesting of paddy continues; estimate of outturn varies from 6 annas in Madhipura to 10 annas in Banka. *Rabi* crops are being damaged by insects. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	10	12	per rupee.
Banka	11	14	
Madhipura	10	0	
Supaul	11	0	

Purnea.—No rain. Harvesting of *aghani* paddy in progress. Sowing of *rabi*, tobacco, and mustard continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	11	

Malda.—Harvesting of paddy in full swing; 8 to 9-anna crop expected. Mustard promises a 12-anna crop, *kalai* a 12-anna crop, mulberry a 16-anna crop. *Rabi* crops very poor. Fodder sufficient. Coarse rice selling at 9 to 12 seers a rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather continues fine and colder. Dews insufficient. No signs of rain. Harvesting of winter rice going on. The prospect of *rabi* crops is worse. Cattle-disease still prevalent in Pakour. Price of common rice 9 to 12 seers, and of maize 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *sarad* crop in progress. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Food-grains generally procurable in small quantities. Common rice sells as under:—

			Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	...	New rice,	12	8	per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	14	7	
Kendrapara	...	...	14	7	
Banki	...	New rice,	17	11	

Balasore.—Weather seasonable. No special change in prospect or condition of crops. Harvesting of winter rice going on. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. *Dalua* being sown. Sugarcane doing well and pressing commenced. Coarse rice sells at 13 and 15 seers per rupee at Sadar and Bhadrak respectively. In the mufassal prices vary from 12 to 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Outbreak of cattle-disease in a few villages, but not of an epidemic or serious nature.

Angul.—Rice crops off the ground; outturn as previously reported. *Kulthi*, mustard, and *mug* promise well, but a limited area has been cultivated. Rice sells at Angul 20 seers and at Khondmals 19 seers per rupee.

Puri.—No rain. Condition and prospects of rice crops much as before and of *rabi* crops also as before. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice varies from 11 seers 13 chitaks to 15 seers 12 chitaks per rupee.

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Poppy fields are being irrigated. Outturn of paddy 4 to 8 annas. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Lohardaga.—Reaping of *don dhan* finished. Rice sells at head-quarters 10 to 11 seers, and in the interior 11 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No report of cattle-disease.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects much the same as before. Rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder-supply already poor in Husainabad thana.

Manbhum.—No rain. Weather cold. Rice crop almost all cut. *Rabi* such as sown poor generally, but fair in places. Cattle-disease reported from thana Raghunathpur. Fodder and water sufficient for the present. There is likely to be scarcity of water shortly. Price of common rice (old) 8 seers and (new) 11 seers per rupee at Sadar, and (old) 8½ seers and (new) 10½ seers per rupee at Gobindpur. Stock of food-grains sufficient at present.

Singhbhum.—Weather colder. No change to report.

General Summary.—There was no rain during the week. The harvesting of winter rice is proceeding, and is approaching completion in some districts. The outturn of winter rice as finally estimated is 7½ annas for the Province as a whole. Prospects of the *rabi* crops in some districts of the Patna and Rajshahi Divisions are so far fair, though more rain is of course wanted, but generally throughout the Province they are poor. In Bihar the prospects of the poppy crop are satisfactory. The pressing of sugarcane is going on in some districts. Cattle-disease is reported from a few localities in Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapore, Monghyr, Sonthal Parganas, Balasore, and Manbhum. Prices continue high. In the distressed districts the prices of staple food-grains are—Nadia (common rice) 11 seers, Khulna (common rice) 9½ seers, Patna (common rice) 10¼ seers, Shahabad (common rice) 9½ seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 11 seers 10 chitaks, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10¾ seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 11 seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 9 seers. The numbers on relief-works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 19th December, were—

Relief-works—

Nadia	(18th December), ...	777.
Khulna	(18th December), ...	129.
Shahabad	...	710 (men 287, women 270, and children 153).
Saran	...	1,852 (men 464, women 700, and children 688).
Champaran		20,645 (men 8,757, women 7,125, and children 4,763).
Darbhanga		5,228 (men 2,430, women 1,708, and children 1,090).

Gratuitous relief—

Saran	...	290 (men 77, women 170, and children 43).
Champaran	...	1,178 (men 277, women 602, and children 299).
Darbhanga	...	3,308 (men 971, women 1,547, and children 790).

Only two test-works are now open in Patna.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT. M. FINUCANE,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHO (*Sorghum Vul*	
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.
	BENGAL														
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan	8 0	8 0	14 4	.		...	8 0	8 4	13 8	10 8	10 8	16 8	...	...
2	Birbhum	7 8	7 8	15 0	...	...	...	7 8	6 12	13 8	9 12	9 12	17 4	..	...
3	Bankura	8 8	8 2	12 8	...	...	...	9 8	8 12	12 8	12 0	11 8	19 0	...	...
4	Midnapore	7 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	14 8	11 0	10 0	18 12	..	...
5	Hooghly	8 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	13 8	..	...
6	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 0	12 4	10 0	9 11	15 8	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 7	24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	8 0	9 8	8 12	13 0	...	...
8	Calcutta	8 0	8 0	12 1	10 0	10 0	16 6	6 6	6 6	7 12	8 0	8 0	12 4	16 0	10 0
9	Nadia	9 6	9 6	16 0	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	6 10½	9 6	9 6	13 8	...	...
10	Murshidabad	10 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	...	9 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	...	...
11	Jessore	9 0	7 4	11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	10 0	6 4	13 0	10 12	10 0	16 0	...	...
12	Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	7 8	14 0	11 8	9 0	16 0	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION. 13	Rajshahi	9 0	9 0	16	10 8	...	26 4	6 12	7 8	12 0	9 6	9 0	16 2	...	...
14	Dinajpur	8 0	8 0	13 4	...	...	...	7 12	7 12 4	13 4	10 3	9 4 4	18 0	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri	8 0	7 8	13 0	....	...	...	7 8	7 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	16 0	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...
17	Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	8 4	13 0	...	...
18	Bogra	7 8	7 2	15 0	....	...	...	6 12	7 8	12 0	9 12	12 0 (new rice).	17 4	...	...
19	Pabna	8 10	9 0	19 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	6 6	9 3	9 6	16 8	...	...
DACCA DIVISION. 20	Dacca	7 0	7 0	12 4	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	12 0	10 0	10 4	14 8	...	...
21	Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...
22	Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	16 0	...	...
23	Backergungo	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	old 7 8 new 10 0	7 8	13 8	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga) and 11 seers (karkatch), Katwa 10¾ seers (katch), and Rangam 10½ seers (panga).
B. At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 7 seers, Tamluk 9 seers, and Ghatal 9 seers 2 chitaks.

he Districts of Bengal on the 15th December 1896.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN						WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.							
BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)			FIREWOOD.		SALT.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
														BENGAL.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
						A									
80 0	90					11 4	11 4	11 8	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	Burdwan	1
						B									
160 0	162 0					10 0	10 8	10 8	4 0 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2
						C			Panga.						
320 0	320 0					9 0	9 0	10 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 6	Bankura.	3
						D			Panga.						
240 0	240 0					9 0	9 0	11 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	Midnapore.	4
						E			Crushed.						
160 0	160 0					9 0	9 0	11 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	Hooghly.	5
						F									
100 0	105 0					9 6	9 8	11 6	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 4 0	Howrah.	6
						G			Panga.						
101 0	90 0					10 0	9 8	11 6	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	24-Parganas.	7
									Panga.						
80 0	85 5					8 6	8 0	11 3	3 12 0	3 14 0	3 9 0	Calcutta.	8
						H			Panga.						
128 0	128 0					10 5	9 6	10 12	3 14 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	Nadia.	9
						I			Karkatch.						
120 0	190 0					11 0	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	Murshidabad.	10
						J			Panga.						
...	...					8 0	8 0	9 2	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	Jessore.	11
						K			Panga.						
160 0	160 0					8 0	8 0	10 12	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	Khulna.	12
						L									
240 0	240 0					9 0	9 0	9 9	4 2 8	4 2 8	3 10 8	Rajshahi.	13
130 0	120 0					9 6	8 14	10 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	Dinajpur.	14
						M									
140 0	160 0					8 0	8 0	10 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	3 10 0	Jalpaiguri.	15
						N			Panga.						
120 0	120 0					6 8 Rora. 8 0	7 4 8 0	8 0 ...	5 8 0 Rora. 4 12 0	5 8 0 4 14 0	4 10 0	Darjeeling.	16
			12 0	10 0	12 0	O			Panga.						
80 0	60 0					8 0	8 0	9 4	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 14 0	Rangpur.	17
									Panga.						
90 0	90 0					7 15½	8 4	9 12	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	Bogra.	18
						P			Panga.						
140 0	160 0					9 0	9 0	9 12	4 7 0	4 7 0	3 8 0	Pabna.	19
									Panga.						
120 0	110 0					8 10	8 8	10 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	3 10 0	Dacca.	20
						R									
120 0	100 0					8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21
						S									
160 0	160 0					9 0	8 14	10 10	4 6 0	4 8 0	3 12 0	Faridpur.	22
						T			Panga.						
80 0	85 0					9 4	8 0	10 8	4 5 0	5 0 0	3 7 6	Backergunge.	23

BURDWAN DIVISION. PRESIDENCY DIVISION. RAJSHAHI DIVISION. DACCA DIVISION.

of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 9 seers 1 chitak, Magura 8 seers, Narail 8, seers 11 chitaks

of salt per rupee are:—Bagerhat 9 seers and Satkhira not reported.
of salt per rupee are:—Naugaon 8 seers and Nator 9 seers (panga).
salt is 8 seers per rupee.
seers (panga), and Siliguri 8 seers per rupee.
of salt per rupee are:—Gaibanda 9½ seers, Nilphamari 9 seers, Kurigram not reported.
is 9 seers per rupee.
district the retail

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-qu

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR (*Sorghum V*	
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.
BENGAL—*concluded.*															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	7 0	7 0	10 0	..	...	..	7 0	7 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	..	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	14 0	10 8	10 0	15 0	...	...
26	Chittagong ..	6 8	....	9 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	11 8	9 0	8 8	13 4	...	...
BIHAR.															
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna ...	9 12	9 12	14 0 & 15 0	12 0	10 0	25 0	9 0	8 8	12 0	10 12	10 8	19 8	13 0	...
28	Gaya ...	8 10	8 4	12 0	10 0	7 8	23 0	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 8 Cleaned.	8 4	17 0	..	...
29	Shahabad ...	8 8	8 8 & 9 0	11 0 & 13 0	11 0	11 0	20 0 to 21 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	9 0	14 0 & 19 0	11 0	11 (
30	Saran ...	8 8	8 8	14 0	10 8	10 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	9 8	9 0	18 0	...	...
31	Champaran ...	9 0	9 0	13 8	10 8	9 8	30 8	6 0	6 8	8 4	9 0	9 0	20 0	.	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	8 0	8 8	14 0	11 0	12 0	20 0	7 0	6 12	8 8	8 0	8 8	14 8	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	7 8	8 0	14 4	11 4	11 0	18 7	7 0	7 12	10 0	9 0	10 4	16 6	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr ...	9 0	8 9	14 8	12 4	12 2	22 8	7 4	7 0	10 8	9 13	8 10	16 8	...	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	8 14	8 14	13 14	10 12	11 6	22 11	9 8	7 9	13 11	10 12	10 2	18 15	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	8 0	9 0	16 9	12 0	13 0	25 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	16 0	....	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	7 8	7 8	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 8	10 12	10 12	19 0	...	...
ORISSA.															
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	6 9	6 9	11 13	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	13 2	12 8	13 2	23 10	...	...
40	Balasore ...	10 0	10 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	..	...
41	Puri ..	6 9	...	10 8	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	14 7	13 2	13 2	23 10	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.															
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ...	7 8	7 8	12 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	15 0	...	...
43	Lohardaga	5 12 to 7 8	5 9 to 7 0	7 0 to 11 0	..	...	...	8 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 8 0	10 0 to 13 0	10 0 to 11 0	10 0	15 0	...	...
44	Palamau ...	7 14	7 14	13 8	7 14	6 12	20 4	6 12	6 3 Old.	10 2	9 9	8 7	14 1	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	8 0	8 0	12 4	...	...	...	10 8	9 0 to 10 0 Now. 11 0	15 8	12 0	11 8 to 12 0	16 0 to 17 0	...	...
46	Singhbhum ...	10 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	...	...

U. In the Chandpur and Brahmanbaria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
V. At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 7 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Barh 10 seers, Dinapore 9½ seers, Bihar not reported.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jahanabad 10 seers Nawada 9 seers, and Aurangabad not report[illegible] Bhabua 10 seers.

...tion Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th December 1896—(concluded).

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN				WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.							
...AJRA OR CUMBU. (...nisetum typhoi...eum.)		MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)		SWOOP.		SALT.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
												BENGAL—*concluded.*	
Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...	...	...	...	...	U 8 0	8 8	10 0	Panga. 4 7 1½	4 11 3½	3 14 0		Tippera.	24
...	...	...	...	...	V 8 0	8 0	10 0	Panga. 4 12 0	5 0 0	3 12 0		Noakhali.	25
80 0	80 0	...	...	...	W 8 0	8 0	11 0	Panga. 4 12 0	5 0 0	3 8 0		Chittagong.	26
												BIHAR.	
80 0	130 0	...	...	...	X 9 0	9 0	11 0	Panga. 4 1 0	4 1 0	3 6 9		Patna.	27
80 0	140 0	...	...	...	Y 10 0	10 0	10 10	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0		Gaya.	28
80 0	120 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	Z 9 8	9 0	11 0	4 3 3	4 7 3	3 10 0		Shahabad.	29
80 0	160 0	13 4	13 0	25 4	a 10 0	10 0	10 12	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 11 0		Saran.	30
80 0	180 0	...	...	...	b 10 0	10 0	10 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0		Champaran.	31
80 0	160 0	14 0	13 8	26 0	c 11 4	11 4	11 0	3 8 9	3 8 9	3 10 0		Muzaffarpur.	32
80 0	176 0	...	...	...	d 10 0	10 0	11 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 6 0		Darbhanga.	33
26 0 to 38 0	126 0 to 168 0	15 8	15 8	...	e 9 0	8 15	10 8	4 1 6	4 2 0	3 7 0		Monghyr.	34
80 0	151 8	14 0	16 0	29 8	f 10 0	10 0	10 11	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0		Bhagalpur.	35
20 0	320 0	...	...	...	g 9 8	9 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 3 3	3 10 3		Purnea (Kasba).	36
80 0	160 0	...	...	...	Panga. 8 0 / Karkatch. 9 0	8 12 / ...	10 8	Panga. 3 13 0 / Karkatch. 3 12 0	4 11 0 / ...	...		Malda (English Bazár).	37
20 0	120 0	...	...	...	h 10 0	10 0	10 8	Karkatch. 3 13 0	3 18 0	3 10 0		Sonthal Parganas.	38
												ORISSA.	
90 0	80 0	...	...	...	i 10 12	10 12	10 12	3 4 0	3 3 0	3 7 0		Cuttack.	39
00 0	120 0	...	...	...	j 10 0	10 0	10 8	Panga. 3 14 0	4 0 0	3 8 0		Balasore.	40
80 0	80 0	...	...	...	k 12 0	12 10	11 0	Karkatch. 3 2 0	3 3 0	3 2 0		Puri.	41
												CHOTA NAGPUR.	
40	240 0	13 0	12 8	24 0	l 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 8 0		Hazaribagh	42
60 0	160 0	16 0	15 8	30 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	Panga. 4 8 0	4 12 0	4 0 0		Lóhardaga	43
...	...	11 13	13 8	29 4	Panga. 7 14	8 2	9 0	...	...	...		Palamau	44
...	...	...	...	...	m 9 2	9 2	10 8	3 14 0 to 4 4 0	4 0 0 to 4 4 0	3 8 0		Manbhum.	45
00 0	100 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 6 0		Singhbhum.	46

CHITTAGONG DIVISION. PATNA DIVISION. BHAGALPUR DIVISION. ORISSA DIVISION. CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

...per rupee are :—Begusarai 10½ seers and Jamui 9½ seers.
...per rupee are :—Supaul 10 seers, Banka and Madhipura not reported.
...the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
...s per rupee are:—Deoghur 9 seers (Panga), Godda 8 seers (mixed), Jamtara 9 seers and Rajmahal not reported.
...the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
...is 9 seers per rupee.
...ers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulg*		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	R
1	Calcutta ...	5 12 0	6 0 0	5 2 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2
2	Burdwan ...	4 14 0	4 13 0	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	
3	Midnapore ...	4 8 0	4 10 0	...	3 10 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Pabna ..	6 0 0	6 10 0	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	4 8 0	4 7 0	...	...	...	
5	Rangpur ...	6 5 0	6 5 0	...	3 12 6	4 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Dacca ...	5 6 0	5 6 0	3 5 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 9 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	3 0 0	...	...	
7	Chittagong ...	6 2 0	6 8 0	3 10 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	3 4 0	6 2 0	...	3 14 0	...	...	
8	Patna ..	4 6 0	4 13 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 13 0 and 2 10 0	3 5 0	3 15 0	1
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 10 6	5 12 6	...	5 0 0	4 11 3	...	5 0 0	4 11 3	...	3 10 0	3 5 3	
10	Bhagalpur ..	4 3 6	5 4 0	...	3 11 6	3 15 3	...	4 8 0	8 0	...	3 11 6	3 8 0	
11	Cuttack ...	4 0 9	4 0 9	3 0 0	2 14 3	2 14 3	1 11 0	5 3 0	5 3 0	3 6 0	...	...	
12	Ranchi ...	5 0 0	5 0 0 to 5 11 0	...	3 12 3 to 4 0 0	4 0 0	...	5 5 0 to 6 15 3	5 0 0 to 7 1 0	...	...	...	

CALCUTTA,

The 22nd December 1896.

CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).			CRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 8 0	2 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 14 0	2 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 0	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6 0	4 1 6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 3 0	2 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	5 12 0	3 2 0
...	1 9 0	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	1 5 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	1 14 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11 6	3 8 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 2 12 3	2 12 3	2 2 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 7 0	4 7 0	...

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zeamays*).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR — CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RA	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 4 0	3 8 0	2 6 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 5 0	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 5 0
									Mustard.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 2 0	...	5 12 0 to 6 8 0	5 10 0 to 6 2 0
									Rapeseed.	
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 1 6	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	5 4 0	5 6 0
									4 8 0	4 8 0
2 10 0	2 10 0	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	..	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	5 1 9	5 1 9
...	...	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 12 0
3 0 0	3 0 0	1 6 6	3 0 0	3 3 0	1 14 6	3 10 0	3 15 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	4 11 3	4 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 2 6	3 0 0	...	3 8 6	3 8 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	5 2 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	2 12 3	2 10 3	2 2 0	...	...	...	4 11 0	4 3 0
..	...	..	7 4 0	8 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	5 0 0 to 5 5 0	5 0 0 to 6 0 0

STANDARD SEERS.

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	resent return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
S. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0 0	5 1 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	4 15 0
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	21 0 0	21 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	3 10 0 to 3 12 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	...	5 1 0	5 5 0	5 4 0
...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	4 14 0	4 11 0	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	3 8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	17 8 0	...	...	...
6 0	5 0 0	...	3 3 0	3 4 0	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...
...	...	...	3 3	2 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3 4 0	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...	...
8 0	8 8 0	...	4 14 0	5 6 0	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	6
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
32 0 0	32 0 0	36 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	250 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	250 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	...	6 12 0	7 0 0 per kahan.	6
29 0 0	29 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	33 0 0	...	6 0 0 to 8 0 0	6 4 0 to 7 14 0	...	Uncleaned hides, per piece. 0 12 0 to 2 8 0 Cleaned hides, per piece. 1 0 0 to 2 12 0	0 12 0 to 2 8 0 1 0 0 to 2 12 0	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	33 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 0 0	33 0 0	...	8 14 3	8 14 3	...	...	...	...	16 bundles per rupee.	16 bundles per rupee.	...
41 0 0	4 0 0	...	8 8 0	8 8 0	...	27 0 0 per maund.	27 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0 per maund.	...
34 0 0	37 0 0	36 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	...	18 0 0 per maund.	19 0 0	...	...	...	...
22 0 0	22 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0 per maund.	...
24 10 0	22 14 0	...	11 7 0	11 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 8 0	28 0 0	...	8 0 0	9 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 8 0	32 8 0	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	22 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0 per kahan.	20
26 10 0 to 32 0 0	26 10 0 to 32 0 0	...	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	...	1 8 0 to 2 0 0 each.	1 8 0 to 2 0 0	...	0 3 0	0 3 0 per maund.	...

undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th December 1896.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARTS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	
. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	
0	6 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 12 0	3 14 0 Panga.	3 8 0	1. Calcutta.
er kahan.															
0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	2. Burdwan.
er kahan.															
0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	4 8 0	...	0 3 3	0 2 6	...	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	3 6 0	3. Midnapor
er kahan.															
0	0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	...	4 7 0	4 7 0 Panga.	3 8 0	4. Pabna.
er maund.															
	10	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	0 5 4	0 5 4	...	4 8 0	4 8 0 Panga.	...	5. Rangpur.
bundles per rupee.															
	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 9	4 6 0	4 8 0 Panga.	3 10 0	6. Dacca.
	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	7. Chittagon
	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 1 0	4 1 0 Panga.	3 6 9	8. Patna.
	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 8 9	3 8 9	...	9. Muzaffarp
	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	...	0 4 2	0 4 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	...	10. Bhagalpu
0	2 10 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	3 4 0	3 3 0 Karkatch.	3 7 0	11. Cuttack.
er kahan.															
	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	4 8 0	4 12 0 Panga.	4 0 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 13th to 19th December 1896.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1896.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Dec.	13th	128·5	8·6	30 066	64·4	76·5	23·3	53·2	55·8	0·335	48·0	58	NNW and N by W.	80	Nil	Clear, ☁.
„	14th	125·0	7·3	·072	64·8	76·8	22·6	54·2	57·3	·378	51·2	63	N by W and N	66	„	Clear, ☁.
„	15th	128·0	7·0	·08	64·7	76·3	22·0	51·3	58·2	·403	53·0	68	N by W and N ...	76	„	Partially cloudy, ☁.
„	16th	128·7	7·6	·033	64·8	76·6	21·4	55·2	58·2	·40	52·8	67	N by W and NNW.	62	„	Partially cloudy, ☁.
„	17th	128·4	7·6	29·987	63·4	75·3	22·1	53·2	57·2	·388	51·9	69	NNW ...	45	„	Partially cloudy, ☁.
„	18th	127·4	8·1	30·003	63·0	76·6	26·9	49·7	56·1	·362	50·0	66	NNW ...	49	„	Partially cloudy, ☁.
„	19th	130·5	7·3	·027	61·7	76·2	26·5	49·7	54·6	·334	47·8	61	NNW ...	38	„	Partially cloudy, ☁.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		30·039
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		30·030
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		53·5
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		75·0
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		63·8
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		67 5
The extreme variation of temperature		27·1
The maximum temperature		76·8
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		8
		%
The mean relative humidity		65
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		71
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 13th to 19th December 1896		Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		0·01
The total fall from 1st January to 19th December 1896		53·22
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office		65·23

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official Tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 13th to 19th December 1896.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.					Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1896.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
December ...	13th ...	30·132	65·6	78·3	25·5	52·8	71·4	59·7	·358	49·7	47	Nil
,, ...	14th ...	·133	66·2	73·5	21·7	53·8	69·6	60·7	·413	53·6	57	,,
,, ...	15th ...	·157	65·7	77·9	24·5	53·4	70·3	61·7	·437	55·2	59	,,
,, ...	16th ...	·113	66·4	78·7	24·6	54·1	70·6	61·7	·432	54·8	57	,,
,, ...	17th ...	·051	65·1	77·9	25·1	52·8	70·5	60·9	·408	5 ·6	55	,,
,, ...	18th ...	067	64·3	78·3	28·1	50·2	69·1	58·7	·354	49·1	49	,,
,, ...	19th ...	·090	64·7	78·9	26·6	51·4	67·9	59·6	·403	53·0	59	,,

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days		30·106
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		65·5
The extreme variation of temperature		28·5
The maximum temperature		78·7
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days		55
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 13th to 19th December 1896 ...		Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 21st December 1896.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of October 1896, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1896-97.		Tollage, 1895-96.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
Orissa Circle.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Taldanda Canal System	654 2 11	17,612 8 6	676 8 6	16,119 3 9
Kendrapara ditto	12,083 0 2	61,698 13 3	8,261 7 2	50,433 10 2
High Level Canal, Range I	—368 2 0*a*	9,683 5 0	1,341 14 0	6,598 11 6
Ditto, „ II	—649 8 0*a*	1,784 3 3	318 15 3	1,467 9 7
Ditto, „ III	—666 10 6*a*	460 1 0	209 7 9	921 0 9
Jajpur Canal ...	—22 4 3*a*	165 7 6*b*	27 9 0	217 5 3
Total Orissa Circle ...	11,030 10 4	91,404 6 6	10,835 13 8	69,757 9 0
South-Western Circle.				
Midnapore Canal ..	15,475 6 6	93,355 1 3	11,196 15 3	73,114 13 6
Hijili Tidal Canal ..	8,226 7 0	64,293 0 6	5,170 0 6	48,277 7 0
Total South-Western Circle	23,701 13 6	1,57,648 1 9	16,366 15 9	1,21,392 4 6
Sone Circle.				
Patna Canal System ...	1,408 14 9	12,782 6 0	1,236 0 0	13,012 6 4
Arrah ditto ...	1,549 11 6	12,515 3 9	1,981 12 6	10,849 9 3
Buxar ditto ...	680 12 0	5,698 9 0	758 6 6	6,726 0 6
Total Sone Circle ...	3,639 6 3	30,996 2 9	3,976 3 0	30,588 0 1
Grand Total ...	38,371 14 1	2,80,048 11 0	30,279 0 5	2,21,767 13 7

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1896-97.						Tollage, 1895-96.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	4,676	689	3,814 7 2	22,122	3,087	19,648 15 9	2,813	...	2,523 11 3	13,564	2,807	12,256 1 0
Total Orissa Circle	4,676	689	3,814 7 2	22,122	3,087	19,648 15 9	2,813	...	2,523 11 3	13,564	2,807	12,256 1 0

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1896-97.		Earnings, 1895-96.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Canals ...	14,845 1 6	1,11,053 6 3*b*	13,359 3 11	82,043 10 0
Midnapore Canal ...	15,475 6 6	93,355 1 3	11,196 15 3	73,114 13 6
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	8,226 7 0	64,293 0 6	5,170 0 6	48,277 7 0
Sone Canals ...	3,639 6 3	30,996 2 9	3,076 3 0	30,588 0 1
Total ...	42,186 5 3	2,99,697 10 9	32,802 11 8	2,34,023 14 7

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of October 1896, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1896-97.		Tollage, 1895-96.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	33,630 1 9	1,55,823 7 9	32,760 14 9	1,56,627 4 9
Tolly's Nala ...	6,944 0 3	41,673 13 0	7,008 0 0	49,212 15 9
Total ...	40,574 2 0	1,97,497 4 9	39,768 14 9	2,05,840 4 6
Orissa Coast Canal ...	9,335 5 0	56,599 13 9	6,464 6 3	47,546 10 3
Nadia Rivers ...	10,274 4 0	69,522 9 9	11,902 6 6	92,858 11 0
Grand Total ...	60,183 11 0	3,23,619 12 3	58,135 11 6	3,46,245 9 9

Calcutta,
The 21st December 1896.

A. S. Thomson,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 19th of December 1896, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 19th December 1896.			Week ending Saturday, the 21st December 1895.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,239	1,08,190	1,339	986	59,900	865
Jute	296	1,15,275	1,099	299	1,30,050	2,258
Firewood	125	83,675	1,261	76	42,650	643
Other articles	932	2,32,100	3,583	770	2,08,712	3,053
Total ...	2,592	5,41,240	8,182	2,131	4,41,312	6,819

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th December 1896 on 1,699·70 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	284,610	3,35,794 4 0	36,48,784 10	8,05,231 14 0	23,522 0 0	12,24,548 2 0	90,644	169,795	2,5[illegible],33
Or per mile of railway	.....	197 9 0	.....	509 0 9	13 13 5	720 7 2	.....	.....	....
For previous 22½ weeks of half-year	*6,56[illegible],469	*70,31,673 10 0	†7,39,67,300 0	‡1,48,75,038 11 0	‡4,58,971 0 0	2,23,66,483 5 0	1,027,378½	2,876,141½	4,803,51[illegible]
Total for 23½ weeks ...	6,850,070	73,67,667 14 0	7,76,16,044 10	1,57,40,870 9 0	4,82,493 0 0	2,35,91,031 7 0	2,017,922½	3,035,936½	5,053,85[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	276,834	3,20,403 12 11	32,81,729 20	7,74,210 5 9	19,762 13 9	11,23,377 0 5	81,090	141,390	222,48[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	193 12 10	.....	455 8 0	11 10 0	660 14 10	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 23½ weeks of previous year ...	7,022,779	77,72,499 8 3	7,22,18,508 0	1,50,04,122 3 5	4,24,728 0 3	2,32,51,349 11 11	1,906,444	2,878,756	4,785,20[illegible]

* Deducted number of passengers 10,368 and Rs. 11,590
† Added Mds. 74,105 and ,, 8,835
‡ Ditto ,, 6,615
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 3[illegible] October and 7th November 1896.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th December 1896 on 22·22 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,111	5,547 4 0	12,857 10	540 0 0	10 0 0	6,097 4 0	1,095	93	1,188
Or per mile of railway	.....	249 8 8	.....	24 4 8	0 7 2	274 4 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 22½ weeks of half-year	*467,636	*1,11,856 5 0	†2,30,218 0	†10,167 0 0	‡214 0 0	1,22,237 5 0	25,279	1,492	26,771
Total for 23½ weeks ...	484,747	1,17,403 9 0	2,43,075 10	10,707 0 0	224 0 0	1,28,334 9 0	26,374	1,585	27,959
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,718	4,119 9 3	10,794 30	366 15 0	10 8 0	4,491 0 3	1,109	79	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	185 5 1	.....	16 8 9	0 7 7	202 0 5	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 23½ weeks of previous year ...	476,836½	1,14,138 7 5	1,64,410 0	6,915 10 8	233 11 0	1,21,397 13 1	27,011	1,324	28,335

* Deducted number of passengers 1,316 and Rs. 479
† Added Mds. 2,706 and ,, 118
‡ Do. ,, 5
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 31[illegible] October and 7th November 1896.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th December 1896 on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,724	16,553 13 0	91,777 30	10,382 15 0	80 0 0	27,016 12 0	6,823	3,092	9,92[illegible]
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	102 9 0	.....	64 5 4	0 7 11	167 6 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 22½ weeks of half-year	*384,837	*3,49,194 11 0	†17,39,527 0	†2,13,027 4 0	‡1,482 0 0	5,63,703 15 0	151,632	76,230	227,86[illegible]
Total for 23½ weeks ...	401,561	3,65,748 8 0	18,31,304 30	2,23,410 3 0	1,562 0 0	5,90,720 11 0	158,460	79,322	237,78[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year... ...	17,049½	12,442 14 1	1,01,323 20	10,699 9 0	33 4 3	23,175 11 4	6,306	4,070	10,37[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	77 1 6	.....	66 4 8	0 3 4	143 9 6	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 23½ weeks of previous year ...	466,574½	3,61,036 10 7	20,22,605 10	2,44,860 2 10	1,277 9 0	6,07,774 6 5	168,412	90,293	248,70[illegible]

* Deducted No. of passengers 4,445 and Rs. 2,188
† Do. Mds. 37,696 and ,, 2,108
‡ Added ,, 111
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 31st October and 7th November 1896.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th December 1896 on 814 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Traffic for the week ...	211,210	1,09,860 0 0	8,02,150 0	1,77,700 0 0	9,950 0 0	2,97,510 0 0	31,900	40,294	72,194
Mile of railway	259	135 0 0	985 0	218 0 0	1 0 0	†354 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Previous 23 weeks of half-year	4,589,650	21,07,418 0 0	2,37,36,699 0	51,88,774 0 0	3,50,115 0 0	76,46,307 0 0	700,221	967,870	1,668,091
Total for 24 weeks ...	4,800,860	22,17,278 0 0	2,45,38,849 0	53,66,474 0 0	3,60,065 0 0	79,43,817 0 0	732,121	1,008,164	1,740,285
COMPARISON.									
Traffic for corresponding week previous year	204,787	1,06,040 0 0	8,02,528 0	2,96,145 0 0	11,818 0 0	3,14,003 0 0	31,835	39,530	71,365
Mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	252	130 0 0	1,061 0	241 0 0	2 0 0	373 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Up to corresponding date of previous year	4,601,986	21,81,223 0 0	2,27,06,218 0	49,20,451 0 0	3,56,920 0 0	74,58,574 0 0	732,161	929,270	1,649,431

* Audited up to 24th October 1896.
† Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th December 1896 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Traffic for the week ...	34,360	12,550 0 0	57,760 0	5,290 0 0	60 0 0	18,200 0 0	3,700	2,076	5,776
Mile of railway	275	103 0 0	462 0	42 0 0	1 0 0	146 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Previous 23 weeks of half-year	752,354	2,49,238 0 0	21,61,057 0	2,02,242 0 0	4,037 0 0	4,55,517 0 0	94,305	73,241	167,546
Total for 24 weeks ...	786,714	2,62,088 0 0	22,18,817 0	2,07,532 0 0	4,097 0 0	4,73,717 0 0	98,005	75,317	173,322
COMPARISON.									
Traffic for corresponding week previous year	31,495	11,681 0 0	62,552 0	4,672 0 0	105 0 0	16,458 0 0	3,627	2,057	5,684
Mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	252	93 0 0	500 0	37 0 0	1 0 0	131 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Up to corresponding date of previous year	786,054	2,69,115 0 0	20,88,071 0	2,02,791 0 0	5,062 0 0	4,76,968 0 0	89,707	69,327	159,034

* Audited up to 24th October 1896.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th December 1896 on 56 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Traffic for the week	21,350	7,380 0 0	26,900 0	2,350 0 0	60 0 0	9,790 0 0	2,502	742	3,244
Mile of railway	254	86 0 0	313 0	27 0 0	1 0 0	114 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Previous 23 weeks of half-year*	490,771	1,67,798 0 0	7,09,451 0	66,059 0 0	4,215 0 0	2,28,072 0 0	56,352	25,204	81,556
Total for 24 weeks ...	512,121	1,75,178 0 0	7,36,351 0	68,409 0 0	4,275 0 0	2,37,862 0 0	58,854	25,946	84,800
COMPARISON.									
Traffic for corresponding week previous year	21,894	7,488 0 0	59,234 0	5,988 0 0	45 0 0	13,405 0 0	2,657	1,031	3,688
Mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	252	86 0 0	696 0	70 0 0	1 0 0	157 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Up to corresponding date of previous year	505,070	1,71,027 0 0	6,71,499 0	63,744 0 0	5,519 0 0	2,60,287 0 0	59,923	31,058	90,980

* Audited up to 24th October 1896.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th October 1896 on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-Miles	
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Total traffic for the week ...	13,250	5,602 0 2	125,279 0	4,264 8 0	167 5 0	10,033 13 2	1,391	2,851
Or per mile of railway ...	64·47	35·23 0 0	756·47 0	26·82 0 0	1·05 0 0	63·10 0 0	8·13	17·80
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	167,211	84,831 14 0	15,61,939 0	55,964 0 4	3,178 1 10	1,43,974 0 2	21,330	46,100
Total for 16 weeks ...	177,461	90,433 14 2	16,82,218 9	60,228 8 4	3,345 6 10	1,54,007 13 4	22,630	48,951
Comparison.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,760	6,107 4 6	2,73,921 0	1,963 10 0	330 9 0	8,401 8 0	627	5,373
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	84·06	47·71 0 0	2,140 61 0	15·35 0 0	2·58 0 0	65·64 0 0	4·90	41·98
Total to corresponding date of previous year	80,820	40,511 14 3	83,66,088 0	70,209 2 3	2,024 3 0	1,12,745 4 0	9,501	91,970

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 24th October 1896.			Receipts for week ending 26th October 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 24th October 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 26th October 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	dec
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
159	10,034	63·10	128	8,402	65·64	159	3,66,202	1,937·99	128*	1,12,745	1,045·70	1,33,457	

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th December 1896 on 159 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-Miles	
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Total traffic for the week ...	12,360	5,734 0 0	67,248 0	2,787 0 0	165 0 0	8,686 0 0	2,423	2,800
Or per mile of railway	77·74	36·06 0 0	548·73 0	17·53 0 0	1·04 0 0	54·63 0 0	15·23	17·61
For previous 21 weeks of half-year †	244,021	1,23,600 14 2	21,43,492 0	77,769 8 4	4,400 6 10	2,05,770 13 4	33,182	64,340
Total for 23 weeks ...	256,381	1,29,334 14 2	22,30,740 0	80,556 8 4	4,565 6 10	2,14,456 13 4	35,604	67,140
Comparison.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,206	5,047 13 4	2,60,690 0	4,667 10 0	213 13 0	9,929 4 4	1,430	4,557
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	71·92	39·44 0 0	2,036·71 0	36·46 0 0	1·67 0 0	77·57 0 0	11·17	35·60
Total to corresponding date of previous year	143,969	74,908 11 5	7,115,490 0	101,637 0 3	3,645 2 6	1,'0,190 14 5	15,357	1,20,021

† Includes audited figures for week ending 28th October 1895.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 5th December 1896.			Receipts for week ending 7th December 1895.			Total receipts from 1st April to 5th December 1896.			Total receipts from 1st July to 7th December 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	T dec 18
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
159	8,686	54·63	128	9,020	77·57	159	3,67,520	2,307·52	1:8‡	1,80,191	1,572·66	1,87,329	...

‡ Line opened from 1st July 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 5th December 1896 on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles ru		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Tot
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	95,140	41,460	8,20,280	47,220	11,080	1,00,360	13,796	(a)18,319	32
Or per mile of railway	125·85	54·84	435·56	62·46	15·45	132·75	.....	.....	....
For previous 21¼ weeks of half-year(b)	2,118,463	8,21,246	7,901,845	9,83,186	2,23,050	20,27,482	304,823	371,409	676
Total for 22¼ weeks ..	2,213,603	8,62,706	8,230,825	10,30,406	2,34,730	21,27,842	318,618	389,628	708
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	98,826	39,373	335,295	49,251	10,354	98,978	15,785	(c)18,965	34
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	124·11	52·08	443·51	65·15	13·69	130·92	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,300,429	9,48,274	7,216,177	8,82,454	2,31,692	20,62,420	358,701	370,338	729

(a) Includes Nil miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(b) ,, audited figures up to week ending 24th October 1896.
(c) ,, 2,640 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 12th December 1896	13,796	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	12,100	14	0
Increase	1,695	2	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 12th December 1896	270	8	2
Corresponding period of 1895	237	4	4
Increase	33	3	10
Receipts from 1st July to 12th December 1896	3,38,819	0	0
Corresponding period of 1895	3,26,046	0	0
Increase	12,773	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings in the City of Calcutta, 23rd December 1896.

[REGISTERED No. 39.]

No. 53 of 1896.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*]

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 19th December, 1896.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL, K.C.I.E., *Advocate-General.*
The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE.
The Hon'ble C. W. BOLTON.
The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY.
The Hon'ble J. G. H. GLASS, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. A. WILKINS.
The Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH [illegible].
The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDER MITTRA BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble GURU PROSHAD [illegible].
The Hon'ble W. R. GLADSTONE.
The Hon'ble A. H. WALLER.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble C. A. WILKINS took his seat in Council.

STATEMENT OF THE COURSE OF BUSINESS.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—

"It may be convenient that I should say a few words regarding the work that will occupy the time of the Council. First on the list is a Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885. Hon'ble Members will remember that the Hon'ble MR. RISLEY mentioned at the last Session that it was not intended to proceed with the small measure which appears on the list of business, and you are all well aware that a larger measure has been in circulation, and that many opinions have been received regarding it, and that correspondence with the Government of India is at present going on in connection with it. I am not in a position to say when we shall be able to bring that measure before the Council. It, together with a Bill to make better provision for the sanitation of certain villages in Bengal, will be carefully considered by the Government with reference to the opinions which have been received, and it is possible that some time in the course of the Session we shall be able to introduce a Bill and take the question up.

"The next is a Bill to amend the law relating to the Partition of Estates. We have received many valuable and important opinions, and I think it very probable, with reference to those opinions, that some material changes may be made in the provisions of this measure. It will have to be referred to a Select Committee, but possibly before so referring it we shall be in a position to state the direction of the changes which we are ready to accept in the provisions of the measure.

"The Bill to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895, has been referred to a Select Committee, and regarding it also a mass of opinions has been received, and I have no doubt that they will receive the careful attention of the Select Committee.

"These are the only measures now actually before the Council. With regard to projects of law, the first on the list is a measure for amending the Bengal Tenancy Act. Hon'ble Members may be quite sure that I have not undertaken an amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act except under the pressure of absolute necessity. The Government of India and the Government of Bengal are, I am happy to say, in accord with regard to the provisions of this amending Bill, and it is at present before the Secretary of State. I am not therefore in a position to announce definitely the nature of the measure, but I feel very sanguine that when it is introduced it will command a very large amount of assent, not only from those interested in the Government work of settlement, but also from the landed interest and those concerned in the welfare of the Bengal raiyat.

"We hope to introduce very shortly a Bill to consolidate and amend the law in force in Bengal relating to the Excise Revenue. It has yet to be submitted to the Government of India for approval, but I have no doubt we shall be able, before the close of the Session, to bring the Bill before the Council and the public.

"A small Bill to amend the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888, was referred back to the Corporation for opinion in July last, and has not yet come back to us. The main object of the Bill is to amend one of the Schedules to the license clauses of the Act, and to correct a slight ambiguity in some of the building regulations. It is perhaps not altogether to be regretted that the Corporation have not yet taken up the consideration of the draft Bill, because it is very probable that considerable amendments in the Act will have to be considered by the Government.

"A Bill to amend the Salt Laws in Bengal has been referred to the Government of India, and I hope very shortly to receive their assent to its introduction.

"The Secretary has also prepared a Bill for further shortening the language used in Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and for other purposes. As Hon'ble Members are aware, the General Clauses Act in Bengal is a very ancient measure, dating back to the year 1867, and is an extremely meagre enactment. The object of the new Bill is to enact once for all

certain definitions and general clauses which are found to be necessary more or less frequently in the Acts of this Council. This Bill will supersede the Act of 1867. The Government of India have a similar Bill under consideration, and we propose to wait and see their Bill before introducing our own.

"Then there is a small Bill to enlarge the scope of the charitable trust created by the Will of the late Mrs. Sally Murray. The object and intention of that Bill will be explained to you shortly.

"We have also ready for introduction, or nearly ready for introduction, a Bill to regulate the enhancement of rents, the commutation of præedial conditions or services, and the registration and resumption of dependent taluks and tenures in parts of Chota Nagpur. For years past there have been agrarian disputes between landlords and tenants there in consequence of the excessive demands by the former of *beth-begari* or labour rents, and of *rakumats* or cesses, and of the refusal in some cases of the raiyats to render any services at all. The chief object of the Bill is to remove such causes of dispute by providing for the compulsory commutation of services into money-rents, whenever such a course may seem expedient to Government. The Bill also provides for the registration of tenures and the resumption, in accordance with local custom, of such tenures as are held conditionally on the survival of male heirs of the original grantee. When this Bill is passed, it is proposed to extend the Bengal Tenancy Act, with certain modifications, to Chota Nagpur. We are fortunate in having with us the Hon'ble Mr. Grimley, who, as Commissioner of Nagpur for many years, is thoroughly acquainted with local conditions, and who will be able to take charge of the measure with an authority that none of the rest of us can pretend to.

"Then there may be a Bill for the suppression of rain-gambling in Calcutta. Opinions differ as to the expediency or possibility of legislating in this direction, and I have yet to submit my views to the Government of India. I have therefore caused a Bill to be drafted on lines which it is hoped will avoid many of the objections taken to legislation of that description. There is a strong body of opinion in Calcutta in favour of such legislation, for which we have an example in Bombay. I have yet to lay the Bill before the Government of India, but I am not without hope that the Bill, if introduced, will be found open to very little objection."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"The Council will remember that at the Meeting of the 1st August last, the following questions were asked by the Hon'ble Babu Guru Proshad Sen:—

Question No. III.

'Whether or not the District Board of Saran have, by a supplementary budget for the year 1895-96, sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 36,068 for the purchase of that portion of the lands of Sonepur, in district Saran, which is yearly occupied, according to a letter of the Commissioner of the Patna Division, dated 1st December, 1894, published in the newspapers, "by the camps of the native gentry and European visitors" during the annual fair at Sonepur, and with respect to which the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, in his letter to the Commissioner, dated 16th July, 1895, also published in the newspapers, said "considering the immense demands on the funds of a District Board for roads, schools, hospitals, drainage, water-supply, &c., the Lieutenant-Governor hesitates to sanction such an expenditure on an object which is not of pressing importance, and which is mostly for the use of European visitors, and which benefits them only for a fortnight in each year"?

'Whether the sanction of the District Board was not only provisional and subject, under Rule 40, Part IX of the rules passed by Government under section 138 of Act III of 1885 (B.C.), to the confirmation and approval of the Local Government, and whether the Local Government did confirm and approve of the provisional sanction of the District Board for this expenditure?'

Question No. IV.

'Whether, on account of this expenditure, necessary expenditure on roads previously sanctioned has not been curtailed? And whether, on this account,

the metalling and repairs of an important road from Siwan to Gopalganj sub division could not be undertaken during the year?'

Question No. V.

'Whether under clause 3, section 100, head Miscellaneous, under which District Boards are empowered "to hold within their district from time to time fairs and exhibitions of cattle, &c., and incur expenditure with the approval of the Commissioner," apply to acquisition of lands, as the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, in his letter quoted above, says "mostly for the use of the European visitors and which benefits them for a fortnight in each year" in such an old and well-established fair as the one held at Sonepur?'

Question No. VI.

'The letter of Mr. Forbes, Commissioner of the division, referred to above, states:—"The desirability of the retention of the site in question in the hands of the District Board is set forth in the accompanying copy of a note on the subject by yourself when Magistrate-Collector of the district of Saran, with which I need scarcely say that I entirely agree." Was this note drawn up after the sanction of the District Board was obtained, or before?'

Question No. VII.

'Whether or not a member of the District Board, at the meeting when this amount was sanctioned by the District Board provisionally under the rules did propose an amendment to the effect that the expenditure on the purchase of the Sonepur lands be postponed until the District Board debts were paid off? Was this proposal also submitted to Government? Did the Government enquire whether there was such debts owing by the District Board?'

"I said at the time that replies to the questions would be given hereafter when the result of certain enquiries was known. I have now the honour to reply as follows:—

Answer to Question No. III.

"It is not the case that Rs. 36,068 was provided in a supplementary budget for 1895-96 for the acquisition of certain land at Sonepur by the Saran District Board. Sums amounting to Rs. 24,870 were made available during 1896-97 and it was resolved that the balance necessary to make up the total expenditure of Rs. 32,243 should be provided during 1897-98. The quotation from my letter of the 16th July, 1895, is misleading, as it omits the closing sentence which follows immediately on that quoted in the question, and is to the following effect:—'If, however, after deliberate reconsideration, the District Board persists in its proposal, and you support it, the Lieutenant-Governor will accord his sanction.' The District Board did reconsider the question, and their sanction, which, under the rules cited, is provisional, was, on the further representation of the District Board, supported by the Commissioner, confirmed by Sir Charles Elliott."

Answer to Question No. IV.

"No necessary expenditure on roads has been curtailed. The road believed to be referred to in the question is not of special importance, and the expenditure on it has not been affected by the acquisition of the land at Sonepur. The requisite improvements have for the most part been already carried out, and will be completed during the current year."

Answer to Question No. V.

"The District Board acted not only under section 100 (3) of the Act, but also under section 87, which empowers a District Board to provide for the proper sanitation of its district and to incur such expenses or undertake such liabilities as may be necessary in that behalf."

Answer to Question No. VI.

"The note in question was drawn up for the guidance of the District Board when the scheme was first brought forward."

Answer to Question No. VII.

"An amendment was proposed, but no one seconded it, and the original motion was carried unanimously. The District Board is not now in debt. The land acquired is outside of the race-course and its surroundings, and includes a large area always occupied by native gentlemen."

MEASURES OF FAMINE RELIEF.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

What measures has the Government undertaken to relieve the severe distress that is already being caused to people by the extraordinary rise of prices of food-grains; and what further measures it proposes to undertake to afford relief during the months coming paddy (autumn crops having failed, and the prospect of the winter rabi), crops not being at all hopeful?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"The measures taken as regards the Patna Division were described in Government Resolution, dated 10th December, which was published in a Supplementary Gazette of 11th December and circulated to all the newspapers.

"The further measures proposed to be taken wherever distress may arise or is likely are those prescribed in the Famine Code, such as are indicated in the Resolution referred to.

"Relief works will be opened wherever necessary for those who can work, the wages to be given being sufficient to provide money for the purchase of food. Charitable relief will be given gratuitously to those who cannot work and have no friends to support them. Government does not intend itself to import grain, and looks to private trade to supply local deficits of food-grain."

PROPOSALS FOR EXCAVATION OF TANKS AND DIGGING OF WELLS.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Whether in suspension of some of the less necessary Public Works, specially some of those for which extraordinary grants were made in the last budget and the postponement of all other works not absolutely necessary during the coming year, it would not be well, if all available amount of money from the Provincial Public Works Cess Fund were to be spent in repairing and excavating tanks in Bengal and in digging wells in Bihar through the panchaits and other respectable village agencies under the supervision of a Government Circle Overseer?

The Hon'ble MR. GLASS replied:—

"Such Public Works as it has been found possible to discontinue without causing inconvenience to the general public or pecuniary loss to Government have been postponed. The Government has already pressed upon District Boards the importance of the measures referred to by the Hon'ble Member for improving water-supply, and will itself in drawing up schemes of relief works see that due attention is paid to this form of work. Government is not prepared to disorganise the whole Public Works Administration of the Province in the manner suggested in the question. Landowners and others who desire to excavate or re-excavate tanks as village improvements can obtain advances for this by applying to the Collector."

SYSTEM OF PAYMENT OF WAGES IN FOOD-GRAINS.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Whether in the relief works undertaken, or about to be undertaken, Government will be pleased to introduce a system of payment of wages in food-grains?

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION, &c., TO RURAL SUB-REGISTRARS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

(*1*) Is it the case, as stated in the *East* of the 13th June last, that Rural Sub-Registrars, who are gazetted servants of the Government, are not allowed house accommodation for their offices nor any furniture or stationery for use, and that in consequence the Rural Sub-Registrar of Sandwip, when he was transferred to some other place, actually sold his house to a local pleader, his almirahs and stationery to other people, and that his successor had to hire a hut in the *bazar* where valuable public documents had to be kept? Will the Government be pleased to remedy this state of things, which may be attended with serious public inconvenience and risk by providing Sub-Registrars with house accommodation and furniture and other equipments which they need for the performance of their public duties.

(*2*) Is it the case that Rural Sub-Registrars are required to meet from their own pockets the expenses of bi-monthly remittances to the treasury of fees which are Government money? Will the Government be pleased to consider the propriety of relieving Rural Sub-Registrars of bearing what obviously is a public charge, and directing that the money may be sent through the police or by postal money-order at the public expense.

(*3*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Rural Sub-Registrars employed in the province and how many of them were promoted to Special Sub-Registrarships within the last three years, 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96? Will the Government consider the propriety of recognising the principle that deserving Rural Sub-Registrars should be promoted to the office of Special Sub-Registrars in preference to outsiders, and of devising some scheme such as to the Government may seem fit with a view to give effect to this principle.

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON replied:—

"Under the conditions of their appointment, Rural Sub-Registrars are required to have a masonry house for their office, and to make their own arrangements for sending the fees received by them to the Treasury. They are responsible for the safe custody of Government money from receipt until deposit in the Treasury. They are supplied by the Government, at cost price, with registration ink and stationery, but are furnished with the requisite registers, index books and printed forms, and with machine-made paper for copies, free of charge. The appointments are sought for and taken on these conditions, which are well known, and the number of candidates is very large. The Government does not, therefore, consider it necessary to make any change. The Rural Sub-Registrars, though gazetted officers, are paid by fees only, and are not entitled to pension. They are rarely transferred, and then, except where their misconduct necessitates a transfer on public grounds, only in their own interests,—to an office with higher emoluments or in a place which they prefer on account of the climate or for some other reason. When a transfer takes place, the District Registrar sometimes assists the Sub-Registrar in making an arrangement with his successor to take over his house and furniture.

"The Government has no information regarding the sale of his house and furniture by the Rural Sub-Registrar of Sandip, and no complaint has been received from his successor as to the difficulty of finding a house and procuring furniture. The case of Sandip is exceptional, good houses not being available in that island. At most places such houses exist, and no difficulty is experienced by Rural Sub-Registrars in securing suitable accommodation for their office.

"There are at present 352 Rural Sub-Registrars in Bengal. In the past three years five of these officers were appointed Special Sub-Registrars. It is a recognized principle of the Department to promote the best Rural Sub-Registrars to these salaried posts, but the Government reserves to itself the right of

MODE OF ENQUIRY INTO COMPLAINTS AGAINST INDIGO PLANTERS, &c.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

(*a*) Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement which appeared in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* that a complaint being made by one Dukhet Keori before the Deputy Magistrate of Muzaffarpur against the Tahsildar of an Indigo Factory, the said Deputy Magistrate summoned the Tahsildar, under section 352, Indian Penal Code, but added "the case is by a raiyat against an Indigo Factory Tahsildar; unless the District Magistrate direct otherwise, the case shall be sent to some Court on the date fixed"? Whether the matter having come before the District Magistrate that officer sent the case to the Manager of the factory concerned (the Shahpur Mircha Factory) "for favour of enquiry and report," and whether upon such report being received which was adverse to the complainant, the Deputy Magistrate dismissed the case on the ground that the complainant did not appear?

(*b*) Whether the attention of the Government has been called to another case of a somewhat similar character in which the facts are set forth as follows:—

"Some raiyats of Misrowlea, Madhupur, district Saran, petitioned Mr. Wheeler on the 11th ultimo (July) that Mr. Macgregor, the Manager of Arrowal Indigo Factory, has widened the village road leading from his Indigo Factory from 9 to 36 feet, encroaching on their fields and cutting the produce thereon, and requested a personal enquiry on the part of the District Magistrate into their case. The petition, which was received by one of the Deputy Magistrates, was forwarded by him to the District Magistrate with a tacit recommendation that Mr. Garrett, the Joint-Magistrate under Mr. Wheeler, may be deputed to enquire."

Whether it is the case that the Magistrate referred the complaint to the Manager complained against for report, and subsequently on the receipt of the report rejected the petition of the complainants?

Whether it is true that these raiyats were prosecuted by the Local Board of Chapra for pulling off the *shesso* trees planted by the said Local Board by trespassing into their fields?

Will the Government enquire whether it is the general practice followed by the District and Local Boards of Saran to plant trees, trespassing into the raiyats' fields against their consent, and record them in the Board's name in the cadastral survey?

(*c*) Whether these two cases and another case in which Mr. Konstam, then Subdivisional Officer of Hajipur, was concerned, to which I called the attention of the Government on the 25th August, 1894, by a question in this Council, point to the existence of any general practice followed by Magistrates in indigo districts in Bihar in regard to complaints instituted against Indigo Planters and their subordinates, the managers of factories or their assistants being called upon to report upon such complaints?

(*d*) Whether the Government approves of complaints made against Indigo Planters in Bihar and their subordinates being referred to such Indigo Planters for report? If not, will the Government be pleased to take such steps as to the Government may seem fit to put an end to a practice which must amount to a denial of justice to the raiyats who complain.

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON replied:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor's attention was drawn to the cases referred to by the Hon'ble Member and due notice was taken of them.

"In regard to the first case the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Mohan Bose asked a question towards the close of the last Session of the Council, the answer to which was subsequently communicated to him by letter, as follows:—

'The Government have received a report from the Commissioner of Patna on the case referred to. It appears that the Tahsildar against whom the complaint was made was not under Mr. Exshaw, who, though managing the factory for the local zamindar, has nothing to do with rent collection. The Manager of the Factory was not, therefore, personally interested in the case. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, considers that the Magistrate was wrong, under the circumstances of the case, apart from other possible minor irregularities, in making the reference to the Manager for enquiry and report, and, under orders which will be issued, such references will not be made in the future.'

"The orders mentioned at the end of the letter were issued to all Commissioners of Divisions, with the view of guarding against reference of complaints under section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code for enquiry and report to any person who is in the remotest degree, directly or indirectly, connected with or likely to be interested in the case.

"Enquiry was also made in regard to the second case mentioned by the Hon'ble Member. It appears that the Local Board obtained summonses on the 11th July last against three raiyats for having uprooted sisu seedlings planted by the Board along the Arua Bishenpura Road. On the same day a petition was filed by the raiyats complaining that the Manager of the Arua Factory had widened the road by uprooting their crops. This petition was referred by the District Magistrate to the Manager for report, as member of the Local Board in charge of the road. Eventually the raiyats were convicted by the Bench Magistrates and fined, and their petition was rejected. The general orders which have been issued will apply to such cases.

"The Lieutenant-Governor has no reason to believe that encroachments are made on the raiyats' fields along the roads of the Saran district. The object of the cadastral survey is to ascertain rights and record them as they are found to exist."

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MR. LISTER REGARDING THE WRITER-CONSTABLE OF CHATRA.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the proceedings of Mr. Lister, Joint-Magistrate of Serampore, as reported in the newspapers?

Is it the fact that Mr. Lister ordered a Writer-Constable attached to the Chatra out-post to be brought under arrest to his house, although the constable was not charged with any offence, nor had the Magistrate taken cognizance of any offence; whether in the Magistrate's house he was made to strike the ground with his forehead several times and to stand in a corner with his face turned towards the wall, and whether a whip was brought when his *jawab* or answer was taken; whether subsequent thereto he was sent under police custody and detained under such custody from the evening of the 20th August to 11 o'clock of the morning of the 22nd August?

Is it the case that on the 21st August the Writer-Constable applied for bail, and that the application was rejected by the Joint-Magistrate, although subsequently it appeared that he was being prosecuted for a bailable offence under section 29 of Act V of 1861, but that on the 22nd the Joint-Magistrate of his own motion released the Writer-Constable without any bail at all and without recording any reasons?

Whether, having regard to the fact that the sanction for the prosecution of the Writer-Constable under the Police Act was obtained on the 24th August, the arrest of the Writer-Constable, his detention in *hajat* and the other acts done by the Joint-Magistrate were not irregular and illegal?

Whether the Government approves of these proceedings; if not, will the Government be pleased to state what steps it has taken to mark its disapproval of such proceedings? Whether the Government will consider the propriety of not placing young officers in the position of Mr. Lister in charge of such an important subdivision as that of Serampore?

The Hon'ble Mr. BOLTON replied:—

"The facts of the case referred to by the Hon'ble Member are these:—At about 1 o'clock on the 20th August last the Health Officer of Calcutta and others arrived at Mr. Lister's office, and desired to see the death registers of the Konnagore and Chatra outposts for the purpose of obtaining information regarding the results of cholera inoculations carried out earlier in the year. Mr. Lister at once sent two peons for the registers. The man despatched to Konnagore, four miles distant, returned in due time with the register; but the other sent to Chatra, which is close to the Subdivisional Office, did not return, and a second peon was also sent, but without result. Dr. Simpson had, therefore, to leave Serampore in the evening without having seen the Chatra register. Mr. Lister called upon the Literate Constable of the outpost, who was in charge of the register, for an explanation, and he stated that he was ill with fever when the peon brought the order, and told the peon to come again. He also admitted that he was directed by the Head-Constable of the outpost to carry out the Subdivisional Officer's order, but being unwell, refused to give up the book at the time. The Head-Constable stated that the Literate Constable refused to comply with his or the Subdivisional Officer's order, that he did not complain of fever, but said that he felt uneasy, and that he told the peon to come afterwards for the register, and lay down. Mr. Lister sent for the Literate Constable. The latter was not brought under arrest, but was afterwards placed under arrest at the police-station, pending a reference to the District Superintendent of Police. He was not kept in the lock-up, and was, in fact, on parole at the station. No application for bail has been found, and bail was quite unnecessary. Mr. Lister's order amounted to confining the Constable to quarters, a form of punishment provided for in Act V of 1861, as amended by Act VIII of 1895. Beyond the man's statement there is no information as to what occurred when he came to Mr. Lister's house. Mr. Lister was suffering from fever at the time, and remained so seriously ill for several weeks afterwards that no question could be addressed to him regarding this case. He has since been compelled to proceed on leave to England.

"The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the Constable was guilty of grossly insubordinate conduct in not sending the register on receipt of the Subdivisional Officer's order, and his prosecution under section 29 of Act V of 1861 appears to have been justifiable. Mr. Lister was not authorised to pass an order confining him to quarters, that power being vested in the District Superintendent of Police.

"The Lieutenant-Governor obtained reports from the Commissioner and the Magistrate of Hooghly on this matter at the time, but having regard to the Constable's conduct and Mr. Lister's serious illness, necessitating his departure on leave, His Honour deemed it unnecessary to take further notice of the case.

"The reply to the last part of the Hon'ble Member's question is that the Government appoints to the charge of Subdivisions the most suitable officers available."

ESTATE'S PARTITION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane stated that he would postpone to the next meeting of Council his motion that the Bill to amend the law relating to the Partition of Estates be referred to a Select Committee.

PUBLIC DEMANDS RECOVERY ACT, 1895, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Wilkins be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895, in place of Mr. Pratt, *resigned*.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MURRAY TRUST BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to enlarge the scope of the charitable Trust created by the Will of the late Mrs. Sally Murray. He said:—

"The lady died more than fifty years ago in Calcutta, having byher Will devised the residue of her property, after payment of certain legacies, to the Wardens of St. John's Church for the purpose of obtaining the release from custody of deserving persons who may have been imprisoned for debt. This Fund came into the hands of the Wardens of St. John's Church in the year 1861, and was for some years duly applied to the purposes intended by the testatrix. But in the year 1888 the Debtors' Act was passed, and the effect of that Act was to make it extremely unlikely, if not practically impossible, that any person of the class contemplated by the testatrix should be in jail for debt, inasmuch as under that Act nobody is imprisoned for debt, except in cases of contumacy or bad faith. As the law now stands, it is not likely that there will ever be in the Calcutta Jail any person of the class whom the testatrix intended to benefit, namely, in the words of her Will, 'persons who are fit objects of charity and commiseration,' and there is therefore a practical failure of the Trust. In these circumstances the Wardens of St. John's Church have asked for authority to use the Fund in relieving deserving persons generally, who may be fit objects of charity, and this request is supported by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. Sir Griffith Evans who was at that time acting as Advocate-General, held that the conditions of the Trust could not be altered without legislation. Hence the present Bill. The Fund at present amounts to about Rs. 50,000, and consists largely of accumulated interest. The Bill has been drafted with the view to carry out the intentions of the testatrix as closely as possible. It is, in the first place, provided that the Fund shall be appropriated to the release from custody of deserving debtors, if there be any such; next, failing deserving debtors in jail, it is proposed to appropriate the Fund to helping prisoners released from the criminal jail to start afresh in life and to enable them to earn an honest living, and, finally, failing these, the Bill enables the Wardens of the Church to spend the Fund towards the relief of the deserving poor of Calcutta generally. These are the substantive provisions of the Bill, which is a very small and unpretentious measure. It is intended, with the consent of the Wardens, to invest the funds in the hands of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, but the administration of the Fund will continue in the hands of the Wardens of St. John's Church."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BENGAL LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT ACT OF 1885 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Risley moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Wilkins be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885, in place of Mr. Pratt, *resigned*.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 2nd January, 1897.

CALCUTTA;
The 29th December, 1896.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

SCARCITY IN THE PATNA DIVISION.

No. 554Agri.—The 29th December 1896.—The following papers are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 705G., dated Bankipore, the 21st December 1896.

From—J. A. BOURDILLON, Esq., C.S., Offg. Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith my report under sections 13 and 24 of the Famine Code for the weeks ending 5th and 12th December.

PART I.—INTRODUCTORY.

2 I regret that this report is unavoidably a day or two late. As soon as possible after despatching my last report, I arranged to make a rapid tour through Shahabad with the Officiating Collector, Mr. Egerton, as I was anxious to go through the distressed parts of the district with him before he made over charge. I proceeded to Arrah on the evening of the 10th, and thence travelled by special steamer to Dehri, thence to Sasaram and Bhabhua, and back by Zamania. I inspected the offices at both subdivisions, and, using all the expedition possible, I was unable to reach my head-quarters at Bankipore till the evening of the 18th instant. I have been fully employed ever since my return in checking the district returns, and in disposing of other urgent work which could not be postponed. I trust that the delay will cause no inconvenience to Government.

PART II.—DISTRICT REPORTS.

3. *Patna.*—The prospects in this district continue good, and the situation, if anything, has changed for the better, since (*a*) it appears that the Islampur thana in the Bihar subdivision is better off than was at first supposed, (*b*) there is everywhere less apprehension of distress, and (*c*) the Collector thinks that the *aghani* rice crop will be nearer 10 annas than 9 annas.

4. I do not notice at present Mr. Inglis' estimate of food stocks, consumption and demand, as I intend to review the whole subject as soon as I succeed in obtaining reports from all districts. These are coming in but slowly at present.

5. The exports and imports by steamer and by the Bengal and North-Western Railway *vid* Digha Ghat are extremely small. Since the date of the Collector's letter I have received statistics of exports and imports on the East Indian Railway in the Patna district which are appended. He has also compared the figures with those of the corresponding fortnight in 1895. The total exports of the week by rail beyond the district were 1,10,688 maunds, and the imports from outside the district amounted to 22,473. In 1895 the corresponding figures were 39,914 and 4,556. The exports are nearly threefold what they were a year ago, and the imports nearly five times as great. I have had an interview with Mr. Pearson, the Manager of the India General Steam Navigation Company at Bankipore, and he has offered to collect statistics of boat traffic on the Ganges—an offer which no doubt the Collector will thankfully accept.

6. The figures given by the Collector under section 24 (4) are obviously much below the mark, and inspire me with no confidence: they are, however, to be checked, and the result may be awaited. It is difficult to believe that in Patna city, which contains a population of 165,192, the number of persons in want of relief is 299 only, especially when it is also reported that in the same city 8,003 persons received gratuitous relief during the fortnight ending 20th November, an average of 571 per diem. I will enquire whether the action of the Patna Relief Committee in suspending operations is justified by the circumstances of the city.

7. *Gaya.*—The Collector's report shows that the prospects of the district are still good, and only one or two points require notice.

Rs. 1,11,850; but it will be seen from paragraph 3 of my report of the 11th November last, that only Rs. 51,850 of this sum are budgetted for the current year. If any relief at all has to be given in the Gaya district, it will fall within the year 1897-98, and I am therefore directing the Chairman to go on with the original programme of his current budget, leaving the estimate for 1897-98 to be considered hereafter. Should relief suddenly be required, the permission accorded by Government to all District Boards to overdraw to the extent of Rs. 25,000 will meet the case till an adjustment can be made.

10. There appears to be no objection to the measures described in paragraph 14 for the collection of small relief funds, and the grant of charitable relief to emergent cases; but I will ask Mr. Savage to push on the preparation of lists of persons likely to require relief, as has been done in Patna.

11. *Shahabad.*—Here too the Collector's report, the last which will be submitted by Mr. Egerton, shows that there is no need to be apprehensive for the Shahabad district at present. I have myself accompanied Mr. Egerton through the worst parts of this district, and the remarks and recommendations in his report were decided on with me.

12. The rice crop in the irrigated tracts has been excellent, and the prospects of the *rabi* are good everywhere, due chiefly to the rainfall of the 22nd November. A very large area near Mohania has been irrigated from a *bandh* erected at his own expense in the river Durgaoti by Babu Makund Saho, a local banker. The crops in this area are excellent, and the prospective benefits he has conferred on the vicinity are great. His services will be further acknowledged at a suitable time and place. Mr. Buckley also informs me that in the western part of this district, which is ethnologically and geographically a part of the North-Western Provinces and inhabited by a wheat-eating people, there is a great demand for water for the *rabi*. In Eastern Shahabad, Patna and Gaya they do not seem to want canal water.

13. I found that the relief works in the Bhabhua subdivision which still remain open were being managed very strictly, and there was certainly no waste. The task set was considerable, and less than the minimum wage was often given. It has now been arranged that the basis of calculation is to be 10 seers instead of 8 seers, as prices have fallen a little, and that at least the minimum wage must always be given. The people were in fair condition, and were nearly all of the lower classes and accustomed to labour: significant evidence of this fact is afforded by their all bringing their own *kodalis* and baskets. The Collector's explanation of the comparatively large numbers entered as receiving daily wage irrespective of task is sufficient. I saw these persons myself.

14. I have ordered the tank at Sabar to be closed, but the Hata-Dargaoti road will be kept open. It certainly affords needed employment to a large number of persons in the vicinity, and the District Board are thus enabled to carry out an important work at a cheap rate. Here, as in Patna and Gaya, I am desiring the District Board to go on with their original programmes of work, with the limitations already explained above in dealing with the Gaya report.

15. I have satisfied myself that the petty gratuitous relief reported was not given indiscriminately. It was bestowed mostly on beggars and cripples, who in hard times such as these find their usual sources of relief greatly curtailed. Loans have been freely given in the Bhabhua subdivision to the extent of nearly Rs. 19,000 in all. The time for these is now past however.

16. Imports have increased and exports fallen off during the period under report, but, as already stated, this subject will be more fully discussed later.

17. *Saran.*—From this district, I regret to say, the reports are not satisfactory, and private advices confirm fully the Collector's views.

18. Mr. Earle has slightly altered his estimate of the area to be immediately affected, and has sent a map illustrating the changes in the situation. Instead of an area of 766 square miles and a population of 665,830, which are the latest previous figures in my possession, he now places the area and population immediately to be affected at 880 square miles and 779,705

19. The Collector has done well in organizing his relief circles so early, because, for a reason to be stated in the next paragraph, it is not unlikely that charitable relief will have to be granted in villages earlier than we at first anticipated. But I am doubtful whether in speaking of circles he means charges or not: obviously Mirganj thana, which has an area of 435 square miles, is far too large for a circle, and too large also for a charge. Since the date of his report I have sanctioned the deputation of Mr. Garrett, Assistant Magistrate, to Gopalganj to assist the Subdivisional Officer in relief work.

20. Mr. Earle's remarks also suggest an important point, viz., that the unusually large number of emigrants to Bengal this year is not an unmixed blessing, for, as these are all adult males, the proportion of capable workers is largely decreased, and the number of weakly men, women and children without proper support is considerably advanced. It is true that eventually these men may be expected to send money to their homes, but in the meantime their families are thrown a good deal on our hands. This is a fact to be remembered in appraising the distress in Saran, as is the concomitant fact that most of these emigrants will be returning about May and June.

21. Crop prospects are good, but I have just heard by telegram that hoar frost on two nights has done some damage to the *rahar*, which, as Mr. Earle reports, is unusually early in flower.

22. The partial cessation of imports and the increase of exports is difficult to explain, prices having remained almost stationary. Most of the exports, it will be seen, go to the westward, half of them from Revelganj, and they consist largely of "other grains." Of the imports, rice and "other grains" account for about 15,000 maunds each, the volume of the remaining cereals being small.

23. There has been some confusion, as already reported, in the starting of relief works, but the Collector has taken up the matter, and I trust that Famine Code rules will now be carefully followed. Charitable relief by the police has also been distributed not very intelligently. I propose to visit all the relief works in Saran with the Collector immediately after Christmas, and hope that by that time they will be in proper train.

24. Advances have been freely given, but the time for these is almost past. It is too soon yet for us to judge of the effect of the proposed bounty of one rupee for each *kutcha* well.

25. The proposals for increasing the number of poor-houses in the Hatwa estate has my entire support. It has long been the practice of this Raj to give food to the poor and diseased who choose to come for it to the poor-house at Hatwa, and it is entirely in accord with the traditions of this house that the system should be developed at the present crisis. Had the late Maharaja lived, he would have been the first to propose it. I have in a separate communication asked the sanction of the Court of Wards to the expenditure of Rs. 3,500 in this direction for the present.

26. The result of Mr. Earle's appeals to the generosity of zamindars is disappointing; but if they will assist him in preparing lists of those likely to need relief in villages, much will have been done.

27. *Champaran.*—In this district I regret to say that there has been a rapid change for the worse, as evidenced by the largely increasing numbers who flock to relief works.

28. Mr. Macpherson, on fuller information, has been forced to alter his estimate of the area and population to be immediately affected; and instead of an area of 570 square miles with a population of 271,415, he now estimates the tract requiring immediate relief to be 1,057 square miles with a population of 601,149. I have entered these figures in the revised estimate of numbers and cost, which I am to-day submitting to Government. The Collector now says that the greater part of the northern and eastern portion of the Bettiah subdivision, and most of the southern half of the Sadar subdivision are in present need of relief.

29. There has been some delay on the part of officers in joining the district for famine relief work, but in the meantime the gentlemen named

relief works in their own *dehats* at their own expense. As Champaran is evidently at this moment the critical point in our line of defence, I am sending up there all the reinforcements I can.

30. The volume of exports and imports is extraordinarily small. As prices are on the whole a little easier, I ascribe this state of the market to a belief that stocks are sufficient for the present, but that, on the other hand, there is no surplus for exportation. It is satisfactory to learn that the drain of exports by road has ceased.

31. The information given by the Collector under the head of Relief Works is most instructive. The number of regular relief works has increased from 7 to 11, and more would have been opened had officers been available to take charge. Of these 11 works, 7 are in Bettiah and 4 in the Sadar subdivision. The average number of male units employed daily on relief has risen from 1,330 to 2,426, while those in receipt of daily wage irrespective of task have advanced from 90 to 240 per diem. On the last day of the fortnight under report there were 6,323 persons employed on Government relief works. The Collector also reports that the numbers on the private relief works started by planters were greater than on those under Government supervision. In the factories which sent returns, it appears that the average number employed daily during the week ending 12th December was 13,585, which, added to the 4,292 on Government works, gives a daily average of 17,877. Relief workers were also employed in other factories, from which no returns have been received; and if these be included, it is clear that the daily average for the week could not have been less than 20,000. On these private works it is to be observed that no task was exacted; but even making allowances for this fact, and for a possible reduction in numbers when Famine Code principles are applied, it is manifest that in Champaran every nerve must be strained to keep abreast of the requirements of the people.

32. Gratuitous relief has been commenced on a small scale, and lists are being prepared for villages. It is hoped that before Christmas all the Superintendents of charges immediately required will be in their places, and that this very important branch of their work will then be taken up.

33. Inoformation a as loans is not complete; but as all officers have been busy in the field, we can fford to wait a little longer for the submission of statistical returns.

34. The total amount spent so far has been only Rs. 3,851-11-5, but it is manifest that payments will soon become much heavier. It was shown in paragraph 111 of my report of the 11th November that the District Board of Champaran have only Rs. 25,000 available for famine relief expenditure in 1896-97. I therefore propose at once to ask Government in a separate letter to place one lakh of rupees at the disposal of the Collector as a preliminary contribution.

35. *Muzaffarpur.*—Judging by Mr. Hare's report, the change in his district during the last fortnight has been very small, and it is clear that events are not marching so fast there as in Champaran. This is in accordance with the expectations formed at the Muzaffarpur Conference on the 4th and 5th instant.

36. Prices are practically stationary, and this possibly accounts (as I have suggested in dealing with the Champaran report) for the comparative stagnation in railway traffic in food-grains. The total imports by rail aggregate 13,625 maunds and the exports 7,341 maunds, leaving a net excess of imports of only 6,284 maunds.

37. Relief works do not yet attract labourers, except one which is being conducted by the Sitamarhi Municipality. The average number of male units employed daily for the week ending 5th December was 210·28. and that for the week ending 12th idem was 335·18.

38. In spite of these small numbers, however, I have thought it right to sanction the opening of a poor-house at Sitamarhi; in order to enable the Subdivisional Officer to collect the beggars and other helpless persons, and to give them some shelter. The cold at this time of year, greatly aggravates the distress caused by scanty food.

39. Mr. Hare is busy developing his system of circles. As has already been reported, many of his circle officers will be planters, and will give their

40. *Darbhanga.*—The progress of affairs in this district during the fortnight gives it an intermediate place between Champaran and Muzaffarpur. There is not so much distress as in Champaran, but numbers are coming much more rapidly to the relief works than in Muzaffarpur.

41. Mr. Carlyle makes no material change in his estimate, and adheres to the classification which he at first adopted. Charges and circles are being plotted, and will be manned very shortly, for the Collector reports that the numbers on relief works are increasing rapidly, and he expects by the end of the month to have a daily average of between 20,000 and 30,000 workers on his hands. He is therefore not much behind Champaran, and more relief works will be opened rapidly during the present fortnight as occasion requires.

42. Wandering is also reported, and Mr. Carlyle has rightly judged that the time has come for opening poor-houses at Madhubani and Darbhanga. I will sanction these forthwith.

43. The volume of grain traffic is very large, and the railway statistics give a total of 61,385 maunds of exports and 15,620 maunds of imports, thus showing an apparent excess of 45,675 maunds under exports, and the Collector was at first inclined to attribute this to the new rice coming into the market. He has, however, while on tour near the frontier, found that the whole of this apparent drain is made good by the immense quantities of rice smuggled in from Nepal.

44. The number of relief works open at present is four, and the average daily number of male units was 254 in the first week of the fortnight and 535 in the second.

45. Loans and advances for wells have so far had no great vogue in this district, but Mr. Carlyle has now done his best to push them by putting a Deputy Collector on special duty in this connection. We shall learn from the next report what success has attended his efforts.

PART III—CONCLUSION.

46. During the fortnight under review, there has been change in both directions, towards improvement and towards deterioration. In Patna, Gaya and Shahabad prospects have improved, while in Champaran the condition of the people has rapidly deteriorated; in Saran and Darbhanga the same process has been less rapid, and in Muzaffarpur there has been hardly any change.

47. Both in Saran and in Champaran, the area to be immediately affected must be enlarged in the opinion of the Collector, and the area and population which demand immediate assistance now stand as follows in each of the four northern districts of the Division:—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Saran	880	779,705
Champaran	1,057	601,149
Muzaffarpur	1,851	1,660,000
Darbhanga	2,044	1,720,000
Total ...	5,832	4,760,854

48. In Champaran and Darbhanga, the numbers on relief works are rising, and it is expected that in them the numbers relieved will reach the high figure of 30,000 per diem during the current fortnight. Works will be opened as required, and we need not fear, I trust, any confusion. The Collector of Darbhanga has already received a contribution of one lakh of rupees from Government, and I am about to ask that a similar sum may be allotted to Champaran.

49. This rapid rise of the numbers seeking relief should give no cause for alarm. It has already been pointed out by myself and others that about the middle of December field work would fail a good deal. The rice crop, such as it is, has by this time been cut in most places, and that source of employment is closed. It was stated also in my last report that numbers of men had been turned back from Nepal, and these must have come on to our relief works in default of the employment on which they reckon at this time of year.

51. Charitable relief has been afforded in many pla ces, and it is clear that this form of relief must soon be considerably developed. I expect to hear in the next reports I receive that arrangement are completed everywhere.

52. There has been a general stagnation in the food-grain traffic, which is remarkable; and, as stated above, I attribute the fact to the belief that stocks are generally sufficient, but not excessive; the total traffic, so far as it has been reported, may be summarised as follows:—

District.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Patna	25,455	1,10,886	E. 85,431
Gaya	Not given.	Not given.	.....
Shahabad	16,647	24,247	E. 7,600
Saran	38,666	14,644	I. 24,022
Champaran	3,934	3,993	E. 59
Muzaffarpur	13,625	7,341	I. 6,284
Darbhanga	15,620	61,085	E. 45,465

53. As to stocks in hand, information is not yet complete. A report on the subject will be submitted as soon as possible.

54. No mention has been made in any of the reports of the major works which are about to be carried out entirely under Public Works Department agency. I have, however, to-day had an interview with Mr. C. A. Mills (who is about to be appointed Superintending Engineer for relief works), and he informs me that the scheme for the Bhagmati-Lakhandai cut in Sitamarhi has been approved by Mr. Toogood, who is now writing his report on the subject. If taken in hand at once, this scheme will cost Rs. 75,000 in earthwork alone during the current and next year, and will thus afford ample employment in that part of the Muzaffarpur district. Mr. Mills is now on his way to Champaran to take up the Dhanaoti scheme.

55. In conclusion, it is only necessary to say that during the current fortnight we must expect a considerable increase in the numbers of those on relief works and in the receipt of charitable relief, and that poor-houses will have to be opened in several places. So far as present indications can be trusted, they all tend to show that the estimates of numbers and cost, which I have propounded so far, are fairly correct. They certainly do not exaggerate the situation, but are unhappily, if anything, short of the truth. It has been known for some time that Champaran and Darbhanga would first require relief, that the high price of food-grains as compared with 1873-74 would call for an earlier distribution of charitable relief, and that after the rice had been cut and threshed, the numbers on relief works would rise.

No. 2058R., dated Bankipore, the 17th December 1896.

From—T. INGLIS, Esq., Collector of Patna,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit the half-monthly report for the first-half of December, as required by Rule 24 of the Bengal Famine Code.

Your Famine Circular No. 13 of 1896 was not received in time to be given effect to by all reporting officers, and as a result my figures will cover both the half-monthly period and that of the fortnight ending Saturday, the 12th current. I shall endeavour to keep the figures so that no confusion may arise. When the period covered by the figures is not given, it will be understood that the figures relate to the first-half of December.

Section 24 (1).—There is no change under this head. No relief circles have been formed, as none are yet necessary.

Section 24 (2). (a).—General state of the affected tracts.—During the last 12 days I have been all over the Sadar subdivision and have travelled 283 miles by road, besides three small railway journeys. I am inclined to think that the winter rice crop has been over-estimated, and that 10 annas would be a better estimate than 12 annas, the figure formerly given. Though I have received many complaints as regards the incidence of the chaukidari tax owing to unfair assessments, and the refusal of the Irrigation Department to grant long-term leases, due, I am told by the Executive Engineer, to the failure on the part of the would-be lessees to maintain their village channels in order, I have not received any complaints from the people of distress. Beggars there are, but I found the same last year. My information is that the labouring classes will have full employment till after the *rabi* crop is gathered. The winter rice is still being harvested and is being threshed. The labourers get a share in the produce which will last them after the harvest is over for some time. Sugarcane land is being prepared, and *rabi* is still being sown in Dinapore, Bihar, and parts of the Sadar subdivision. The Subdivisional Officer, Bihar, writes that the condition of Islampur is less serious than was at first supposed. He adds that the people are more reassured, and no fears are entertained of stocks running short. Exportation has, however, again set in, and may again upset people's minds. The City Magistrate of Patna writes that symptoms of distress may be said to be somewhat less acute or observable than when the last half-monthly report was written. The Subdivisional Officer, Barh, writes that the state of his subdivision is good, while Dinapore reports that the high prices prevailing are beginning to be felt, and that the condition of the people is fair. I may say for the whole district that there has been no change during the period under report.

Section 24 (2) (b). Crop prospects.—I would reduce the outturn of winter rice for the Sadar subdivision to 10 annas. The police say that the Dinapore figure should be reduced from 6 to 4 annas owing to the large proportion of empty ears found in the rice when reaped. I found the same in the Sadar subdivision. This will not, however, alter the average for the district. The final report on the winter rice crop for 1896 submitted to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture on the 27th ultimo gave the district average at 9¼ annas. This average was obtained by adding the averages for the four subdivisions and dividing the result by 4. This is obviously wrong, as the area under this crop is very small in Dinapore, only 4,000 bighas, whereas in Bihar it is given as 225,500 bighas. Working this average out on the number of bigha sown according to each subdivision, I find that with the reduced estimates now taken, the district average will be not less than 9¾ annas, which is well above my former average of 9 annas. The *rabi* crop continues to look well, though admittedly in places it is suffering to some extent for want of moisture. In the Sadar subdivision even in those parts where the rice crop was not good, I found *khesari* and *tisi* growing in the paddy fields. Poppy I found everywhere looking well. It has germinated at the first sowing. Rain in the second-half of this month would be of inestimable value. The Subdivisional Officers of Bihar and Barh estimate the *rabi* crops at 12 annas: Dinapore says that the crop is doing well. I would take the Sadar subdivision crop at 12 annas though both here and in the Bihar subdivision the area under *khesari* is greatly contracted.

Section 24 (2) (c). Food-stocks.—The notice issued to panchayats regarding the stocks of food-grains produced the following results:—

	Maunds.
Rice	2,16,617
Dhan	1,06,721
Wheat	22,398
Barley	9,618
Makai	60,366
Other food-grains	3,42,235
Total ...	7,57,955

A statement for each thana is submitted, taking the population of the district at 1,772,352, which is the figure obtained at the last census. This return, if accepted, would show that

crop now being harvested. The final report regarding this crop gives the area under cultivation as 421,500 acres. The Department of Land Records and Agriculture gives 12 to 13 maunds as the produce of an average crop per acre.

Taking the average crop of an acre at 12 maunds, and the average outturn of the crop at 9 annas (to be on the safe side), the produce of this crop will amount to 28,45,125 maunds. The area under *rabi* (food-grains) in 1895-96 was 350,800 acres. If we take 300,000 as the area under this crop at present, and the outturn at 12 maunds per acre on an average with a 12-anna crop, these crops will produce in March a further stock of 27,00,000 maunds.

The estimate of food-grains may be taken as follows:—

	Maunds.
In stock at end of November	7,58,000
Winter rice	28,45,000
Rabi	27,00,000
Total ...	63,03,000

As I said above, I consider the panchayat returns below the mark, but I take it for the purpose of this report as what is admittedly in existence. This stock will have to serve till the beginning of August, when the new *bhadoi* will begin to come into the market. The population, according to Statement D, submitted with the Annual Administration Report, gives the following results:—

Men	540,667
Women	582,929
Total adults	1,123,596
Children	646,716

Allowing 1 seer for each adult per diem and 6 chitaks on an average for each child, the daily consumption for the district will be 34,153 maunds. At this rate the stock estimated above will last for 182 days, or, say, for six months, which will expire at the end of May. This estimate assumes that there will be no exportation, and that the crop will not suffer for want of moisture. It also discloses the fact that the district will be without food for two months—June and July. I regret that I have left in camp the necessary references as regards the normal consumption per head of the population, and my estimate on this head is, I feel sure, based on a too high rate of consumption. In the time of scarcity consumption is undoubtedly reduced and is capable of reduction before actual distress sets in. The figures of exportation and importation have not yet reached me, so I can say nothing of the direction trade is taking. The Subdivisional Officer of Bihar reports that exportation has again set in briskly, and proposes to take statistics on the main road. I do not think this is necessary, as the bulk of the grain finds its way to the railway which provides the necessary figures. It is generally reported that sweet potatoes and water-nuts, which form the food of the poorer classes for a part of the year, have now come into the market, and relieved, to a certain extent, the pinch of high prices. My reason for disbelieving the panchayat returns is briefly this—that no one will admit having a stock of rice or food-grains. In the interior grain-dealers are also equally reticent. The most encouraging evidence of the existence of sufficient stocks is the absence of anxiety among the inhabitants of the interior. The cultivators are generally holding their stocks, and only sell when they have to meet their landlords' demands.

Section 24 (2) (d). Importation and exportation of food-grains.—The figures received from the railway and steamer companies show that during the first 15 days of this month 1,10,886 maunds left the district and 25,455 maunds were received. The net export was therefore 85,431 maunds, which shows a renewed activity in exportation. The figures received from the East Indian Railway show that while the exports have increased from 39,914 maunds in the corresponding period of 1895 to 1,10,683, or, say, 175 per cent., imports have also risen from 4,556 maunds to 22,473 maunds, or by 393 per cent. The export trade is chiefly confined to "Indian-corn" and "Other food-grains," while imports mainly consist of rice. Mokameh, Barh, Khusrupur, and Patna are the chief exporting stations, while Patna, Digha, and Bankipore have taken most imports, chiefly of rice. Rice is the staple food, and during the period under report the net import of this article of food has been 13,617 maunds. The large exports from Barh and Mokameh explain the high prices prevailing in those marts.

The statements required for this report showing the traffic in food-grains are herewith submitted.

Section 24 (2) (e). Rainfall.—Nil.

Section 24 (2) (f). Public health.—Good

Section 24 (2) (g). Emigration or immigration of famished people.—No officer has reported any such movement. When at Bihta, in the beginning of my late tour, I met large numbers of people, chiefly from Azamgarh and one or two other districts in the North-Western Provinces, on their way to Mymensingh. They had been collected by a contractor, and have most of them gone there year after year. They say that they do not get enough to eat on the famine works in the North-Western Provinces, but the circumstances under which they were proceeding to Mymensingh and the prospects held out to them justified their proceeding so far to obtain work. Their women and children were going with them. They told me it would take them 22 days from the Sone to reach their destination.

The steamer company also reports that a number of coolies for Lower Bengal, chiefly for the Dacca Division, have availed themselves of the company's service of steamers.

Section 24 (2) (h). Condition of cattle.—No change reported. Green fodder is becoming scarcer, but the new straw provides sufficient fodder. Water is so far sufficient.

Section 24 (2) (i). Prices.—The annexed table gives the prevailing prices. The new rice has risen in price to some extent. Wheat has improved, also barley and *rahar*. Gram has varied, and the maximum and minimum rates have come closer together. In Manair prices have slightly improved, but there is no trade there to speak of and there is no competition to keep down prices. Barh and Mokameh still maintain the highest rates in this district.

Section 24 (3).—The test-works at Manair and Mokameh are still open. The others have been closed as the rice harvest gives full occupation to the labouring classes. There is nothing new to report as regards these works. The usual statements are appended.

Section 24 (4).—No poor-houses have been opened anywhere. In calling for a return of food-stocks from panchayats, I called also for a return of the classes for whom gratuitous relief might become necessary. A statement showing the returns, thana by thana, is submitted. The following are the figures for the district :—

Idiots and lunatics	155
Cripples	3,020
Blind persons	1,697
Persons who from old age or physical infirmity are incapable of earning a living	1,447
Persons whose attendance on the sick or infants at their homes is absolutely necessary	906
Persons who are in distress and who being of respectable family cannot work	772
Total ...	7,997

I propose to have enquiries made into these cases by Subdivisional Officers and an officer from head-quarters. These totals include figures for municipal areas collected by the police. The figures for Patna City are 299.

The Patna City Relief Committee at Jhauganj is said to have collapsed owing to the apathy of the members. They report that for the fortnight ending the 20th November they relieved 10,196 persons, distributed as follows :—

By gratuitous relief	5,669
By sale at cheap rates	4,527

This gives an average of 728 persons relieved a day. The total cost was Rs. 222-10-9 only, of which Rs. 136-7-3 was spent on gratuitous relief, for which *makai* was chiefly used. Two hundred and seven maunds of rice were sold at a cheap rate at a cost of Rs. 86-3-6. By the Bankipore Committee 2,334 persons received gratuitous relief and 3,076 bought grain at a reduced rate up to the 15th current since the Commitee commenced work. The cost has not been stated.

Section 24 (5). Organisation for employment of artisans, &c.—Nil.

Section 24 (6). Organisation for the distribution of grain doles—Nil.

Section 24 (7). Relief in kitchens.—Nil.

Section 24 (8). Loans.—

Application received under the Land Improvement Act, 1.
Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 44 during the half-month against nil last year.

The total received up to date is as follows :—

Under Land Improvement Act, 2.
Under Agriculturists' Loans Act, 154.

No loans have as yet been granted. The kanungoes and general manager are making enquiries, but in most cases these applications are made to meet expenditure not contemplated by the Acts. No advances have been made for wells as the cultivators have already dug these, when necessary, themselves.

Section 24 (9)—

(*a*) No new grants have been made by the District Board. A grant of Rs. 10,000 has been made by Government for advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

(*b*) These are embodied in the statements attached to this report.

(*c*) The balance available under the District Board grant is shown in the financial statement which is for the fortnight ending with the 12th current.

The following statements are also appended. They are for the fortnight ending the 12th current :—

(1) Morning Statement D... (2)

The figures of imports and exports will be submitted later when received from the East Indian Railway Company.

The following statement is blank :—

(1) Gratuitous relief, Form No. 6.

No report of any death from starvation or of distress approaching starvation has been received, and I see no signs of distress among the population. Crime is reported to have slightly increased in Patna City and Dinapore town. This is not unusual at this time of the year when the nights are dark and people sleep more soundly under their warmer bed clothing. The cases reported from Manair of respectable women who were in distress have been enquired into by the Sub-Inspector of Schools, but I cannot accept his report entirely. I have directed the Subdivisional Officer, Dinapore, to enquire into these cases personally. The Subdivisional Officer, Bihar, reports that the head-constable of Chandi outpost reported certain cases to him. The head-constable was directed to submit the names, &c., of the sufferers to the Subdivisional Officer who proposed to enquire into each case, but the Subdivisional Officer has heard nothing more of them, and considers that there was no foundation for the report.

FORM 7.

FAMINE STATEMENT E—DISTRICT PATNA.

(See section 26 (*iii*) of the Code.)

Abstract Statement of Relief Works and Gratuitous Relief for the half-month ending 12th December 1896.

WORK.	A, B, C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK-WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		What amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage learned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
6th December 1896 ...	67	78	0 2 4	1 14 3	13	0 2 10	61 1 3	Nil	.....	.....
12th " " ..	57	79	0 2 7	2 1 6	.....	.....	56 9 4½	"	.....	.....

PATNA DISTRICT.

Financial Statement.

NAME OF WORK.	Grant.	Expenditure during the fortnight on task-work.	Expenditure up to 12th December 1896 on task-work.	Expenditure up to 12th December 1896 on daily wages.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	Expenditure on poor-houses, &c.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Excavating a tank at Kazi talao, Manair.	540	70 5 7½	281 10 1½	8 7 0	290 1 1½	.....	249 14 10½
2. Raising miles 5—9, Fatwa-Bihar Road.	1,600	.....	61 2 3	.....	61 2 3	.....	1,538 13 9
3. Raising miles 1—7, Barh-Sakshra Road	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400 0 0
4. Raising miles 1—4, Mokameh-Burmera Road.	7,128	31 8 0	78 4 9	.....	78 4 9	.....	7,049 11 3
5. Raising Pahari-Fatehpur Road	5,445	.....	245 10 3	.....	245 10 3	.....	5,199 5 9
6. Raising and improving miles 4—10½, Dinapore-Nowbatpur Road.	1,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,950 0 0
7. Raising and improving Phulwari-Nowbatpur Road.	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900 0 0
8. Raising and improving Islampore-Jat Road.	1,367	.....	41 9 9	.....	41 9 9	.....	1,325 6 3
9. Fatua-Hilsa Road causeway ...	700	6 13 0	23 13 3	3 5, 9	27 3 0	.....	672 13 0
Total ...	21,090	117 10 7½	732 2 4½	11 12, 9	743 15 1½	.....	20,346 0 10½

NRITYA GOPAL SUR,
Accountant, District Engineer's office, Patna.

FORM 5.

DISTRICT PATNA.

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

(See section 26 (i) of the Code.)

For the half-month ending 12th December 1896.

Circle (or relief work or thana).	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK.																Total amount of work done.	Total amount paid.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.					TOTAL AMOUNT PAID.	NON-WORKING CHILDREN (SECTIONS 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE).		ADULT DEPENDENTS (SECTIONS 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE).	
	A.				B.				C.				D.															
	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.			Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total amount paid.	Total of columns 19 and 24.	Number.	Amount paid.	Number.	Amount paid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
ending 6th December 1896.																		Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Italso at Manair ...	177	78	83	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,975	43 1 3	...	...	...	...	.....	43 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
ing Mokameh-Surmera oad.	36	38	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,780	11 3 0	...	...	...	...	.....	11 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
ing up the causeway n Patwa-Hilsa road.	29	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,630	5 6 0	4	...	7	...	1 7 0	6 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	242	139	97	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,545	59 10 3	4	...	7	...	1 7 0	61 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
aits	242	104	48	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	4	...	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total male units ...	404				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	8				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ending 12th December 1896.																												
talso at Manair ...	129	58	97	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,749	36 4 4½	...	...	...	...	.....	36 4 4½			Nil.	
ing Mokameh-Surmera ad.	71	55	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,206	20 5 0	...	...	...	...	.....	20 5 0			Nil.	
Total ...	200	113	98	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,955	56 9 4½	...	...	...	...	.....	56 9 4½				
its	200	85	49	10																								
Total male units ...	344																											

NRITYA GOPAL SUR.

ment of retail shop prices for week ending 12th December 1896, as compared with the figures for week ending 28th November 1896.

	Patna City.		Sadar.		Barh.		Bihar.		Dinapore.		District.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...e i.e., mota	9¼ to 11½	10 to 11½	8½ to 14	9 to 12½	7¾ to 11½	7¾ to 12	9 to 13	9 to 13	9¼ to 10½	9¼ to 10½	7½ to 14	7½ to
... ...	8 to 9½	9 to 10	7 to 9	8 to 9	8 to 8¾	8 to 8	7½ to 9	8 to 10	8½ to 9¼	9 to 9¼	7 to 9½	8 to
... ...	10 to 13	11½ to 13	10 to 14	10½ to 14	11 to 12	11 to 13	8½ to 12	9 to 12	10	11½ to 12	8½ to 14	9 to
... ...	12¾ to 13½	13 to 13½	12 to 14	12 to 13½	11¼ to 12½	11 to 13	11½ to 14	11 to 13½	12 to 12½	12	11½ to 14	11 to
... ...	11 to 11½	11 to 12	11 to 14	11 to 12½	10½ to 11½	10½ to 12	9½ to 12½	10½ to 12	11½ to 12	11½ to 12	9½ to 14	10½ to
... ...	12 to 14	12 to 13	10 to 14	12 to 13	8 to 13	11 to 13	11 to 13	11¼ to 13	12	11½ to 12½	8 to 14	11 to
... ...	15 to 16	15 to 16	14 to 16	14 to 16	14	14 to 16	14 to 15	13½ to 15	.....	13½ to 15	14 to 16	13½ to

Deputy Collector,

For Collector.

[See Section 85 (4) of the Code.]

DAILY REGISTER.

Relief work—Raising Mokameh-Surmeyra road.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK.																	NUMBER EMPLOYED ON DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.					TOTAL NUMBER EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK AND DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.					Total amount paid (total of columns 19 and 24).	NON-WORKING CHILDREN (SECTIONS 83 AND 84).			ADULT DEPENDENTS (SECTIONS 83 AND 84).		
A.				B.				C.				D.				Total amount of work done.	Total amount paid.																	
Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.			Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total amount paid.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total.		Big children.	Small children.	Amount paid.	Men.	Women.	Amount paid.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
4	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. ft. 870	Rs. A. P. 1 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	1	...	14	Rs. A. P. 1 13 0	...	...	Nil	...	...
5	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	1 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	1	...	12	1 11 0	...	...	Nil	...	...
5	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	810	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	2	...	11	1 8 0	...	...	Nil	...	...
6	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	830	1 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	2	...	14	1 8 9	...	...	Nil	...	...
4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780	1 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	4	...	14	1 7 3	...	...	Nil	...	...
7	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	903	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	2	...	10	1 8 0	...	...	Nil	...	...
																900	1 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	2	...	13	1 11 0	...	...	Nil	...	...
38	38	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,880	11 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	36	38	14	...	88	11 3 0	...	...		...	...
12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	...	...	18	2 8 0	...	...	Nil	...	...
12	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,538	3 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	...	1	22	3 13 3	...	...	Nil	...	...
10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,108	2 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	20	2 12 3	...	...	Nil	...	...
13	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,505	4 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	1	1	25	4 11 9	...	...	Nil	...	...
13	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,272	3 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	...	3	27	3 2 9	...	...	Nil	...	...
11	9	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,375	3 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	...	5	25	3 11 0	...	...	Nil	...	...
71	55	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,208	20 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	71	55	1	10	137	20 5 0	...	...		...	...

Relief works, Kasitalao at Manair.

24	10	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. ft. 3,709	Rs. A. P. 6 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	24	10	9	7	50	Rs. A. P. 6 15 0	...	...	Nil	...	...
31	14	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,150	7 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	31	14	10	6	61	7 12 6	...	...	Nil	...	...
32	17	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,700	6 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	32	17	13	8	70	6 15 0	...	...	Nil	...	...
30	13	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,350	7 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	30	13	15	8	66	7 9 6	...	...	Nil	...	...
30	15	16	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,800	7 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	30	15	16	7	68	7 5 0	...	...	Nil	...	...
30	9	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,475	6 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	30	9	20	4	63	6 8 3	...	...	Nil	...	...
177	78	83	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,975	43 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	177	78	83	40	378	43 1 3	...	...		...	...
11	9	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,625	3 8 4½	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	13	2	34	3 8 4½	...	...	Nil	...	...
17	11	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	5 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	17	11	13	6	47	5 5 6	...	...	Nil	...	...
25	8	17	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,062	5 13 10½	...	...	...	...	...	25	8	17	6	56	5 13 10½	...	...	Nil	...	...
22	8	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,237	6 0 4½	...	...	...	...	...	22	8	17	4	51	6 0 4½	...	...	Nil	...	...
25	11	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,525	6 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	25	11	19	6	61	6 14 3	...	...	Nil	...	...
29	11	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,690	8 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	29	11	19	8	67	8 10 0	...	...	Nil	...	...
129	58	97	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,749	36 4 4½	...	...	...	...	...	129	58	97	32	316	36 4 4½	...	...		...	...

| | | |

PATNA DISTRICT.

Extract of IMPORTS excluding local traffic under the Commissioner's Famine Circular No. 13 of 1896.

n to which ported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Barley.		Indian corn.		Other food-grains.		Total.		Remarks.
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
... .	198	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	363	
... ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
... ...	10,374	708	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	15	64	592	10,459	1,315	
... .	279	152	258	...	161	4	...	...	3	...	126	135	827	291	
... ...	4,079	610	...	...	23	778	...	...	...	...	437	440	4,539	1,828	
t	5,093	247	..	...	...	519	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,093	756	
... ...	612	...	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	968	...	
... ...	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	359	...	
otal East Indian Railway ...	21,024	2,079	614	3	205	1,301	...	...	3	15	627	1,167	22,473	4,556	
t (Bengal and estern Railway)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	546	...	546	...	Previous year's figures not furnished.
neral Steam Na- Company, Limit- a	63	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2,373	...	2,436	...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Arick Total ...	21,087	2,079	614	3	205	1,301	...	...	3	15	3,546	1,167	25,455	4,556	

T. INGLIS,
Collector.

Statement of food-grains imported to stations on the Patna district during the fortnight ending 15th December 1896, as compared with the corresponding period of the last year.

From	To	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Barley.		Indian-corn.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
		1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Mokameh ghat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
bhanga ...	Mokameh ...	3	363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
keserai ...		81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
pointe ...		117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
htiarpur ...		(58)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	.....
		198	363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	363
rhara ...	Pandaruk	.....	...	...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.. ...	... ..	... ..	3
	Barh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bukhtiarpur ...	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	Khusrupur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Futwah	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
kor ...	Patna ghat ...	1,718	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....
Iwan ...		2,888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
arol ...		2,052	682	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	.....
ndpur ...		1,037	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ooee ...		49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....
seserai ...		129	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
garia ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	35	.....	.....
urhi ...		.....	(31)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(38)	(606)	.....	.....
kipur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(342)	.....	.....
nehal ...	... ...	.....	... ..	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	327	.....	.....
ngunge ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
dpur ...	.....	.....	26	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
tiarpur ...	.....	.....	(3)	.....	.....	.....	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(6)	.....	.....
poon ...	.....	.....	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(528)	(200)	.....	.....
nch ghat ...	.....	... ..	.....	.....	... ..	(372)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
nch ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	(70)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
unathpur ...	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101*	.....	.....
lea ...	344	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
egunge ...	346	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ra	685	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ati	683	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
pur	357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		10,374	708	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	64	592	10,459	1,315

STATIONS.		RICE.		PADDY.		WHEAT.		BARLEY.		INDIAN-CORN.		OTHER FOOD-GRAINS.		TOTAL.	
From	To	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
upur ...			10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anath junc-			15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	12	23	...	...
).															
eserai ...		184	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...
neh ...		(45)	(25)	...	...	(32)	(38)	...	(7)	...	...	(11)	(15)	...	...
liarpur ...		(693)	(690)	...	...	(24)	(15)	...	(8)	...	...	(69)	(109)	...	...
oon	Patna ...	(5)	...	...	(105)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...		...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...
abad ...		...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
unathpur ...		...	...	22	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
urhi ...		(24)	(174)	...	(135)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(72)	...	...
es Canton-		7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nt.															
alpur ...	.....	...	...	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
abad ...	.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ee	.....	54	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	.....	...	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	.....	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
dyanath-Deo-	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	15	...	...
r.															
gserai ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	827	...
		279	163	258	...	161	1	...	...	3	...	126	135	...	291
ur		1,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nge		314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
oi		341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anj		704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
iarpur ...		(3)	(8)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rhi		(84)	(806)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(213)	(1,079)	...	...
l		(30)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(97)	...	...	...
abad		856	610	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	207	415	...	...
... ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...
... ...	Bankipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(21)	...	...	...
... ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...
upur ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(120)	...	...
h		(14)	(61)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(12)	(8)	...	...
rai		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(17)	...	...
eh		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
gunge ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
pur		315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
natli ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	...	...	...
e		45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. ...		16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...
ria		...	...	...	...	...	716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		4,079	610	...	...	23	77[illegible]	...	...	...	...	437	440	4,539	1,828
ipur ...		(266)	(355)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(695)	...	...
hi		(290)	(79)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(2,074)	...	...
nj		3,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
on		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(672)	(134)	...	...
... ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(321)	...	...
serai ..		443	...	...	...	...	51[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
bad ...	Digha ghat ...	...	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...		357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...		343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
dharpur ...		360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
pur ...		307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...		...	...	...	...	...	(21[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5,093	237	...	...	...	[illegible]10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,093	756
	Poompoon	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Masaurhi	...	...	...	...	...	8[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nadaul	...	...	...	...	...	N[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
n	Dinapur	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
erai ...	Do.	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ar	.....	...	...	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		642	...	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	998	...
	Sadiapur	...	...	...	...	...	N[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
a	Bihta	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	...

FORM No. 8.

PATNA DISTRICT.

Statement of Imports of food-grains in maunds by steamers during the half month ending 15th December 1896.

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patna ...	Goalundo ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,885*	1,885	* The 1,885 consists entirely of kalai.
	English Bazar	63	...	...	...	...	277†	340	† The 277 consists entirely of kalai.
	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	211‡	211	‡ The 211 consists entirely of kalai.
	Total ...	63	...	...	...	...	2,373	2,436	

Upward traffic by country boats slack. A few laden with Koil, chiefly have passed up.

H. A. PEARSON,
Agent, Patna.

PATNA DISTRICT.

Abstract of EXPORTS excluding local traffic under the Commissioner's Famine Circular No. 13 of 1896.

ns from which xported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Barley.		Indian-corn.		Other food-grains.		Totah		Remarks.
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Mds.	Mds.		Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Md s	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
h	1,729	860	.....	.....	.....	1,225	....	.....	7,189	....	15,805	6,138	24,723	8,223	
h ghat... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,736	5,942	1,699	2,095	6,435	8,037	
k	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	389	15	389	15	
... ...	2,549	2,049	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,215	.....	17,383	6,253	22,047	8,342	
rpur	8	117	.....	.....	.....	18	..	.....	.. ...	.....	3,229	2,841	3,237	2,959	
ur	581	809	.....	.....	... ..	121	159	174	1,390	.....	10,458	1,195	18,838	2,879	
... ...	416	214	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	126	342	.....	7,827	1,121	8,585	1,461	
... .	32	10	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	2	... ..	764	228	798	238	
nt	1,848	.....	.....	.....	685	.. ...	.....	.....	456	.. ...	10,684	1,277	13,673	1,277	
re	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	... ..	.....	.....	712	409	712	409	
nt k... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,399	4,710	5,399	4,710	
... ...	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	364	13	364	
l	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	2,715	89	2,715	89	
... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	43	.....	43	
s	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,778	1,371	2,778	1,371	
... ...	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	346	.. ...	.....	.....	346	.....	
al East Indian Railway ...	7,326	4,179	.....	.....	685	1,364	159	300	16,676	5,942	85,842	28,129	1,10,688	39,914	
nt (Bengal North-Western y)	90	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	Previous year's figure not furnished
eneral Steam tion Company, l, Patna.	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	108	.....	
Total ...	7,470	4,179	.....	... ..	685	1,364	159	300	16,676	5,942	85,896	28,129	1,10,886	39,914	

T. INGLIS,
Collector.

Statement of Food-grains exported from stations on the Patna District during the fortnight ended 15th December 1896.

ations from—	Stations to—	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Barley.		Indian-corn.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
		1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1895.	1895.	1896.	189
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
	Delhi	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Arrah	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	785	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....
	Howrah	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	440	.....	... ..	.....	.. ...	3,380	5,170	.....	.....
	Meerut City	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	695	.....	763	... ..	.....	.....
	Mirzapore	.....	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Khaga	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	732	.....	340	.....	.....	.....
	Agra	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	616	.....	... ..	.....
	Alamnagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	725	.....	1,047	.....	.....	.....
	Rewari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	.....	.....	.....
	Harchandpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	345	.....	.....	.....
	Sirathu	... .	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	356	.....	715	.....	.....	.....
	Etawah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	345	.....	.....	.. ...
	Ghaziabad	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lucknow	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	317	.....	1,430	.....	.....	.....
kamch ...	Cawnpore City ...	... ..	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	434	.....	1,041	.....	.....	.....
	Allahabad	517	520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	680	.....	1,755	.....	.....	.....
	Benares Cantonment	419	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,080	... ..	.....	.....
	Banklpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(650)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kakori	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	355	.....	.....	.....
	Burdwan	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368	.....	.....	.....
	Manikpur	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	.....	.....	.....
	Fyzabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
	Moja Road	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	654	.....	.....	.. ...
	Jaunpur City	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	.....	385	... ..	.....	.....
	Binaki Road	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Saidergunge	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	.....	.....	.....
	Bhadreswar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	353	.....	.....
	Ranigunj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	615	.....	.....
	Hathras Junction ...	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	364	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Phulpur	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	276	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,729	860	.....	.....	.....	1,225	.....	.....	7,189	.....	15,805	6,138	24,723	8,223
	Howrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	374	.....	.....	.....
	Allahabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,808	2,201	.....	340	.....	.....
	Tarighat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	512	1,977	988	.....	.....	.....
	Sahibganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,076	1,049	... ..	.....	.....	.....
n k'a m o h ghat.	Phulpur	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	1,420	.....	.....
	Hardoi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.. ...	337	... ..	.....	.....
	Khurja	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Patna ghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(372)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
	Benares Cantonment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	329	.....	.....
	Mirzapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	351	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gahmar	.....	.....	.....	... ..	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	364	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,736	5,942	1,699	2,095	6,435	8,037

from—	Stations to—	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Barley.		Indian-corn.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
		1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
...	Raniganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	15	.....	.....
	Lucknow	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	371	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	389	15	389	15
...	Allahabad ...	1,040	1,788	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,047	.....	4,602	310	.....	.....
	Agra Junction ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	985	.....	.....	.....
	Delhi	1,002	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	814	.....	715	.....	.....	.....
	Etawah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,730	.....	.....	.....
	Manikpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	358	.....	.....	.....
	Panipat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	354	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Benares Cantonment .	347	301	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,127	1,530	.....	.....
	Bareilly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,084	750	.....	.....
	Hardoi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,120	.....	.....	.....
	Lucknow	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	707	.....	.....	.....
	Mirzapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,284	.....	.....
	Firozabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	374	.....	.....	.....
	Jaswantnagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	724	.....	.....	.....
	Banda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	314	.....	.....	.....
	Khaga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	434	.....	.....	.....
	Sahibganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	690	.....	.....
	Jaunpur City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	660	.....	.....
	Total ...	2,449	2,089	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,215	.....	17,383	6,253	22,047	8,342
...	Luckeeserai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	998	.....	.....	.....
	Howrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	.....	.....	.....
	Raneegunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	431	480	.....	.....
	Khusrupore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(507)	.....	.....	.....
	Patna	(825)	(142)	.....	.....	(37)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(746)	(1,324)	.....	.....
	Mokameh	(63)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Allahabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,025	.....	.....	.....
	Cawnpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	.....	.....	.....
pore	Benares ...	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
	Sutna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,911	.....	.....
	Burhee	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mirzapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....
	Arrah	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
	Mokameh ghat ...	(23)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bindiki Road	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	680	.....	.....	.....
	Hardoi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	.....	.....	.....
		8	117	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,229	2,821	3,237	2,956
re	Digha ghat	(265)	(105)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(166)	.....	.....
	Moja Road	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	721	.....	.....	.....
	Sandila	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,085	.....	.....	.....
	Bareilly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	542	.....	.....	.....
	Hardoi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191	.....	946	.....	.....	.....
	To tal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191	.....	3,252	.....	3,708	271
	Manikpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,495	.....	.....	.....
	Allahabad	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	.....	4,131	.....	.....	.....
	Bharawri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,047	.....	.....	.....
	Khuga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	696	.....	.....	.....
	Fatehpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	296	.....	212	.....	.....	.....
	Cawnpore City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,046	.....	.....	.....
	Nawabganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	343	.....	.....	.....
	Delhi	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186	.....	.....	.....
	Bankipore	.....	(280)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Howrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	332	.....	.....
	Buxar	.....	456	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ore	Benares	.....	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174	.....	.....	.....	167	.....	.....
	Benares Cantonment	303	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	.....	.....	356	.....	1,015	594	.....	.....
	Harchandpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	347	.....	.....	.....
	Garhara	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bindiki Road	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	384	.....	.....	.....
	Tilhar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	349	.....	.....	.....
	Karmi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	694	.....	.....	.....
	Jounpur City	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	428	.....	282	.....	.....	.....
	Aonla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	608	.....	.....	.....
	Gaya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	102	.....	.....
	Patna	.....	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	631	889	.....	.....	.....	121	150	174	1,390	.....	16,468	1,195	18,838	2,379
	Asansol	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
	Barabanki	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	.....	.....	.....
	Bachhrawan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	687	.....	.....	.....
	Lucknow	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	.....
	Sahjehanpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	688	.....	.....	.....
	Sandila	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,048	.....	.....	.....
	Rai Bareilly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,051	.....	.....	.....
	Cawnpore City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	.....	.....	.....
	Khaga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	343	.....	.....	.....
...	Allahabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	346	.....	.....
	Sutna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	435	.....	.....
	Howrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	.....	.....
	Muzaffarpur	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bindki Road	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	343	.....	.....	.....
	Cawnpore (O. & R.)	.....	314	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	.....	.....	342	.....	.....	.....
	Anjhi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	050	.....	.....	.....
	Hardoi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	342	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mirzapur	393	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	416	314	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	342	.....	7,827	1,121	8,585	1,461
	Howrah	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Madhupur	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Arrah	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Phaphund	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	.....	.....	.....
	Gaya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228	.....	.....
...	Mirzapur	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bindki Road	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	.....	.....	.....
	Mohan Lalganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....
	Morena	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sultanpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	Khusrupore	.....	(28)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kollwar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....
	Total ...	32	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	704	228	798	28

Stations from—	Stations to—	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Barley.		Indian corn.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
		1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Md
Patna ghat ...	Sahibgaj											339			
	Agra Junction											402			
	Saliinpore											130			
	Hathras Junction ...											340			
	Lucknow	577										22			
	Benares Cantonment					685									
	Gaya											154	542		
	Sawai	940								112		114			
	Samra	60													
	Giridih											40			
	Muttra											350			
	Sahjehanpur											1,035			
	Tari ghat	110													
	Hardoi											1,765			
	Allahabad									344		624			
	Sandila											1,032			
	Tahsil Doori											52			
	Jehanabad												38		
	Karmatar												4		
	Howrah												603		
	Pilibheet											684			
	Rai Bareilly											402			
	Ghazipur	9													
	Sachhrawan											357			
	Bhagawli											1,076			
	Cawnpore City											368			
	Sahganj											340			
	Duranda	340													
	Bareilly Junction ...											742			
	Total ...	1,848				685				456		10,684	1,277	13,673	1,277
Bankipore ...	Bindki Road											341			
	Patna ghat												(302)		
	Sahibganj												67		
	Allahabad											371			
	Jasra												342		
	Total ...											712	409	712	409
Digha Ghat	Howrah											1,436	2,828		
	Bharwan											1,433	708		
	Manikpore											346			
	Jasmantnagar											347			
	Sirathu											691			
	Delhi											679			
	Jalpaiguri											118	113		
	Sanoda...												102		
	Shiurajpur											349			
	Allahabad .. .												738		
	Kurseong												221		
	Total ...											5,390	4,710	5,390	4,710
Poonpoon ...	Digha ghat	(38)		(142)				(18)				(356)	(134)		
	Patna City	(7)	(2)	(25)								(504)	(85)		
	Muzaffarpur	11													
	Benares Ganges ...	2													
	Bukhtiarpur		(4)												
	Gaya												14		
	Meja Road												350		
	Total ..	13											364	13	364
Mausurhi ...	Bankipore	(30)	(1,428)									(208)	(533)		
	Patna	(24)	(800)									(38)	(593)		
	Digha	(240)	(1,514)									(85)	(629)		
	Bharwan											348			
	Bi dki Road ..											352			
	Cawnpore											342			
	Gaya											294	89		
	Meja Road											342			
	Allahabad											343			
	Khaga											346			
	Karwi											344			
	Total ...											2,715	89	2,715	89
Nadoul ...	Bankipore	(28)		(34)								(65)			
	Digha ghat												(321)		
	Gaya												43		
	Total ...												43		43
Dinapore ...	Cawnpore City ...											340			
	Phaphund											1,423			
	Allahabad												341		
	Sutna												690		
	Bindiki Road											135			
	Agra											340			
	Etawah											340			
	Meja Road												340		
	Total ...											2,778	1,371	2,778	1,371
Sadiapur ... Bihta ...	Sandila			Nil						346				346	

FORM No. 9.

PATNA DISTRICT.

ement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the half month ending 15th December 1896.

ion from ich ex- orted.	Station to which con- signed.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	(Mater) Other food-grains.	Total.	Station from which export- ed.	Station to which con- signed.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
a	Digha ghat ... Ditto	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Mds. 208 338	... ...	Digha ghat ...	Muzaffarpur	Mds. 90	...	...	...	...	...	...

S. N. MUKHERJI,

Station Master, Bengal North-Western Railway.

DIGHA GHAT,
December 1896.

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by steamers during the half month ending 15th December 1896.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patna	Doorjan pore ...	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	54*	108	* This 54 consists of cheena.

Heavy fleets of country boats laden chiefly with sugar and Fuller's earth; also coolies have passed Patna destined for Lower Bengal, Dacca Division principally.

H. A. PEARSON,

Agent, Patna.

No. 1622G., dated Camp Gurna, the 16th December 1896.

From—H. SAVAGE, Esq., C.S., Collector of Gaya,
To—The Commissioner of Patna Division, Bankipore.

I HAVE the honour to submit Famine Report for the first half of December. The figures given are for the fortnight ending 12th instant. I have not yet received from the Collector of Saran a copy of his form, and therefore submit this report on the same lines as my report for the 2nd half of November, *i.e.*, under section 24 of the Code.

2. SECTION 24(1). No part of the district is affected with famine at present, and none of the 14 circles has been manned.

3. SECTION 24(2). The *aghani* rice is being reaped, and the general outturn for the district is 8 annas. *Rabi* is doing well and promises fully a 12-anna crop. I have during the fortnight been over the south-west part of the Aurangabad subdivision and find the *aghani* crops in that quarter about 10 annas; and the *rabi*, if we get the ordinary Christmas rains, will be above the average. All the subdivisional officers write hopefully of prospects in their subdivisions.

4. Price of common rice, as will be seen from Appendix A, has fallen somewhat in all subdivisions except Jehanabad, and prices of other food-grains have on the whole remained stationary. The stock of food-grains is fully sufficient for three months' consumption.

5. Figures for import and export by rail will follow when received. I have no satisfactory statistics as to internal movements of grain, but there seems to be no particular activity in the trade in any part of the district.

6. No rain has fallen during the fortnight.

7. Public health is good.

8. There has been no noticeable emigration or immigration.

9. The condition of cattle continues good.

10. SECTION 24 (3) to (7). Nil.

SECTION 24(8). The number of persons to whom loans have been given under the Loans Agriculturists Act during the fortnight is 15. The total amount given to date this year is Rs. 4,800, and average to each person is Rs. 47-8. The amount of unexpended grant is Rs. 5,200.

11. The amount given under the Land Improvement Act during the fortnight is Rs. 100, which was given to one person. Of the total grant of Rs. 59,500, Rs. 56,500 has been expended. Of the balance, Rs. 2,000 was alloted to the Subdivisional Officer, Aurangabad, but he has not yet reported what he has done with it.

12. SECTION 24 (9). The provision made by the District Board for famine amounts to Rs. 1,11,850. Nothing has as yet been expended. The financial statement is therefore not given.

13. SECTION 26, I to III. Statement D, the statement of gratuitous relief, and statement E for the half-month are blank.

SECTION 26 IV to V. A list of prices is annexed.

14. With reference to your Famine Circular No. , I have to report that I have asked the Chairman of each Municipality to collect a small sum at present and place it in the hands of a committee of the principal inhabitants, to expend in meeting cases of distress among people who ordinarily are not recipients of charity. I have also asked each Subdivisional Officer to organize a similar fund at the head-quarters of his sub-division, and have requested the District Superintendent of Police to again call the attention of officers in charge of thanas and outposts to their duties in connection with cases of distress.

15. Before receipt of your circular I had issued instructions to the police and village panchayats on the subject and had personally instructed many, both of the police and members of the panchayats, and ascertained that it was very improbable any real case of distress would escape notice.

In particular I have instructed the Subdivisional Officer of Aurangabad to arrange for one free meal at Aurangabad for each traveller in want of it who may pass through that place along the Grand Trunk Road, and have asked the Mohunth of Budh Gaya to be so good as to arrange for another free meal at Dobhi, which is 30 miles further on the way to Calcutta. The Subdivisional Officer has already collected funds for the purpose and will assist each traveller who may be in need. I have not as yet received a reply from the Mohunth, but trust he will make the arrangement I suggest. The number of travellers along the road is no larger than in ordinary years, but I have noticed many of them looking very thin and weary, and it will be a real charity to help them on their way.

APPENDIX A.

Comparative statement showing the prices of food-grains in the Gaya district for the fortnight ending 12th December 1896.

Names of Grains.	Names of Subdivisions.							
	Sadar (Gaya.)		Jahanabad.		Aurangabad.		Nawadah.	
	Fortnight ending 28th November.	Fortnight ending 12th December.	Fortnight ending 28th November.	Fortnight ending 13th December.	Fortnight ending 28th November.	Fortnight ending 12th December.	Fortnight ending 28th November.	Fortnight ending 13th December.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Common rice	9½	10½	9½	9½	10	10½	11½	11½
Wheat	8½	8½	8	8	10	10	9½	9½
Barley	8½	10	10½	11	10½	9½	8	9
Makai	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	13	13
Gram	10½	10	10½	10½	10½	11	10½	10½
Arhar	10½	10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Marua	13½	12½	13½	14	14	14	15	16½

Statement of food-grains imported into stations in the Gaya district during fortnight ending 15th December 1896.

From—	To—	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Marawrhi	Gaya*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	
Barh		.....	.....	.....	.....	182	97	
Sahebganj ghat		.....	.....	.....	340	.....	.....	
Bhagalpur		.....	.....	.....	.....	345	.....	
Patna ghat		.....	.....	.....	10	41	493	
Bihta		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	
Sultanganj		.....	.....	.....	47	.....	....	
Deegha ghat		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	
Monghyr		.....	.....	.....	5	340	.....	
Tahsildharia		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	
Garhara		.....	.....	.....	.....	54	4	
Barsamin		.....	.....	13	.....	54	.....	
	Total ...	.....	.....	13	402	1,016	938	2,369

* No traffic at other stations.

Statement of food-grains exported from stations in the Gaya district during fortnight ending 15th December 1896.

From—	To—	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jahanabad ...	Kopasamotha	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Cawnpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	
	Anjhi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,028	
	Nankipore	945	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	
	Khaga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37½	
	Karwi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	351	
	Mirsapur	343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	1,288	18	.....	.....	.....	2,153	3,459
Bela	Dalsingsarai *viâ* Mokama-ghat.	12	.....	2	.....	.....	3	17
Gaya	Allahabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	
	Chapra	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Purulia	11	.....	2	.....	.....	3	
	Bihta	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Patna ghat	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	
	Deegha ghat...	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Nankipore	53	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	
	Patna	43	.....	.....	334	.....	.....	
	Delhi	 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Benares cantonment ...							
	Total ...	132	.....	19	340	23	3	517
	Grand Total ...	1,432	18	21	340	23	2,159	3,993

B. K. MULLICK,
For Collector of Gaya.

No. 2853, dated Arrah, the 19th December 1896.

From—W. EGERTON, Esq., C.S., Officiating Collector of Shahabad,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit my half-monthly report under section 24 of the Famine Code for the period ending the 15th instant.

2. As you have yourself during this period visited with me the affected area in the Bhabua subdivision and the relief works, and noted the general condition of affairs, it will be unnecessary for me to submit a very lengthy report. Since my last report, I have, for the reasons stated therein, closed two relief works, *i.e.*, the Jahanabad-Bhabua and Mohania-Panjraon roads, with effect from the 5th December. All labourers were, however, paid the minimum wage for Sunday, 6th December, so as to enable them to join either the railway works or the other relief works. Results have fully justified this action. A test relief work was opened on a tank at Sahar (14 miles south-east of Bhabua), with effect from the 10th instant, owing to certain reported distress in that locality; but very few people have joined this work (there were 63 all told on 12th instant), and it would seem hardly necessary to continue it, at any rate at present, as a relief work. On the other hand, a considerable number of labourers attend the Hata-Durgaoti road relief work, though the numbers fluctuate considerably, and I am of opinion that this work, in itself a very useful one, should not be closed. Owing to the chief staple food of the labourers, *mator* and *koraw* flour, having fallen in price to about 10 seers the rupee, I have reduced the minimum wage, in strict accordance with section 104 of the Famine Code, to 6 pice for a man, 5 pice for a women, 3 pice for a child for the prescribed task of 150 cubic feet of earth and 50 feet lead, and have issued necessary instructions on the spot to the circle and relief officers. It was found that in some cases less than the previously fixed minimum wage was being given to workmen who failed to do the prescribed task, and strict injunctions have been given that in no case should less than the minimum wage be given. As none of the workers are in a famished condition, the payment according to strict measurement does not appear to have had other than good results. The explanation of the comparatively large number of labourers employed on daily wage, irrespective of task, is the one given by me in paragraph 2 (3) of my last report: these labourers are for the most part weakly persons, who are employed on dressing the road and doing odd jobs about the place. They might be entered under class D if it is thought necessary, but the explanation is a satisfactory one, and no change in their classification seems to be needed. The condition of the *rabi* crop is satisfactory, and agricultural loans have been freely given in Bhabua. I am inclined to think that only the Hata-Durgaoti work need be kept open, under two Sub-Overseers, and that the District Board staff may be set free; and the proposed alterations in the programme of work for the current year cancelled, so that the ordinary District Board work may be taken in hand. The total expenditure on relief work, so far, has only been Rs. 2,706-10-5, to which may be added the small amount of Rs. 140-3-6 spent under section 12 of the Famine Code, and it does not now seem expedient to abandon the entire District Board programme for this year. I would therefore propose to resume all District Board work for the current year, which will give employment to about 2,000 labourers all over the District, while provision, as already contemplated, for possible subsequent expenditure on relief work should be made by cutting down next year's budget. You have seen for yourself how matters stand, and if you agree with me, the necessary steps will at once be taken.

3. The detailed information required by section 24 of the Code is as under:—

SECTION 24 (1).—The area affected remained the same, as also the relief circle and officer in charge. Two relief works, *i.e.*, the Jahanabad-Bhabua and Mohania-Panjraon works were closed from the 5th instant, for reasons already given, and one fresh work, *i.e.*, a tank at Sahar was opened. The Hata-Durgaoti work remained open as before. The numbers on railway work between Khajura and Jahanabad are said to have increased to nearly 3,000, which is satisfactory; and no doubt the closing of our relief work at Mohania *has had the desired effect both of sending A class labourers on to the railway works* where they can find suitable employment, and of avoiding any possibility of competition between our works and the railway work.

SECTION 24 (2).—The general state of the affected tract remained much the same. The *rabi* is germinating well, and the free distribution of loans for seeds prior to and after the rainfall on 22nd November has had the wished-for result of supplying funds to enable the raiyats to sow all available *rabi* lands. The general appearance of the country is much better than when last I visited it owing to the *rabi* sowing, and the rainfall. Considerable importation of food-grains from Sasaram into Bhabhua is reported, which is satisfactory. Public health is good, and there has been no emigration or immigration of "famished" persons. The figures of expenditure under section 12 of the Code for the last two months are

now available. It will be seen that the police, under the supervision of Mr. Ryan, Assistant District Superintendant, have distributed relief in the shape of small quantities of food-grain to 1,648 persons at a cost of Rs. 140-3-6. This relief has only been given in cases of real distress. It is very necessary to have some such safety-valve as this to meet the case of labourers coming from the North-Western Provinces to railway work or semi-starved professional beggars, and I think the money has been judiciously spent.

SECTION 24 (3).—At the beginning of the period under report the same three relief works as before were opened. On the 10th instant, work on the Sahar tank was commenced and a small number of labourers attended. On the 5th instant, the Bhabhua-Jahanabad and Mohania-Panjraon works were closed, as the numbers employed were small and the works were not considered necessary any longer. The total numbers on the Hata-Durgaoti work were 3,827 for week ending 5th December, 4,257 for week ending 12th December.

The actual number of labourers of all classes on the work on 16th instant, when I visited the work with you, was 792, and the actual number on the Sahar tank was 109 on December 15th. The rates of wages were the same as before, but on a consideration of prevailing rates of *keraw* and *matur* flour, *I fixed the minimum wage for both works on a 10-seers instead of an 8-seers basis* under section 104 of the Code, *i.e.*, 6 pice for a man, 5 pice for a woman 3 pice for a child; and the maximum wage, in case the full allotted task was completed, at 7 pice for a man, 5 pice for a woman, 3 pice for a child, which is well within the Famine Code rate. The task remained the same, *i.e.*, 150 cubic feet of earthwork for the Hata-Durgaoti road; and for the Sahar tank the task was carefully worked out by the District Engineer as follows:—

Full task, 150 cubic feet for a 50-feet lead, and 1/4th of the task to be deducted for every 50 feet extra lead, that is to say—

	C. ft.
Up to 50 feet lead task	= 150
From 50—100 feet „	= 120
„ 100—150 „ „	= 90
„ 150—200 „ „	= 60

This rate is only for level ground at the commencement of the work.

SECTION 24 (4) (5) (6) and (7).—There is nothing to report under these heads. The action taken under section 12 of the Code has already been mentioned. A general meeting has been called at Arrah for the 21st instant, to consider the organisation of a Committee for distribution of gratuitous relief if needed later on. At present it has not been thought desirable to call for private subscriptions for this object.

SECTION 24 (8).—The total amount of loans given under the Agriculturists Loans Act and Land Improvement Act in the Bhabhua subdivision up to date are as follows:—

Number.		Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
Agriculturists Loans Act petitions, 1,647	...	13,994	8	0
Land Improvement Act petitions, 42	...	4,950	0	0
Total	...	18,944	8	0

The period for giving loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act has now expired. The free grant of loans has undoubtedly been of the greatest benefit to the cultivators, and has enabled a much larger area of *rabi* to be sown than would otherwise have been the case.

SECTION 24 (9).—The financial statements are annexed herewith. The total expenditure so far has been very small.

SECTION 24 (10).—No fresh tract has become affected.

SECTION 24 (11).—The *dhan* crop on irrigated areas throughout the district seems on the whole to have been far better than was anticipated at first. There is no doubt that the canals have done a great deal for the district generally, and a record area of 230,000 acres in Shahabad has received the benefit of irrigation. The figures of import and export of food-grains supplied by the railway authorities show that 16,647 maunds were imported into, and 24,247 maunds exported from, the district during the fortnight ending 14th December, as compared with 6,753 maunds imported, and 28,987 maunds exported in the previous fortnight. There has therefore been considerably more importation and less exportation by rail during the period under report.

3. Enquiries regarding food stocks are being pushed on, and results will be reported as soon as possible. Our recent tour together has enabled us to discuss various points on the spot and issue the necessary instructions without delay.

FORM No. 8.

Statement of food-grains imported to stations on the Shahabad district during the fortnight endi
15th December 1896

Stations from—	Stations to—	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hooghly	Koilwar	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Howrah		1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Monghyr		.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	
Simultola		.....	.....	.....	...	6	.....	
	Total ...	2	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	42
Barh	Arrah	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bhaptiahi		210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Balpur		718	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Buruwan		364	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Durgapur		344	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Samthia		344	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Monghya		.....	.....	128	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	2,106	.....	128	.....	.....	.....	2,233
Arrangé	Behea	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Madhupore		22	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	
Pirpainti		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Total ...	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	40
Chattra	Raghunathpur ...	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ghogha		6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Karisath		6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Pirpainti	Dumraon	4	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	
Rampur Hát		340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	344	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	399
Nalhati	Buxar	4,188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mallarpur		690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Durgapur		328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nawada		270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Rampur Hát		3,524	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Murarai		655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Gogrea		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	677	
Burdwan		421	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sariarpore		15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Raniganj		2,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Baidyanath		20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kallygunge		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	
Bhagalpur		338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	12,109	.....	.....	.....	.....	809	12,918
	GRAND TOTAL ...	15,008	.....	128	.....	95	821	16,047

No. 9.

Statement of food-grains exported from stations in the Shahabad district during the fortnight ending 15th December 1896.

Stations from—	Stations to—	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sellwar	Bankipur	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Arrah	Shahjehanpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	
	Karwee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	696	
	Anjhi	.....	.....	.....	.....	686	1,714	
	Cawnpore City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	
	Phaphund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	342	
	Agra Junction	.....	.....	.....	.....	344	.....	
	Bindki road	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	.....	
	Howrah	.....	.....	335	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	.....	.....	335	.....	1,370	3,422	5,127
Dihia	Patna City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	
	Bindki road	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,263	360	
	Benares Cantonment ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289	
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,263	817	2,080
Raghunathpur	Allahabad	35	.....	10	623	310	1,033	
	Etawah	.....	.....	.....	624	1,020	350	
	Katni	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	
	Khaga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	438	
	Patna	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	
	Total ...	217	.....	10	1,247	1,446	1,836	4,756
Dumraon ...	Khaga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	
	Sandila	.....	.....	.....	.....	430	.....	
	Tarighat	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	.....	.....	250	.....	430	340	1,020
Buxar	Fatehpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,445	
	Mirzapore	.....	.....	440	.....	344	627	
	Jamalpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	
	Allahabad	207	.....	.....	.....	1,096	1,001	
	Bankipore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	
	Delhi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	726	
	Agra Junction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	343	
	Ghuzur	59	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	
	Benares Cantonment ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	
	Patna City	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Monghyr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
	Howrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	
	Bhagalpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	
	Manikpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	344	
	Ahrawra road	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Cawnpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	632	.....	
	Etawah	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,353	.....	
	Total ...	500	.....	468	.....	3,423	5,865	10,256
Chowsa	Dildarnagar	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Bindki road	.....	369	.....	.....	.....	174	
	Cawnpore	.....	198	.....	27	.....	149	
	Arrah	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Jamania	10	63	.....	.....	22	.....	
	Benares Cantonment ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	20	647	.....	27	22	323	839
	Grand Total ...	762	647	1,063	1,274	7,963	12,755	24,947

FORM No. 5.

[See section 26 (i) of the Code]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT SHAHABAD.

For the half month ending 12th December 1896.

CIRCLE OR (RELIEF WORK OR THANA).	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK.																Total amount of work done	Total amount paid.	Number of persons employed on daily wages irrespective of task.					Total amount paid, (total of columns 19 and 24.)	Non-working children (sections 85 and 86 of the Code).		Adult dependents (sections 85 and 86 of the Code).	
	A.				B.				C.				D.															
	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.			Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.			Number.	Amount paid.	Number.	Amount paid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Week ending 5th December.																		Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Hatta	835	835	339	72	561	469	283	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127,992	397 15 10	197	166	29	1	37 8 0	245 7 10				
Mohamiah	76	39	12	...	447	426	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,239	71 4 0	109	...	...	...	13 14 3	85 2 3				
Kookrad	225	315	96	103	36	24	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,107	32 7 4	71	59	11	14	14 12 0	87 3 4				
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,136	1,189	447	175	1,044	929	445	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199,338	831 11 2	377	225	40	15	66 2 3	397 13 5				
Male units	1,136	892	224	44	1,044	697	223	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	377	169	20	4	.....	.....				
Total for the week ..	2,396				1,963														570									
Week ending 12th December.																		Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Hatta	835	861	335	80	635	570	271	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162,792	249 14 8	267	240	42	6	50 2 9	300 2 5				
Saloor tank	97	89	27	13	7	32	19	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,357	18 4 1	20	...	1	...	2 4 6	20 8 7				
GRAND TOTAL ...	932	950	362	93	642	602	290	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171,149	268 2 9	287	240	43	6	52 8 3	320 11 0				
Male units	932	697	181	23	642	451	145	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	287	180	21	1	.....	.....				
Total for the week ...	1,884				1,253														469									

FORM 7.

FAMINE STATEMENT.

DISTRICT SHAHABAD.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half month ending 15th December 1896.

Week.	A, B, C, and D workers paid by task work.				Workers paid by daily wages irrespective of task.		Total amount disbursed or task work and daily labour.	Gratuitous relief.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Works done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
6th December 1896 ...	713	47	0 1 3	1 10 8	95	0 1 10	397 13 5	.....	.....	.....
12th ,, ,, ...	527	54	0 1 4	1 9 1	76	0 1 9	320 11 0	.....	.....	.....

SHAHABAD.

Financial statement for the whole period of operations up to the 12th December 1896.

RECEIPT.			EXPENDITURE.							REMARKS.
...ks from District Board.	Grants from Provincial Government.		Private subscription.	On relief works.		On relief in poor houses.	On relief of artizans.	On relief by grain or money doles.	On relief in kitchens.	On any other kind of miscellaneous charitable relief.	
	Date of each grant.	Amount.		Sums paid on account of daily wages.	Sums paid for task work.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			
...tober 1896 ... 5,000	.....	.....	.....	118 10 6	599 13 11	.....	.....	140 3 6*	.....	.....	* Represents amounts distributed by the police on gratuitous relief up to 30th November 1896.
...vember ,, ... 500											
,, ,, ... 100											
,, ,, ... 5,000											
Total ... 10,600											

(Section 26 (iv) of the Famine Code.)

Comparative statement showing the prices of the staple food-grains in Shahabad for the fortnight ending 15th December 1896.

	Common rice.		Wheat.		Gram.		Maize.		Marua.		Peas.		Masuri.		Khesari.	
	Fortnight ending 28th November.	Fortnight ending 12th December.	Fortnight ending 28th November.	Fortnight ending 12th December.	Fortnight ending 28th November.	Fortnight ending 12th December.	Fortnight ending 28th November.	Fortnight ending 12th December.	Fortnight ending 28th November.	Fortnight ending 12th December.	Fortnight ending 28th November.	Fortnight ending 12th December.	Fortnight ending 28th November.	Fortnight ending 12th December.	Fortnight ending 28th November.	Fortnight ending 12th December.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	SR. CH.															
... ...	19 0	19½	8½	8½	11	11	12	12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
... ...	19 0	19½	8	8½	11	11	12	12	.....	.....	12	11½	.....	.....	.....	.....
...m	9 6	10	8	8½	9½	10½	.....	.....	12	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...m	8½ to 9½	8½ to 9½	8½		10	9½	10½	10	.....	.....	10½	11	10½	10½	12½	13

W. EGERTON,
Collector.

The 19th December 1896.

No. 2591G., dated Chapra, the 17th December 1896.

From—A. EARLE, Esq., C.S., Offg. Collector of Saran,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division, Bankipore.

IN continuation of my letter No. 2407G., dated the 3rd instant, I have the honour to submit my third half-monthly report under the Famine Code for the two weeks ending Saturday evening, the 12th instant.

2. SECTION 24 (1).—*Area affected, 880 square miles; population affected, 779,705.*—The position has again been modified—(1) by the Subdivisional Officer of Siwan defining more closely the area immediately affected in the Darowlia thana and adding three other tracts, and (2) by Mr. Chapman, in charge of the Sadar subdivision, adding four tracts. The changes affected by the above are shown in the margin, and a sketch map is herewith submitted indicating the position of the old and new tracts: 8 per cent. of the population in question amounts to 62,376. As indicated in paragraph 3 of my last report, I am taking steps to prepare a programme of work sufficient to give employment to not only the above, but the average number of those employed in the worst months in the year 1873-74.

	Area in square miles.	Population
The whole of the Gopalganj thana ...	358	275,023
Minus the Gundak Deara	120	55,800
(Approximate figures) ...	238	219,223
Mirganj thana	435	359,607
Siwan tracts (approximate figures) ...	175	168,875
Sadar tracts	32	32,000
Total ...	880	779,705

3. SECTION 24 (1).—*Number of relief circles and of officers in charge.*—There are at present 11 relief circles with 11 officers in charge, of whom 3 are honorary, 2 are paid, and 6 are police officers. In the Gopalganj subdivision, the thana Mirganj circle is I consider far too large, and is in process of being subdivided. The Gopalganj thana circle will also have shortly to be subdivided. As this subject was fully discussed in the last report, I need not dwell on it at greater length on this occasion.

4. SECTION 24 (2).—*General state of the affected tracts during the half-month under report.*—This may be summed up by saying that there are visible signs of increasing distress, the number of beggars being larger, and exceptional immigration being reported to Eastern Bengal with a view to employment there. The latter I look upon as a good sign. All such persons will remit money by money-order to their families On the other hand, it makes it more difficult to offer help in the shape of relief work, as the number of men available, as opposed to women and children, is small.

5. SECTION 24 (2).—*Crop prospects.*—The *rabi* crop is all round very good up to date. Planters of experience say that the reason of this is that the raiyats this year had, owing to the failure of other crops, plenty of time to prepare their lands thoroughly. The outturn will certainly not be less than 8 annas, and may be as much as 10 annas. Sugarcane is suffering from lack of moisture, and the *rahar* has come into flower too early—a fact indicating short outturn.

6. SECTION 24 (2).—*Food-stocks.*—I shall be in a position to submit the special report called for by Government under this head as soon as the figures ordered by Government to be furnished by the railway authorities are received. My information is that there is a three months' supply in this district.

7. *Importation or exportation of food-grains.*—Forms 8 and 9 are herewith submitted. It will appear therefrom that imports have decreased from 98,919 to 38,666 maunds, while exports have increased from 7,703 to 14,624 maunds. These figures indicate that too much grain had been previously imported. Revilganj figures correspond; 1,751 maunds having been imported as against 11,763, and 5,651 having been exported as against 7,476.

8. SECTION 24 (2).—*Prices.*—Prices remain fairly steady, and may be expected to become more easy as the importing season is about to commence.

9. SECTION 24 (2).—*Rainfall.*—Nil.

10. SECTION 24 (2).—*Public health.*—This is still remarkably good.

11. SECTION 24 (2).—*No emigration or immigration of famished people* is reported, but emigration to Eastern Bengal in search of employment on an unprecedented scale is observed.

12. SECTION 24 (2).—*The condition of the cattle* continues exceptionally good, and there is now less disease in the Gopalganj subdivision.

13. SECTION 24 (3).—*Relief works.*

(*a*) Three relief works have been open during the fortnight in the affected area, viz., at Kataya, Bhore, and Kuchaikote in the Gopalganj subdivision. I visited them all last week and, as reported in my tour diary, found great want of supervision and organization. I have issued detailed orders, and trust that these will have the result of putting things into shape.* Although the number on the work is large (943), I am not prepared to draw inference until proper system is introduced. The appointment of an Assistant Engineer now being made will doubtless help materially towards better results.

(*b*) SECTION 24 (3).—121 labourers were paid by daily wages irrespective of task (*vide*

* Since writing the above, I have received and demi-official communication from Mr. Tytler, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, a copy of which I have forwarded to you for perusal. It will appear therefore that the number of relief works will have to be increased.

A. EARLE.

The 17th December 1896.

(*c*) 4,954 labourers were paid for task work (*vide* Form D).

(*d*) The wages paid were 1 anna 6 pies and 1 anna 5 pies per male unit, and the rate per 1,000 cubic feet was Rs. 2-5-10 and Rs. 2-2 respectively during the two weeks in question. (*vide* Form E.) With *makai* as the commonest available food-grain selling 11 seers 14 chitaks per rupee, this rate was a little too high. The rate per 1,000 cubic feet should not, as I have calculated, have exceeded Rs. 2-0-7 and with better arrangements and closer supervision, this rate will not, I hope, in future, be exceeded. I may add that the District Board contract rate in ordinary years is Re. 1-8, of which the coolies receive Re. 1. With *makai* selling at just twice the price that it did at this time last year, the rate of Rs. 2-0-7 per 1,000 cubic feet is fair.

(*e*) Since my visit to the works, no relief worker is getting less than the minimum nor more than the maximum rate payable according to the Code, with *makai* selling at 11 seers 14 chitaks per rupee.

(*f*) Mr. Chapman only, of the Sadar subdivision, gives information concerning relief works opened under private agency. He writes as follows:—"I have only been informed of three cases in which this has been undertaken. Mr. Macgregor, manager of the Arrowah Factory, started a private relief work some three weeks ago. Some fifty to sixty persons were employed on the first day, and the numbers increased to 577* on the 12th December, when the work was closed. He reports that there is a keen demand for work among the weaker poor in his vicinity. This demand will be met by the work which I propose should be started near Aphour in the beginning of January unless circumstances change. The preparation of land for indigo will soon cease, and the number of persons demanding employment will increase. Mr. Macgregor reports that the wage averaged something under an anna. Rai Tara Prasad Mukerjea has a private relief work in the neighbourhood of Revilganj, and Babu Gadadhar Dyal has started similar relief in the north-west of Manjhi thana, but I have not yet obtained the details of it."

* Able bodied men ...	... 34
Old and decrepit women	... 90
Young and vigorous women	... 85
Boys	... 140
Girls	... 228
	577

(*g*) I am asking the Subdivisional Officers of Siwan and Gopalganj to explain why they failed to report similar details.

14. SECTION 24 (4).—*Number of poor-houses open and the scale of food distributed.*—No poor-houses have been opened by Government; but I have made arrangements, with your approval, with the manager of the Huthwa Raj for the establishment of poor-houses on the estate at Hathwa, Bhore, Kateya, and Gopalganj, the scale of food distributed being that prescribed by the Famine Code. This will be a great relief, as the number of beggars is daily increasing, particularly in the Gopalganj subdivision. In view of the unprecedentedly high prices, and consequent shrinking of private charity, I am not at all sure that it will not be necessary before long to apply to you for sanction to establish poor-houses in other parts of the district. Details in respect of the Hathwa estate poor-houses will be submitted in future reports.

15. SECTION 24 (5).—The organization is referred to in paragraph 3 above, but it does not appear that up to date any artizans or women have been employed at their houses in weaving, cotton-spinning, husking corn, etc.

16. SECTION 24 (6).—(*a*) as above.

(*b*) The Police have again, in the two weeks under review, proved themselves most incompetent, having misinterpreted in the most flagrant manner clear orders issued to them by me through the District Superintendent of Police. Form 6 clearly shows that they have been absurdly lavish. They have again, been strictly warned to confine their attention to starving wanderers under section 166, and to leave all other cases to the Circle Inspectors.

(*c*) The Gopalganj thana Circle Inspector alone has afforded relief during the two weeks in question, and his action has been discriminating. The main efforts of this officer, as well as of the officer in charge of the Mirganj thana circle, have been directed towards organizing private charity, *vide* section 31 (*b*) of the Famine Code.

17. SECTION 24 (7). *Relief in kitchens.*—Nil.

18. SECTION 24 (8).—The accompanying statement shows that 2,230 and 84 applications were received during the fortnight for advances under the Agriculturist Loans and Land Improvement Acts respectively, and that as much as Rs. 27,143-8 have been advanced up to date under both the Acts. Mr. Lyall at Siwan has done much good work in this direction. The Hathwa Raj has spent almost the entire sum of Rs. 20,000 allowed by the Court of Wards for the purpose of advances.

19. SECTION 24 (9). *Financial statement.*—Please see the statement attached.

20. SECTION 24 (10) AND (11).—Nil.

21. *Additional staff.*—(*a*) An Assistant Engineer has been appointed during the two weeks under review.

(*b*) One overseer and 4 sub-overseers have been appointed, and 6 more sub-overseers are being engaged.

(*c*) Up to date, 2 paid Circle Inspectors have been appointed at Rs. 50 per mensem, but more are immediately required in the Gopalganj subdivision. Three honorary officers have been appointed and 6 Police officers. The travelling allowance fixed for all Circle Inspectors, paid as well as honorary (saving the Police officers), is Rs. 25 per mensem.

(*d*) Four cashiers have been appointed at Rs. 30 per mensem each, and more will be re-

(*c*) Five special clerks for famine work have been appointed—2 in the District Engineer's office, 1 in the District Board's offices, 1 in the Siwan subdivisional office, and 1 in the Collector's office.

22. MEETINGS.—I. *Municipal.*—(*a*) The Chupra Municipal sub-committee have reported that about 1,000 persons in the town require aid. This number will probably be reduced. Subscriptions will be collected at a meeting to be held by me on the 18th instant.

(*b*) At Revilganj a sub-committee has been appointed, but their report has not yet been submitted.

(*c*) At Siwan the Chairman strongly deprecates any action being taken, as he states that no distress exists. I shall direct him to appoint a sub-committee to enquire and report.

II. *Zamindar's meetings.*—(*a*) I held a meeting of the Chapra zamindars on the 5th instant. The result was extremely disappointing. I never had the misfortune to meet so few liberal men before. With the exception of Rai Bahadur Tara Prasad Mukerjea, none can be said to realize the situation. Some promises to import grain from a distance, however, were secured, and some offers to furnish employment on private relief works. It was needless to discuss the question of remission of rent, as none are being paid by the raiyats. Zamindars promised to be especially liberal towards beggars and to report all cases of respectable destitution.

(*b*) I hold another meeting to-day of absentees from the meeting of the 5th instant, of Chapra zamindars as well as of the landholders of the Siwan and Gopalganj subdivisions. The result will be reported in my next return.

Statement of loan applications under section 14 (4) of the Famine Code for the half month ending the 15th December 1896 in the Saran district.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
For the fortnight ending	The number of applications received up to date this financial year.		Number of applications received up to the corresponding period of the last financial year.		The system and security on which such advances are given.	Average amount usually lent to each.	Total amount lent.	REMARKS.
	Land Improvement Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Under Land Improvement Act.	Under Agriculturists' Loans Act.				
15th December 1896 ...	84	2,280	4	80	In Form C on the joint and several security of each batch of applicants belonging to a given village for kutcha wells and seeds. In Form B, on the security of immoveable property for pucka wells and rabi seeds.	Rs. A. P. 16 3 0	Rs. A. P. 27,443 8 0	

Statement showing prices-current in the district of Saran.

NAME OF SUBDIVISION.	Common rice.		Wheat.		Barley.		Makai.		Gram.		Arhar.		Marua.	
	On 20th November.	On 12th December.	On 20th November.	On 12th December.	On 20th November.	On 12th December.	On 20th November.	On 12th December.	On 20th November.	On 12th December.	On 20th November.	On 12th December.	On 20th November.	On 12th December.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Sadar	9 0	9 8	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	13 8	14 0
Saran	9 10	9 15	8 6	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 4	11 11	10 8	10 8	12 0	13 0	13 12	13 13
Gopalganj ...	9 6	10 1	8 10	8 15	9 5	9 9	11 14	11 9	10 13	10 9	12 5	12 2	13 13	13 4

FORM 5.

[See Section 26 (1) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT SARAN.

For the half-month ending 12th December 1896.

Circle (or relief work or thana.)	Number of persons employed on task work.																Total amount of work done.	Total amount paid.	Number of persons employed on daily wages irrespective of task.				Total amount paid.	Total amount paid. Total of columns 19 and 24.	Non-working children (sections 83 and 84 of the Code.)		Adult dependents (sections 83 and 84 of the Code.	
	A.				B.				C.				D.															
	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.			Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.			Number.	Amount paid.	Number.	Amount paid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Week ending 5th December 1896.																	Rs.	Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Kochaikote circle...	79	...	16	32	15	5	25	11	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,770	15 8 3	26	...	...	...	5 4 0	18 12 3	...	.....	.....	... ..
Kuteya ,, ...	35	56	17	23	164	306	122	225	...	..	..	...	...	1	7	...	15,795	52 1 0	20	...	...	...	2 8 0	54 9 0	...	.....	.....	.. ...
Bhorey ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	..	...	...	...	.....	.....	..	.....	... ..	.....
GRAND TOTAL	114	56	33	55	182	311	147	236	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	4	28,565	67 9 3	46	...	...	...	5 12 0	73 5 3				
Male units	114	42	16	14	182	233	73	59	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	1	.....	.....	46	...	...	...						
Total for the week ...	186				547								7						46									
Week ending 12th December 1896.																												
Kochaikote Circle	124	15	36	49	200	132	238	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,515	62 1 3	20	...	...	...	2 8 0	64 9 3	...	.....	.....	.....
Kuteya ,, ...	126	139	91	42	344	658	476	161	...	...	...	...	51	33	3	6	53,969	122 11 0	35	...	...	...	4 6 0	127 1 0	...	.....	....	.....
Bhorey ,, ...	10	1	4	...	123	310	299	177	...	...	...	...	29	91	2	1	18,318	51 3 3	20	...	...	...	2 8 0	53 11 3	...	.....	.....	.. ...
GRAND TOTAL	260	155	131	72	667	1,100	1,013	422	...	...	...	...	80	129	5	7	110,795	235 15 6	75	...	...	...	9 6 0	245 5 6				
Male units	260	116	65	18	667	825	506	105	...	...	...	...	80	97	2	2	.....	.....										
Total for the week ...	459				2,103								181						75									

FORM 6.

[See section 26 (ii) of the Code]

DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 12th December 1896.

Names of circles and heads of gratuitous relief.	Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief.				Description of grain.	Quantity of grain in standard maunds, seers and chitaks.	Money expended.	REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
I.—Relief of starving wanderers by the Police under section 166 of the Famine Code—						M. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	
Chapra station ...	3	1	.....	4	Makai ...	0 1 12	0 6 0	Rs. A. P.
Baniapore outpost ...	39	145	20	204	Do. ...	3 6 0	10 15 3	0 3 6 were pa
Garkha ditto ...	1	3	.....	4	Do. ...	0 2 8	0 3 6	pice.
Mahrajgunge ditto ...	22	69	10	101	Do. ...	3 14 12	11 0 0	
Mahrani ditto ...	1	4	4	9	Do. ...	0 14 0	0 11 6	
					Rice ..	0 5 0	0 5 0	
Barrouli ditto ...	6	17	5	28	Makai ...	7 26 4	25 0 0	
Kochaikote ditto ...	6	7	1	14	Do.	1 38 15	6 11 5	
Morganj ditto ..	18	38	12	65	Do. ...	5 6 8	17 3 6	
Bhorey ditto ...	4	2	2	8	Do. ...	0 37 14	3 2 6	
Kuteya ditto ...	1	2	3	6	Do. ...	1 5 15	4 0 7	
II.—Gratuitous relief by Circle Inspectors under Chapter V—								
Gopalganj thana	7	14	9	30	Do. ...	2 0 0	7 9 3	
					Rice ...	0 8 4	0 15 6	
Total ..	105	362	66	473	.....	26 7 12	88 4 0	

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 5th December 1896.

						M. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	
I.—Relief of starving wanderers by the Police under section 166 of the Famine Code—								
Basatpur thana	2	5	1	8	Makai	0 3 6½	0 4 0	
Barharia outpost ...	1	2	.....	3	Do.	0 4 2	0 5 0	
II.—Gratuitous relief by Circle Inspectors under Chapter V—								
Gopalganj	9	6	11	26	Do.	0 12 9	1 5 1	
Total ...	12	13	12	37		0 20 1½	1 14 1	

Statement of gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 12th December 1896.

						M. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	
-Relief of starving wanderers by the police under section 166 of the Famine Code—								
Chapra station	3	1	.....	4	Makai ...	0 1 12	0 6 0	Out of this only ann
Baniapur outpost ...	39	145	20	204	Do. ...	3 6 0	10 15 3	3-6 were paid in pic
Gurkha ditto ...	1	3	...	4	Do. ...	0 2 8	0 3 6	
Maharajganj ditto ...	22	69	10	101	Do. ...	3 14 12	11 0 0	
Basatpur thana	2	5	1	8	Do. ...	0 3 6½	0 4 0	
Barharia outpost	1	2	.....	3	Do. ...	0 4 2	0 5 0	
Maharani ditto ...		4	4	9	Rice ...	0 5 0	0 5 0	
					Makai ..	0 14 0	0 11 6	Rice was given as exceptional case.
Barrouli ditto		17	5	28	Do. ...	7 26 4	25 0 0	
Kochaikote ditto		7	1	14	Do. ...	1 38 15	6 11 5	
Manganj ditto	15	38	12	65	Do. ...	5 6 8	17 3 6	
Bhorey ditto	4	2	2	8	Do. ...	0 37 14	3 2 6	
Kuteya ditto ...	1	2	3	6	Do. ...	1 5 15	4 0 7	
II.—Gratuitous relief by Circle Inspectors under Chapter V—								
Gopalganj		20	20	56	Makai ...	2 12 9	8 14 4	Ditto ditto.
					Rice	0 8 4	0 15 6	
Total	117	314	78	510	.....	26 27 13½	90 2 1	

FORM 7.

[See section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT SARAN.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 12th December 1896.

Week	A, B, C and D workers paid by task work.				Workers paid by daily wages irrespective of task.		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	Gratuitous relief.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
ing 5th December 1896 ...	123	39	0 1 6	2 5 10	8	0 2 0	73 5 8	31	0 1 0	1 14 1
12th " " "	457	40	0 1 5	2 2 0	12	0 2 0	245 5 6	440	0 3 3	88 4 0

FORM 8.

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the half month ending 30th November 1896.

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sonepore	Nirmali	605	152	2	.....	.....	.....
	Pipari	.....	.....	2	.....	217	.....
	Bhaptiahi	286	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Darbhanga	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
	Hazipur ghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	526
	Samastipur	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
	Paleza ghat	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
	Total ...	1,204	152	4	.....	230	689
Paleza ghat	Darbhanga	40	254	.....	.....	.....	251
	Janakpur	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pertabganj	.....	574	.....	.....	.....	1,366
	Bettiah	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....
	Samastipur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188
	Bhaptiahi	318	810	.....	.....	.....	813
	Muzaffarpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160
	Sigowli	675	42	35	.....	.....	.....
	Tamaria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98
	Ganduk siding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	580
	Raghopore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	442
	Total ...	1,102	1,680	130	.....	.....	3,247
Bunwar Chak	Bettiah	.....	29	.....	.....	17	.....
	Total ...	.....	29	.....	.....	17	.....
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,306	1,861	134	.....	247	3,936 =8,484
Dighwara	Nirmali	790	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bhaptiahi	343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dalsing Sarai	373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Raheria	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Samastipur	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sakri	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,900	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goldinganj	Bettiah	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
		6	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Chapra	Motihari	14	3	.....	.....	6	5
	Bhaptiahi	578	256	39	.....	5	609
	Muzaffarpur	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Janakpore Road	707	4	.....	.....	.....	2
	Sitamarhi	223	.....	.....	.....	581	.....
	Nirmali	142	4	.....	.....	.....	14
	Siwan	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....
	Daronda	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
	Ghoghardila	72	6	.....	.....	132	236
	Rangopore	130	2	.....	.....	.....	125
	Darbhanga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132
	Kamtoul	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sakri	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	199
	Kishunpore	.....	128	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Revelganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	383	.....
	Pertabganj	285	183	.....	.....	.....	2
	Jhanjharpore	52	.....	.....	.....	924	.....
	Dighwara	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grain.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Revelganj	Hanja ghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	.....
	Kanti	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	54
	Nirmali	798	.....	.....	.....	.....	479
	Bettiah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
	Samastipur	146	186	.....	.....	468	.....
	Siwan	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	211
	Sitamarhi	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	Dalsing Sarai	609	.....	.....	.....	160	605
	Pertabganj	288	226	.....	.....	100	757
	Bhaptiahi	1,309	245	10	.....	123	25
	Pipra	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....
	Sakri	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....
	Garhara	.....	.....	.....	42	213	.....
	Laheria	22	104	.....	.....	.....	42
	Total ...	3,424	761	10	42	1,454	2,204
Revelganj ghat ...	Darbhanga	642	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bhaptiahi	1,105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Garhara	.....	.....	.....	.....	408	.....
	Sakri	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pertabganj	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	2,123	.....	.....	.....	408	.....
Kopa Sambta ...	Motihari	Nil	.....	.....	.....	Nil	.....
Bkma	Janakpore Road	1	28	...	.....	4	3
	Sitamarhi	202	.....	.....	.....	120	17
	Darbhanga	7	.....	.....	.....	356	.....
		.....	.....	.....	.....	178	.....
	Total ...	210	28	.....	.....	664	20
Daronda	Bettiah	3	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
	Chapra	74	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
	Darbhanga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,123
	Maisi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	Motihari	2	.....	.....	.....	95	.....
	Sakri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	373
	Sigowli	.....	11	.....	...	.....	.....
	Bhatpore	.....	...	8	.....	.....	.....
	Nawabganj	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gandak siding	6	4	20	.....	108	484
	Dighwara	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	90
	Total ...	108	107	28	14	216	3,075
Siwan	Darbhanga	2,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,191
	Sakri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,860
	Uskabazar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154
	Sitamarhi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175
	Revelganj	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	671
	Bettiah	304	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sigowli	343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chapra	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gowrabazar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175
	Bhatpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
	Total ...	2,754	153	.....	.....	.....	5,199
Mairwa	Gorakhpore	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Revelganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	194	.....
	Bhatpore	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Revelganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	.....
	Darbhanga	.....	.....	.....	.....	229	.....
	Samastipur	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	98	190	.....	.....	517	.....
	GRAND TOTAL ...	15,028	3,711	211	86	5,529	15,755 =40,320

FORM 8.

ABSTRACT.

DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of Imports of Food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 30th November 1896.

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sonepur	In the district	153					23
	Outside the district	1,051	152	4		230	666
Palezaghat	In the district			Nil			
	Outside the district	1,102	1,680	130			3,247
Bunwarchak	In the district			Nil			
	Outside the district		29			17	
Dighwara	In the district			Nil			
	Outside the district	1,901	25				
Goldinganj	In the district			Nil			
	Outside the district	6					11
Chapra	In the district	153				375	
	Outside the district	2,543	596	30		1,648	1,315
Revelganj	In the district						211
	Outside the district	3,424	761	10	42	1,454	1,993
Revelganj Ghat	In the district			Nil			
	Outside the district	2,133				408	
Kopasamhta	In the district						
	Outside the district			Nil			
Ekma	In the district			Nil			
	Outside the district	210	28			664	20
Daronda	In the district	74	92		14		90
	Outside the district	34	15	28		216	2,985
Sawan	In the district		140				611
	Outside the district	2,754	13				4,583
Mairwa	In the district					288	
	Outside the district	98	190			229	
Total import	In the district	380	232		14	663	935 =2,224
	Outside the district	15,248	3,479	211	42	4,866	14,622 =38,606
	GRAND TOTAL	15,628	3,711	211	56	5,529	15,755 =40,891

FORM 9.

Statement of Exports of Food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 30th November 1896.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sonpur				Nil			
Palezaghat	Sonpur	152					56
	Nirmali						58
	Hajipurghat				126		
	Bhagwanpur						68
	Motihari						56
	Total	152			126		238
Bunwarchak				Nil			
Dighwara	Nawabganj						1,846
	Saran						52
	Daronda						182
	Chapra	152					
	Total	152					2,080
Goldinganj				Nil			
Chapra	Daronda				14		14
	Nawabganj						464
	Basti						474
	Chaurchaura						141
	Sahjoosum						162
	Gorakhpur	20	90				62
	Khalalabad		249			180	
	Bhaptiahi						7
	Saran		134				
	Howrah			243			
	Benares			2			
	Patru Ghat						50
	Total	20			14	180	

No. 60F., dated Motihari, the 17th December 1896.

From—D. J. MACPHERSON, Esq., Collector of Champaran,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour, in continuation of my letter No. 1115G., dated 6th instant, to submit the following half-monthly report on famine matters in the district of Champaran, as required by section 24 of the Famine Code, for the first half of the month of December. The figures in this report relate to the weeks ending on Saturday, the 5th, and on Saturday, the 12th instant.

2. The returns upon which this report is based have been received by me late, and were, in the first instance, either incomplete or incorrectly prepared, and they have reached me personally only this afternoon, although this is the latest date for despatching the report.

3. *Section 24 (1) (a).—Area affected, &c.*—In my last report I gave the following as a rough estimate of the area and population of each of the tracts already requiring relief :—

Tract.	Area in square miles.	Population.
(1) Ramnagar tract (thanas Hardi and Bagaha)	405	146,610
(2) Araraj tract (in thana Gobindganj)	80	52,640
(3) Madhuban tract (in thana Madhuban and South Dhaka thana)	85	72,165
Total	570	271,415

I regret to have now to report that distress has become severe over nearly one-third of the district, though allowance has to be made for considerable tracts interspersed throughout it, in which the people generally are able still to provide for themselves. Roughly speaking, I may say that the following tracts in addition to the above are now more or less in need of immediate relief :—

Name of Tract and Thana.	Estimated area of tract.	Estimated population of tract.
1	2	3
	Sq. miles.	
Eastern portion of Bettiah thana from the Sikrahna river southwards	131	81,482
Greater part of Gobindganj thana	160	105,280
Southern part of Motihari thana	32	14,520
Northern portion of Kesaria thana	27	18,441
North-Western portion of Dhaka thana	137	110,011
Southern half of Dhaka thana		
Total	487	329,734

Added to the figures for the areas previously reported, the total comes to about 1,057 square miles, with a population of about 601,149. Roughly speaking, it may be said that the greater part of the northern and eastern portion of Bettiah subdivision and the southern half of the Sadar subdivision, with the exception of a great part of Kesaria thana on the south, is now in present need of relief.

4. *Section 24 (1) (b).—Relief Circles.*—Owing to delay in obtaining officers to fill the posts of Charge Superintendents, it has not been possible to organize relief circles properly. During the fortnight under report, Mr. Wood, Subdivisional Officer of Bettiah, was relieved of judicial work, and placed in charge of the Hardi and Bagaha thanas with his head-quarters at Ramnagar, while the Sadar subdivision generally has been under the immediate supervision of the District Engineer, Mr. Sealy. The Madhuban and southern portion of Dhaka thana were, however, really in charge of Sir William Hudson, K.C.I.E., who kindly undertook to look after it. Similarly, Messrs. J. J. Macleod, C.I.E., H. W. J. Hill, and A. W. N. Wyatt have, respectively, been in charge in the distressed tracts in Lalgarh (eastern portion of Bettiah

thana), Turkoulia (south-western portion of Motihari and most of Gobindganj thanas), and Pipra (south-east of Motihari and north of Kesaria thanas); and they have generously been giving extensive employment to the poorer agricultural classes in these areas on private relief works of their own choosing carried on at their own cost. Arrangements have been made for opening Government relief works at once in these tracts; but the organization cannot be completed until charge Superintendents arrive. Mr. Forrester, Assistant Collector, arrived yesterday, and has for the present gone on to Bagaha thana. It is hoped that Messrs. Boxwell and Hyde, Assistant Superintendents of Police, who are under orders of transfer to this district, will join in a day or two, and take regular charge of thanas. I have not so far succeeded in obtaining the services of any suitable Indigo-planters to take the responsible posts of Charge Superintendents. I am urgently in need of more officers of this class and Circle Officers than I can lay my hands on.

5. *Section 24 (2) (a).—General state of the affected tracts.*—There has been no improvement whatever in the general conditions, and, as already remarked, the area of severe distress has largely widened during the fortnight under review.

6. *Section 24 (2) (b).—Crop prospects.*—The winter-rice rop is being harvested everywhere where it has come to maturity, and the harvest will soon be over. I see no reason to alter my former estimate of a three to four-anna yield taking the district as a whole, though in irrigated tracts, and particularly in thana Adapur, the crop is really a good one. Much has been done to extend the area under *rabi* crops during the last fortnight by giving out advances for temporary wells and for *rabi* seed, and many wells both for sowing and for preserving *rabi* crops have also been sunk on the promise of a free gift of one rupee a well. So far the young crop, even on unirrigated land, is holding out wonderfully well; but if there is no rain within the next fortnight or three weeks, its prospects will be seriously endangered.

7. *Section 24 (2) (c).—Food stocks.*—Those who possess stocks of grain are holding them up as much as possible. There will be a large accession with the gathering of the winter-rice harvest. Detailed inquiries as to the stocks in hand have now been almost completed, and the results are being tabulated; but even the most experienced judges profess themselves quite unable to give even an approximate estimate of the food-supply existing in the district. There seems to be a pretty unanimous opinion that it will be very seriously deficient, and grave doubts are expressed as to the ability of private enterprise to meet the wants of the people at the proper time. So far, however, supplies have been forthcoming sufficient to meet the local demand.

8. *Section 24 (2) (d).—Importation and exportation of food grains.*—The imports and exports of food-grain by rail during the first fortnight of December are shown in Forms Nos. 8 and 9 annexed. They amount respectively to 3,934 and 3,993 maunds against 1,217 and 6,330 maunds in the preceding fortnight. The exports are therefore gradually declining and the imports increasing, but it is believed that the latter are due not to the operations of the ordinary grain-dealers, but mainly to the efforts of Indigo-planters and a few others to supplement the food-supply of the district. There is very litte road traffic at present.

9. *Section 24 (2) (e).—Prices.*—I subjoin a statement showing how the prices of the principal food-grains at Motihari and at Bettiah have stood during the period under review, and on the last day of the preceding fortnight. As compared with the latter date, they have, on the whole, fallen slightly or remained stationary, the only exception being the price of common rice at Bettiah.

10. *Section 24 (2) (f).—Rainfall.*—Not a drop of rain has fallen during the fortnight. The outlook will become very grave if none falls in two to three weeks.

11. *Section 24 (3) (g).—Public Health.*—As I have not yet received the vital statistics for the month of November, I have nothing to add to what I said in last report. The physique of a considerable portion of the population in the distressed tracts appear to have deteriorated, as they do not resort to relief works unless they are near their villages, when they first begin to feel pinched. The following statistics relating to the health of prisoners on their admission to jail during the fortnight ending 12th December have been furnished me by the Civil Surgeon, Surgeon-Captain Evans:—

Health on admission.	Convicts.		Under-trial prisoners.	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5
Good	10	3	16	5
Indifferent	2	5	14	4
Bad	1	...	4	...
Total ...	13	8	34	9

The admissions during the corresponding period of 1895 were so few that little can be inferred from these figures, but so far as they go they are not unsatisfactory.

12. *Section 24 (3) (h).—Emigration or Immigration of famished people.*—No emigration of famished people has been observed, but many people have been noticed coming into or passing through the district from the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, and some of these bore a pinched appearance. Many people of Champaran, and particularly professional labourers, have left the district in search of employment on public works and harvesting operations.

13. *Section 24 (3) (i).—Condition of cattle.*—The cattle everywhere are in good case, but rinderpest has, I now hear, made its appearance in places.

14 *Section 24 (3) (a).—Government relief works.*—Statements D (Form No. 5) and E (Form No. 7) annexed to this report show the number of relief works open during the period under review, and the number of persons employed on them. The number of relief works open has increased from 7 to 11, the new ones being the following, *viz.*, digging the Masan Canal near Phagunahta (thana Hardi), repairing the Ramnagar-Bagaha road (thanas Hardi and Bagaha), repairing the Chainpattia-Shikarpore road (thana Hardi), and re-excavating the Sisahni tank (thana Dhaka). More works would have been opened had men to take charge of them been available; but Indigo-planters have been carrying on relief works on their own account meanwhile. The average number of male units employed daily on task work during the fortnight increased from 1,330 to 2,426 (or 1,699 in the week ending 5th December and 3,153 in that ending 12th idem). In the first week of the period these cut and carried an average of 62 cubic feet of earth, and were paid an average wage of 1⅞ annas, the cost per 1,000 cubic feet amounting to Re. 1-10-6. In the second week they cut and carried only 42 cubic feet on the average, and were paid an average wage of only 1⅛ annas (the minimum wage being 1¼ annas), and the cost per 1,000 cubic feet reached Rs. 2-0-11. The poor outturn is due to the very large number of B class workers, and the increase in the proportion of women and children in the second week. The A class labourers are mostly obtaining employment in harvesting the winter rice harvest, but many have gone elsewhere in search of work. The average number of male units employed on daily wages irrespective of task work during the fortnight was 240 (week ending 5th December, 139: week ending 12th idem, 342), and each earned on the average 1 anna 10 pies in the first week and 1⅛ annas in the second week. In the preceding fortnight the number of male units on daily wages was only 92. The large proportion of workers not employed on task is due to 5 out of the 11 works consisting of road repairs, two of them, recently started, being merely surface repairs, in which it was impossible to set a task. I am of opinion that such repair works should not be shown as relief works at all, but should be carried out as ordinary works under the District Board, but in such a way as to give only, as far as possible, a wage, corresponding to that allowed for regular relief works. If so instructed, I can revise the statements. All that has to be done is to exclude the line of entries in Statement D against the works marked I and F. On other road works, those paid a daily wage were chiefly employed in rough dressing.

15. The total number of persons employed on relief works on the 12th December was as follows:—

Subdivision.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Motihari (Sadar)	1,628	803	1,027	3,458
Bettiah	1,578	894	393	2,865
Total ...	3,206	1,697	1,420	6,323

The numbers have increased very rapidly of late, and would have been much greater but for the fact that the people prefer to go to the private works carried on by factories, as no task is exacted.

16. *Section 24 (3) (b).—Private relief works.*—In my last report I mentioned that "at a meeting of the Champaran District Board held on the 16th November, at which a number of planters and other landlords who were not members were present, it was resolved that zamindars and planters generally should be recommended to start works of their own, choosing to benefit the tracts in which they are specially interested on the first symptoms of real distress, and supply me with the results, so as to enable me to judge where public relief works are needed and give some time to collect the necessary staff." This arrangement has been loyally carried out by a number of the leading Indigo-planters, but I have not received regular returns from all who have done so. I annex, however, a statement giving particulars in regard to the principal works undertaken during the fortnight under review. Much work of the same kind was carried on in the preceding month by Sir William

Mr. W. A. Cox of Bairiya. Others who have carried on work are Mr. F. C. Walker of Nawada, Mr. Vincent of Padomkir, Mr. C. D. Miller of Motihari, and the Bettiah Raj. The works done were tanks and roads. No task work was exacted. The average wage paid appears to have been one and-a-half anna per head. It will be observed that the *average* daily number of persons employed during the second week on private works in the four concerns for which returns have been received was no less than 13,585, and almost all the works undertaken were such as would not have been taken up in an ordinary year. The extent to which there is distress requiring special relief is very great. The *average* number of persons employed on Government relief works during that week was 4,292, bringing the number up to 17,877. If works for which no returns have been received be added, the total average for the week would probably be about 20,000, and of course on the last day of the week it would be much greater than this. In all the concerns named, except Byriya, orders have been issued for the starting of Government relief works.

17. *Section 24 (4) and (5)—Poor-houses and employment given at home.*—No measures of this kind have yet been undertaken.

18. *Section 24 (6).—Distribution of grains and money-doles.*—Pending the appointment of regular Charge Superintendents and Circle Officers, the distribution of gratuitous relief has been left in the hands of the police under sections 12 and 166 of the Code, except in thanas Hardi and Bagaha, of which Mr Wood, Subdivisional Officer of Bettiah, is in charge In these thanas he has four centres for distributing such relief at Ramnagar and Shikarpur under a Circle Officer, at Lauriya under his kanungo and Bagaha under the Civil Hospital Assistant of the dispensary under the superintendence of Mr. Murray, of Messrs. Dear and Company. There are police thanas or outposts at all these places. I annex a statement in Form No. 6, showing the average number of persons gratuitously relieved at each place during each of the weeks covered by the report and also during the fortnight as a whole. The average daily number in the first week was 50 and in the second 247. I am somewhat sceptical as to the returns on which these figures are based having been properly drawn up in every case; but if they turn out to be wrong, a revised statement will be submitted. All are shown as relieved under Chapter V, but I have no doubt several were wanderers relieved by the police under sections 12 and 166. The average amount of the daily dole per adult unit was 1 anna 2 pies in the first week and 10 pies in the second week. Lists are being prepared by village agency of persons who should receive gratuitous relief under section 42 of the Code, and pending the full organisation of this form of relief on the arrival of Charge Superintendents and Circle Officers. Many who would probably be classed as unable to work are paid a minimum wage for attending the relief works.

19. *Section 24 (7).—Kitchens*—These have not been opened.

20. *Section 24 (8).—Loans.*—Again I regret to have to report that the information furnished to me in regard to these is incomplete, and what has been received has only come to hand to-day. This is no doubt because the officers were very busy until the middle of the month giving out advances while there is still time to sow *rabi*. The time for sowing *rabi* may now be said to be past, except as regards cheena-millet and catch-crops of *khesari* and other pulses in the rice fields. A sum of Rs. 15,837 was drawn from the Treasury during the fortnight, and made over to various officers and one factory for distribution as advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for the construction of temporary wells and purchase of *rabi* seed. The total amount actually given out to cultivators, so far as returns have been received, is Rs. 11,701. The Subdivisional Officer of Bettiah has not stated how much of the Rs. 6,987 distributed by him was for wells and how much for seed; but of the remainder. Rs 3,181 was for the former purpose and Rs. 1,530 for the latter. Owing to the incompleteness of the Bettiah returns also, I am unable to report the number of villages and persons to whom the loans were granted. A sum of Rs. 390 was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act. All loans are granted on the joint and several security of all in one village who obtain them.

It is reported that wells have been dug in large numbers in consequence of these advances, and still more are being dug under the stimulus of a gift of one rupee a well announced by me ten days ago. It was found, however, that many persons were not digging wells with the advances they got until the officer went round again and compelled them to do so on pain of refunding the money at once.

21. *Section 24 (9)—Finance.*—I annex a statement showing the money drawn and expended during the fortnight. The total expenditure has been Rs. 3,851-11-5.

No. 61F., dated Motihari, the 18th December 1896.

From—D. J. Macpherson, Esq., Collector of Champaran,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

In continuation of my letter No. 60F., dated the 17th instant, submitting my first half-monthly famine report for December, I have the honour to request you to be good enough to substitute the enclosed statement for the one attached to that report giving particulars of famine relief works done by private agency. The calculation of the average daily wage per head shown in column 9 of the statement was incorrect.

2. In consequence of this please substitute for the sentence in paragraph 16 of my report, reading "The average wage paid appears to have been 1½ anna per head." the following:—"The average daily wage appears to have been 11 pies per head, or 1 anna 3½ pies per unadjusted unit, so that the wage actually given was less than that paid on the Government

CHAMPARAN DISTRICT.

Statement showing relief works done by private agency.

Name of Factory.	Name of Manager.	Names of assistants employed in supervising relief.	Total number of persons employed. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Total amount paid in wages.	Average daily wage per head.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Week ending 5th December 1896.							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Turkaulia	Mr. H. W. A. Hill ...	Not reported	2,754	4,555	3,078	10,387	704 9 6	0 1 1
Pipra	,, A. W. A. Wyatt ...	Messrs Norman and Hodding	1,806	1,957	2,749	6,512	319 7 9	0 0 9·4
Rajghat (in Lalsaraiya Concern),	,, J. J. Macleod, C.I.E.	Mr. Appleby	940	1,362	992	3,294	199 3 6	0 0 11
		Grand Total ...	5,500	7,874	6,819	20,193	1,223 4 9	0 0 11·6
		Daily average ...	785	1,124	974	2,883	174 14 4	0 0 11·6
		Male units ...	5,500	5,905	2,557	13,962	.....	0 1 4·8
Week ending 12th December 1896.								
Turkaulia	As above	As above	15,032	17,554	14,907	47,493	2,612 3 0	0 0 10·6
Pipra	Ditto	Ditto	2,562	2,226	2,349	7,139	363 15 9	0 0 9·8
Rajghat (in Lalsaraiya Concern).	Ditto	Ditto	7,195	10,205	4,704	22,104	1,206 10 0	0 0 10·4
Lalsaraiya	Mr. J. J. Macleod, C.I.E.	Messrs. Reid and Hobhouse.	3,579	4,015	3,855	11,449	612 4 3	0 0 10·2
Bairiya	,, W. A. Cox	Mr. Bond	1,890	2,849	2,154	6,893	296 8 9	0 0 8·3
		Grand Total ...	30,258	36,841	27,999	95,098	5,091 9 9	0 0 10·3
		Daily average ...	4,322	5,263	3,999	13,585	727 5 10	0 0 10·3
		Male units ...	30,258	27,630	10,500	68,388	.....	0 1 2·3

Statement showing for the Champaran District the prices of food-grains for the fortnight ending 12th December 1896.

[Famine Code, Section 26, IV.]

Names of food-grains.	At Motihari. On 28th November 1896.	On 5th December 1896.	On 12th December 1896.	Average of last 5 years.	At Bettiah. On 28th November 1896.	On 5th December 1896.	On 12th December 1896.	Average of last 4 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Common rice	9 0	10 0	9 10	18 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	19 0
Wheat ...	9 0	9 5	9 0	13 5	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 3
Barley ...	9 8	10 8	10 8	21 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 2
Maize ...	12 0	12 7	12 0	24 2	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 8
Gram ...	11 8	12 4	12 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	19 9
Rahar ...	12 0	11 13	12 4	18 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	18 14
Marua ...	Not sold			21 0	Not sold.			

District Champaran.

Financial Statement for the fortnight ending 12th December 1896.

A. Receipts.	Amount.	B. Expenditure from public funds during half-month under report.	Amount.	C. Balance of funds in hand under each head.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Grant from District Board.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A.
previous fortnight	1,436 0 0	(a) On relief work—			
le during the fortnight under report ...	6,563 4 8	Paid on account of daily wages	335 9 3	District Board's grant ...	4,322 8
		Paid for task work	3,498 7 11		
nt from Provincial Government.		(b) On relief in poor-houses	.....		
		(c) On relief of artizans	.....		
previous fortnight	200 0 0	(d) On relief by grain or money doles	104 10 3		
during this fortnight under (1) Chap-		(e) On relief kitchens	.....	Government grant ...	2,365 8
f the Famine Code, and (2) for gifts for		(f) Any other kind of miscellaneous charitable			
temporary wells	2,110 0 0	relief	.....		
Total ...	10,309 4 8	Total ...	3,851 11 5	Total ...	6,457 9

N.B.—The amount spent as a free gift for digging temporary wells is not yet known.

District Champaran.

Statement showing relief works done by private agency.

Name of Factory.	Name of Manager.	Names of assistants employed in superviding relief.	Number of total persons employed. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Total amount paid in wages.	Average daily wage per head.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Week ending 5th December 1896.							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Purkaulia	Mr. H. W. J. Hill ...	Not reported ...	2,754	4,555	3,078	10,387	704 9 6	0 1 7
Pipra	,, A. W. A. Wyatt ...	Messrs. Norman and Hodding.	1,806	1,957	2,749	6,512	819 7 2	0 1 5
Belsand (in Lalsaraiya Concern.)	,, J. J. Macleod, C.I.E.	Mr. Apperby ...	940	1,362	998	3,300	199 8 6	0 1 9
		Grand Total ...	5,500	7,874	6,819	20,193	1,223 4 9	0 1 6
		Daily average ...	785	1,124	974	2,883	174 12 1	.....
Week ending 12th December 1896.								
Purkaulia	As above	As above	15,033	17,544	1,907	47,483	2,612 3 0	0 1 6
Pipra	Ditto	Ditto	2,502	2,228	2,349	7,139	365 15 9	0 1 3
Belsand (Lalsarayia Concern.)	Ditto	Ditto	7,196	10,205	4,764	22,164	1,206 10 0	0 0 10
Lalsarai	Mr. J. J. Macleod, C.I.E.	Messrs. Reid and Richhouse.	3,979	4,015	2,935	11,019	613 6 3	0 1 6
Belsaya	,, W. A. Cox	Mr. Bond	1,830	2,349	2,756	6,935	296 8 9	0 1 0
		Grand Total ...	30,540	36,341	27,909	95,290	5,091 9 9	0 1 6
		Daily average ...	4,362	5,263	3,989	13,613	727 8 11	.....

FORM No. 9.

District Champaran.

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 15th December 1896.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bara ...	Chapra ...	16	.....	45	.....	.....	29
	Total ...	16	.....	45	.....	.....	29
Pipra ...	Muzaffarpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	.....
	Sonpur ...	.....	.....	50	.....	305	.....
	Total ...	.....	.....	50	.....	451	.....
Juidhara	Barwar Chak ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	.....
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	.....
Motihari ...	(Bettiah) ...	.....	.....	.....	(39)	(2)	.....
	(Segowli) ...	(27)	.....	.....	.....	(351)	(107)
	Dorunda ...	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Siwan ...	101	.....	.....	.....	43	.....
	Chapra ...	14	26	.....	.....	15	.....
	Dighwara ...	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	50
	Muzaffarpur ...	.....	.....	23	.....	59	.....
	Total ...	115	39	23	.....	117	50
Segowli ...	Siwan ...	777	214	14	.....	.....	49
	(Bettiah) ...	.....	(103)	.....	.....	(41)	.....
	Jogiara ...	16	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nankhar ...	523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bhatpur ...	417	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Benares Cantonment ...	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,741	244	14	.....	.....	49
Bettiah ...	Jogiara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
	Muzaffarpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	694
	Siwan ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247
	(Maisi) ...	(51)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Goroul ...	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(Motihari) ...	(13)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	912
	Grand Total ...	1,902	283	182	.....	636	1,040
	Total ...	3,993 maunds.					

FORM No. 8.

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

Statement of imports of food-grain in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 15th December 1896.

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bara ...	Partabganj ...	117	535	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sakri ...	.....	40	.....	...	.....	.....
	Roheria ...	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	283	575	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jindhara	Darbhanga ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	239	.....
	Armamanghat ...	.....	1,745	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....	1,745	.....	.....	239	.....
Segauli ...	Howrah ...	.....	392	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....	392	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bettiah ...	Muzaffarpur ...	.....	.....	.....	123	.....	.....
	Darbhanga ...	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	.....
	Motipur ...	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....
	Dalsingh Sarai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204
	Samastipur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216
	(Segauli) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	.....
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	280	.....	420
	GRAND TOTAL ...	283	2,712	.....	280	239	420
	Total ...	3,934 maunds					

FORM No. 5.

[See Section 16 (1) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

For the half-month ending Saturday, the 14th December 1896.

A=Shikarpur-Biknatharj Road.
B=Nawgawn Tank.
C=Louria Tank.
D=Choorma Tank.
E=Bairiaria on Turkoulia-Sangrampur Road.
F=Damodarpur Tank.
G=Near Araraj on Phatuha to Araraj Road.
H=Masan canal near Phagusahta.
I=Ramnagar-Bagah Road.
J=Chainpattia-Shikarpur Road.
K=Sesahni Tank.

	Number of persons employed on task work.																		Number of persons employed on daily wages irrespective of task.						Non-working children (sections 83 & 84 of the Code).		Adult dependents (sections 83 & 84 of the Code.)	
	A				B				C				D															
	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Bi. children.	Small children.	Total amount of work done.	Total amount paid.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total amount paid.	Total amount paid (total columns 19 and 24).	Number.	Amount paid.	Number.	Amount paid.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
A	1,330	497	98	16	1,761	635	231	87	.....	39	9	.....	.....	7	21	1	2	3,37,471	494 13 9	310	27	17	13	41 3 6	536 1 3	...	.....	...	.....
	126	117	62	12	249	213	145	69	29	9	13	13	7	21	.....	.....	54,737	85 15 1	25	29	2	...	7 0 3	102 15 4	...	.....	...	.....
	37	17	15	5	548	348	207	123	117	46	52	34	9	4	.....	.....	58,592	110 4 6	89	29	26	40	18 14 6	135 3 0	...	.....	...	.....
	512	.....	.....	.....	1,606	1,197	796	557	97	.....	.....	.....	434	327	.....	.....	1,45,128	346 15 0	28	...	...	...	3 8 0	370 7 0	...	.....	...	.....
	91	88	50	31	283	251	278	272	96	10	11	7	7	1	1	.....	1,40,915	1:5 3 0	77	...	...	...	8 4 0	133 7 0	...	.....	...	.....
	24	11	19	4	1,075	257	257	213	53	9	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,404	183 3 8	8	...	1	...	0 11 3	183 13 11	...	.....	...	.....
	194	19	22	26	744	212	343	163	28	7	16	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,14,131	143 6 9	52	...	...	...	10 4 0	153 10 9	...	.....	...	.....
	26	3	22	4	26	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,903	17 13 9	34	...	...	...	4 2 6	23 0 3	...	.....	...	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	83	10	41	19 2 3	19 2 3	...	.....	...	.....
	2,328	727	305	152	6,979	3,317	2,330	1,745	360	74	103	62	457	343	2	2	9,14,391	1,513 10 6	755	219	66	93	113 2 3	1,626 12 9	...	.....	...	.....
	2,351	545	133	26	6,279	2,468	1,149	436	260	56	53	16	457	272	1	...	.....	.....	755	164	53	23	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
	3,113				10,343				474				730						975									
A	2,527	711	135	13	3,057	799	203	27	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	430,184	589 12 0	318	7	19	4	37 10 9	627 6 9	...	.....	...	.....
	56	83	11	6	1,258	1,359	335	211	148	101	37	31	25	46	2	.....	24,952	128 10 6	64	11	2	10	11 2 0	239 12 6	...	.....	...	.....
	344	186	79	17	350	89	65	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,618	111 13 0	85	13	...	...	11 6 3	123 2 3	...	.....	...	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	754	502	293	113	101 14 6	101 14 6	...	.....	...	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206	88	55	24	24 12 3	24 12 3	...	.....	...	.....
	2,927	980	218	41	4,622	2,257	603	250	185	101	40	31	25	46	2	.....	552,754	930 2 6	1,429	636	278	150	186 13 9	1,117 0 3	...	.....	...	.....
	17	6	6	.....	271	223	141	74	57	28	20	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,947	60 14 4	16	6	2	3	21 4 9	82 3 1	...	.....	...	.....
	4.6	.....	.....	.....	1,069	1,303	1,230	784	229	.....	.....	13	1,046	826	.....	.....	133,888	402 13 3	21	...	...	...	2 10 0	405 7 3	...	.....	...	.....
	106	48	67	55	254	1:9	204	143	41	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,829	88 9 6	75	...	...	...	8 6 0	96 15 6	...	.....	...	.....
	2	.....	1	.....	223	32	9:	43	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,364	56 2 7	16	...	...	...	1 12 6	57 15 1	...	.....	...	.....
	28	5	10	3	346	81	107	41	8	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,869	54 13 6	100	...	...	...	12 8 0	67 5 6	...	.....	...	.....
	26	.....	.....	.....	1,189	5 9	734	665	141	.....	.....	.....	232	187	.....	.....	82,273	211 5 9	88	...	...	...	11 0 0	223 5 9	...	.....	...	.....
	754	54	84	58	4,164	2,653	2,890	1,740	472	31	25	22	1,283	1,015	.....	.....	3,68,175	964 10 11	316	6	2	3	28 9 3	1,003 4 2	...	.....	...	.....

FORM No. 7.

[See section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

Abstract Statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 15th December 1896.

	A, B, C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.			GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	Number of adult units on receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Week ending 5th December 1896.	2,095	62	0 1 8	1 10 6	139	0 1 10	1,626 12 9	40	0 1 2	21 1 7
Week ending 12th December 1896.	3,153	42	0 1 4	2 0 11	342	0 1 6	2,120 4 5	232	0 0 10	83 8 8

FORM No. 6.

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the fortnight ending 12th December 1896.

Name of circle and heads of gratuitous relief.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.—Under Chapter V.					Rs. A. P.
Thana Dhaka	6	7	9	22	10 0 0
Louria	5	12	5	22	14 9 5
Rajghat	2	5	3	10	4 5 11
Shikarpur	5	6	1	12	10 0 0
Madhubani	4	3	1	8	7 10 5
Bagaha Circle	7	34	.....	41	30 13 6
Govindganj	2	3	3	8	10 0 0
Ramnagar Circle	7	6	1	14	8 3 0
Chouradano	0½	0½	0½	1½	2 0 0
Ghorasahan	0½	0½	0½	1½	2 0 0
Kesaria	2	6	1	9	5 0 0
Total ...	41	83	25	149	104 10 3

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 12th December 1896.

Name of circle and heads of gratuitous relief.	Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.—Under Chapter V.					Rs. A. P.
Dhaka	5	6	5	16	3 14 0
Louria Circle	9	22	8	39	9 8 9
Rajgnat ...	3	7	4	14	3 8 0
Shikarpur	8	11	3	22	9 2 0
Madhubani	8	6	1	15	7 0 8
Bagaha Circle	15	67	... ...	82	30 9 6
Govindganj	2	2	3	7	2 10 9
Ramnagar Circle	14	11	2	27	8 3 0
Chonradano ...	1	1	1	3	2 0 0
Ghorasahan	1	1	1	3	2 0 0
Kesaria	4	13	2	19	5 0 0
Total	70	147	30	247	83 8 8

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 5th December 1896.

I.—Under Chapter V.					Rs. A. P.
Dhaka	7	8	14	29	6 2 0
Louria	1	2	1	4	5 0 8
Rajghat	... ..	3	2	5	0 13 11
Shikarpur	1	1	.....	2	0 14 0
Madhubani ...	1	.....	.....	1	0 9 9
Bagaha	...	1	... ..	1	0 4 0
Govindganj	1	4	3	8	7 5 3
Total	11	19	20	50	21 7 1

D. J. Macpherson,
Collector.

No. 1557G., dated Darbhanga, the 17th December 1896.

From—R. W. CARLYLE, Esq., Collector of Darbhanga,

To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my third half-monthly report for the weeks ending 5th and 12 December 1896.

1. (*a*)—I have no change to report in the area affected. It is possible that in consequence of the rain in November part of Rosera thana is now safe; but as I have not been there lately myself, I do not think it safe to make any material change at present in my estimate, and I repeat, with very slight changes, my former forecast that distress will be pretty general by the end of this month over 2,044 square miles, with a population of approximately 1,720,000. In about 674 square miles, with a population of about 550,000, I do not expect much distress before March. The prospects of a considerable portion of this tract depend on the *rabi* crops. In about 203 square miles, with a population of about 180,000, there have been good crops Here, however, it is possible that raiyat and petty zamindars, who in ordinary years would support their labourers, will this year manage to get rid of them on relief works. This it will be very difficult to prevent, and I do not think we can entirely exclude these tracts in estimating the numbers likely to come on relief works. The remainder of the district, namely, the Samastipur and Dalsingh Sarai thanas, are, I hope, quite safe, as they are largely *rabi*-producing tracts, and so far the *rabi* is coming on very fairly in the south of the district.

(*b*)—I have not as yet formally opened any relief circle. I have experienced much greater difficulty than I anticipated in getting suitable men as Circle Officers. I have, however, now selected a few, and am arranging with the Subdivisional Officer of Madhubani where to post them. I have appointed Mr. Blackwood, Assistant Magistrate, Superintendent in Darbhanga thana, and will post Inspector Lalji Shahai, as a temporary measure, to Bahera. On the Assistant Superintendents of Police, lately gazetted, arriving here, I will post one of them to Bahera, and one to Phulparas. I will post the Sub-Deputy Magistrate at Madhubani to Banipati as soon as the Deputy Magistrate joins. Mr. King, late Manager of Betuiha Factory, I will post, as soon as he arrives, at Khajauli. I will also make arrangements for Madhubani in a day or two.

2. (*a*)—The number of labourers on the test works fell off towards the end of last month, but there has been a very rapid increase during the last few days, as the paddy-cutting is nearly over, and labourers are now out of work. For instance, at Basaitha, in the Banipati charge, the number at work yesterday had gone up to 1,350. I have not got figures from other charges, but I know the numbers are increasing very rapidly elsewhere. I have arranged to open at once works at Mureta, in the Jali outpost (Darbhanga thana), and at Umgaon in the north of Banipati. I am going to Madhubani on Saturday, the 19th, and will settle with the Subdivisional Officer on works to be opened in Madhubani thana. Work will probably also have to be given in a few days near Ladania outpost in Khajauli. Probably between 20,000 and 30,000 will be at work daily before the end of the month, judging from the very rapid increase going on at present.

(*b*)—Besides the increasing numbers coming on relief works, other indications of increasing scarcity are that I am getting reports from the Madhubani subdivision and from the Warisnagar thana of people wandering about in search of work. This will be met at Madhubani by the relief works opened or about to be opened. In Warisnagar thana, a portion of which is coloured black in my famine map, it will be met at present by road work. I also expect considerable private works to be started there shortly by the maliks of Dudgama, who will apply to me for advances. I have informed Mr. Webb, of Mukhtapur, who is willing to be surety, that I am ready to advance the money.

(*c*)—I have no change to report in the prospects of the crops. *Rahar* and mastard are everywhere doing well. Sugarcane looks very well, but I hear the produce of *gur* is not very satisfactory. The other *rabi* crops give very good promise in the south, and should, with favourable weather, be very nearly an average crop in the centre of the district. In the north a very large area has not been sown, or has not germinated. What has come up should give, with favourable weather, an 8 or 12-anna outturn, or 4 to 6 annas for the whole area usually under *rabi*.

(*e*)—There has been a very large increase in exports during the fortnight, owing no doubt to new rice coming into the market.

( )—The grand total of exports, excluding internal district transfers, is 61,385 maunds, while the grand total of imports is similarly 15,620 maunds. This gives an excess of exports over imports of 45,765 maunds, or nearly 1,635 tons But I have found that the importation of smuggled rice from Nepal is so large (not less than 1,000 maunds a week) that I believed that it fully covers the apparent excess of exports. I have collected figures for the last five years, but I have only just received these, and find they require certain corrections, so I cannot discuss the question of exports and imports till I submit my next report.

(*g*)—Public health continues good, except in the case of the poorest classes, among whom, as last month's jail returns showed, scurvy is beginning to show itself. I have noticed very few signs of distress among the people, except in the extreme north of the district. I am now writing at Kamtoul; and though it is situated in one of the worst tracts so far as the crops are

concerned, I have seen no signs of acute distress among the people. At Basaitha yesterday also I noticed very little appearance of want among the 1,350 labourers on the work. The raiyats and labourers here are, I believe, generally comparatively well off, and probably most of them have a little money saved. This is not the case in the north, at all events near Jaynagar.

(*h*)—I have not heard of any emigration or immigration of famished people, and I noticed a few days ago the healthy appearance of the coolies marching along the Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga road, on the way to the east. It will, however, soon be necessary to patrol it, as probably many will soon be returning from Eastern Bengal, failing to get work, as there are so few districts this year where the people are in their normal state.

(*j*)—The condition of cattle is good at present, but I do not see how they will be provided for two or three months hence, unless we have good winter rains.

3. There are four works open at present:—

(*a*) Phulparas.
(*b*) Jaynagar.
(*c*) Khajauli.
(*d*) Basaitha in Banipati.

The test work at Kamtoul was closed after a few days, as only professional labourers came, and they refused to work at the wages offered. I have mentioned in a previous paragraph the new works I propose to open. All are paid for task work. The wages are 1 anna 6 pies for men, 1 anna 3 pies for women, 9 pies for big children, and 3 pies for small children.

So far I have had only one class of men and women (A), as hardly any but people accustomed to labour are coming on the works, and they are in fairly good health. The statements annexed give figures as to numbers, &c. I have not received any information as to relief works under private agency; but Mr Bell, the Manager of the Darbhanga Raj, has kindly promised to supply me with figures in future.

4. No poor-houses have yet been opened. I am about to make arrangements at Darbhanga and Madhubani.

5. There is no organization at present for the employment of artizans, &c. Probably it will soon be necessary to do something for high caste women.

6. The Deputy Inspector of Schools and two Sub-Inspectors of Schools were till lately employed in distributing grain doles. They are now required in connection with examinations, and at present gratuitous relief works is in the hands of the Police and of 17 other officers specially appointed or deputed for the purpose in Madhubani subdivision. Very shortly the whole of this work will be in the hands of my Circle Officers, except that the Police will still deal with urgent cases.

7. There are no kitchen.

8. (*a*)—I have given no loans as yet. As mentioned in a previous paragraph, I shall probably shortly be making an advance of several thousand rupees to the maliks of Dudgama under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

(*b*) I have put a Deputy Collector (Maulvi Gowhar Ali) on special duty for a few days to endeavour to get raiyats to take advances for *kutcha* wells. I have given him Rs. 200 to dig *kutcha* wells at the expense of the District Board to show the raiyats what can be done. I have not yet received any report as to the result. It will take a few days before I can get it. The raiyats generally say the wells will be a failure. The nature of the soil and the depth of the subsoil water are both unfavourable in most places, but the Deputy Collector has been instructed to select places where there appears to be some chance of success, and I have no doubt that the raiyats will quickly take to them if they see that water can be got easily and cheaply.

9. I submit the usual financial statements.

District Darbhanga.

Statement showing prices of principal food-grains for the fortnight ending 15th December 1896.

Name of Stations.	Wheat.		Barley.		Common Rice.		Marua.		Indian-corn.		Gram.		Kanar.	
	15th December 1896.	30th November 1896.	15th December 1896.	30th November 1896.	15th December 1896.	30th November 1896.	15th December 1896.	30th November 1896.	15th December 1896.	30th November 1896.	15th December 1896.	30th November 1896.	15th December 1896.	30th November 1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Darbhanga ...	7 8	8 0	11 4	9 0	9 0	10 4	14 0	16 0	11 0	11 12	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0
Samastipur ..	9 0	9 0	14 0	.....	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	12 8	12 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	.....
Madhubani ...	8 8	9 12	12 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 4	13 8	14 0	11 0	11 11	11 12	11 11

FORM No. 8.

District Darbhanga.

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 12th December 1896.

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Darbhanga ...	Nirmali ...	... ..	1,982 0	.....	.....	.....	283
	Bhuptiahi ...	262	1,696 0	172	.....	.....	530
	[Haiyaghat] ...	.....	.....	... ..	... ..	149	66
	Mokamehghat ...	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	75
	Partabganj ...	.....	4,470 0	.. ...	.....	... ..	285
	Raghopur ...	.....	755 0	.. ...	.....	.....	549
	Raharia ..	... ..	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.....	175
	Sitamarhi ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	367
	Ghoybardeha ...	... .	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	19
	Janakpur road ...	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	116
	[Jhanjarpur] ...	.....	144 0	.....	.....	.....	.. ...
	[Kisenpur] ...	... ..	... ..	.....	... ..	.....	105
	[Samaria] ..	.....	.....	.....	... ..	... ..	179
	[Sakri] ...	.....	78...	.....	.....	.....	370
	Total ..	339	9,046 0	172	.....	149	3,128
Haiyaghat ...	Nirmali ...	.....	27 0	.....	... ..	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....	27 0	.....	.....	.....	...
Samastipur ...	[Darbhanga] ...	322	.....	.....	82	.....	.....
	Bhuptiahi ...	77	288 0	9	.....	.....	156
	Raharia ...	277	1,189 0	.....	.....	... ..	... .
	Samariaghat ..	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	151
	[Sakri] ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	383
	Total ...	776	1,477 0	9	82	.....	690
Kamtoul ...	Nirmali ...	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...
Manigachu ...	Gogri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
	Bhuptiahi ...	.....	20 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nirmali ...	.....	12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rahaja ...	.....	48 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....	81 0	.....	.....	.....	20
Waini ...	Nirmali ...	.....	406 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Raharia ...	.....	318 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	[Laharia Sarai] ...	.....	18 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bhuptiahi ...	.....	103 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....	845 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamtoul ...	Raharia ...	.....	6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	[Dalsingh Sarai] ...	.....	.....	.....	... ..	160	.....
	Silong ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
	Total ...	.. ...	6 0	.....	.....	160	110
Laharia Sarai ...	Bhuptiahi ...	.....	486 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bairagnia ...	.....	44 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ..	.....	530 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grand Total	1,473	12,135 0	181	82	309	4,694 =18,877

Grand total, excluding inter-district imports and Nirmali (in Bhagalpur), is 18,630 maunds.

FORM No. 9.

District Darbhanga.

Statement of Exports of food-grains for the half-month ending 12th December 1896.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Samastipur ...	Tahsildeoria ...	227 0	339 0	.....	.....	271 0	583 0
	Muzaffarpur ...	1,119 0	.....	.....	.....	207 0	335 0
	Dighaghat ...	.....	87 0	.....	.....	84 0	.....
	Hajipurghat ...	.....	15 0	.....	.....	556 0	317 0
	Gounbazar ...	.....	402 0	.....	.....	219 0	.....
	Goraklipur ...	.....	436 0	.....	.....	250 0	233 0
	Sawan ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	71 0	.....
	Mokamehghat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	344 0
	[Darbhanga] ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136 0
	Nirmali ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71 0
	Nawabganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	807 0
	Lohanandigha ...	178 0	689 0	.....	.....	168 0	340 0
	Mairwa ...	.....	190 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ekma ...	.....	.....	.....	96 0	116 0	.....
	Bhagwanpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	164 0	32 0
	Chaurichaura ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179 0
	[Dalsinghs Sarai] ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 0
	Dighwaria ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	896 0	.....
	Bethu	.....	.....	.....	.....	194 0	386 0
	Semariaghat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144 0
	Revelganj ...	144 0	186 0	.....	.....	1,889 0	145 0
	Khalalabad ...	.....	203 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Palezaghat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	206 0	421 0
	Maghar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	351 0
	Total ...	1,668 0	2,497 0	.....	96 0	5,291 0	4,342 0
Jhanjharpur ...	[Hayaghat] ...	29 0	67 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chapra ...	52 0	.....	.....	.....	924 0	.....
	Muzaffarpur ...	4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	[Darbhanga] ...	17 0	98 0	.....	.....	61 0	304 0
	Degwara ...	43 0	.....	.....	.....	80 0	.....
	Hajipurghat ...	3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Daronda ...	155 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	317 0
	Sawan	179 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,458 0
	[Darbhanga] ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370 0
	Dighwara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	475 0
	Shahganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294 0
	Dholi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 0
	Serai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 0
	Chapra... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	537 0
	Bhagwanpur ...	1,105 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Muzaffarpur ...	467 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	311 0
	Hajipur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108 0
	Revelganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211 0
	Bara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0
	Total ...	1,896 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,029 0
Ghogardiha ...	Chapra	163 0	.....	.....	.....	163 0	109 0
	Total ...	163 0	.....	.....	.....	163 0	109 0
Kamtoul ...	Chapra ...	152 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dighaghat ...	14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 0
	Total ...	166 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 0
Waini ...	Khalalabad ...	56 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dighwara ...	6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bhagwanpur ...	.....	130 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	62 0	130 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carried over ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Brought forward ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manigachi ...	Benares Cantonment	9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Samastipur	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 20	.....
	Total ...	9 0	.....	.....	.....	13 20	.....
Tamuria ...	Mirzapur ...	16 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	[Darbhanga] ...	.....	43 30	.....	.....	.....	228 10
	Bhagwanpur ...	.....	3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nirmali ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 0	.....
	Total ...	16 10	46 30	.....	.....	44 0	228 10
Hayaghat ...	Darbhanga ...	.....	14 0	.....	.....	179 0	21 0
	Ekma ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	402 0	.....
	Mairwa ...	10 0	.....	7 0	.....	28 0	31 0
	Total ...	10 0	14 0	7 0	.....	609 0	52 0
Darbhanga ...	Chapra ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	609 0
	Sawan ...	1,543 0	245 0	.....	.....	.....	9,810 0
	Revelganj ...	390 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,424 0
	Tahsildeoria ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,053 0
	Bhatpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,618 0
	Daronda ...	117 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,391 0
	Chaurichatra ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,112 0
	[Dalsinghs Sarai]	151 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	895 0
	Palezaghat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	334 0
	Ekma ...	.....	176 0	.....	.....	.....	884 0
	Nawabganj ...	338 0	.....	.....	118 0	158 0	711 0
	Khalalabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	645 0	1,166 0
	Mairwa... ...	362 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	867 0
	Sonpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,077 0
	Jinchabui ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133 0
	Muzaffarpur	1,896 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	831 0
	Delhi	...	.....	.....	.....	341 0	704 0
	Allahabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	352 0
	Shahjenua ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236 0
	Gowri Bazar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124 0
	Bettia	.....	.....	.....	58 0	.....	.....
	Bairagnia ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152 0
	Gograghat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161 0
	Howrah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76 0
	Total ...	4,735 0	421 0	.....	176 0	1,144 0	329 0
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,714 10	8,598 30	17 0	272 0	8,994 20	45,769 10 =78,365 30 total of all food-grain.

The grand total, excluding inter-district imports and Nirmali, in to Bhagalpur, is 61,085 maunds.
Total exported outside district = 61,085.

FORM No. 5.

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

For the half month ending 12th December 1896.

P(OR RELIEF OR INANA).	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK. A: Men.	A: Women.	A: Big children.	A: Small children.	B: Men.	B: Women.	B: Big children.	B: Small children.	C: Men.	C: Women.	C: Big children.	C: Small children.	D: Men.	D: Women.	D: Big children.	D: Small children.	Total amount of work done.	Total amount paid.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK. Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total amount paid.	Total amount paid (total of columns 19 and 24).	NON-WORKING CHILDREN (SECS. 83 & 84 OF THE CODE). Number.	Amount paid.	ADULT PERS (SECS 84 O CODE Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
ending 5th mber 1896.																	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.									
ulparas ...	366	466	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,846	76 0 0									
amtaul ...	142	32	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,201	21 0 6									
ynagar ...	68	86	4	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,722	10 1 9									
hajauli ...	235	275	312	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,074	58 13 0									
Total ...	811	747	613	412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,933	167 0 3									
nit	811	561	306	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
nale unit ...	1,781				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
ending 11th mber 1896.																											
hulparas ...	188	257	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,000	45 5 0									
amtaul ...	1,158	458	587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,510	171 10 6									
ynagar ...	197	125	14	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,622	30 15 9									
hajauli ...	381	414	307	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,163	62 15 0									
anipati ...	160	84	19	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,280	23 15 0									
Total ...	2,084	1,338	1,048	522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,64,154	333 11 3									
nit	2,084	1,004	524	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
male unit. ...	3,742				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											

N. B.—Quantity of work per male unit for the week ending 5th=41 cubic feet nearly.
Do. Do. Do. 12th=44 do. do.

FORM No. 6.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

Statement showing gratuitous relief for the weeks ending 5th and 12th December 1896.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				DESCRIPTION OF GRAIN.			AMOUNT EXPENDED.				REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.	Makai.	Marua.	Rice.	Makai.	Marua.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Week ending 5th December 1896.					MDS. S. CH.	MDS. S. CH.	MDS. S. CH.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Circle Jaynagar— Under Chapter V	18	20	1	39	6 24 8	.....	.....	16 11 6	.....	.....	16 11 6	Local weight.
Circle Pandaul— Under Chapter V	7	7	4	18	.....	.....	6 0 0	.....	.....	9 15 0	9 15 0	Standard weight.
Circle Madhubani— Under Chapter V	72	95	95	262	.....	.....	.....	228 0 3	.....	.....	228 0 3	Details of grains not received.
Circle Madhwapur— Under Chapter V	37	53	25	115	.....	14 0 13½	.....	.....	42 3 3	.....	42 3 3	Standard weight.
Circle Jogia— Under Chapter V	67	191	27	285	.....	.....	.....	109 12 0	.....	.....	109 12 0	Details of grains not received.
Total ...	201	366	140	707	6 24 8	14 0 13½	6 0 0	354 7 9	42 3 3	9 15 0	406 10 0	
Week ending, 12th December 1896.												
Under Chapter V—												
Circle Doollyputty	27	28	4	59	9 38 8	.....	.....	24 14 6	.....	.....	24 14 6	Local weight.
Do. Madhubani	20	36	23	79	0 18 3½	.....	10 33 6½	1 12 0	.....	28 2 6	29 15 6	Standard weight.
Do. Madhwapur	53	70	26	149	.....	18 39 8	.....	.....	.....	58 11 9	58 11 9	Ditto.
Do. Jogia	38	118	9	165	.....	.....	.....	69 15 6	.....	.....	69 15 6	Details not received.
Total ...	138	252	62	452	10 16 11½	18 39 8	10 33 6½	96 10 0	.....	86 15 3	183 9 3	
GRAND TOTAL ...	339	618	202	1,159	17 1 3½	33 0 5½	16 33 6½	451 1 9	42 3 3	96 14 3	590 3 3	

N.B.—Accounts of some previous weeks not received before have been included in this

FORM No. 7.

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

Abstract Statement of Relief Works and Gratuitous Relief for the half-month ending 12th December 1896.

WEEK.	A, B, C, D WORKERS PAID BY TASK WORKS.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.			GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			REMARKS.
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male unit per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Week ending 5th December 1896.	254	C. ft. 41	Rs. A. P. 0 1 6	Rs. A. P. 2 4 7	.....	.....	Rs. A. P. 167 0 3	637	Rs. A. P. 0 19 2*	Rs. A. P. 456 10 0	The higher rate of dole is due to imperfect and incomplete accounts being kept by the disbursing officers.
Week ending 12th December 1896.	553	44	0 1 6	2 2 6	.....	.....	353 11 3	421	0 6 11*	183 9 3	

* Average dole per adult unit for seven days.

Financial Statement of relief operations for the fortnight ending 12th December 1896.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.								BALANCE.		
District Board grant.	Government grant.	Private subscription.	Relief work.		Poor-houses.	Relief of artizans.	Relief by grain doles.	Kitchens.	Miscellaneous charitable relief.	Relief by money doles.	Provincial.	District Board.	Private.
			Daily wages.	Sum paid on task work.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. As. P. 6,042 8 9 (including previous balance)	Nil (Government has, however, advanced a lakh of rupees for relief.)	Nil	Nil	Rs. A. P. 520 11 6	Nil	Nil	Rs. A. P. 590 3 3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Rs. A. P. 4,931 10 0	Nil

R. W. CARLYLE,
Collector.

No. 1380R., dated Muzaffarpur, the 17th December 1896.

From—L. HARE, Esq., Collector of Muzaffarpur,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit my half-monthly report for the first-half of December 1896. The figures in this report relate to the two weeks ending Saturday, the 12th December 1896.

2. *Section 24 (1).—Area affected—Relief circles.*—There is no change in the area affected, &c. I am organising the relief circles as fast as I am able to do so, and am first ascertaining what areas the factories will undertake to look after. I have called for applications for the appointments for relief circles to be held by native officers, and have a fair number of applicants. Selections will be made as soon as the circles can be marked out.

3. *Charge Superintendents.*—Two Charge Superintendents have been put on duty—one in Sitamarhi, Mr. Clarke, and one in the Sadar, Mr. Sheepshanks.

4. *Section 24 (2).—General state.*—There are not wanting signs that the pressure of scarcity is beginning to be felt—in Sitamarhi subdivision more especially. It is reported that beggars are beginning to wander. The work supplied by the *dhan* cutting has been very scanty this year, and is not likely to last much longer. The Subdivisional Officer of Sitamarhi estimates that about one-eight of this employment still remains. Besides the cutting there is of course the threshing and winnowing which give some employment.

5. *Crop prospects.*—So far the *rabi* prospects continue very favourable. The broadcast crops which are ordinarily put down in the wet *dhan* lands when the *dhan* is cut have necessarily been very much reduced owing to the dryness of the soil. But other *rabi* crops have done well so far on the whole. *Rahar* promises very well indeed. These reports are very general, and I can certify that they are true of Katra thana, which I have very carefully inspected personally during the last week.

6. I take this opportunity to supply an omission in my report dated the 17th November 1896, and to say that in Mohwa thana the *bhadoi* is estimated at about 8 annas; in Lalganj thana at 7 annas and in Hajipur thana at 8 annas. This is the Subdivisional Officer's estimate, and is in excess of the police and chaukidari estimates, but I have no doubt it is more nearly correct.

The police have furnished extraordinary low estimates for the *rabi* estimates, which it seems to me to bear no sort of relation to the truth. This being so, I hope their other estimates similarly err.

7. *Section 24 (2).—Prices.*—Prices are slightly higher at the Sadar, much the same at Hajipur, and slightly easier in Sitamarhi. Tables are given for the subdivisional head-quarters and for the several thanas and outposts.

8. *Food-stocks.*—I have received a number of returns from villages of their food-stocks. They are not complete. I will submit my special report on this subject as soon as I possibly can do so.

9. *Importation and exportation.*—I have not received copy of the Saran form referred to in Commissioner's Famine Circular No. 13 of 1896-97, dated the 9th December 1896. I therefore submit the Code form as before.

The net import by rail into the district from railway stations outside was as follows:—

	Import.	Export.	Net import.	Export.
Rice	3,703	1,543	2,160	
Paddy	617	80	537	
Wheat	87	88	...	
Barley	417	167	250	
Indian-corn	4,140	2,834	1,306	
Other grains	4,661	1,629	3,032	
Total ...	13,625	7,341	6,284	...

This is not a very considerable amount.

10. *Rainfall.*—Nil.

11. *Public health.*—Public health continues good. The nature of the particulars of information supplied by the Civil Surgeon of Darbhanga about the jail population has not been communicated to me; but I am aware that the Muzaffarpur Jail population is healthy at present, as is also the general population.

12. *Emigration, &c.*—There has been no emigration or immigration of famished people. The exodus to the east by labourers in search of work still continues.

13. *Condition of cattle.*—The condition of the cattle is exceptionally good at present.

14. *Section 24 (3).—Relief works.*—There are two regular test works and one work under the Sitamarhi Municipality conducted on Famine Code lines. The latter is the only work which has attracted any materially large numbers of labourers.

The test work at Parihar has attracted no labourers, and that at Suhar extremely few. At Sitamarhi, on the other hand, the number of people has been increasing, and instructions have been issued to the District Engineer to open works under his own control in the neighbourhood of Sitamarhi, as the numbers are getting beyond the control of the municipal officers.

15. The number paid by daily wages was daily average of 18·54, and by task work a daily average of 272·73.

The rates of wages were—

Man	6 pice.	Big child	3 pice.
Woman	5 „	Small child	2 „

16. *Private works.*—The Raja of Suihar is carrying on a private work at Suihar, and for which he is also paying the same rates; but he is not exacting very strict tasks. He has about 150 persons on this work.

17. *Section 24 (4).—Poor-house.*—No poor-houses have been opened yet. I have asked the Commissioner's leave to open one at Sitamarhi, as the Subdivisional Officer says he observes many beggars are beginning to wander. They appear so far able to support themselves. But if he has to relieve them, the Subdivisional Officer would like to test them by putting them in a poor-house pending arrangements for local enquiries about them through the circle officers.

18. *Section 24 (5).—Employment of artizans, &c.*—No organisation for the employment of artizans, &c., has yet been made.

19. *Section 24 (6).—Grain doles, &c.*—No organisation yet made for the distribution of grain or money doles.

20. *Section 24 (7).—Kitchen relief.*—Blank.

21. *Section 24 (8).*—Statements of the loans granted in the half month under report are annexed. Rupees 5,000 has been given on the security of the Kanti Factory for loans to agriculturists.

22. *Section 24 (9).—Financial.*—The Board will be asked to put at the Collector's disposal the whole of their money availabl for famine relief. Rupees 2,000 are being placed at the credit of the subdivisional Officer, Sitamarhi, from the Board's funds, and the District Engineer has been also given a credit.

No form has been prescribed for the Financial Statement. The one I have used may be considered.

23. *General remarks.*—The ground has been much cleared by the proceedings of the Conference held at Muzaffarpur on 4th and 5th December 1896, and the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, No. 5132, dated the 10th December 1896, and I am making my arrangements on those lines.

MUZAFFARPUR.

Statement showing prices of food-grains at the head-quarters station of each subdivision compile from the prices-current return for the half-month ending the 15th December 1896.

Name of food grain.	SADAR.			HAJIPUR.			SITAMARHI.			REMARKS.
	Normal rates of prices of food-grains for last day or last market day of October.	Prices of food-grains as actually ruling on the 30th of November.	Prices of food-grains as actually ruling on the 15th of December.	Normal rates of prices of food-grains for last day or last market day of October.	Prices of food-grains as actually ruling on the 30th of November.	Prices of food-grains as actually ruling on the 15th of December.	Normal rates of prices of food-grains for last day or last market day of October.	Prices of food-grains as actually ruling on the 30th November.	Prices of food-grains as actually ruling on the 15th of December.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
Common rice	13 15	8 8	8 0	16 0	10 0	9 7	14 10	8 8	10 0	
Wheat ...	14 2	9 8	8 0	15 1	9 8	8 15	14 0	8 0	9 0	
Barley ...	20 0	12 0	11 0	19 8	.....	.....	22 10	15 0	12 0	
Makai ...	24 8	12 8	11 8	21 11	12 8	11 12	21 9	15 0	12 8	
Gram ...	19 1	11 0	10 8	19 11	12 14	10 12	21 8	11 8	11 0	
Arhar ..	.....	12 4	12 0	.....	12 1	12 4	.....	11 0	12 8	
Marua ...	20 0	15 8	.....	.....	15 4	16 0	20 8	13 8	13 8	

ment showing prices-current prepared from police report for the 13th December 1896, District of Muzaffarpur.

3	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11
F THANA TPOST.	RICE.		WHEAT.		BARLEY.		MAKAI.		GRAM.		RAHAR.		MARUA.		KHESARI.		REMARKS.
	25th November 1896.	1st December 1896.	25th November 1896.	1st December 1896.	25th November 1896.	1st December 1896.	25th November 1896.	1st December 1896.	25th November 1896.	1st December 1896.	25th November 1896.	1st December 1896.	25th November 1896.	1st December 1896.	25th November 1896.	1st December 1896.	
PARPUR.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
ur thana—																	
... ...	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	
ir			8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	
a	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	.....	.....	12 8	12 8	.....	.....	...	...	
itpost ...	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	8 12	9 4	12 12	11 4	15 0	10 0	13 8	12 0	.....	.....	...	...	
outpost ..	10 0	9 4	.....	8 0	.....	.....	.....	12 6	.....	12 0	.....	.....	.....	15 0	...	..	
ne	.....	9 0															
JIPUR.																	
hana—																	
r outpost ...	9 8	10 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	..	
pur outpost	... ...	12 0	.....	10 0	... ..	12 0	.....	13 0	.....	11 0	.....	12 0	.....	14 0	...	...	
ana	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	
r outpost ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	
hana ...	10 0	16 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	11 0	12 4	11 8	10 8	11 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	
MARHI.																	
thana —																	
utpost ...	.....	11 0 old 13 0 new	.....	10 0	.....	.....	.....	15 0	.....	11 0	.....	15 0	.....	17 0	...	...	
rsa outpost...	11 4	10 10	10 0	10 0	.....	12 8	14 6	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 2	16 4	17 8	
hana ...	11 4	10 0	8 12	8 12	.....	.....	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	...	..	
outpost ...	11 0	10 4	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	
j outpost ...	12 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	.....	.....	14 8	13 12	15 0	13 0	14 0	13 12	16 4	15 0	...	..	
ha	10 8	10 8	9 0	9 0	.....	.....	13 8	13 4	11 0	.....	.....	12 8	15 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	10 seers of good rice.
utpost ...	12 0½	10 6	9 13	8 12	13 2	13 2	13 12	13 2	13 0½	12 0½	13 2	13 2	15 5	14 3½	...	...	
hana ...	11 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	

FORM No. 8.

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the two weeks ending the 12th December 1896.

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Muzaffarpur	Mokameh Ghat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132
	Samastipur ...	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	587
	Garhara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,153	.....
	Semaria ghat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209
	Jogiara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181
	Waini ...	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dalsingh Sarai ...	.....	.....	.....	...	189	.....
	Sakri	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	527
	Bettiah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	674
	Dubhanga ...	1,472	.....	.....	.....	.....	176
	Nirmali ...	339	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		2,262	.....	.....	.....	1,342	2,486
Turki ...	Nirmali ...	835	.....	.....	.....	16	.....

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Goroul ...	Pertabganj ...	34½	.....	.....	.....	.....	26¼
Bhagwanpur.	Garhara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,900	300
	Sakri	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		840	.....	...	.....	1,900	300
Sara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hajipur ...	Khusrupur ...	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hajipur Ghat.	Darbhanga ...	.....	.....	...	195	.....	.....
	Pertabganj ...	.....	125	85	.....	.....	530
	Nirmali ...	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
	Raharia ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	680
	Paleza ghat ...	.....	.....	.....	127	.....	.....
	Samastipur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	260
	Bhaptiahi ...	71	123	2	.....	.....	168
	Sonpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128
	Tegra	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	4
	Jhanjarpur ...	20	.....	.....	.....	447	.....
	Total ...	91	248	87	417	767	1,770
Motipur ...	Paleza ghat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Kanti ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silaut ...	Darbhanga ...	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dholi ...	Bhaptiahi ...	38	67	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sakri	7½	.....	.....	.....	.....	37½
	Raghupur ...	39¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		85¼	67	.....	.....	.....	37½
Janakpur Road.	Ekma	138	6	.....	.....	65	2
	Chapra ...	135	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	Lakermandi Ghat ...	63	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
		336	6	.....	.....	115	2
Bajpatty...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sitamarhi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dheng ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bairagnia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In district	Grand total ...	4,530¾	325	87	417	4,140	4,661¼
	Total imports into the district from stations lying within it.	1,688	50½	76	54	607	525

FORM No. 9.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the two weeks ending the 12th December 1896.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Muzaffar-pur.	Bettiah ...	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....
	Bhatpur ...	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
	Chaurachauri ...	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
	Revelganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106
	Palezaghat ...	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	137	.....	106
Turki ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garaul ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhagwan-pur.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hajipur ...	Ekma ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Hajipur ghat.	Revelganj ...	244	161	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ditto ghat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	772
	Sonpur ...	134	.....	.....	.....	230	110
	Total ...	378	161	.....	.....	230	882
Motipur ...	Daronda ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	Dighwara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1¾	.....
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3¾	.....
Kanti ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silaut ...	Benares Cantonment	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dholi ...	Revelganj ...	35½	.....	.....	.....	.....	171¼
Janakpur Road.	Darbhanga ...	77	.....	.....	30	.....	87
	Chapra ...	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ekma ...	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	177	13	.....	30	.....	87
Bajpatty...	Derar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	.....
	Goldenganj ...	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Maisi ...	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	173	38	.....	.....	127	.....
Sitamarhi...	Darbhanga ...	272	.....	.....	.....	1,280	.....
	Mairva ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153
	Total ...	272	.....	.....	.....	1,280	153

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dhang ..	Jogeara ...	.....	16½	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Maisi ...	.....	3¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....	19¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bairagnia...	Chauriehaura ...	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Saran ...	2 1	28	.....	.....	366	.....
	Ekma ...	.....	52	88	.....	.....	160
	Gaya ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	70
	Chapra ...	19	.....	.....	.....	186	..
	Palezaghat ...	19	.....	.....	.....	300	.....
	Daronda ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	.....
	Kamtaul ...	24	.....	.....	.....	123	.....
	Total ..	495	80	88	.....	1,187	230
Exported outside district.	GRAND TOTAL ..	1,543½	311¾	88	167	2,834¾	1,629¼
	Total exports into the district from stations lying within it.	1,803	50	76	.....	339	596

LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS.

(Up to 15th December 1896.)

	APPLICATION FILED.		APPLICATION REJECTED OR STRUCK OFF.		APPLICATION GRANTED.			PENDING.		REMARKS.
	Number of application.	Number of person.	Number of application.	Number of person.	Number of application.	Number of person.	Amount advanced.	Number of application.	Number of person.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
							Rs.			
During the month of November 1896 ...	3	3	.....	.....	1	1	300	2	2	
During the 1st half month of December 1896	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1		
Total ...	3	3	1	1	1	1	300	1	1	

AGRICULTURAL LOANS.

(Up to 15th December 1896.)

							Rs.			
During the month of November 1896 ...	229	1,533	139	977	23	305	3,238	67	241	
During the 1st half month of December 1896	170	1,847	119	1,179	.....	.....	5,000*	118	909	* Advanced to the Manager of Kanti factory on his personal security for distributing among

(See section 26 (i) of the Code.)

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

For the half-month ending 15th December 1896.

Circle (or relief work or thana).	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK. A. Men.	A. Women.	A. Big children.	A. Small children.	B. Men.	B. Women.	B. Big children.	B. Small children.	C. Men.	C. Women.	C. Big children.	C. Small children.	D. Men.	D. Women.	D. Big children.	D. Small children.	Total amount of work done.	Total amount paid.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK. Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total amount paid.	Total amount paid (total of columns 19 & 24).	NON-WORKING CHILDREN (SECTIONS 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE). Number.	Amount paid.	ADULT DEPENDENTS (SECTIONS 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE). Number.	Amount paid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
WEEK ENDING 5TH DECEMBER 1896.																	Earth-work. C. ft.	Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Under District Board.																												
proving Shiuhar Road ...	4·71	...	1	0·14	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,250	8 0 9	0·57	...	...	...	0 8 0	3 8 9	...	.....	...	.....
Under the Sitamarhi Municipality.																												
amarhi Circle	100·57	71·28	63·28	59·85	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	·85	4·28	·42	·57	100,900	137 9 9	11·14	...	·42	·28	7 8 3	145 2 0	...	.....	...	.....
Grand Total ...	105·28	71·28	64·28	59·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·85	4·28	·42	·57	104,150	140 10 6	11·71	...	·42	·28	8 0 3	148 10 9	...	.....	...	.....
ale units	103·29	53·46	32·14	14·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·85	3·21	·21	·14	.....	.....	11·71	...	·21	·07	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Total for the week ...	205·87												4·41						11·99									
WEEK ENDING 12TH DECEMBER 1896.																												
Under District Board.																												
nproving Shiuhar Road ...	7·86	0·71	2·43	0·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,969	5 10 9	1·14	...	...	...	1 0 0	6 10 9	...	.....	...	...
Under the Sitamarhi Municipality.																												
tamarhi Circle	152·71	109·55	91·85	85·28	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	·42	1·28	·14	...	153,727	204 15 9	22·14	1·14	1	1·85	15 14 9	220 14 6	...	.....	..	.....
Grand Total ...	160·57	110 56	94·28	86·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·42	1·28	·14	..	159,637	210 10 6	23·28	1·14	1	1·85	16 14 9	227 9 3	..	.....	...	.....
ale units	160·57	82·92	47·14	43·97	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	·42	·96	·7	...	.....	.....	23·28	·85	·50	·46	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Total for the week ..	333·70												1·45						25·09									

FORM No. 7.

(See section 26 (iii) of the Code.)

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half month ending 15th December 1896.

Week.	A, B, C, AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ending 6th December 1896	210·28	49·53	0 1 6	1 5 7	11·39	0 1 6	148 10 9	.....	.....	.....
Ending 12th December 1896	335·18	68·06	0 1 6	1 5 1	25·09	0 1 6	227 9 3	.....	.....	.....

Financial statement required by section 24 (9), Famine Code, for Muzaffarpur district for the half month ending the 15 December 1896.

FOR WEEK.	A.—RECEIPTS FROM—			B.—EXPENDITURE FROM PUBLIC FUND ON—							C. BALANCES OF FUNDS HAND FROM—		
	(a) District Board grant.	(b) Government grant.	(c) Private subscription.	(a) Relief works (clause 3) for— Daily wages.	(a) Relief works (clause 3) for— Task work.	(b) Relief on poor-houses (clause 4).	(c) Relief of artizans, &c. (clause 5).	(d) Relief by grain or money doles (clause 6).	(e) Relief in kitchens (clause 7).	(d) Other miscellaneous charitable relief.	(a) District Board grant.	(b) Government grant.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11	12	13	
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								
ding the 5th December 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	0 8 0	3 0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
				7 8 3	*137 9 9*								
ding the 12th December 1896 ..	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	5 10 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
				15 14 9	*204 15 9*								

N. B.—The figures in *italics* in columns 5 and 6 represent the expenditure on account of the works undertaken by the Sitamarhi Municipality and conducted nine Code lines.

L. HARE,
Collector.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DACCA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 29th December 1896.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Commissioner of the Dacca Division for 1895-96.

THIS report was partly prepared by Mr. L. Hare, but was finally submitted by Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, who held charge of the Division throughout the year 1895-96. It might have been compressed without losing any of its value. There were changes of charge in all the districts and in six of the twelve subdivisions; and the Commissioner reports that District Officers found difficulty in making a permanent distribution of work at their head-quarters owing to frequent changes in the staff.

2. *Tours and Inspections.*—The Commissioner was on tour for 126 days; and all the District and Subdivisional Officers reached or surpassed the standards of touring, except the Collector of Mymensingh, whose tour fell short of the prescribed period of four months by two days. The Commissioner did not inspect the treasuries except at Mymensingh; nor did he visit the subdivisions of Netrokona and Kishorganj. The subdivisional offices of Pirojpur and Patuakhali were inspected in only one half-year by the Collector of Backergunge. With these exceptions, all the prescribed inspections were apparently performed; but it is not stated whether Subdivisional Officers inspected their own offices.

3. *Weather and Crops: Public Health: Material Condition of the People.*—The rainfall in the Division was 62·14 inches, or 13·19 inches less than the average of the previous five years, and it was ill-distributed. A cyclone passed over Dacca and Backergunge on 2nd October 1895, and did much damage. On the whole, however, the spring crops were better than usual, and the year generally was not a particularly unfavourable one. Jute yielded nearly a 14-anna crop, and winter rice about 13 annas. A disease affected the betelnut palms in Backergunge, which did much damage: its causes were investigated by Dr. Watt and Mr. N. G. Mukharji, who, however, formed no precise opinion either as to its origin or the remedies for it. The people of the Division are generally prosperous, but the rise in the price of rice, which began before the year under report and has continued into the present year, is undoubtedly felt by persons who are not cultivators and have fixed incomes. The loans given in the previous year to cultivators in Faridpur, to relieve temporary distress, have all been repaid.

The death-rate per mille for 1895-96 is shown at 33·04, against 27·8 and 40·4 in the two previous years. The increase is partly attributable to improved registration. Curiously enough, where compulsory registration was introduced into certain selected areas, the death-rates were below the average of the whole Division. In Faridpur, Surgeon-Captain Deare, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and Maulvi Fuzlul Karim, Subdivisional Officer of Madaripur, and in Backergunge Mr. LeMesurier, the Collector, succeeded in overcoming the prejudices of the leading Muhammadans against vaccination; the result has been a very large increase in the number of persons vaccinated. In Backergunge and Mymensingh the number of vaccinations was more than double the numbers of the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that the question of improving the supply of drinking water received the attention of Municipalities and District Boards, and hopes that their efforts in this direction will be continued.

4. *Emigration and Immigration.*—Seventy-five thousand four hundred and twenty-seven coolies embarked at Goalundo for the labour districts in 1895, or 33,475 more than in 1894. The increase among "free" emigrants was 17,114. More than the usual numbers of labourers from Bihar and the North-Western Provinces, and also from Nadia, came to the Division during the year in search of work.

5. *Manufactures: Trade and Commerce.*—There are 21 steam jute-presses in and about Narayangunge, and six in the Mymensingh district. There is a steam oil-mill at Jhalokati in Backergunge, and also a steam flour and oil-mill at Dacca.

This Division has received considerable benefit from the construction of the Assam-Bengal line to Chandpur, although no part of it lies within the Division. The principal articles of export are rice and paddy, jute and betelnut. The total exports of food-grains were 36,74,903 maunds, and the imports were only 2,85,027 maunds. These figures are not complete, in so far as they do not show exports by country boat to places outside Calcutta. No accurate figures are available to show the export of betelnuts. 1,21,19,688 maunds of raw jute were exported to Calcutta and the 24-Parganas. The port of Narayangunge is the principal centre of trade in the Division; 347 and 380 vessels entered and cleared from it during the year, as against 288·35 in the previous year. Almost the whole trade of this port is with Chittagong. Its import trade is valued at Rs. 2,83,689, and its export trade at Rs. 65,75,856, against Rs. 3,38,618 and Rs. 62,67,695 respectively in the previous year; so that the import trade shows a decline, and the export trade an increase.

The numerous Provident Societies in Backergunge whose sudden growth was commented on in Mr. Luttman-Johnson's report, as well as in the Government Resolution on it, of the previous year, have mostly died a natural death; out of 68, only 6 survive. The Loan Offices at Faridpur and Barisal pay large dividends.

6. *Civil Justice.*—One hundred and thirty-five thousand one hundred and sixty-three suits of all kinds were instituted in 1896, 2,572 more than in 1894, and 140,518 were disposed of. Of the whole number of witnesses examined, 9·5 per cent. were detained more than two days in the Munsifs' Courts, and 21·3 per cent. in the higher Courts.

7. *Crime, Police, Criminal Justice.*—The Commissioner has given a very complete and interesting review of the year's criminal administration. There were 19,179 cognizable offences reported, including 3,810 sanitary cases, their number showing a slight decrease on that of the previous year, and 22,935 non-cognizable offences, or 1,251 more than in 1894. The Commissioner points out that the number of cognizable cases has increased by 7,439, or 63·3 per cent., since 1889; but in 1875 again the number was practically the same as in 1895.

The views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of the great increase of crime in Backergunge (especially in relation to gunshot murders) have already been published in the Resolution on the administration of the Police Department and in the letter to the Commissioner of the Dacca Division appended to it. The amount of cognizable crime increased by 37·4 per cent. in Backergunge, decreased in Mymensingh and Faridpur, and remained unaltered in Dacca. The number of cases of rioting that occurred in the Division decreased from 634 to 546; Backergunge had 156 cases, being the largest number of any district in the Division, as well as the largest number yet reported from Backergunge itself. 124 murders and 27 dacoities took place in the Division, but it is feared that numerous river dacoities were committed, which were not reported by the victims who are usually strangers. The improvement of the patrol-boat system, whose main aim is to check crime of this kind, is under the consideration of Government. A notorious dacoit, named Mohar Khan, who had already escaped from jail five times, added a sixth to his series of escapes.

The police of the Division generally are reported to be wanting in energy; but in Dacca and Backergunge they are said to have done good work. In Mymensingh 94 prosecutions were instituted against the police; 53 of these cases were held to be true, but only 11 resulted in conviction. No account is given of any charges made against the police in other districts of the Division. As regards the rural police, efforts were made throughout the Division, with some success, to recruit the chaukidars from a higher stratum of society than heretofore; in Backergunge their status is known to be very much higher than in most districts. In that district a graded scale of pay is in force, but freer use might with advantage be made of the Reward Fund, from

in 1895, and might be increased still further with advantage. The Commissioner enumerates the chief instances of good service for which rewards were given. It is noticed with satisfaction that the number of chaukidars who were in arrears of pay at the end of 1895 was only about half the number of 1894. In Mymensingh there were no arrears. Dafadars have been appointed to supervise the rural police in a number of unions both in Backergunge and Mymensingh.

Stipendiary Magistrates disposed of 15,225 cases and examined 62,613 witnesses, against 15,659 cases and 63,223 witnesses in 1894; Honorary Magistrates and Benches tried 8,938 cases and examined 17,891 witnesses, against 6,978 cases and 14,925 witnesses in 1894. The attendance of Honorary Magistrates with few exceptions was regular, and the work which they performed is reported to have been of the greatest assistance to the administration. The proportion of witnesses detained more than two days to the total number of witnesses examined was 4·1 in the case of Stipendiary, and 8·5 in the case of Honorary Magistrates, against 4·3 and 8·6, respectively, in the previous year.

The number of cases declared false was 1,148; in 104 of these, or 9·48 per cent., prosecutions were instituted, but in only 20 was a conviction obtained. The number of police cases remanded six times or more was 8·1 per cent. of the whole number disposed of; in 1894 the ratio was 7·4 per cent.

The number of cases committed to the Sessions increased from 259 to 328; of the 297 cases disposed of, only 186 resulted in conviction, giving a proportion of 62·6 per cent. for the whole Division. In Backergunge 76·8 per cent. of the Sessions cases ended in conviction, but in the other districts the proportion was less than 57 per cent., a fact which shows that commitments were made with less care and discrimination in them than in Backergunge.

Fines to the amount of Rs. 1,21,162 were imposed during the year; the balance outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 48,559. Rupees 1,07,653 were collected and Rs 24,769 written off during the year, which closed with a reduced balance of Rs. 37,299.

8. *Land and Land Revenue.*—The current demand on account of land revenue in this Division was Rs. 35,30,994; and the arrear demand Rs. 1,42,083. Out of the total demand of Rs. 36,73,077, the sum of Rs 35,19,720 was collected. In the case of permanently-settled estates the standard percentage (99 per cent.) of current collections to current demand was surpassed in Mymensingh and Faridpur, and was very nearly reached in the other two districts. The following table shows the standard and actual percentages in respect of the other two classes of estates:—

	Class II. Temporarily-settled estates.	Class III. Estates under direct management.
Standard percentage	95	90
Percentage of collection in—		
Dacca	81·33	84·3
Mymensingh	96·4	96·
Faridpur	82·2	90·9
Backergunge	82·5	90·2

The collections in all the districts except Mymensingh fell far short of the standard in class II, and in Dacca they fell short in class III. They were throughout best in Mymensingh. The current demand in estates under direct management in Backergunge is very large, amounting to Rs. 4,51,407. In this district, as well as in Faridpur, collections in this class of estates are now made by means of tahsil establishments, but are still capable of much improvement. They are improving in Faridpur: but in Backergunge the results were less favourable than in 1894-95. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that steps are being taken to have the leases cancelled of farmers who are able to pay the Government demand, but habitually default till coercive measures are taken against them. The technical difficulties experienced in carrying out settlements under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act which the Commissioner remarks upon will, it is hoped, be overcome by the amendments in that chapter which the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make. In estates managed direct Rs. 20,257 were spent on agricultural and other improvements. 2,297 estates [illegible] and 367 were actually sold.

last been levied at the full rate in Backergunge. The Commissioner reports that in that district, and in Mymensingh, enquiries have shown that zamindars realise from the raiyats the whole of the cess, instead of half of it for which their tenants are legally liable, and sometimes exact even more. If the raiyats were informed of their legal liabilities in this respect, it is difficult to believe that they would continue to pay the whole of the cess.

Eleven thousand three hundred and fifty-five certificates were issued for the recovery of public demands, being 520 less than in the previous year; but the disposals have not kept pace with the institutions, and the number of cases pending at the close of the year increased to 4,284, or 718 more than were pending twelve months previously The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that vigorous efforts will be made to dispose of pending cases without delay, especially in Dacca where 107 cases were pending for more than six months, and in Backergunge where 1,897 cases were pending at the close of the year. A number of partition cases have been pending a long time, the oldest being that of Pargana Bhowal in Dacca, which commenced in 1884, and on which nearly a lakh of rupees has already been spent, the area under partition being about 1,90,000 acres. Sixty cases have been pending for more than five years. It is hoped that the amendment of the Partition Law will put an end to this state of things which is harassing alike to the proprietors, the tenants and the officers of Government.

The number of miscellaneous cases under the provisions of the Tenancy Act showed a decrease under every head, except that of transfers by decree sale, the number of which was almost doubled.

The Land Revenue Administration of the Division is on the whole satisfactory; the present Commissioner has given close attention to it with the co-operation of District Officers, especially of Messrs. Savage and Earle, and has in recent years done much to improve it, but there is still room for further improvement.

9. *Wards' estates.*—There were six estates in the Division under the administration of the Court of Wards, with a rent-roll of Rs. 2,43,083 and an arrear demand almost equalling it (Rs. 2,12,470); and though the collections were only 60·7 per cent. of the total (current and arrear) demand, it is satisfactory that the outstanding balance was reduced by collections and remissions to Rs. 1,49,858. Rupees 41,831 were spent in improvements, and Rs. 44,673 in miscellaneous works—an outlay which having regard to the amount of the rental is not illiberal.

10. *Excise, Stamps, Income-tax.*—The excise revenue rose to Rs. 8,97,357, showing an increase of Rs. 76,224, which was contributed chiefly by country spirits and ganja. The year's revenue is the highest on record in the Division, although the incidence is only 1 anna 5·4 pies per head of the population. The increase in revenue under this head during the year is attributed to improvement in the material condition of the people, which also accounts for the increase from stamps and other sources of revenue.

Stamps yielded a revenue of Rs. 28,50,108, or Rs. 35,102 more than in the previous year.

The income-tax was finally assessed on 11,711 persons at Rs. 3,17,726, an increase of Rs. 27,330 on the previous year's demand. Throughout the Division over 99 per cent. of the demand was collected, and in Faridpur the whole was realized.

11. *Communications.*—The water communications in this Division are the most important; and the Commissioner points out that two main channels of traffic are in danger of silting up, namely, that portion of the steamer route from Calcutta to Eastern Bengal which runs through the Backergunge district, and the Dhalleswari and Buriganga rivers in Dacca. Indeed, all the streams which intersect the Dacca district from north-west to south-east must, it is feared, gradually diminish in volume, because the action of the Jamuna in throwing up silt on its left bank is gradually closing their intake. The Division is served by eight regular services of steamers, three of which are subsidized by the District Board of Backergunge; and there are nearly 300 ferries under the control of Government, District Boards and Municipalities, including one steam-ferry between Narayangunge and Munshigunge.

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feeder-roads to the railway are required; and the District Board is rightly turning its attention to the necessity of providing fair-weather roads in the tracts which are inundated during the rainy season.

12. *Education.*—There were 13,626 schools in the Division and 285,293 pupils, being an increase of 648 schools and 14,561 pupils on the numbers of the previous year. There are also four colleges. The number of pupils at school was 30·5 per cent. of the number of boys of a school-going age in the whole Division, Backergunge (with 51·5 per cent.) being the best and Mymensingh (with 23·9 per cent.) the worst districts in this respect. There were 13,452 girls at school, and 827 schools for girls only, including one high English school at Dacca. The technical schools at Mymensingh (mainly supported by Rai Jogendra Kishor Rai Chaudhuri Bahadur of Ramgopalpur) and at Barisal continue to do useful work; the latter, however, shows a falling off in the number of pupils. It is not reported what is the proportion of Muhammadan pupils at school, but the proportion increased in all districts except Dacca. A boarding-house for Musalmans is being built at Bhola in Backergunge, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that Hindus have shown a friendly spirit to their Muhammadan neighbours by taking an active interest in this work.

13. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—Nineteen new dispensaries were opened during the year, and there are now 69 dispensaries and hospitals in the Division. In 1895, 335,298 patients were treated in them. The Mitford Hospital at Dacca ranks first among these institutions, and in it 26,979 patients were treated and 1,206 major operations performed. The two private dispensaries at Tangail in Mymensingh have been most successful. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notice the liberality of Babu Nanda Lal Sen, a retired Deputy Inspector of Schools, who has built and endowed a dispensary in his own village in the Dacca district, and notices with satisfaction the progress made generally in the Division during the year in the matter of affording increased facilities for medical aid to the people.

14. *Local Self-Government Institutions.*—The District Boards worked without friction during the year. Their total income was Rs. 9,29,796, and they spent Rs. 9,54,548, thus reducing their aggregate balance to Rs. 1,62,085. The proportions of income spent on primary education were adequate. There are 17 municipalities in the Division, with an income of Rs. 3,48,252, nearly all of which was spent during the year; Rs. 32,365 were spent on water-supply. Nine of these bodies spent an adequate proportion of their income on primary education; but the other eight failed to do so, and Dacca, with an income of Rs. 1,42,123, spent only Rs. 2,119 on this object. The municipal administration of Dacca was disfigured by party struggles between the Commissioners, which impeded the conduct of public business, while that of Narayangunge in the same district was particularly good. There has been a general decrease in the income from pounds, owing, it is said, to the want of competition among the farmers; and the value of pounds cannot be expected to be great in a tract of country so much intersected with streams. But a decline in income from this source has occurred in other districts besides those of the Dacca Division.

15. *Political and Social Institutions.*—There are 13 political Associations in the Division, most of which considered the Bills which were before the Legislative Councils, and 11 other societies devoted to various objects. Ten newspapers and four periodicals were published in the Division.

16. *Conduct of Zamindars.*—The relations between landlord and tenant have been, with some exceptions, satisfactory. Nawab Ahsanullah Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., Raja Sir Sourendra Mohan Tagore, Raja Rajendra Narain Rai Bahadur of Bhowal, Mr. E. P. Caspersz, Babu Parbati Sankar Rai of Teota, Raja Surjya Kanta Acharjya and Babu Jagat Kishore Acharjya of Muktagacha, Rai Jogendra Kishore Rai Chaudhuri of Ramgopalpur, and Rai Radhaballabh Chaudhuri Bahadur of Sherpur, are commended by the Commissioner.

17. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank Mr. Luttman-Johnson for his thoughtful report and for the efficient manner in which he has supervised the administration of the Dacca Division. Extracts from the report are published for general information.

Extracts from the Annual General Administration Report of the Dacca Division for the year 1895-96.

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III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

6. The average rainfall was 62·14 inches, against 78·71 in the previous year. The average of five years ending 1894-95 was 75·33 inches; so we had 13·19 inches less than the average of the previous five years. Generally the rainfall was not well distributed, and was not favourable to the crops.

The Collector of Dacca says, on the whole, the distribution was favourable to the crops, but the sudden rise of the rivers in the middle of July and the heavy rainfall in August caused some damage to the *aus* paddy, and also affected the jute slightly. The cyclone of 2nd October partially injured the *aman*, and hence the outturn of both *aus* and *aman* was somewhat less than in the previous year, but jute, pulses, and oilseeds were better, so that the slight loss in the case of rice was compensated.

The Collector of Mymensingh reports that the year was one of drought. The want of rain in October and November caused injury to the *aman* paddy in low lands.

Untimely and heavy downpour in October caused injury to the standing crops of Faridpur. The outturn of *rabi* and oilseeds was good.

The cyclone of October 1895 affected the *aman* in Backergunge, while the scanty cold-weather rains in January and February 1896 did but little good to the *rabi* crops. The outturn of other crops was also much below the average.

A violent cyclone passed over Dacca and Backergunge on the 2nd October 1895. It is reported to have caused much mischief by blowing down houses, by uprooting and breaking down trees, and by stranding boats. It is also reported that it caused the loss of three lives in Munshiganj in Dacca, and of six lives in Backergunge. The Subdivisional Officer of Bhola says that char Falcon was benefited by this cyclone, as the rats which had so long infested the crops, were most of them killed.

On the whole the year cannot be considered to have been a particularly unfavourable one. The spring crops were better than usual. The loss of rice was the most serious defect, and prices rose from 18 seers in April to 16 in October and 14 at the end of March.

The *aman* crop is returned at 13¼ annas, against 16¾ in the previous year, jute at 13$\frac{11}{12}$ annas. It must be remembered that these figures are but the aggregate impressions of a number of observers.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

7. The following statement shows the number of deaths from different diseases reported during the year and in the previous year:—

District.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Bowel-complaints.		Injuries.		Other causes.		Total.		Ratio per m popul
	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...ca	16,070	9,205	298	176	45,548	42,637	3,416	3,243	679	735	12,877	12,515	79,788	68,511	33·3
...mensingh ...	16,516	7,723	743	526	74,925	68,308	1,160	709	724	718	13,493	10,966	107,561	88,950	30·9
...ridpur	10,988	5,844	1,317	457	43,484	37,612	642	411	721	744	7,035	6,169	64,187	51,237	35·1
...ckergunge ...	7,899	4,075	480	93	42,851	38,506	483	630	1,320	1,277	20,758	20,553	73,791	65,224	34·2
Tota ...	52,373	26,847	2,838	1,252	206,808	187,153	5,701	4,993	3,444	3,474	54,163	50,183	325,327	273,902	33·04

The death-rate for the year is 33·04 per mille, against 27·8 and 30·4 in the previous two years. The increase is due to some extent to improved registration, especially in Dacca. The small number of deaths in Faridpur "from other causes" is noticeable, and will be enquired into.

Fever as usual is the chief cause of mortality. Cholera, which was prevalent in an epidemic form in Dacca and Mymensingh during April and May, and again in October, November, and December, comes next. The Jamalpur subdivision was the most affected part in the latter district. The disease was largely prevalent in Faridpur, though in a sporadic form. There was increase in the mortality from cholera in all the circles of the district of Backergunge, except in the Bhola subdivision. The number of deaths from small-pox was more than double the number in 1894. There was increase in all the districts especially in Faridpur. It is said that in most cases the infection was brought from Calcutta, and spread rapidly among the unprotected population.

8. The following table compares the number of persons vaccinated during the years 1894 and 1895:—

District.	Number of persons vaccinated during—		Ratio of persons vaccinated per mille of population.	
	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
	2	3	4	5
Dacca	125,558	122,133	52·4	50·4
Mymensingh	148,473	73,447	31·2	21·1
Faridpur	83,134	49,472	40·0	27·5
Backergunge	61,284	30,914	28·4	14·3
Total	418,449	275,966	42·5	28·0

The spread of vaccination is one of the most satisfactory features of this report. In Mymensingh and Backergunge the number of vaccinations has doubled. In Faridpur there is an increase of 65 per cent. In Dacca there was not so much room for improvement. From column 4 it will be seen that in vaccination this district takes a strong lead. Instructions were issued in October last to Panchayats and rural police to give assistance. In Faridpur Dr. Deare, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and Maulvi Fuzlal Korim, Subdivisional Officer of Madaripur, persuaded Maulvi Syududdin, the Ferazi leader, who had hitherto forbidden vaccination among his followers, to have his children vaccinated and to support the movement. In Backergunge the Magistrate, Mr. LeMesurier, by the courtesy of the Anjuman Himayati Islamia of Barisal, obtained a *futwa* in favour of vaccination signed by most of the learned Maulvis of the district. He distributed copies of this to the Muhammadan public.

The Commissioners of the Narayanganj Municipality have done away with arm-to-arm vaccination, and have introduced vaccination from the calf. This is also being tried at Dacca.

9. The table below shows the expenditure incurred by the District Boards and Municipalities on water-supply during the last three years:—

Name of District.	District Boards.			Municipalities.		
	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	2,492	1,359	994	16,584	14,70	14,773
Mymensingh ...	8,317	3,677	2,896	8,766	6,924	1,343
Faridpur ...	1,508	3,710	2,295	2,814	2,100	185
	4,827	3,734	6,146	4,521	122	748

The Municipal Commissioners of Narayanganj spent Rs. 176 only on tube-wells during the year. They are thinking of trying some more tube-wells. The expenditure in the Dacca town was on account of the water-works.

I mentioned last year that the Dacca District Board proposed to try tube-wells again. Altogether twelve have been put down in this district, eight of which have proved more or less successful. I have found it very difficult to keep these wells going: it is almost impossible to prevent the people playing with them.

The Raj Rajeswari Water-works at Nasirabad have been further extended at a cost of Rs. 1,145. Two *pucca* wells have been constructed in the Sherpur Municipality. The Tangail Municipality have excavated a large tank in the centre of the town. The District Board of Mymensingh has dug five tanks and 60 wells, and has commenced six more tanks and 44 wells.

In Backergunge also this subject is engaging the attention of all municipalities and of the District Board. The Barisal Municipality has completed the re-excavation of the jail tank, which has now been made a reserved tank for the use of the public. The cost was more than Rs. 5,000, of which Rs. 2,766 was met during the year. The water of this tank was sent for analysis to the Chemical Examiner, and the result showed it to be better than that of other reserved tanks in this town. The Chemical Examiner having declared the water of the Patuakhali thana tank to be suspicious, the Municipal Commissioners have commenced its re-excavation at an estimated cost of Rs. 565. The Pirojpur Municipality has spent Rs. 264 on the re-excavation of the thana reserved tank. The Commissioners of the Jhalokati Municipality are trying to acquire a piece of land for the purpose of digging another tank. The District Board has spent Rs. 4,612 in digging and repairing of tanks, and more are in course of construction. As regards the difficulty of getting sites for tanks, Mr. Collector LeMesurier writes:

"I am glad to say the difficulty of procuring free sites, to which I alluded last year, has been almost entirely overcome."

Rupees 888 has been spent in digging tanks in Government khas mahals. Tanks are being excavated in the Sundarbans portion of Golachipa, Gulshakhali, and Matbaria thanas. Here the river and khal water is brackish, and rain-water tanks are a necessity. The District Board has given its special attention to this matter; and if systematic measures be continued for some years more, Mr. Savage's ambition to give "every village in the district at least one good reserved tank" will be an accomplished fact. Wells are less costly, but the people of Backergunge are prejudiced against them, partly because, the Collector says, they cannot bathe in them. There are not even half a dozen in the whole district. Their water is frequently brackish. A good masonry well constructed by the District Board in 1889-90 is never used.

The Dacca Municipal Commissioners' proposal to lay out a separate line of pipes for watering the streets with unfiltered water and for flushing the drains has not received the sanction of Government on the ground that the scheme is beyond their present resources. They have been asked to raise the rate of their tax to its maximum limit, as money is urgently needed for many improvements.

10. The general drainage of the district of Backergunge is exceptionally good, but certain portions of the Sarupkati and Gournadi thanas, known as the *bhil* tracts, are water-logged and malarious, and will, the Magistrate thinks, have to be artificially drained. The Magistrates of other districts have not furnished any information under this head.

11. In May 1895 the sewage drainage scheme proposed by the Sanitary Authorities for the town of Dacca, which had been some years in incubation, was finally brought to a birth. It involved the deposit of all the sewage in the Buriganga river during the floods, that is, say for about four months out of twelve. It was also far beyond the means of the Municipality. On account of these difficulties, which were obvious and were foreseen, the scheme has been dropped. It is a great pity such a scheme was ever thought of. Now that it has been dropped, the Commissioners can pay attention to improving the present bucket system. A proposal for the construction of a light tramway in the town

Trenching grounds for sewage give us much exercise. We now dig shallow trenches, but whether we dig them deep or shallow, the conundrum how to bury liquid remains unsolved.

12. The Collectors and Subdivisional Officers in their tours of inspection made enquiries regarding sale of quinine at post-offices. The sale was generally large. The Postmaster of Daulatkhan complained to Mr. Bell, the Collector of Backergunge, of *kabirajes* circulating rumours to the effect that Government quinine is mixed with mercury. The Subdivisional Officer of Tangail in his tour diary for August 1895 reported two cases of poisoning by taking an overdose of quinine. In one case the patient took 6 packets (30 grains) at one time, and in the other several packets were taken at short intervals. No fatal consequence, however, occurred in either case. The Magistrates have asked all postmasters to give necessary instructions on this point to their ignorant customers. The experiment of selling quinine at rural centres in addition to post-offices has not yet been tried in this Division.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

13. I would refer to what I have said on this subject in previous reports. The people are exceedingly well off, and are not taxed according to their means. They are in fact living on the poorer but more heavily-taxed populations. Various suggestions for the mitigation of this state of affairs have been made.

I may mention some patent evidences of the prosperity of the people. They are everywhere replacing thatched roofs with galvanized iron ones. New lines of river steamers are opened out every year. Deposits in savings banks increase.

Their prosperity is partly owing to the jute crop, to which they have rather sacrificed rice. A lean rice year may hit them hard.

The rise in the price of rice from 18 seers to 14 affected those who are not cultivators and have fixed incomes.

In Faridpur all traces of the distress of 1894-95 are reported to have disappeared, and the loans given by Government and the District Board at the time (Rs. 10,624-10) were repaid during the year.

The pleaders, seem to be doing very well. I have noted that in all four districts many of them have been building *pucka* houses.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

16. The prices of imported articles, viz., grain and salt, remained almost the same as in the previous year, whereas the price of wheat has fallen from 10*s.* 13*ch.* to 11*s.* 8*ch.* The price of rice, our principal food-crop, has again risen from 17*s.* 11*ch.* to 13*s.* 12*ch.*

The price of common rice in the last six years in the last fortnight of March has been :—

	Srs.	Ch.
1890-91	15	12
1891-92	13	14
1892-93	11	11¾
1893-94	11	8¾
1894-95	17	11
1895-96	13	12

The wages of labour were almost the same as in the preceding year in Mymensingh and Backergunge. A slight decrease has taken place in Dacca in the wages of all classes of labour except common blacksmiths, whereas there has been a slight increase in Faridpur in the wages of masons, carpenters, coolies, and *gharamis*. In Mymensingh the wages of the domestic servants are high, and they would have been still higher had there been no up-country men replacing local residents. In Backergunge, too, almost all hard labour and handicraft is done by immigrant foreigners, the raiyats being too well off to do such work, which they look upon as degrading.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

18. The trade of this Division is carried on by rail, rivers, and canals. No new railway lines were opened during the year under report, but the opening of the Chandpur–Chittagong Railway and the connection of Chandpur with the head-quarters of Madaripur in the Faridpur District and with Barisal by a daily steamer service has much added to the importance of those places as centres of trade. The river Brahmaputra in Mymensingh is gradually silting up, and it became so shallow in places during some part of the year under report that it was impossible for ordinary boats to pass. The pontoon bridge proposed to be constructed by the District Board over the Brahmaputra below Mymensingh is still a project. The paucity of feeder roads and of bridges on existing roads is still complained of in Mymensingh. The Collector states that, although some roads were constructed or repaired by the District Board, unless this disadvantage is removed, Mymensingh cannot cope with other districts in point of trade. He says that, as things at present stand, to convey some jute from the distant interior of the Jamalpur or Netrokona subdivisions to Mymensingh would consume over a quarter of its price. This inconvenience is not seriously complained of only because the cultivators in this district are as a class well off, and can afford to sit at home, selling the produce of their lands at any price, and leaving the purchasers to provide boats for its conveyance to Naraingani and Serajganj. In the district of Backergunge trade is almost exclusively carried on by water; and though there is now steam communication with Calcutta and the neighbouring districts, the service is necessarily limited. The bulk of the trade is carried on by means of large country boats, which are available throughout the district all the year round.

19. The principal articles of export from the Division are—rice, jute, gram and pulses, linseed, mustard seed, betel-nuts, cocoanuts, molasses, fish, hides, and Dacca-made piece-goods, such as plain and striped muslins, *kasida jamadani*, and plain *dhuties* and *chadars*.

Rice grows profusely all over the Backergunge district, and is exported in large country boats to Calcutta and the neighbouring districts. The outturn of this year was reported to be about 1,33,56,000 maunds, against 1,55,88,000 in the previous year. This short outturn is said to be due to damage of the *aman* paddy by the cyclone of autumn last, and the subsequent want of rain. The prices rose from Rs. 3 in 1894-95 to Rs. 3-13 during the year under report. In the other districts, jute has largely replaced this crop.

Mymensingh is the chief jute-producing district, but the other districts also have a considerable share in the export of this article. The increase in the export of jute is a sign of the times, and shows that this product has risen high in the estimation of the cultivators. Agencies of such firms as Messrs. Ralli Brothers & Co., Messrs. David & Co. are now scattered all over the Division, and so much interest is now taken in jute that many of these firms depute assistants to the interior to inspect and report on the condition of the crops. The prices that ruled last season were not very favourable, and the cultivators kept a large stock in store, which will perhaps serve them in good stead this year.

One important feature of the trade in jute is that it gives a living to numerous middlemen or *dalals*, who stand between the cultivators and the jute merchants.

The next article of export which demands notice is the betel-nut, which grows in abundance in the Backergunge district. It is exported to Calcutta and elsewhere in large country boats and steamers. The bulk of the export, however, goes to Burmah, where it is highly esteemed. The crop suffered greatly from the cyclone of autumn last. The outturn is reported to be eight annas during the year under report, against about eighteen annas in the preceding year. The prices rose to Rs. 7-10 in 1895-96 from Rs. 6 per maund in 1894-95. It is estimated that about 90,000 maunds of the nut was exported from Backergunge during the year, against about 2,00,000 maunds in the previous year. The betel-nut trade of the district is at present in a critical state. A plague is spreading among the trees in

Mr. Mukerjee. The extent of damage appears to have been exaggerated. The Collector says:—

"I have seen two villages close together, one of which has almost entirely escaped while its neighbour suffered severely. No one could show me why this should be so One villager suggested that one of the places was sheltered from the wind, which carried the germs. This seems to be a likely explanation. As regards the ultimate cause of the plague, we are still more in the dark than ever. I find that the theory of causation by the cyclone is not universal as I thought. In fact, the majority of the people now attribute the misfortune to their sins. I am not prepared to say that they are wrong."

There was no appreciable change in the export of other articles, and they do not seem to call for any remark.

20. The principal articles of import are—salt, kerosine oil, tobacco, sugar, corrugated-iron, timber, European piece-goods, glass and Chinawared, fancy goods, Bahaduri wood, and *chola dasti* wood. There is nothing special to note about the importation of these articles. Kerosine oil is now almost universally used for lighting purposes. There must be a considerable import of corrugated-iron: it is very extensively used for the roofing of huts. It has the advantage of defying the incendiary and not requiring annual repairs. A stroll through any market shows how widespread is the demand for cheap European articles. Chinaware is being largely used by the Muhammadans, but delft pottery made in Maestricht has begun to be used by all classes, replacing the English plates, which are less durable, and the Hindu *thálás*, which are more costly and very heavy. Lucifer matches are used everywhere, but they are getting worse and worse every year. The Collector of Backergunge writes:—

"It is interesting to see that the new "Bengal Match Company" decorates its boxes with fictitious medals, among them one bearing the head of Napoleon III, who had been dead for 20 years or so before the Company came into existence. I am not aware that this company has yet received any medals at international exhibitions."

21. As not a very inconsiderable portion of the trade of this Division is carried on by means of country boats not passing through any registering centres, it is hardly possible to arrive at any correct estimate of its extent. The statistics now furnished under Government circular No. 1 of the 20th April 1896, however, give us a better idea of the true state of things than we had in previous years.

The table below shows the total import and export traffic in each of the 24 staples carried by rail and along the Nadia rivers and the Calcutta canal. It is not a comparative statement, as it is now prepared for the first time. The only comparative statements we have are the exports and the imports of the Division with Calcutta, the Narayanganj Custom House and the Bhairab Registration Office figures:—

	List of articles.		Imports.	Exports.
			Mds.	Mds.
1.	Rice ...		1,22,845	35,30,950
2.	Paddy ...		94,941	24,758
3.	Wheat ...		472	5,123
4.	Gram and pulse		64,001	85,362
5.	Other food-grains		3,578	215
6.	Jute, raw ...		5,876	57,78,371
7.	Gunny-bags		18,108	5,498
8.	Linseed ...		287	62,330
9.	Mustard seed		2,834	74,457
10.	Tea, Indian		20	811
11.	Cotton, raw		225	34,392
12.	Silk, raw		141	...
13.	Sugar, refined		9,681	11
14.	Do., unrefined		2,66,235	2,499
15.	Tobacco, manufactured		96	53
16.	Do., unmanufactured		37,647	437
17.	Indigo ...		10	24
18.	Cotton piece-goods, European.	in bales	Rs. 46,400 and 275,830 bales	
		in boxes	481 boxes	
19.	Cotton piece-goods, Indian.	in bales	2,810 bales	648 bales.
		in boxes		
				Mds.
20.	Cotton twist, European		51,094	11
	Ditto Indian		6,260	1,387

Articles were imported into the Division from 30 different districts of Bengal, and also from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Assam, the Bombay and Madras ports, and the Panjab; 25 districts of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Assam, and Central India shared the exports from this Division.

Most of the articles, both of import and export, mentioned in the above table were carried by railway. Rice, paddy, gram and pulse, jute and mustard seeds are the only articles that were largely exported by the Calcutta canals and the Nadia rivers, and salt, kerosine oil, and coal and coke formed the bulk of the commodities imported into the Division by these canals and rivers.

22. The following table shows the principal articles imported from Calcutta during 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

	Articles.		1894-95.	1895-96.
			Rs.	Rs.
1.	Cotton piece-goods	European ...	1,35,31,110	1,16,15,416
		Indian ...	7,140	410
			Mds.	Mds.
2.	Cotton twist ...	European ...	54,435	54,607
		Indian ...	6,179	5,998
3.	Salt ...	... ...	16,63,538	15,77,972
4.	Kerosine oil...	... ...	3,22,226	5,11,873

The chief articles exported to Calcutta during 1894-95 and 1895-96 are compared in the following statement:—

	Articles.		1894-95.	1895-96.
			Mds.	Mds.
1.	Rice	... ...	37,38,303	35,43,619
2.	Paddy	... ...	17,301	24,578
3.	Wheat	... ...	526	5,961
4.	Gram and pulse	... ...	1,10,769	90,167
5.	Other food-grains	... ...	208	1,087
6.	Jute, raw	... ...	1,20,12,314	1,15,35,090
7.	Gunny-bags	... ...	1,55,965	80,960
8.	Linseed	... ...	41,111	32,714
9.	Mustard seed	... ...	93,164	65,242
10.	Tea, Indian	... ...	10,321	799
11.	Cotton, raw	... ...	37,789	55,808
12.	Silk, raw	... ...	...	...
13.	Sugar, refined	... ...	125	...
14.	Do., unrefined	... ...	1,756	2,058
15.	Tobacco, manufactured	... ...	687	430
16.	Do., unmanufactured	...	78	99
17.	Coal and coke	... ...	...	...
18.	Indigo	... ...	...	24

As regards imports, European piece-goods show a large falling off; fairly large in Mymensingh (over 30,000); much larger in Dacca (over 3 lacs); and quite astounding in extent in Backergunge, where it falls from Rs. 18,38,000 to Rs. 19,000. In Faridpur there is an increase of about three lacs.

Salt shows a considerable decrease, which is very slightly counterbalanced by increased importation at the port of Narayanganj. Kerosine oil shows a considerable increase, which is further supplemented by an increased importation at Narayanganj.

As regards exports between this Division and Calcutta, rice, jute, linseed, and mustard all show falling off, and only raw cotton and unrefined sugar show any increase.

23. The most important of all the centres of trade in the Division is the port of Narayanganj in the Dacca district. Three hundred and forty-seven vessels, of a total tonnage of 46,506, entered the port during the year under report, against 288 vessels of 38,083 tonnage in the previous year. Of these, 68 with cargo were from Chittagong and one from Akyab, and the rest, which were in ballast, were 266 from Chittagong, 9 from Coconada, and 3 from Coringa. Three hundred and eighty vessels of 97,175 tonnage cleared during the year, against 351 vessels of 84,183 tonnage in 1894-95. Of these, 3 were in ballast, and the rest were with cargo and all went to Chittagong.

The statistics of the import trade of the port for the last two years are given below:—

Articles.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
Salt	Tons 1,673	84,650	Tons 2,333	65,892
Cotton	Cwt. 367	2,000	Cwt. 5,029	54,135
Rice	„ 27,029	1,25,470	...	...
Paddy	„ 52,906	91,775	„ 3,953	7,281
Hides and skins ...	...	...	„ 118	4,800
Jute	„ 1,478	12,705	„ 249	1,930
Kerosine oil	Gallons 21,012	10,225	Gallons 221,697	1,20,650
Timber ...	Tons 231	11,793	Tons 211	13,001
Treasure ...	...	...	...	16,000

The increase in salt is perhaps due to cheap freights to Narayanganj. I note, however, that there was a falling off of 26,789 maunds of salt exported from Calcutta to Dacca. The price of cotton was high in Narayanganj during some part of the year under report, and this is said to explain increased importation. There is a decrease in rice and paddy, but there was a large increase of paddy imported from the Surma Valley, some of which may have stopped in this district. Kerosine oil was imported in larger quantities than in the previous year. The imports of kerosine oil from Calcutta to Dacca were also largely in excess, so that in this article there was a real increase. The increase of imports of kerosine oil from Calcutta only occurred in the district of Dacca. In other districts there was a decrease.

The export trade of the port during 1895-96, as compared with 1894-95, is shown in the following statement:—

Articles.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
Chalk and lime ...	Cwt. 5,868	3,474	Cwt. 7,226	4,643
Jute	„ 769,252	6,035,965	„ 893,586	6,433,489
Gram	„ 1,199	4,380	„ 1,100	3,452
Pulse	„ 6,113	20,742	„ 2,346	7,415
Rice	„ 3,445	8,900	„ 1,812	5,950
Paddy	„ 380	518	...	...
Metals	„ 15	990	„ 99	2,260
Cocoanut oil ...	Gallons 40	75	...	...
Oils (other kinds) ...	„ 375	900	Gallons 640	1,082
Kerosine oil ...	„ 32,420	15,650	„ 51,960	25,445
Ghi	lbs. 3,453	1,690	lbs. 140	280
Mustard ...	Cwt. 12,461	67,340	Cwt. 7,079	44,365
Other seeds ...	„ 36	200	„ 59	320
Sugar	lbs. 138	1,615	lbs. 306	1,475
Tobacco ...	„ 1,107,986	105,366	„ 292,074	45,680

The increase under jute is considerably less than the diminution in the export from Dacca to Calcutta, so it must be accounted for as a variant, due to the relatively more extended use of the Chittagong route for export to foreign countries. There was some falling off in pulses and mustard, which is also found in the trade of Dacca with Calcutta.

24. There is a registering station at Bhairab bazar under the Government of Assam. The principal articles of export from Sylhet and Cachar are—

	1894-95.	1895-96
	Mds.	Mds.
Cotton	3,615	7,407
Paddy	9,82,162	16,05,203
Rice	4,377	3,920
Jute	39,980	20,240
Linseed	18,910	6,575
Mustard seed	2,030	6,575

Hides, fish-oil, jinjili, ghi, oranges, potatoes, dried-fish, tejpat, lime, rattans, mats, Bahaduri-wood and bamboos were also exported from the same districts.

The following table shows the principal articles imported into these districts during 1894-95 and 1895-96 :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
Coal	1,11,236	15,130
Cotton fabrics	4,758	3,152
Wheat and barley	5,248	4,560
Paddy .. .	8,210	...
Pulses	1,81,586	2,13,385
Kerosine oil	1,31,566	1,52,891
Mustard seed	1,269	1,156
Salt	2,37,163	2,32,211
Sugar and sugarcandy .	48,806	48,106
Tobacco	77,100	76,760

The other articles imported into those districts by this route were wine and spirits, cooking utensils, iron, corrugated iron sheets, cocoanut and mustard oil, cocoanut, ghi, potatoes, flour, betel-nuts, onions, chillies, molasses, bahaduri-wood and cattle.

Of these imports and exports, the Collector of Mymensingh writes :—

"It is certain that a portion of the up and down trade is confined to Mymensingh, and the Subdivisional Officer of Netrokona reports that a large quantity of rice was exported to Sylhet from his subdivision, but no figures are hazarded on guess. As regards imports again, a considerable portion of the lime exported from Sylhet must have been sold in Mymensingh district."

The principal points to notice are an important increase in the export of paddy from the Surma valley, much of which may of course have come from Mymensingh as suggested, and a very large falling off in the coal sent to that valley. I confess I do not understand this variation in coal sent up.

25. The Faridpur Loan Office is in a flourishing state and continues to command public confidence. The Company paid a dividend of Rs. 24-13-6 during the year under report against Rs. 22-8 in the previous year. The Loan Company at Barisal is also prospering and commanding public esteem. It declared a dividend of 24 per cent. at the end of the year against the same in the preceding year.

26. Of the 72 provident societies in the Backergunge district, 68 are registered. The Barisal Family Relief Fund Company, Limited, which is the best of its kind in the district, is said to be conducted on business principles. The fund is self-supporting, and the income from interest, &c., meets the expenditure and leaves a small surplus.

An enquiry was made during the year as to whether any special steps

fices, and it was found that the societies are themselves dying natural deaths, nd that no interference on the part of Government was necessary. Of the 3 registered companies referred to above, 6 only are reported by the Registrar of ompanies to be in existence at the end of the year 1895-96.

The Collector of Backergunge reports having received a prospectus of a and named "Fortune," the promoters of which wish to start a rice mill with a apital of Rs. 25,000, to be raised by 10,000 shares. They hold out hopes of aying Rs. 10,000 to the family of bereaved members in the first year, and Rs. 20,000 in the second year, and so on from the profits of the mill.

27. Mr. Hare suggests that the information formerly supplied to District Officers of the traffic of each railway station in their districts, which has been discontinued under the orders contained in Circular No. 1, dated 20th April 1896, should continue to be supplied. No doubt, used as this information was for a district and divisional statement of traffic, it was misleading, but to the District Officer these figures supply very valuable information, and as the figures are necessarily recorded, he suggests that a printed copy should be furnished to each district which has railway stations. He also suggests that the Government should endeavour to obtain similar figures for the steamer traffic at each port of all riverside stations. As far as this report is concerned, he would only use these figures for a paragraph on changes and activity of traffic within the district. They would show what is brought to each station to be carried away, and what is landed there to be redistributed; that is to say, the relative use and importance of each station in the district and its growth or diminution both for passenger traffic and trade. To the District Officer this is all important. Something has been done in the way of opening out feeder roads to railway stations. Not much has been done to open out such roads to steamer stations. It is most useful to the District Officer to know the importance of the several stations as indicated by their traffic, and to mark the effects of such improvements as he makes on this traffic.

XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE

38. There are now 26 Munsifs in the Division—9 in Dacca, 6 in Mymensingh, 5 in Faridpur and 6 in Backergunge, vested under section 153(*b*) of Act VIII of 1885, with the power to try rent suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value without appeal.

XIII.—CRIME.

39. I regret to have to report a further increase in crime reported, an increase which is exaggerated in the first six months of the current year. The figures are—

Cases reported.

Year.	Cognizable.	Non-cognizable.	Total.
1893 ...	16,952	20,898	37,850
1894 ...	19,597	21,684	41,281
1895 ...	19,179	22,935	42,114

Though there is a small decrease this year in cognizable crime, if we look back a few years to 1889, the increase in this class is phenomenal. In that year only 11,740 cognizable cases were reported. The increase is—

Dacca	84·9	per cent.
Mymensingh	47·3	„
Faridpur	30·7	„
Backergunge	116·3	„
	63·3	

There has also been some increase in non-cognizable crime since that year. In 1889 we had one crime cognizable and non-cognizable to 330 persons, while in 1895 we had one to 233 persons—an increase of 41·3 per cent. The increase in non-cognizable crime is not very large and need not alarm us. It is due partly to improved facilities for reporting and trying such cases, partly to improvement in the condition of the people. This class indeed follows civil justice.

But the increase in cognizable crime and under serious headings is alarming. Even if, as is sometimes stated, it is due to better reporting, that reflects on our administration in former years, which allowed crime to be hushed up. But the increase is not entirely due to improved reporting. For instance, the increase in murders, the most heinous of crimes, is not attributed to this cause. I have gone somewhat carefully into this matter, and I attribute the increase in serious crime to the impunity with which such crime can be committed. It is not so much that crime actually escapes punishment more than it did formerly, but that people have come to know how good their chance of escaping punishment is. I find that in 1875 18,944 cognizable cases (exclusive of serial 57) were reported. So we have gone back twenty years.

From paragraph 178 below, it will be seen that Backergunge is our most educated district. In some quarters the increase in crime in this district has been attributed to the spread of education—a view I cannot concur in.

Cognizable crime reported.

40. In cognizable crime (excluding sanitary offences, serial 57), the jump which we made in 1894 is maintained on the whole, but the district variations are remarkable :—

District.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage.	Persons to a crime.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Case. Persons.
Dacca	2,363	3,062	3,081	+19	·6	1 to 777
Mymensingh ...	5,736	6,942	6,300	—642	9·8	1 to 551
Faridpur	2,402	2,542	2,086	—456	17·9	1 to 874
Backergunge ...	2,094	2,795	3,902	+1,107	37·4	1 to 552
Total ...	12,595	15,341	15,369	+28	·18	1 to 640

The main features of this table are—

(*a*) Decrease in Mymensingh and Faridpur, in both cases in crimes against property, attributed in the case of Faridpur to good harvests, in the case of Mymensingh to preventive measures. I note that Faridpur has gone back to the standard of 1892. I suspect good harvests have had some effect in Mymensingh.

(*b*) General increase in Backergunge, but most marked in crimes against property, attributed, as in the previous year, to improved reporting, especially in the case of thefts of boats and of cattle. An Inspector on special duty brought 89 suppressed cases under sections 457, 379, 380, 392 to light in a portion of the Sadar subdivision only. The crops were poor, but where the crops were poorest, crime increased least. An increase of 86·3 per cent. in two years is a very serious matter. That in 1893, a year almost of distress, there was only one case to 1,028 persons, goes to show there was room for better reporting; and we have made great efforts to improve the rural police. In this connection the Magistrate writes :—

"We are, I believe, experiencing the effects of Mr. Savage's reorganization of the rural police, and gradually working our way out of an era of systematic suppression of crime alike by rural and regular police. Even now superior officers enquiring into serious crimes frequently come to know of other unreported cases; thus Mr. Ryland, when recently enquiring into a dacoity, came to hear of no less than five others, all unreported, committed in the neighbourhood during the year. Last year things were still worse. Inspector Kali Kishore Chaudhuri found many villages where 6 or more cases had occurred and been hushed up, and I myself, when taking criminal complaints at Sadar, found scores of cases where complainants had first reported occurrences at thanas in the absence of Sub-Inspector and head-constables, and the writer-constable in charge had simply suppressed the fact. A number of men were punished and the reporting improved. I have little doubt the number of crimes reported will continue to increase."

I note, however, that in serious crimes against property the percentage of convictions is only 56, and that in murders suppression in previous years is

not even suggested. This suggests looking in another direction for an explanation of the increase. The fact that there is increase in all classes supports the local view.

(*c*) The greater prevalence of cognizable crime in Mymensingh and Backergunge compared with Dacca and Faridpur. The difference cannot be attributed to classification, as this is now very carefully done, especially in Mymensingh. That there is only a crime to 894 persons in Faridpur suggests suppression. It must be remembered that the Madaripur subdivision of this district is subject to the same conditions as the Backergunge district, where systematic suppression has been proved in the adjoining Gournadi thana of the Backergunge district. It is difficult to believe there is not similar suppression in the Madaripur subdivision.

(*d*) That the increase shown in Dacca in 1894 is maintained in spite of low prices. This goes to show high prices had not much to do with increase in 1894.

41. The increase in cognizable crime reported in the Backergunge district in face of low prices of food-stuffs is so extraordinary that I have worked it out for subdivisions separately:—

Subdivisions.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Proportion to population in 1895.
1	2	3	4	5
Sadar ...	1,149	1,856	707	1 to 473
Pirojpur ...	785	1,029	244	1 to 504
Patuakhali ...	646	719	73	1 to 690
Bhola ...	215	298	83	1 to 867
Total ...	2,795	3,902	1,107	1 to 552

It will be seen that while the increase is 61·5 per cent. in Sadar, 31·0 per cent. in Pirojpur, and 38·6 per cent. in Bhola, it is only 11·3 per cent. in Patuakhali. In the Sadar subdivision the Gournadi, Nalchiti, Jhalokati, and Backergunge thanas are responsible. Gournadi returns 227·08 per cent. more first informations than in the previous year. One would have expected to find crime better reported in the Sadar than in outlying subdivisions.

The increase in this district, class by class, is—

Class.	1894.	1895.	Increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4
I ...	162	205	+ 43
II ...	441	519	+ 78
III ...	902	1,278	+376
IV ...	108	201	+ 93
V ...	825	1,424	+599
VI ...	357	275	− 82
Total ...	2,795	3,902	+1,107

It is said boat and cattle theft cases were formerly never taken up unless there was a chance of the property being recovered.

In my letter No. 1448J., dated 1st August 1895, I addressed the Inspector-General of Police on the large increase in serious crime in this district in the first six months. I again addressed him on the subject in my letter No. 2113J.,

dated 25th October 1895. In the course of my tour in Backergunge district in August and September, I made some enquiry into the matter, and came to the conclusion that the view entertained by the local officers that the increase is largely due to suppression in former years is correct.

Compared with other provinces this Division is not a very criminal one; parts of it much the reverse:—

Provinces and districts.	Population.	Cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of crime dealt with by Police to population.
1	2	3	4
			Case. Persons.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1893.	46,905,085	101,156	1 to 463
Punjab for 1893 ...	26,866,847	54,260	1 to 384
Central Provinces for 1893	10,784,294	16,837	1 to 640
Bombay, including Sindh, for 1893.	18,035,280	24,738	1 to 729
Madras for 1893 ...	35,986,744	72,413	1 to 496
Assam, exclusive of Frontier Police, for 1893.	5,414,258	10,576	1 to 511
Bengal, excluding Calcutta and Chittagong Hill Tracts, for 1893.	70,558,141	85,962	1 to 820
Dacca for 1895 ...	2,395,602	2,861	1 to 837
Mymensingh for 1895 ...	3,472,186	5,670	1 to 612
Faridpur for 1895 ...	1,823,543	2,023	1 to 901
Backergunge for 1895 ...	2,153,965	3,560	1 to 605
Total for Dacca Division ...	9,845,296	14,114	1 to 697

Cases refused enquiry under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code and cases under serial No. 57 are not included in this statement.

Though the proportion of cognizable crime to population in Faridpur is extremely low, this district stands high in certain classes. It is first in Bengal for dacoity, and second for rioting. It also stands high in murder and culpable homicide.

42. The following table shows cognizable crime reported by classes. It includes sanitary offences, serial No. 57:—

Class.	Year.				Increase or decrease as compared with 1894.
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Against property	9,535	9,591	11,197	10,790	−407
„ persons ...	1,806	1,644	2,079	2,232	+153
„ public tranquillity.	609	670	796	737	− 59
„ others ...	5,908	5,047	5,525	5,420	−105
Total ...	17,858	16,952	19,597	19,179	−418

Of these cases, 18,094 were returned as true, against 18,602 in the previous year.

Though there is not much increase or decrease in class "Other crimes" on the whole, the district variations in this class are violent:—

	1894.	1895.
Dacca	... 2,601	1,783
Mymensingh	... 1,221	1,875
Faridpur	... 767	1,238
Backergunge	... 736	524
Total	... 5,525	5,420

Such violent fluctuations might and should be avoided.

The average price of common rice in 1895 was 17 seers 13½ chitaks, against 12 seers 13 chitaks in 1894 and 11 seers 13½ chitaks in 1893. This fully accounts for the small decrease, especially in crimes against property. As noted above in Backergunge, some other stronger cause has converted what should have been a decrease into an enormous increase.

43. The following table shows roughly the chance of punishment in serious crime in each district:—

Description of offence.	Dacca.			Mymensingh.			Faridpur.			Backergunge.			Total.		
	True cases.	Cases came to trial.	In how many convictions were obtained.	True cases.	Cases came to trial.	In how many convictions were obtained.	True cases.	Cases came to trial.	In how many convictions were obtained.	True cases.	Cases came to trial.	In how many convictions were obtained.	True cases.	Cases came to trial.	In how many convictions were obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Murder ...	12	6	1	17	14	3	19	7	3	76	29	13	124	56	20
Dacoity ...	1	...	...	4	...	...	9	1	1	13	2	...	27	3	1
Robbery ...	3	5	2	6	3	1	7	1	1	17	3	3	33	12	7
Burglary ...	853	112	81	1,091	127	78	606	63	53	1,139	54	40	4,292	356	261
Theft ...	763	306	263	1,397	397	264	489	275	206	1,047	250	173	3,696	1,318	909
Riot ...	140	116	64	95	78	67	155	161	121	156	145	91	546	500	343
Total ...	1,772	635	414	3,213	619	403	1,285	508	385	2,448	483	329	8,718	2,245	1,531

On the whole, 8,718 serious cases were declared true, while 2,245 came to trial, and conviction followed in 1,531 cases. So, roughly, the odds are 5 to 1 in a man's favour. The odds vary in an extraordinary manner in different districts:—

Dacca	3 to 1
Mymensingh	7 to 1
Faridpur	2 to 1
Backergunge	7 to 1
Total	5 to 1

We are very successful in getting convictions in riot cases, especially in Faridpur. But, as I have said, the sentences are rarely exemplary.

Class 1.—Riots.

44. As in previous years, I have made a special table for riots:—

District.	True cases of riot.						
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dacca ...	79	111	81	111	119	140	140
Mymensingh ...	104	106	170	146	127	204	95
Faridpur ...	94	166	134	116	147	166	155
Backergunge ...	100	95	133	93	107	124	156
Total ...	377	478	518	466	500	634	546

Backergunge beats its record, owing, it is said, to disputes in the Haturia estates.

An interesting administrative experiment was made in the churs in Faridpur, which have been the scene of so much bloodshed in previous years. In my letter No. 1805J., dated 8th September 1895, I ordered the Magistrate or the Subdivisional Officer to be present on the next pay day of the rural police, and to lecture them and the members of panchayets on their responsibilities. They were to ask them who should be bound down and what other assistance could be given to them. They were to impress on the members that, should a riot occur in their jurisdiction, the rural police rate will be immediately increased to its maximum, and special police will be appointed for the village in which the riot occurs. The members were directed to give immediate information of the formation of any new chur, to prevent its occupation until orders had been received from the thana. In reporting the formation of a new chur, they were to state who has the best claim, and whether there is any contention. In case of no contention being reported, the Sub-Inspector was to take no further steps, but to direct the panchayet to give the claimant possession. In case of contention, the Sub-Inspector was to proceed at once to the spot, enquire into the matter, and warn the parties not to take possession. These measures are reported to have been completely successful.

The handsome decrease in Mymensingh is said to be due to the extended use of section 107, Criminal Procedure Code.

The following table shows how many of the above cases ended in loss of life:—

District.	1890.	1891.	1892.	3.	1894.	1895.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca ...	3	2	3	3	3	6
Mymensingh	6	4	8	6	5	7
Faridpur ...	5	4	1	1	2	11
Backergunge	10	8	9	10	13	7
Total	24	18	21	20	23	31

Out of 31 cases in which there was loss of life and which were sent up in A form, conviction has followed in 19 cases and acquittal in 12; so the chance of acquittal is good. Out of 77 persons convicted in these cases, not one has been hanged and only two have been transported for life. Further experience confirms me in the view I have expressed in former reports that this crime cannot be suppressed so long as the courts admit the right of private defence in face of clauses 3 and 4 of section 99 of the Code and in case of conviction take a lenient view. It seems to me that people rarely, if ever, go into a riot in this Division, without knowing that they are likely to cause death; that there is rarely, if ever, grave and sudden provocation; that there is almost always premeditation; that riots rarely, take place on a sudden quarrel in a sudden fight in the heat of passion.

In one case in Mymensingh and also in one in Faridpur licensed guns were used. In the Faridpur case eleven persons were wounded, of whom one subsequently died of his wounds. In all the 7 cases in Backergunge guns were carried, but they were used in two only It is unknown whether these guns were licensed or not. In Dacca no instance of guns being carried or used is reported. I am very glad to be able to report that in one important case in Faridpur the absentee landlord was fined Rs. 600 under sections 155-156 of the Penal Code.

45. One case in Mymensingh is interesting. A man in plain clothes went to inspect some sugar-mills, giving out that he was a constable, that he had left his uniform at the thana, and that he had been deputed to see whether certain rules issued by the District Magistrate for prevention of accidents in sugar-mills had been complied with. Fortunately the fraud was detected by a rural policeman before the pretended constable had extorted any money.

Personating public servant or soldier.

46. In murders the year is a record one, chiefly owing to Backergunge, and in spite of handsome decrease in Mymensingh.

Murder.

District.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca ...	12	13	7	12
Mymensingh ...	24	15	24	17
Faridpur ...	15	13	11	19
Backergunge ...	41	57	63	76
Total ...	92	98	105	124

There was one case of murder by dacoits in Mymensingh. No clue was obtained.

47. I regret to have to report further increase in gunshot murders in the Backergunge district from 13 to 22, besides 12 attempts. In my letter No. 1483J, dated 2nd August 1895, I brought this matter to the notice of the Local Government.

Looking back through former years' reports, I find that in the last five years the average number of murders in this district has been 46. In the previous ten years the average was 17. In my letter No. 314J., dated 20th February 1896, I have attributed this appalling increase to the impunity with which the crime is committed—an impunity which is sure to increase unless the people will assist us in detection.

The Magistrate states that, out of 47 murders detected by the Police and sent up in A form, 19 ended in conviction and 28 in acquittal. The results are most unsatisfactory. The Magistrate states that detection in gunshot cases is specially difficult; most of the murders are committed at night, when identification is difficult and cannot be relied on. The Police receive little or no assistance from the people, least of all from the zamindars and men of position in the villages. In one case only was a conviction obtained during the year through the assistance of the local zamindar, Maulvi Mir Mauzzum Hossen Choudhuri, a retired Sub-Judge.

No less than 76 persons were murdered during the year in this district, in the sense that they were intentionally killed, that is, the persons who killed them knew they were likely, indeed almost certain, to kill them, yet only 5 persons were sentenced to death and 12 persons to transportation for life.

In Faridpur no less than 14 persons were murdered in the above sense, yet no one was executed, and only one person was sentenced to transportation for life.

A curious case of self-help is reported from the Dacca district. A released convict was detected committing a burglary and beaten. He managed to escape, but the whole village turned out, surrounded the jungle in which he was concealed, and beat him so that he died a few hours afterwards. No evidence could be obtained against the murderers.

that place. He then returned to Goalundo, whence he proceeded to his old village in the district of Pabna, and removed his first wife and two sons therefrom in December 1895. He then went to his second wife, but finding that she had contracted an intimacy with a neighbour, beat her and her paramour and left her alone. Since then no trace of him has been found. It is believed that he has either concealed himself in Calcutta or has gone to Mecca, taking with him his first wife and her two boys.

Robberies.

53 Along with other crime against property, robbery has increased from 7 to 16 in the Backergunge district.

Arson.

Arson too has made a great jump in this district, 33 cases being reported against 11 in 1894. The District Superintendent of Police states that this is a favourite mode of taking revenge. He thinks there are badmashes who hire themselves out to commit this and other crimes. He is inclined to think the figures do not represent the full number of cases that occur. Mr. LeMesurier is sure of this, and adds that fire raising is an invariable accompaniment of a *jot* or no-rent conspiracy, such as exists in scores of places in the district. A Deputy Magistrate of Mymensingh remarked in his tour diary that people have got into their heads a curious impression that agents of tin sellers are inciting incendiaries to secretly burn all thatched houses, and promising them remuneration for their work. He thinks the impression is certainly a mistaken one.

Mischief by killing.

Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming animals is, states the District Superintendent of Police, another mode of taking revenge in this district; 74 cases under this serial were reported during the year, against 23 in the preceding year.

XXIX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

District and Local Boards.

178. The constitution of the District and Local Boards, and the number of meetings held during the year, are shewn below:—

Name of Board.	Number of members.			Number of meetings.
	Official.	Non-official.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca District Board ...	8	21	29	17
Mymensingh Ditto ...	4	21	25	20
Faridpur Ditto ...	7	18	25	16
Backergunge Ditto ...	12	13	25	16
Total District Boards ...	31	73	104	69
Local Boards in Dacca ...	1	44	45	34
Ditto in Mymensingh ...	4	61	65	74
Ditto in Faridpur ..	1	32	33	42
Ditto in Backergunge ...	14	39	53	50
Total Local Boards ...	20	176	196	200

The non-official side of the Boards is composed mostly of persons interested in land and law. The officials have to look after the interest of the masses wherever these clash with those of the upper classes, but this is not often. All the District Boards and most of the Local Boards held a sufficient number of meetings. With the exception of Manikganj, the Local Boards in Dacca, I regret to observe again, were rather remiss in this respect.

The fourth general election of members of the Local Boards in Dacca and Faridpur took place during the latter part of the year. In all the thanas in Dacca the voters took some interest in the matter, but the case was otherwise in Faridpur. Elections were there very poorly attended in all the thanas, and, owing to non-attendance of 10 per cent. of the voters, the election for Muksudpur thana in the Sadar subdivision, and Palong thana in Madaripur, failed, and the vacancies had to be filled up by appointment under the provisions of section 10 of the Local Self-Government Act. Four bye-elections were held to fill up vacancies—two in the Sadar and two in the Netrokona Local Boards in Mymensingh, but all of them failed on account of short attendance of voters, and the places were filled up by appointment. It is clear that the rural population of this district do not take an intelligent interest in the elections.

179. As to the working of the District and Local Boards of Dacca, Mr. Shirres writes:—

"The District Board worked well and intelligently, and most of the members took great interest in the transaction of the business laid before them. The members always worked harmoniously with their official Chairman, and work was carried on smoothly. The Chairmen of the Local Boards report that the members of the Local Boards continued to take interest in the affairs of these Boards."

Mr. Harris, the Magistrate of Mymensingh, remarks:—

"The members of the District Board take an intelligent interest in the work. The meetings are chiefly attended by members living at head-quarters. Even the payment of travelling allowance does not tempt mufassal members to come in frequently."

About the District Board of Faridpur, Mr. French observes:—

"Only one meeting of the Board has been held under my Chairmanship, so I am not qualified to discuss the working of the Board. I understand that there has been no trace of friction in the relations between the Chairman and the Board."

The services rendered by Messrs. Faulder, Earle and Herald were acknowledged by the members of the District Boards on the eve of their departure from their districts.

180. The constitution of the Municipal Committees of this Division is shown below:—

Municipalities.

Profession or occupation.	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.	Backergunge.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Government servants	4	16	6	9	35
2. Government pensioners	1	2	...	...	3
3. Zamindars and other landholders ...	14	25	2	9	50
4. Pleaders and mukhtears	6	36	17	13	72
5. Merchants, traders and money-lenders ...	5	6	1	6	18
6. Medical practitioners	1	5	...	5	11
7. Schoolmasters other than Government servants.	...	6	1	1	8
8. Unspecified	2	13	3	11	29
Total ...	33	109	30	54	226

The landed interest is well represented. The legal profession has deprived trade of its adequate share in representation, because in mufassal towns few persons of light and leading follow the latter vocation.

181. The table below shows the incidence of tax per head of population (excluding the taxes paid by Government) in the several municipalities:—

Name of Municipality.	Incidence of tax per head of population, 1895-96.
1	2
	Rs. A. P.
Dacca	1 7 6
Narainganj	2 3 4
Nasirabad	1 12 2
Muktagacha	0 14 11
Jamalpur	0 8 5
Sherpur	0 7 10
Kishoreganj	0 4 7
Bajitpur	0 3 8
Netrokona	0 5 16
Tangail	0 4 1
Faridpur	0 13 1
Madaripur	0 8 5
Barisal	1 5 2
Nalchiti	1 1 0
Jhalokati	1 5 4
Pirojpur	0 6 5
Patuakhali	0 6 10

The proportion of taxes paid by Government is high in some municipalities as reported last year.

182. The following table shows the financial position of the municipalities:—

Name of District.	Opening balance.		Income during the year.		Total.		Total expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	8,750	8,532	1,96,764	2,02,331	2,05,494	2,10,863	1,96,305	2,02,133	9,189	8,730
Mymensingh ...	13,386	13,264	81,485	84,177	94,771	97,941	82,309	84,655	12,462	13,286
Faridpur ...	1,607	2,023	24,099	20,213	25,706	22,236	24,357	20,050	1,349	1,586
Backergunge ...	2,850	2,397	47,216	40,731	50,066	43,128	47,401	40,297	2,665	2,831
Total ...	26,483	25,916	3,49,954	3,48,252	3,76,037	3,74,168	3,50,372	3,47,735	25,665	26,433

187. I can only repeat, what I have often said before, that our municipal administration, weak and faulty as it doubtless is in many cases, is better than nothing; that where we have such an administration, roads are better, water-supply is better, sanitation is more cared for than elsewhere. So much am I impressed with this fact, that I have always been a strong advocate for extending municipal administration over the whole of the mufassal—a measure which now seems within measureable distance of accomplishment. Though I may seem to damn municipal administration generally with faint praise, there can be no doubt that in some cases, as for instance at Narainganj, under an energetic and experienced Chairman, it is the blessing we are so often told it is.

188. Soon after my appointment to this Division, I revived a proposal I had made some years before in a neighbouring province to establish Local Self-Government in the mufassal, at least to provide our mufassal population, as we have provided our more urban population, with some means of satisfying their local wants. In Resolution No. 3688 of 5th September 1894, the local

because they appeared to me to be of an inconclusive nature. In paragraph 103 above, I have suggested what might be done with the one Local Self-Government institution we already have—our rural police panchayats. In his circular. No. 10T.M. of 22nd May, the Lieutenant-Governor has taken up the subject in earnest, and we may now shortly expect that this country will be endowed with the blessings—the inestimable boon of Local Self-Government—as all other countries more or less are. Educated native opinion is, however, much opposed to Local Self-Government, but that is, I think, a good deal because the subject is misunderstood.

XXX.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

189. Four subdivisions are in charge of Muhammadan officers. Out of 56 Rural Sub-Registrars, 32 are Muhammadans. Out of 277 Honorary Magistrates, 50 are Muhammadans. Out of 1,944 jurors and assessors, only 287 are Muhammadans. We have two Muhammadan Sub-Inspectors of Schools out of 26 Deputy and Sub-Inspectors. On the different Boards we have—

	Total number of members.	Number of Muhammadan members.
District Boards	104	12
Local Boards	196	35
Municipal Boards	226	38

I am enquiring whether Hindus largely preponderate in the constituencies.

Mr. L. P. Shirres, Collector of Dacca, observes that "their religious instruction takes up so much time as to heavily handicap them in the educational race, and consequently they have fewer chances of rising in life, and this again acts and re-acts, for the children of poor parents have less chance than the children of rich ones. It is obvious, however, that the leaders of any reform movement must be supplied by themselves."

The Collector of Mymensingh writes that "due consideration is given to the claims of Muhammadans in filling up appointments, both ministerial and menial."

The Collector of Faridpur says that claims of Muhammadans are considered whenever vacancies occur, especially in filling up posts of Rural Sub-Registrars.

* * * * *

XXXVIII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

209. The year I am glad to say has little history, though this report is long. The preceding paragraphs show, I think, that the Division has at least maintained its administrative position, perhaps in some directions improved it. We fail in the administration of criminal justice including jails and police, but that is an old story. The increase of serious crime in Backergunge has caused as much anxiety. This is largely due to improved administration, to the report of crime previously unreported. It is also due, especially in its more serious aspects, to the impunity with which crime can be committed. The people have less fear of the law and of the police. We have strengthened the police and are taking other measures, but unless the people, including panchayats and rural police, will co operate with the authorities, we can accomplish little. Last year I said we were within measureable distance of the establishment of Local Self-Government. The distance has been reduced not only by a year, but by the fact that the new Lieutenant-Governor has taken up the subject in real earnest. We have made no further progress I fear towards the separation of judicial and executive functions; but I am sure I shall eventually overcome all opposition in this matter. A year is so small a period in history that it is most difficult, if not impossible, to decide if it has been a year of administrative progress or not. It is permitted to me to look back over three years, and from this point of view I am satisfied we have made some progress.

We labour under great disadvantages, notably the disinclination of officers, European and Native, to serve where the cost of living is so much higher than in other parts of the province.

233. This report has been prepared under untoward circumstances. All the district officers were changed towards the end of the year, and I was on leave from April 1st to July 2nd. It is much longer than it ought to be, and has other obvious faults.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 1038Stats.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during December 1896:

NAMES OF MARTS.	Stock in hand as compiled on— 1st week of Dec. 1895.	1st week of Nov. 1896.	4th week of Nov. 1896.	5th week of Nov. 1896.	1st week of Dec. 1896.	2nd week of Dec. 1896.	3rd week of Dec. 1896.	4th week of Dec. 1896.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghatta	2,57,000	1,70,000	1,52,000	1,48,000	1,47,000	66,000	65 500	74,000
Ultadanga	70,600	44,300	26,300	26,200	26,500	2,300	3,200	3,500
Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat	5,38,000	4,06,600	3,53,500	3,39,400	3,26,800	1.45,600	1,71,400	1,69,800
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan ...	1,500	500	2,000	1,000	500	500	1,900	2,600
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	1,66,900	90,200	72,950	53,400	56.600	40,700	46,100	1,31,100
Minor bazars (estimated)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (estimated)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50.000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur*	.....	.....	89,900	74,600	71,100	70,784	66,100	63,600
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore†	7,362	4,365	15,022	37,784	14,494	18,078	9,666	24,235
Total ...	15,31,362	12,05,965	11.92.672	11,70,384	11.32,994	8,33,958	8,53,866	9,58,835
On Railway premises on both sides of the river‡	16,459 (on 3rd Dec. 1895).	3,253 (on 3rd Nov. 1896).	4,257 (on 21st Nov. 1896).	6,848 (on 28th Nov. 1896 .	3,160 (on 7th Dec. 1896).	5.491 (on 12th Dec 1896.)	13.365 (on 19th Dec. 1896.)	3,393 (on 26th Dec. 1896.)
On boats unloaded—								
By Port Commissioners' returns ...	38,121 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1895).	37,423 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1896).	11,164 (21st to 23rd Nov. 1896).	12,454 (28th to 30th Nov. 1896).	13,301 (5th to 7th Dec. 1896).	17,823 (on 12th to 14th Dec. 1896)	40,153 (on 19th to 21st Dec. 1896.)	50,431 (on 26th to 28th Dec. 1896.)
By Canal returns	20,431 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1895).	10,355 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1896).	6,744 (21st to 23rd Nov. 1896).	9,769 (28th to 30th Nov 1896).	22,884 (5th to 7th Dec. 1896).	40,456 (on 12th to 14th Dec. 1896.)	51,141 (on 19th to 21st Dec. 1896.)	70,996 (on 26th to 28th Dec. 1896.)
Grand Total of Stocks ...	16,06,373	12,56,996	12,14,837	11,99,455	11,72,339	8,97,638	9,58,525	10,83,655

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 1037 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 28th December 1896.

Memorandum.

The aggregate quantity of food-grains carried to and from Calcutta by sea during the week ending the 14th December 1896 and 1895 is shown in the following statement:—

	8TH TO 14TH DECEMBER			
	1895.		1896.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Imports.				
From Foreign Ports ...	10	14	2,741	3,731
„ Indian „ ...	54,162	73,720	40,342	54,910
Total ...	54,172	73,734	43,083	58,641
Exports.				
To Foreign Ports	140,711	1,91,523	77,705	1,05,765
„ Indian „	75,722	1,03,066	26,056	35,465
Total ...	216,433	2,94,589	103,761	1,41,230

Imports.—The total traffic showed a falling off of 20·47 per cent. in comparison with the figures for 1895, owing to a decline in the importation of paddy and gram and pulses, as shown below:—

	8TH TO 14TH DECEMBER			
	1895.		1896.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Food-grains.				
Rice	33,415	45,482	37,677	51,283
Paddy	12,809	17,434	939	1,278
Wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulses	7,948	10,818	1,726	2,349
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	.....	.....	2,741	3,731
Total ...	54,172	73,734	43,083	58,641

The Chandbali port which has hitherto been sending large supplies of rice and paddy, contributed nothing during the period under review, while the quantity received from Chandbali during the corresponding week last year was 41,394 cwts. Burma rice, however, is coming in plentifully, and during the period under report the total quantity is put down at 37,632 cwts. against nil in the preceding year. A supply of 2,429 cwts. of miscellaneous food-grains was shipped from the United Kingdom, but in the previous year there were no such imports.

Exports.—The decrease in the export traffic was more than double the quantity shipped in 1895, the articles affected being rice and gram and pulses. The following statement shows the total traffic under each kind of food-grains exported from Calcutta during the week under report, as compared with 1895 :—

	8TH TO 14TH DECEMBER			
	1895.		1896.	
Food-grains.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	181,612	2,46,377	88,348	1,20,252
Paddy	95	129	7	9
Wheat	2,517	3,426	1,049	1,428
Gram and pulses	32,338	44,016	11,177	15,213
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	471	641	3,180	4,328
Total ...	216,433	2,94,589	103,761	1,41,230

In the case of rice, the total decrease in the quantities carried to foreign ports was 45,878 cwts. and in those sent to Indian ports 46,789 cwts. in comparison with the preceding year. The chief fluctuations under the former head are a decrease of 73,466 cwts. in the consignments to Ceylon, against an increase of 21,569 cwts. under Mauritius, and 6,1 0 cwts. under Maskat; the United Kingdom drew nothing during the week, as against 7,766 cwts. in the corresponding period last year. Concerning Indian ports, the shipments to Madras ports declined by 37,175 cwts. and those to Bombay by 9,725 cwts. As regards gram and pulses, the United Kingdom is credited with merely 81 cwts. against 14,163 cwts. in the previous year, and there are small decreases in the quantities carried to Mauritius, Reunion, Ceylon and Madras. Under miscellaneous food-grains, transactions were practically confined to Mauritius, which imported 2,509 cwts. against only 445 cwts. in 1895.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreig Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement No. I showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports from the 8 to 14th December 1895 and 1896 (both days inclusive).

Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
From Indian Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Madr ...	Madras ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	867	.....	867
	Coconada ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	160
		1896 ...	23	.....	.....	859	.....	882
	Calingapatam ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	52	....	52
		1896 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
	Negapatam ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896 ...	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	225
Burma ...	Rangoon ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896 ...	36,605	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,605
	Moulmein ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896 ...	1,027	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,027
Balasore ...	Balasore ...	1895 ...	3,754	1,066	.....	106	.....	4,926
		1896 ...	22	714	.....	.....	.....	736
	Chandbali ...	1895 ...	29,651	11,743	.....	7,630	.....	49,024
		1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total Indian Ports ...	1895 ...	33,405	12,809	.....	7,918	.....	54,162
		1896 ...	37,677	939	.....	1,726	.....	40,342
From Foreign Ports.								
United Kingdom ...		1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,429	2,429
China ...	Hong Kong ...	1895 ...	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
		1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New South Wales	Sydney ...	1895 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	22
Victoria ...	Melbourne ...	1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	290
	Total Foreign Ports...	1895 ...	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
		1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,741	2,741
	Grand Total of Foreign and Indian Ports ...	1895 ...	33,415	12,809	.....	7,948	.....	54,172
		1896 ...	37,677	939	.....	1,726	2,741	43,083

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 28th December 1896.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. *Rabi* prospects fair, but rain wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. A few cases of cattle-disease in thanas Bud-bud and Monteswar. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs. c.	Srs. c.	
Sadar	10 0	to 12 0	per rupee
Kalna	9 8	to 10 0	
Katwa	10 8	to 11 4	
Raniganj		10 0	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather fine and cold. Rice selling at 9¾ to 11 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather seasonably cold. *Aman* paddy being threshed. No improvement in *rabi*. Fodder and water sufficient, except in portions of thanas Gangajalghati and Onda. Rice selling at 11½ seers per rupee both at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues. Prospect of *rabi* crops moderate, and of indigo and sugarcane good. Cattle-disease reported from Dantun, Naraingarh, Garhbeta, and Keshpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	Old rice 9	per rupee.
	Now „ 10	
Contai	12 to 14	
Tamluk	10½	
Ghatal	11 to 11½	

Hooghly.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* continues. *Rabi* crops and sugarcane are suffering for want of rain. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 8½ to 10¾ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather warmer with cloud. Harvesting of *aman* rice continues. It is estimated to yield 10½ annas. Prospects of *rabi* crops unfavourable. No cattle-disease reported. No complaints of lack of fodder and water at present. Price of common rice unchanged—

	Srs.	
Sadar	9 to 12	per rupee.
Barasat	10	
Basirhat	10	
Diamond Harbour	11	

Nadia.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* going on. *Kalai* and *mug* are still being gathered. Peas, gram, barley, &c., are getting worse daily on account of drought. Fodder sufficient. Scarcity of drinking water felt in some places. Common rice sells from 8½ to 11¼ seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 9 and 10 seers per rupee. Numbers attending test-works are as follows:—

19th December		840
20th „		856
21st „		962
22nd „		1,253
23rd „		1,300
24th „		1,310
25th „		1,336

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather cold. Harvesting of *aman* continues. State of *rabi* crops not good; that of sugarcane, indigo, and mulberry appears to be good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10	per rupee.
Jangipur	10½	
Kandi	11	

Jessore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Prospects of *rabi* crops on high lands are bad for want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	c.	
Jessore	10	0	per rupee.
Jhenida	9	0	
Magura	9 to 10	0	
Narail	11	6½	
Bongaon	10	0	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine. *Aman* paddy being harvested; the crop is below the average. *Boro* paddy is being transplanted. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Khulna	10 to 11	per rupee.
Bagerhat	12	
Satkhira	Old rice 8	
	New ,, 10	

Wages calculated at 9½ seers for staple food-grain. Number of men employed on test relief works—figure for 19th December, 103; none received since. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available.

Rajshahi.—No rain. Harvesting of winter rice continues. *Rabi* crops not doing well. Fodder ample and water available. Average price of rice is 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Condition of sugarcane fair. Mustard in flower. Harvesting of winter rice going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Harvesting of *haimanti* (winter) paddy approaching completion. *Rabi* crops doing fairly well. Cattle-pox at Santrabari has proved fatal in many instances. No want of fodder and water. Average price of common rice is 8½ seers per rupee.

_____ r.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Hills—*Bara marua* and *kalai* are being harvested; *haimanti dhan*, *phaphur*, *tori*, wheat and barley are coming up. Terai—Harvesting of *aghani* paddy going on; mustard, potato, *kalai* and tobacco are doing well. Coarse rice selling as follows :—

	Srs.	
Hills	8	per rupee.
Terai	10	

Bhutta sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* progressing. Sugarcane is being cut. Mustard in flower. Prospects fair. Common rice selling at 8 to 10½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather a little cloudy now and then. Harvesting of winter paddy in progress. Oilseeds and pulses are doing well. Common rice selling at head-quarters 10½ seers and in the interior from 9 to 11½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall nil. Weather dry and cool. No change in the prospects of crops since last week. Common rice sells at 9 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Aman* harvest nearly finished. Prospects remain unchanged. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy nearly of *rabi* crops fair. New rice selling between 9 and 11 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects as before. Rain badly wanted for the *rabi* crops. Common rice selling from 9 to 11 seers per rupee. Fodder and water available.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Prospects of standing crops very fair. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice (new *aman*) varies from 10 seers 10 chitaks to 12½ seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Reaping of *aman* and sowing of *rabi* crops almost over. Transplanting of *boro* commenced in north of the district. Fodder and water available. No cattle-disease. Prices of common rice :—

		Srs.	
Sadar	11 to 12	}	per rupee.
Brahmanbaria	8 to 11		
Chandpur	9 to 13		

Noakhali.—No rain. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Prospects not favourable. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of rice ranges from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Reaping of *aman* nearly finished. *Rabi* crops not thriving well for want of rain. Prospects bad. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·03. Harvesting of paddy continues. *Rabi* and poppy doing well. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Prices stationary except in Bihar, where they have risen owing to export. Price of common rice at Patna 10¼ seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Four test works are open.

Gaya.—Harvesting of paddy and pressing of sugarcane continue. *Rabi* and poppy doing well. Price of common rice at Sadar 9½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Weather cloudy. *Rabi* sowing completed. Prospects so far good. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Common rice selling at 9½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 26th December—men 330, women 377, and children 176—total 913.

Saran.—Showers in Sadar. Slight rain in Siwan and Gopalganj subdivisions on 25th December. *Rabi* doing well in irrigated tracts. *Rahar* in Sadar injured by frost. Relief wage fixed on *makai* selling at 10 seers 11 chitaks per rupee. Test-works started in Siwan and Sadar subdivisions. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 26th—men 720, women 1,179, and children 1,182—total 3,081; gratuitous relief—men 230, women 711, and children 319—total 1,260.

Champaran.—Rain at Motihari and Bettiah ·30. *Rabi* crops much improved. Prices are—common rice 9½ seers, wheat 9 seers, maize 10 seers 13 chitaks, maize (sathu) 9 seers 3 chitaks per rupee. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 26th—men 15,263, women 11,232, and children 8,218 —total 34,713; gratuitous relief—men 474, women 913, and children 480—total 1,867.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall of the week (Muzaffarpur ·26, Sitamarhi ·15, Shinhar ·20, Paru ·45) has improved the condition of the *rabi* crops and facilitated the planting of *alua* in places, which is to be reaped in May and June. Prices are—common rice 8 seers, wheat 8 seers, *makai* 11 seers, barley 11 seers, gram 10 seers, *arhar* 11 seers. *Makai* and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief works in the Sitamarhi subdivision on Saturday, 26th—men 577, women 103, and children 193—total 878.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall on 25th at Sadar 0·07, Samastipur ·13, Madhubani 0·04. Rain of the week has done great good to the standing *rabi* crops in Samastipur and more slightly so elsewhere. Sugarcane being pressed. *Rahar* and mustard flourishing. Common rice selling at 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 26th—Madhubani subdivision, men 848, women 620, and children 254—total 1,722; Sader subdivision, total number 2,155. Gratuitous relief—Madhubani subdivision, men 966, women 1,837, and children 1,016—total 3,819; Sadar subdivision, men 134, women 203 and children 156—total 493. Also over 7,000 on other relief works for which accurate figures not received in time.

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather very cold. Standing crops doing well. Harvesting of paddy continues. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Cattle-disease reported from Begusarai. Sufficient fodder and water. Prices of common rice :—

		Srs.	
Monghyr	8 to 10	}	per rupee.
Begusarai	8½		
Jamui	9 to 10½		

Bhagalpur.—Weather cloudy with a slight drizzling of rain on the 25th. Wind easterly today (23th). Harvesting of winter rice coming to an end; no change in the estimate of the outturn. Prospects of *rabi* crops remain unchanged. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

		Srs.	
Sadar	10½	}	per rupee.
Banka	11½		
Madhipura	10		
Supaul	10½		

Purnea.—Rainfall 0·03. Harvesting of *aghani* paddy in progress. *Rabi* crops promising. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	11	per rupee.
Araria	...	...	...	11	
Kishanganj	...	...	...	9 to 10	

Malda.—No rain. Weather cold. Harvesting of winter paddy continues. Gathering of *kalai* nearly finished. *Rabi* crops want rain. No want of fodder or water. Ordinary rice selling at 9¾ seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather cloudy with a few drops of rain, but again bright and fair. Dews more abundant. Common rice sells at 11 to 12½ seers, and maize 11 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder begins to fail. Water sufficient.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Reaping of *laghu sarad* nearly over and that of *guru sarad* in progress. *Dalua* being transplanted. Cattle-disease in a few places. Fodder sufficient. Food-grains available in small quantities. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. c.	
Cuttack	...	...		11 13	per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	14 7	
Kendrapara	...	...	...	14 7	
Banki	...	...	...	15 12	

Balasore.—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice going on. *Rabi* crops withering for want of rain. Sowing of *dalua* in progress. Sugarcane is being pressed. New coarse rice sells at 13 and 15 seers per rupee at Sadar and Bhadrak respectively. In the mufassal prices vary from 12 to 21 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cattle-pox in several chaklas.

Angul.—No rain. Crop prospects and price of rice as reported for last week.

Puri.—No rain. Condition and prospects of rice and *rabi* crops much the same as before. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice varies from 11 seers 13 chitaks to 15 seers 12 chitaks per rupee.

Hazaribagh.—Weather cool. Poppy and sugarcane promising. *Mahua* promises well. Rice sells at 7 to 9 seers per rupee. Test relief works failed. Travellers getting some assistance.

Lohardaga.—Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Rice sells at 10 seers at head-quarters and 11 to 12 seers per rupee in the interior. Fodder and water sufficient. No report of cattle-disease.

Palamau.—Rainfall 0·17. Weather seasonable. There was a little rain which did some good, however slight, to the *rabi* crop. Rice selling at 8½ to 10 seers per rupee. Test relief works will be opened in Latehar and Balumath thanas from the 1st proximo.

Manbhum.—No rain. Weather somewhat warm for the time of year. Paddy practically all cut. *Rabi*, such as sown, poor generally, but fair in places. Cattle disease reported from thanas Purulia, Barabhum, Para and Raghunathpur. Fodder and water sufficient at present Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar ...	...	...	Old rice	8	per rupee
			New „	11	
Gobindpur ...	...	...	Old „	9	
			New „	10	

Stocks of food-grains sufficient at present.

Singhbhum.—Weather cloudy. No change to report.

General Summary.—There was slight rain in North Bihar, Patna, Purnea and Palamau on the 25th instant. The rainfall was ·30 in Champaran, ·26 in Muzaffarpur, ·13 in Darbhanga (Samastipur), and ·17 in Palamau. In these districts the *rabi* crops are reported to have derived some benefit from it. The *rabi* crops in the rest of the Patna Division and also in parts of the Rajshahi Division are doing well. Elsewhere, throughout the Province, the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue poor. The harvesting of winter rice is generally approaching completion, and in some districts the pressing of sugarcane is in progress. *Boro* or spring rice is being transplanted. In Bihar the prospects of poppy are satisfactory. Cattle-disease is reported from a few districts only. Prices of food-grains were generally stationary, but there were rises in some districts, notably in Cuttack and Saran. In Cuttack the price of rice rose from 12 seers 8 chitaks per rupee to 11 seers 13 chitaks, and in Saran the price of Indian-corn rose from 11 seers 10 chitaks to 10 seers 11 chitaks. In the distressed districts

the prices are—Nadia (common rice) 9 and 10 seers, Khulna (common rice) 9½ seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad (common rice) 9½ seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 10 seers 11 chitaks, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10 seers 13 chitaks, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 11 seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 9 seers. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 26th December, were—

Relief works—

Nadia (25th December)	...	1,336.
Khulna (19th December)	...	103.
Shahabad	...	913 (men 360, women 377, and children 176).
Saran	...	3,081 (men 720, women 1,179, and children 1,182).
Champaran	...	34,713 (men 15,263, women 11,232, and children 8,218).
Muzaffarpur (Sitamarhi subdivision)	...	878 (men 577, women 108, and children 193).
Darbhanga	...	3,877. Also over 7,000 on other relief works for which accurate figures have not been received in time.
Total for the whole Province	...	51,901.

Gratuitous relief—

Saran	...	1,260 (men 230, women 711, and children 319).
Champaran	...	1,867 (men 474, women 913, and children 480).
Darbhanga	...	4,312 (men 1,100, women 2,040, and children 1,172).
Total for the whole Province	...	7,439.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 29th December, 1896.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory 20th to 26th December 1896.

	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
96.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
ec.	20th	130·5	9·2	30 064	60·9	74·5	25·3	49·2	52·8	0·295	44·6	60	N by W ...	68	Nil	Chiefly clear, ⛅.
,	21st	130·7	9·0	·102	59·6	74·1	27·7	46·4	51·7	·281	43·3	60	N by W ...	61	,,	Chiefly clear, ⛅.
,	22nd	127·9	9·2	·093	59·6	74·6	29·1	45·5	51·8	·287	43·8	61	N by W ...	60	,,	Clear, ⛅.
,,	23rd	124·3	8·8	·088	61·2	76·1	26·9	49·2	54·8	·350	49·1	68	NNW ...	45	,,	Clear, ⛅.
,,	24th	129·5	9·1	066	62·6	77·8	27·8	50·0	56·4	·380	51·4	69	NNW and NW by W.	41	,,	Clear, ⛅.
,,	25th	121·5	8·1	·114	64·7	78·4	25·4	53·0	58·7	·416	53·8	68	NW by W and N	59	,,	Chiefly clear, ⛅.
,,	26th	126·0	8·5	·158	66·1	78·5	23·3	55·2	60·3	·448	55·9	69	N and NNE ...	56	,,	Chiefly clear, ⛅.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	30·098
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	30·039
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	61·9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	74·9
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	62·1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	67·4
The extreme variation of temperature	33·0
The maximum temperature	78·5
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	8
	%
The mean relative humidity	65
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	71
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 20th to 26th December 1896	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	Nil
The total fall from 1st January to 26th December 1896 ...	52·22
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	65·26

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official Tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⛅ dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 29th December 1896.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.